



ARCHIVED - Archiving Content

Archived Content

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

ARCHIVÉE - Contenu archivé

Contenu archivé

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

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

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

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

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

REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF PENITENTIARIES
CANADA
1950 - 51

LIBRARY
MINISTRY OF THE SOLICITOR
GENERAL

JUN 29 1907

BIBLIOTHÈQUE
MINISTÈRE DU SOLICITEUR GÉNÉRAL

92968
12

DOMINION OF CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF PENITENTIARIES

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED
MARCH 31, 1951

Copyright of this document does not belong to the Crown.
Proper authorization must be obtained from the author for
any intended use.

Les droits d'auteur du présent document n'appartiennent
pas à l'État. Toute utilisation du contenu du présent
document doit être approuvée préalablement par l'auteur.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1952

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY
540 EAST 57TH STREET
CHICAGO, ILL. 60637
TEL: 773-936-3000
WWW.CHICAGO.EDU

To His Excellency Field Marshal the Right Honourable Viscount Alexander of Tunis, K.G., 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 Commissioner of Penitentiaries for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1951, made by him in pursuance of the provisions of Section 15 of the Penitentiary Act, 1939.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

STUART S. GARSON,

Minister of Justice.

To the Honourable S. S. Garson, P.C., K.C., LL.D., M.P., Minister of Justice.

SIR,—In accordance with Section 15 of the Penitentiary Act, 1939, I have the honour to submit herewith the following report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1951, together with excerpts from wardens' reports and appropriate statistics dealing with the penitentiaries.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. B. GIBSON,

Commissioner.

OTTAWA, September 1, 1951.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
I—INTRODUCTORY	7
II—ADMINISTRATION AND STAFF	9
Appointments	9
Promotions	9
Retirements	10
Permanencies	10
New Positions	10
Salaries	11
Forty-four Hour Week.. .. .	11
III—STATISTICS OF THE INMATE POPULATION	12
General Data	12
Recidivism	12
Behaviour of Inmates.. .. .	12
Nationality of Inmates.. .. .	12
Young Inmates	12
Releases 1950-51	13
Admissions 1950-51	13
Penal Record of Males Admitted	13
Young Inmates Admitted (Males)	13
Penal Record of Young Inmates Admitted (Males)	14
Nature of Offence (Young Inmates)	14
Employment before Conviction (Young Inmates)	15
IV—EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES	15
V—PHYSICAL TRAINING AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES.. .. .	18
VI—HOBBIES	20
VII—RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES	21
VIII—CLASSIFICATION	22
IX—TRAINING OF OFFICERS	25
X—AFTER-CARE OF PRISONERS	28
XI—VOCATIONAL TRAINING	29
Control Training	32
XII—INDUSTRIES	32
XIII—PENITENTIARY FARMS	35
Canning Operations	36
XIV—STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT	38
Kitchen Sanitation and Personal Hygiene	42
Penitentiary Farm Produce Sold to Stewards	42
Processed Meats	42
Bakery Production	42
Inmate Rations.. .. .	42
XV—MEDICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES	42
XVI—ACCOUNTS, STORES AND PURCHASING SERVICES	43
XVII—CONSTRUCTION	44
XVIII—CONCLUSION	46

TABLES RESPECTING INMATES—

Table I—Movement of Population	48
Table II—Nationality	49
Table III—Civil State	50
Table IV—Duration of Sentence	50
Table V—Ages	51
Table VI—Creeds	51
Table VII—Previous Convictions	52
Table VIII—Employment of Inmates	53
Table IX—Comparative Statement of Revenue	55
Table X—Comparative Statement of Disbursements	55
Table XI—Comparative Statement of Disbursements (by Penitentiaries) as at March 31, 1951	56
Table XII—Comparative Statement of Operating Costs for Services Rendered and Goods Consumed	56
Table XIII—Statement of Operating Costs for Services Rendered and Goods Consumed in the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1951	57
Table XIV—Comparative Statement of Capital and Operating Costs for Services Rendered and Goods Consumed	58
Table XV—Expenditures on Medical and Allied Services 1950-51	58
Table XVI—Activities of Welfare Organizations	59

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE WARDENS—

Kingston Penitentiary	61
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary	67
Dorchester Penitentiary	77
Manitoba Penitentiary	86
British Columbia Penitentiary	91
Saskatchewan Penitentiary	98
Collin's Bay Penitentiary	103

STATISTICAL DATA ON INMATES RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS (Table of Contents)

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF PENITENTIARIES

FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1951

I—INTRODUCTORY

1. Under the authority of necessary amendments to the Penitentiary Act, the Penitentiaries Branch was reorganized in September, 1947 and immediate steps were taken to begin a programme which would effectively implement the recommendations of the Royal Commission to Investigate the Penal System of Canada, commonly described as the Archambault Commission. These recommendations, 88 in number, introduced into Canadian penology a new emphasis on the reformation and rehabilitation of prisoners. The report stressed that the primary purpose of a penal system is the protection of society and that such a system should be characterized by that firm dignity which is traditional in the British administration of justice, with no place in it either for weak sentimentality or for cruel severity.

2. The Commission recommended a thorough and complete revision of penitentiary rules and regulations based on four points:

- a. the protection of society;
- b. the safe custody of inmates;
- c. strict but humane discipline;
- d. reformation and rehabilitation of prisoners.

3. It is not necessary to review the detailed recommendations of the Commission except to note here than in so far as these recommendations apply to institutional practices and procedures the major emphasis is on rehabilitation of inmates. In the programme which is now being introduced into the penitentiaries this emphasis is being kept continually in our thinking.

4. The prison system as we know it today was founded less than 200 years ago. It was intended to be a substitute for indignities which in previous days had been forced upon the law-breaker and which inevitably reduced his status as a human being. The bastille type of prison, however, with its stern discipline and enforced silence and unremitting, hard and purposeless labour had its own new terrors. It is only as we have attained a broader knowledge of the sciences of human behaviour and some understanding of the factors which create crime that we have learned that prison treatment, although some improvement on earlier and more primitive forms of punishment, was, nevertheless, based on false assumptions and that it was just as injurious to human personality and character as earlier methods.

5. As rapidly as it may be possible it is our hope to eliminate those remnants of the old system, its philosophy and practice which may still survive if only in the mind of the general public and in outmoded buildings and facilities.

6. It is, however, impossible to replace obsolete buildings and equipment immediately. Time, money and effort are required and it will undoubtedly take many years, much money and many hands before the ultimate goal is achieved.

7. This report will indicate that steps are being taken to improve and modernize our buildings and equipment; constant thought is being given to the addition of physical facilities which will in themselves be a material expression of the newer philosophy.

8. In the meantime, however, every effort is being made within the present limitations to introduce new and progressive concepts of modern penology into our total programme. This report indicates the steps which have been taken to improve the calibre of prison personnel and to train present staffs so that they may be able to apply the principles of a humane penology in their daily work.

9. There are at least two major factors which operate to limit the effectiveness of a treatment programme in any prison. One of these is the sense of isolation and social ostracism which weighs heavily on a great many of those who are committed to our prisons. For years prisons have stood within our communities, grim and forbidding testimony to the punishment which society measures out to those who violate its laws. Contacts between the inmates of the prison and the outside world were extremely limited. It appeared that society had little or no interest in the ultimate fate of those who were confined behind the secure walls and inevitably there grew up a feeling that inmates of such institutions were in some sense a race apart. And this feeling inevitably communicated itself to the inmates who quite naturally, under the circumstances, felt that they had been thrown on a human scrap pile and that society had little further use for them.

10. If, however, the prisoner is to have any opportunity of changing his point of view and of being restored to society as a law-abiding and contributing citizen, he should not be permitted to develop this feeling of social uselessness. During the past year, increasing efforts have been made to gain the interest and co-operation of the general public in the activities within the institutions. Evidence of this will be given in the detailed reports which follow.

11. A further evidence of community interest is indicated in the gradual improvement of methods of assistance to the prisoner on his discharge. The press generally throughout Canada has been of tremendous assistance in the re-education of the public to the potentialities for useful living which are still inherent in many of those who are temporarily segregated because of their anti-social behaviour. Such a programme is not sentimentality; it is rather a recognition of the fact that prisoners may still be restored to society as assets rather than liabilities. Measures of public co-operation are already proving effective in changing the point of view of inmates and it is our hope that, increasingly, the Canadian public will recognize the validity of the new approach and give it all possible assistance.

12. The second limitation to effective treatment within prison walls is the monotony of institutional life. Day succeeds endless day and the spark of hope in the heart of man dies unless provision can be made within the period of confinement to keep this spark alive. One of the means by which this can be done is to convey to the prisoners that they are not "forgotten men". But it is important that the programme within the institution of work, of education, of training, of recreation, should provide, in so far as possible, an outlet for the fundamental and normal needs of human beings. It is this concept which is basic to modern penology. There is little likelihood that life within the prison will ever become so attractive that normal men will voluntarily wish to return to it; the deprivation of all liberty is the greatest punishment which can be inflicted on any human being; from the moment of incarceration, therefore, steps must be taken to prepare the individual for the day of his ultimate release. This is the only justification which the modern penologist can offer for those enlightened procedures which have supplanted the grim silence and the rigours of the old prison system with its record of failure.

13. This report presents many statistics regarding various aspects of our work. Many persons will endeavour to prove a wide variety of hypotheses by reference to these statistics. It is perhaps wise to sound a note of caution regarding the use of these or any other statistics in the welfare field. Any statistics dealing with human behaviour in the mass must be carefully interpreted by an adequate knowledge of all the variables which are operative in the particular setting being described. And even when this has been done the whole story has not been told. The effectiveness

of correctional work or any other form of welfare work can finally be measured only by the results of such work as interpreted by its impact on individual human lives. "Quantity" is not an effective measure of interpreting human behaviour; the "quality" of the service rendered to individuals is the only valid criterion. Behind all the statistics lie the individual human beings who are the component parts of such studies. For instance, it is not enough to say that a man has not been returned to prison; it is more important to know what is the quality of the life that he has been living and what is the measure of positive contribution that he is now making to society. Similarly, it may be that men are returned to institutions after further malbehaviour. It would be unscientific to conclude that in such a case the treatment programme has failed. It may only be that it has not been continued for a sufficiently long period or that present knowledge and present skills have not been adequate, up to that point, to effect a permanent cure. In the case of physical illness, patients are frequently returned for further periods of hospitalization and medical science is not condemned because of this fact. Rather, it is challenged to further and better effort. Facts of this nature must be kept in mind in any effort to interpret the figures which are included in this report.

14. The thinking and practice in social work has greatly changed in recent years. Today's emphasis is on the worth of the individual and on providing the best possible facilities to enable him to capitalize his own strengths so that he may live more comfortably with himself and more happily with others. In an earlier day there was a tendency to relate social services solely to economic needs and this view is still widely held. This tendency is evident in the all too general assumption that the major causes of delinquency are to be found in the physical environment; it should be remembered that environment is not merely physical but that it includes emotional factors and that the major determinant of human character and human behaviour is the total emotional climate in which any individual lives and moves. It should be remembered that any boy or girl, any man or woman, may have problems in greater or lesser degree, no matter on what social stratum he lives. Social services, therefore, should be equally available to every individual on every social level and every individual should feel free to use such services as are available. These are important considerations in correctional work. Although it is quite true that the majority of inmates of such institutions are likely to be persons who have grown up in depressed backgrounds or who have otherwise had inadequate opportunities in life, it is equally true that offenders are found in every level of society. In the rendering of corrective services in the institutions it is vitally important that the programme and the facilities being made available should be of such a nature as will serve the needs of a wide and varied institutional population.

15. During the past year the planning of the administration, the day-to-day efforts of the wardens and their staffs in the institutions, have been directed towards the provision of treatment and services which will ultimately have their impact in changed human lives, making useful and positive contributions to the well-being of a democratic society.

II—ADMINISTRATION AND STAFF

APPOINTMENTS

16. During this fiscal year, there were 293 appointments to the Service; 196 were veterans with overseas active service. This high figure is accounted for by the introduction of the 44-hour week which necessitated the establishment of 83 additional positions on the custodial staff (appointments in 1949-50: 195; in 1948-49: 225)

PROMOTIONS

17. One hundred penitentiary officers were promoted to higher classification within the Service. Promoted to key positions at British Columbia Penitentiary were the following: Senior Clerk F. C. B. Cummins to deputy warden; Schoolteacher T.

Williamson to an associate position of chief keeper (this special position was required to handle the Doukhobor situation); Assistant Engineer R. Trotter to engineer. All these three officers have OAS status and have been in the Service for many years. At Kingston Penitentiary, Instructor Carpenter H. S. Frayne was promoted to the position of chief trade instructor. He joined the Service in 1936 as carpenter instructor. At Saskatchewan Penitentiary, Assistant Accountant W. J. Cayo was promoted to the position of accountant on retirement of Mr. J. B. Akers. All these officers so promoted have rendered meritorious service and their promotions were very well deserved.

RETIREMENTS

18. The turn-over of the staff is still high. During the fiscal year, 162 officers left the Service: 95 by resignation, 52 by retirement, seven by dismissal, while eight died. Among those who left the Service on account of age were: Accountant J. B. Akers, of Saskatchewan Penitentiary. Mr. Akers had joined the Service as a guard in 1921 and had been promoted to bookkeeper in 1924 and to accountant in 1929. Mr. Akers was one of our outstanding accountants and his services had always been highly satisfactory. Deputy Warden J. H. L. Goss, of British Columbia Penitentiary, retired on August 27, 1950, after a long and meritorious penitentiary career which started in 1914. Engineer G. Catheralle, of the same institution, who retired on April 1, 1950, had joined the Service in 1926. Guard Grade 1 J. B. Desrochers, of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, retired after 38 years of service. In July, 1950, reasons of ill health necessitated the retirement of Miss A. M. Gibson, supervising matron of the Prison for Women. Miss Gibson was appointed to the Service in March, 1934 and assumed the duties of supervising matron in November, 1944. Under her direction the Prison for Women has been efficiently managed and her retirement was a great loss to the Service. She has been succeeded as supervising matron by Miss L. L. Burke, the assistant supervising matron.

19. The following table records the total number of appointments and separations in the Service for the last 14 years:

Year	Appointments	Separations
1937-1938	95	62
1938-1939	96	53
1939-1940	105	53
1940-1941	104	60
1941-1942	78	113
1942-1943	70	113
1943-1944	112	92
1944-1945	130	114
1945-1946	142	153
1946-1947	235	188
1947-1948	193	128
1948-1949	225	147
1949-1950	195	96
1950-1951	293	162

PERMANENCIES

20. The quota of permanent employees is fixed at 80 per cent of the total number employed at such date as may be fixed by the Treasury Board. During the year this date was revised to September 30, 1950, thus permitting a substantial increase in the number of permanent appointments. The number of permanent officers on March 31, 1951 was 1,057, two hundred and fourteen receiving permanent appointments during the year as compared to 94 in the previous fiscal year.

NEW POSITIONS

21. One hundred and twenty-five positions were authorized during this fiscal

year: four on the executive staff; 38 on the administrative staff and 83 on the custodial staff. By penitentiaries, these positions are:

	Executive	Administrative	Custodial	Total
Kingston	—	3	14	17
St. Vincent de Paul ..	2	13	30	45
Dorchester	—	3	10	13
Manitoba	—	2	7	9
British Columbia	2	9	8	19
Saskatchewan	—	4	8	12
Collin's Bay	—	4	6	10
	4	38	83	125

22. Among the 38 positions on the administrative staff, there were: 12 positions of instructors of which three were for the vocational training at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary; seven positions were established to meet the situation created by the admission of the Doukhobors at British Columbia Penitentiary; seven positions were for the hospital staff; seven positions of firemen were for the administrative staff.

23. As already stated, the large number of new positions on the custodial staff was necessitated by the introduction of the 44-hour week; the same reason accounts for additional assistant hospital officers and firemen.

24. The total number of positions established since the new penitentiary programme was started on September 1, 1947, when the Penitentiary Act, 1939 was proclaimed, is as follows, by fiscal year:

	Executive	Administrative	Custodial	Total
1947-1948	4	38	22	64
1948-1949	8	21	2	31
1949-1950	1	16	17	34
1950-1951	4	38	83	125
	17	113	124	254

25. By penitentiary, these 254 new positions are:

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Total
Executive staff ..	3	6	1	1	3	1	2	17
Administrative staff	17	30	11	7	13	16	19	113
Custodial staff ..	22	49	16	9	10	10	8	124
	42	85	28	17	26	27	29	254

26. The increase of custodial staff was due to the increase of the inmate population since the end of World War II, and also, in the last fiscal year, to shorter working hours being introduced. Increase in the administrative staff was necessitated by the expansion of the penitentiary programme and the training and classification of the inmates as recommended by the Royal Commission.

SALARIES

27. The Commissioner is pleased to report that by P.C.5/1440, dated March 21, 1951, and in conformity with similar action taken in the Government Service as a whole, the Government of Canada approved of a substantial salary increase for all classes of employees in the Penitentiary Service, effective December 1, 1950.

FORTY-FOUR HOUR WEEK

28. As already mentioned, the 44-hour week was introduced in the penitentiaries in the summer of 1950. This required the appointment of a certain number of addi-

tional officers. All the penitentiary officers working a 44-hour week are now allowed one half-day off each week or a whole day every other week. The staffs have welcomed this privilege which gives them more time to attend to their private affairs and places them on the same basis, in that respect, as other civil servants.

III—STATISTICS OF THE INMATE POPULATION

GENERAL DATA

29. On March 31, 1950, there were 4,740 inmates on the penitentiary registers. On the same date, this year, there were 4,817, an increase of 77. The inmate population incarcerated would certainly have been less than last year if it had not been for 90 male Dukhobors who were admitted at British Columbia Penitentiary. The total population of Canada being estimated at 14,000,000, it follows that there was one inmate to every 2,906 inhabitants (figure was 2,904 for 1949-50).

30. The total population on the registers was as follows for the last twenty-one years:

Year	Population	Year	Population
1931	3,714	1942	3,232
1932	4,164	1943	2,968
1933	4,587	1944	3,078
1934	4,220	1945	3,129
1935	3,552	1946	3,362
1936	3,098	1947	3,752
1937	3,264	1948	3,851
1938	3,580	1949	4,225
1939	3,803	1950	4,740
1940	3,772	1951	4,817
1941	3,688		

RECIDIVISM

31. The general percentage of recidivism — all types of sentences — is 76.3 (previous year, 77.1). Of the 4,817 inmates incarcerated on March 31, 1951, two thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight were serving their first penitentiary sentence (60.992 per cent). The balance, 879 or 39.008 per cent, were penitentiary recidivists. The percentage of penitentiary recidivism was 38.71 for 1949-50. The percentage for this fiscal year includes six recidivists in Newfoundland and 30 male Doukhobors at British Columbia Penitentiary. If it had not been for these two factors, the percentage of penitentiary recidivism would have been somewhat less than in 1949-50.

BEHAVIOUR OF INMATES

32. It is evident that the introduction of the new penal programme, with particular emphasis on individual treatment and rehabilitation, has impressed the inmates favourably and this is clearly reflected by the improvement in their behaviour. During the calendar year 1950, there has been an average of only one offence report for every 69.09 inmates against 60.18 in the preceding year.

NATIONALITY OF INMATES

33. Four thousand three hundred and fifty-eight inmates were Canadian subjects. Among the British subjects, 79 were born in England and Wales; 38 in Scotland; 22 in Ireland; five were from other British countries. Among the foreigners, the largest groups were: United States, 110; Russia, 64; Poland, 34; Austria, 12; Hungary, 12.

YOUNG INMATES

34. On March 31, 1951, there were 520 young inmates (10.79 per cent of the

total population) under twenty-one years of age, against 551 in the preceding year, a decrease of 31. The following table shows the number of young inmates incarcerated at the end of each fiscal year since 1940 and also its relationship to the general inmate population:

Year	Total population of all ages	Under 21	Percentage of total
1940	3,772	463	12.3
1941	3,688	465	12.6
1942	3,232	421	13.02
1943	2,969	447	15.1
1944	3,078	486	15.8
1945	3,129	455	14.5
1946	3,362	452	13.4
1947	3,752	519	14.1
1948	3,851	497	12.9
1949	4,225	481	11.38
1950	4,740	551	11.62
1951	4,817	520	10.79

35. It will be noted that the percentage of young inmates in relation to the general population is the lowest figure for the last twelve years.

RELEASES 1950-51

36. During the year, 1885 male and 84 female inmates were discharged, 459 of whom were released by way of ticket-of-leave. For the last three fiscal years, those discharged by ticket-of-leave were as follows:

	1950-1951	1949-1950	1948-1949
Kingston	18	20	14
St. Vincent de Paul	131	135	95
Dorchester	74	67	86
Manitoba	17	10	10
British Columbia	133	31	36
Saskatchewan	39	33	23
Collin's Bay	47	34	21
Newfoundland	—	1	—
	459	331	285

ADMISSIONS 1950-51

37. One thousand nine hundred and fifty-one male and 49 female inmates were committed to and received during the fiscal year, a total of 2,000. In the preceding year, 1,996 males and 30 females, a total of 2,026, had been admitted. The increase of the female admissions is accounted for by the large number of female Doukhobors.

PENAL RECORD OF MALES ADMITTED

38. Of the 1,951 male inmates received, 1,461 or 74.88 per cent had previous criminal records (percentage for preceding year was 74.85). Seven hundred and thirteen or 36.54 per cent had been in a penitentiary before (percentage for previous year was 34.26).

39. There were 490 first offenders admitted or 25.14 per cent of the total admissions (25.15 per cent for 1949-50).

YOUNG INMATES ADMITTED (MALES)

40. Three hundred and twelve inmates under twenty-one years of age were received, against 371 in the preceding year, a decrease of 59. The number of young

inmates received represent 15.99 per cent of the total number admitted (18.63 per cent for 1949-50). By institutions, these were: St. Vincent de Paul, 94 against 161 in 1949-50; Dorchester: 71; Kingston: 51 (37 were transferred to Collin's Bay); Saskatchewan: 45; British Columbia: 33; Manitoba: 17; Newfoundland: 1.

41. The following table indicates the number of young inmates admitted from April 1, 1937 to March 31, 1951:

Year ending	15 years	16 years	17 years	18 years	19 years	20 years	Total
March 31, 1938	1	17	27	61	64	69	239
March 31, 1939	3	20	38	67	97	83	308
March 31, 1940	1	12	30	77	72	73	265
March 31, 1941	2	20	33	56	79	71	261
March 31, 1942	1	6	33	41	68	52	201
March 31, 1943	10	15	49	42	71	66	253
March 31, 1944	4	20	56	87	93	94	354
March 31, 1945	2	12	40	68	84	75	281
March 31, 1946	4	15	51	69	93	101	333
March 31, 1947	4	19	44	70	113	89	339
March 31, 1948	2	15	42	75	100	67	301
March 31, 1949	4	18	49	64	83	91	309
March 31, 1950	6	20	59	85	92	109	371
March 31, 1951	5	21	49	76	67	94	312

PENAL RECORD OF YOUNG INMATES ADMITTED (MALES)

42. One hundred and thirty-five young inmates or 43.58 per cent of the total admitted were first offenders (percentage for previous year: 47.2). The balance, or 177, had previous commitments, as follows:

Jail	100
Reformatory	30
Penitentiary	9
Jail and reformatory	22
Jail and penitentiary	11
Reformatory and penitentiary	1
Jail, reformatory and penitentiary	4
TOTAL	177

43. Twenty-five of the young inmates were penitentiary recidivists, against 27 in 1949-50.

NATURE OF OFFENCE (YOUNG INMATES)

44. The offences by groups were:

Against rights and property	273
Against person and reputation	19
Against morals and public convenience	10
Against administration of law and justice	9
Against public order and peace	1

45. The offences against rights and property constitute the largest group. They include:

Breaking, entering and theft	115
Robbery while armed and attempt	42
Theft of automobiles	39
Theft	27
Robbery and theft with violence	13

EMPLOYMENT BEFORE CONVICTION (YOUNG INMATES)

46. Of the total admitted, i. e., 312, there were 188 or 60.25 per cent who were unemployed, against 236 in the preceding year. The largest groups employed were as follows:

Transportation and communications.. .. .	17
Agriculture	15
Manufacturing	13
Public administration	11
Unskilled labour	20

Thirteen had never worked.

IV—EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

47. One of the main purposes of treatment in penal and correctional institutions is asserted to be the preparation of inmates for better and future citizenship. If this is the case it will be obvious that all phases of prison work are therefore "educational" in nature. It might perhaps be even truer to the fact to describe them as "re-educational," inasmuch as it is necessary to change fundamental patterns of thought and activity which have developed over a period of time. The only effective way by which old habit patterns may be changed is by the substitution of new attitudes and interests. It is not enough merely to sweep the house clear of the evil spirit but to replace that evil spirit by one of better purpose. In the development of the educational programme in the penitentiaries this broad view is constantly stressed. An inmate may do much to improve himself by his own efforts, reading or studying in his cell; he may learn other equally valuable lessons in the shop in which he is employed, in the exercise yard, in the chapel, or perhaps in his participation in the organization of inmate activities such as the recreational programme or the inmate newspaper. If a formal educational programme is to be truly effective in changing the lives of men, it must be supplemented by a keen interest in the broader aspects of education on the part of all officers and all departments in the institution. There has been a great improvement in this matter during the past year; increasingly, all members of the penitentiary staffs are realizing that they are not merely "guards" or "custodial officers" but rather "correctional officers"; every opportunity is taken to utilize to the maximum degree all activities within the penitentiary towards an objective that is primarily educational.

48. Classes for illiterates and low literates continue in all penitentiaries on the same basis as they have been conducted for many years.

49. The actual number of inmates served in this way, however, is comparatively small and the bulk of the educational activity beyond the level of public school leaving is carried on by means of correspondence courses.

50. It is unnecessary to reiterate in this report the detailed arrangements whereby the Department of Veterans Affairs provides materials and facilities for those courses which are under their administration (operated during World War II by the Canadian Legion Educational Services). D.V.A. still provides courses free of charge for veterans; courses for non-veterans are provided at the expense of the Department of Justice. Thanks are due to the Department of Veterans Affairs for their continued interest and ever ready co-operation.

CORRESPONDENCE COURSES

Department of Veterans Affairs

	Veterans	Non-veterans	Total
Registrations	613	1,125	1,738
Courses completed and certificates granted	254	494	748

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CORRESPONDENCE COURSES

Summary of Registration

Department of Veterans Affairs	1,738
Provincial Departments of Education	406
University	23
Other	23
TOTAL	2,190

51. In commenting on the above figures it is interesting to note that during the fiscal year 1949-50 the number of veterans who were enrolled in D.V.A. courses was 683 and non-veterans 997, for a total of 1,680 courses. The corresponding figures for this year are:

Veterans	—	613
Non-veterans	—	1125
Total	—	1738

It is probable that the relative proportion of veteran students will continue to decrease and that the number of non-veteran students will correspondingly increase. It will be noted that 748 courses were successfully completed during the year out of a total of 1,738 enrolments. Naturally, a certain number of courses were in progress at the end of the fiscal year, probably about one-third of the total enrolment. There is, admittedly, a certain loss by reason of courses discontinued either because inmates were released prior to the conclusion of the course or because the courses were found to be too difficult. As was pointed out last year, the general policy is to permit inmates to register even though there may be some doubts about the likelihood of courses being completed; education is always an extremely intangible process and although a certain amount of apparently unnecessary administrative work is involved, it seems desirable to give to all sincere and earnest students the maximum of opportunity and not to discourage them unnecessarily.

52. The Departments of Education of five Canadian provinces provide correspondence courses free of charge for inmates normally domiciled in their respective provinces; others make a minimum charge for such services. At the present time certain of the provinces are effecting improvements in their programmes of correspondence study; as these improved programmes become available it seems probable that an increased number of our inmates will utilize these courses, inasmuch as they fit more normally into the regular curricula of the provinces concerned. Close contact is maintained between the school departments in our institutions and provincial Departments of Education on this matter. We are grateful to provincial Governments for their assistance; it would be completely impractical for this Department to operate an independent division of education specifically for penitentiary inmates; it is infinitely preferable to relate our activities in so far as possible to the normal on-going curricula of the individual provinces.

53. A very limited number of inmates are enrolled in courses made available from certain Canadian universities. In all cases such courses are regular degree courses although it will be obvious that it is hardly possible for inmates to be expected to complete a university education within prison walls. The limited number of inmates who have been concerned in these courses, however, has been most appreciative of the kindly personal interest that has been shown by their instructors; an extremely nice gesture of appreciation was the presentation to Miss Healey, Assistant Director of Extension, Queen's University, of an exquisitely fashioned wooden jewel box with the thanks of those inmates who are enrolled in courses at that institution.

54. Note was made last year regarding experiments that had been made by the provision of individual radio head-phones so that inmates desiring to study could do so without interruption from loud-speakers. Further steps have been taken in this

matter and it is hoped that in the not-too-distant future all institutions will be so provided. In the newer cell blocks which have been constructed at Collin's Bay and Dorchester Penitentiaries individually controlled radio outlets are provided in each cubicle.

55. The special course in mineralogy has once again been provided at British Columbia Penitentiary. Although it is not apparent that many graduates of this course actually go into prospecting, investigation has indicated that many of them go to work in areas where the knowledge that they have gained has been very useful; furthermore, it has also appeared to have considerable therapeutic value inasmuch as the number of persons who have taken this course and later returned to the penitentiary is considerably below the general average.

56. The policy of special outside lecturers has been in operation. There have once again been such programmes at Collin's Bay, Kingston and British Columbia Penitentiaries. This policy has now received general approval, and it is hoped that it may be still further extended.

57. In an effort to widen the scope of educational interest in penitentiary classrooms, contacts were made during the year with the Canadian Citizenship Council, the Information Office of the United Kingdom and the United Nations Association in Canada, all of which provided valuable materials for supplementary reading in social studies and civics.

58. Although it is not a formal educational activity, one of the most interesting developments with broad educational implications has been the introduction of inmate newspapers. The Kingston Penitentiary Tele-Scope was first published in September, 1950; after an experimental period approval was granted for the circulation of this magazine outside prison walls and for general subscription. The quality of the material during the first seven months of operation has been very high and considerable public interest has been created. Saskatchewan Penitentiary is now publishing regularly the "Pathfinder." Since printing facilities are not available, other institutions have had to depend in mimeographing facilities. The policy of publishing inmate bulletins or newspapers, however, is generally approved. Inmates are now permitted to enclose copies of such bulletins in their letters to approved correspondents. Bulletins are written, edited and printed by inmates; the columns provide a free expression of inmate opinion, provided only that nothing appears therein which would in any way be detrimental to the administration of justice.

59. An increasing use is being made of educational films in all institutions and adequate facilities are available in all class-rooms for the showing of moving pictures and filmstrips.

60. Continuing efforts are being made to improve the prison libraries. Increased funds have been made available during each of the past three years so that it has been possible to discard obsolete and worn books from the library shelves. Suitable reference works have been purchased and magazines of all types are regularly available to all inmates so that there is within each institution a reasonably adequate working library both for educational purposes and for the individual pleasure of the inmates. Perforce, inmates have to spend a good deal of time in their individual cells; it is essential, therefore, that an adequate supply of entertaining and educational reading material should be available at all times. Although the standard established by the American Prison Library Association of ten books per inmate has not yet been reached in all institutions, we are approaching that standard.

61. Total circulation of books, new magazines and bound copies of magazines was 1,236,177, — an average of 256 units of reading material issued to each inmate during the year. This represents a decrease of approximately 20 units per inmate since March, 1949, and is accounted for by the increased number of inmates engaged in correspondence study, cell study for vocational training courses, and hobbies.

62. Circulation of certain selected weekly newspapers has been continued and consideration is now being given to authorization of the circulation of daily newspapers.

63. In the section on classification comment is made regarding educational standing as discovered in investigation of 750 cases at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. It is of interest from a comparative basis, therefore, to report the findings of the schoolteacher at Kingston Penitentiary with regard to the population of that institution:

Illiterates	3.7 per cent
Grade 7 or less	approximately 35.0 " "
Grade 8, but not a full year at High School ..	" 30.0 " "
Some High School	" 25.0 " "
Completed High School	" 4.0 " "
One or more years at University	" 1.7 " "

V—PHYSICAL TRAINING AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

64. Considerable progress has been made in the area of physical recreational activities; the press in penitentiary centres across the country has reported fully and favourably on these developments. In the report for 1949-50 a full statement was made of the basic philosophy underlying this part of the programme. It is not merely to provide "entertainment" with the object of creating a contented prison population; its real aim is much deeper. Man is a social animal; recreation of some kind, whether physical, intellectual or social, is a basic human need. If, therefore, penitentiary inmates are to be re-trained and re-educated for useful social living, it is imperative that well organized sports and recreational facilities should be available, and that proper facilities for such a programme should be provided.

65. Softball is now the accepted and most popular summer activity. There are intramural leagues in all institutions and in most of them outside teams have visited the prison to play all-star inmate teams. We are grateful to those organizations who have sponsored such visits; it is satisfying to report that in all cases the sportsmanship both of the players and spectators has been above reproach. Quite apart from the socializing value of such events and the useful public relations purpose that has been served thereby, these contests with outsiders have provided a useful means of bridging the wide gap that exists between those inside the walls and the outside world.

66. Hockey is now being played at two institutions and outside teams have also participated in this sport. It is hoped that facilities for the introduction of hockey as a winter activity will shortly be feasible in some of the other institutions where climatic conditions are suitable.

67. An experiment was conducted at Kingston Penitentiary with the introduction of boxing. One boxing programme took place during the winter and the interest and enthusiasm as well as the conduct of participants and spectators was so satisfactory that plans were made for a continuation of this programme. Careful attention is given to the medical condition of participants; training and all detailed arrangements are conducted by the inmate recreational committee.

68. In the report of 1949-50 comment was made that limited space at British Columbia Penitentiary did not provide satisfactory facilities for softball. It is now possible to report that a new recreational area was completed during the year and brought into service during the month of April, 1951 (immediately after the effective date of this report). It may be of interest to quote the comment of one of the senior officers of that institution regarding this development:

"When we entered the prison on Monday morning the yard was unusually quiet. It took a few moments before we became oriented to the fact that the inmates who usually were participating in their re-

creational period in the prison yard were now enjoying the facilities of the new exercise yard — a wire fence instead of cold grey walls — an unlimited blue sky — to the north, blue-bodied snow-capped mountains — room to breathe, to walk, to talk, to play — a venture the inmates duly appreciate — a breeding ground for ever enlarging ambitious sports ideas — an area where fair play and sportsmanship could and should be encouraged — an area to which visiting teams from the outside can reasonably be invited — custody carefully wedded to the rehabilitative process.”

69. In all institutions inmate committees are now responsible for the organization and planning of the sports programme. These committees continue to serve as a valuable liaison between the administration and the inmates, and the volume of work accomplished by these committees is, in many cases, quite fantastic. Members of these committees, however, have accepted their responsibilities quite cheerfully, even though the problems with which they have had to cope have been many and varied. The effort, however, of solving these problems has been extremely revealing to members of the committees and, in many cases, has had the result of making them much more sympathetic to the problems of the administration. It should be noted that in the event of disputed decisions and in the general discipline of the playing fields the inmate committees have accepted responsibilities which could not possibly have been handled by staff nearly so effectively.

70. One major problem has been the provision of adequate funds to finance the fairly ambitious programmes which are envisaged by the various inmate sports committees. Provision was made in the Estimates for limited funds adequate to provide the basic essential equipment necessary for the physical recreational programme. It has, however, been necessary to provide additional items of equipment and there has also been a request for the provision of occasional amenities such as “french fries,” ice cream, peanuts, etc. Quite obviously such requests could not be met from public funds. In all institutions, however, inmates have contributed to a sports fund from which it has been possible to purchase additional equipment (the hockey programme at St. Vincent de Paul was financed entirely by inmates), sweaters, etc. Plans are being made by some of the inmate committees for the provision of at least a few of the amenities that are an invariable accompaniment to mass recreation on the outside. The amount that may be contributed by any inmate is limited, all expenditures are recommended by the committee subject to the warden’s approval.

71. As reported last year, a programme of suitable winter activities is greatly handicapped by the lack of adequate indoor facilities. At the present time plans are being drawn for a new building at Kingston Penitentiary which will provide suitable space and will also serve as an assembly hall for gatherings of the whole inmate population. (At the present time there is no place in the institution where the total population may be gathered for moving pictures, lectures and other purposes.) This building will also provide improved facilities for the school and library department and will be so constructed that it will be possible to use it after the official hours of prison closing — thus reducing the number of hours which will be spent by the inmates in their cells. It is hoped that construction will commence on this project during the summer of 1951.

72. Similar provision is being made for a suitable combination recreation and assembly hall in the Federal Training Centre at St. Vincent de Paul and also at Saskatchewan Penitentiary. It is hoped that ultimately it may be possible to provide similar accommodation in all institutions.

73. Entertainment films are now provided not only during the five winter months, but also on other suitable occasions, over long week-ends or statutory holidays. In certain cases it has been possible to supplement the films provided at

public expense by loan of films from outside donors or at the inmates' own expense through their sports and welfare funds.

74. The report of the warden of Kingston Penitentiary includes an item regarding a very interesting sports quiz made possible through the co-operation of persons well known in the sporting world. A somewhat similar project was the sports quiz at Saskatchewan Penitentiary at which an inmate panel competed with an outside panel over a local radio station. These items are referred to briefly here as indication of inmate programme activities of an interesting and entertaining type which can be made possible at a minimum of expense, provided only that some imagination is utilized!

VI—HOBBIES

75. The report of the fiscal year 1949-50 discussed in some detail the institution of a programme of hobbies and cellular activities.

76. This programme is still developing and at the close of the fiscal year a total of some 800 inmates were engaged in hobbies or cellular activities of some type. It must be admitted that the institution of the hobbies programme has involved more administrative difficulties than almost any other phase of the new programme. There are safety and security considerations which must be frankly recognized. There is also the difficulty of the disposal of the products of inmates' hobby work.

77. Approval has now been given, however, to the sale of hobby-made articles by any method which does not conflict with the accepted principle that prison labour should not compete with the products of free industry. It is felt, however, that there is considerable difference between the items manufactured by individual inmates under the hobbies programme and products which might be manufactured by penitentiary industries. Prison-made articles are frequently of considerable artistic merit and, in addition, have an interest because of their source. There can be little objection to the sale of such items, under proper safeguards, to members of prison staffs, to officially approved visitors and, perchance, also through prisoners' aid or welfare organizations. This policy has, therefore, been approved, but is not yet in application in all the institutions. If, however, it can be implemented it will provide inmates with funds to continue their work and will also permit the establishment of a fund for hobby work by indigent inmates (by taking a small percentage of the selling price for the establishment of a loan fund). Wardens are at present investigating this whole matter and it is hoped that satisfactory means may be found of overcoming some of the difficulties.

78. Experience to date indicates that the provision of a hobbies programme has been extremely valuable, providing as it does a pleasant (and perhaps ultimately profitable) means of passing time which would otherwise be spent in idleness; even for the more serious-minded inmates who spend considerable time in reading and study such a programme provides desirable relaxation.

79. It should be noted that the hobby programme as well as the sports and physical recreational programme are considered as privileges, the continued enjoyment of which is contingent on inmates' good behaviour. The small number of cancellations of any of these privileges during the course of the year indicates that the inmates are fully appreciative of these extended privileges.

80. The poet has sung that "music hath charms, etc."; the psychologist reports that even industrial fatigue may be reduced by the provision of a background of soft music throughout industrial plants. We have not yet reached the place where soft music is being piped into the penitentiary shops, but there has been an initial recognition of the fact that music is a soul-satisfying experience for most human beings, whether it be the appeal of jazz for the adolescent or the charm of the classics for the more mature person. A beginning has therefore been made in at least four of the institutions by the development of inmate orchestras. In one case the orchestra

was organized specifically to assist in the Christmas programme; in others the organization has been on a somewhat more permanent basis, and the orchestras have provided entertainment programmes at suitable periods throughout the year. Inmates have been permitted to have their own instruments sent in from the outside and at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary the expenditure of some funds from the inmates sports fund to purchase some special instruments for the use of the orchestra was authorized. We cannot as yet lay claim to any particular excellence on the part of these orchestras, but note is made of the fact that we are not unaware of the value that music may have as a part of an over-all recreational programme and, perchance, for a few inmates as a programme of positive individual therapy.

81. In this connection it is perhaps not out of place to quote the substance of a letter from an inmate following the Christmas Season:

"How did you enjoy the holidays? As far as I am concerned I can't complain; things were swell here, — we had a couple of Christmas concerts that went over like a million dollars. I looked after the music end and I also sang in a quartet I got together, and best of all, the warden kindly consented to let me play the sax; an officer here brought his in for me — it was sure swell of them. I was so happy I nearly cried — after twenty months of not seeing a sax, this happens. On New Year's they had a dance band from and they let me sit in with them; I think I fitted in pretty well and I was told I could go a long way playing when I am released. It all boiled down that it made me see more clearly just what a fool I am and it has made me over more so that I am through with this life."

Another inmate commenting on the holiday events finished a letter as follows:

"It makes one realize that not everyone has given us up as a lost cause. So you see, this year has been the best and the future the brightest."

82. It is granted that these are only two individual expressions, but the same general tenor was repeated in dozens of letters from inmates at all our institutions. Such letters at least suggest that a more humane programme inside the walls will sooner or later pay dividends in the restoration to society of men, at least not embittered by their institutional experiences, and, perhaps better prepared for lives of social utility.

VII—RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES

83. In the report of the Royal Commission to Investigate the Penal System of Canada the Commissioners emphasized not only the difficulty but also the importance of the work of the prison chaplains. They pointed out that the mere holding of religious services without diligent and constant personal service is of little avail in accomplishing any measure of reformation and recommended that, with a view to making the maximum contribution to the rehabilitation of inmates, chaplains should be given every encouragement to extend their interest beyond those activities which might be described as "strictly spiritual services". During this past year chaplains have contributed, in no small measure, to the development of a more positive climate for reformation in the institutions.

84. Regular services have been conducted each Sunday in the Roman Catholic and Protestant chapels, with which each institution is provided. Major festivals of the Christian year have been marked with appropriate services, and missions, both Protestant and Catholic, conducted in a number of the institutions. The great bulk of the work of the chaplains, however, has been work with inmates by means of individual interviews and special classes and study groups. These special classes, generally based on Bible study, have provided forums for inmates, seriously interested in self-improvement, with an opportunity for fellowship with other inmates of similar disposition and of receiving guidance and instruction in the basic principles of the

Christian faith. In one institution inmates were encouraged to participate in a Bible study correspondence course and a number of certificates of satisfactory completion were awarded.

85. Chapters of the Alcoholics Anonymous have now been organized in all seven institutions. Chaplains have either sponsored the organization of the Chapters or have been closely associated with them. The actual pattern of the organization varies in the different institutions, some of them being more or less closed groups, and others operating with a fluctuating membership depending on the interest of the individuals. In all cases, however, extremely close contact has been made with A. A. Chapters in neighbouring cities and visitors are regular participants in the meetings. Furthermore, the contacts established by means of the prison meetings have proven to be extremely valuable at the time of release. The A. A. does not profess to be a rehabilitative agency, but in view of the close relationship of alcoholism with the criminality of many inmates it has been extremely helpful to have had the help of outside A. A. Chapters available for some inmates for whom alcoholism has been the major problem. It would be impossible to over-estimate our appreciation of the keen and enthusiastic support we have had from local Chapters of the A. A. in setting up Chapters within the Canadian penitentiaries. During the year copies of the A. A. booklet originally prepared at San Quentin Prison, California, were reprinted and made available to A. A. members in all our institutions.

86. A number of our chaplains have taken advantage of opportunities afforded by church assemblies and diocesan meetings to draw the attention of the church at large to the importance of the religious work inside the institutions. The Archambault Commission pointed out that "in Canada the great religious denominations are displaying too little interest in the prison population, both while in prison and after discharge". If religion is needed anywhere it is certainly most needful to those and for those who have "strayed from the path" and attention of church bodies generally is drawn to the desire of the administration for the closest possible co-operation with church authorities in making the religious services in the institution an increasingly vital factor in the restoration of our inmates to the paths of right living.

VIII—CLASSIFICATION

87. Developments in the classification programme during this year have been steady though not in any sense spectacular. Modern industry is making increasing use of qualified personnel directors; schools now consider guidance teachers and consultants to be essential members of their staffs. In prison work the classification officer performs similar functions. He is a qualified psychologist or guidance worker and on the basis of his recommendations the Classification Board makes decisions regarding the treatment and training of the inmates. The effectiveness of the work of the classification officer therefore depends in large measure on his availability for interview and his sympathetic reception of prisoners' problems.

88. As a matter of routine in all institutions newcomers are interviewed, immediately after admission. The classification officer prepares a preliminary case history based on his interview with the inmate and such other evidence as is available or may be procurable. At the end of the first six-month period the individual inmate is reconsidered and almost invariably a further routine interview takes place at this time. All inmates are interviewed during the three-month period prior to discharge. In addition to these routine interviews special cases are followed up by more frequent interviews with the classification officer, interviews are arranged at inmates' request or at the request of other members of the staff. The number of interviews of all kinds held by classification officers was as follows:

Dorchester	738
St. Vincent de Paul	2,151
Kingston	2,069
Collin's Bay	1,599
Manitoba	583
Saskatchewan	1,582
British Columbia	987
	<hr/>
	9,709

89. Record of these interviews is maintained on each inmate's file in the institutions and reports are submitted to this office from time to time for information and study and duplicate copies forwarded in all cases to the Director of the Remission Service. The total number of such reports received during the year was 3,419.

90. As a further service special reports are prepared from time to time by classification officers at the request and for the use of the Director of the Remission Service.

91. During the year considerable progress was made in the use of psychological testing procedures at a number of the institutions. Basic tests which are at present being employed are the Revised Beta, the Minnesota Multiphasic and the Bellevue-Wechsler. Although all inmates are not yet given all tests as a matter of routine procedure, one institution is getting an intelligence quotient on each newcomer by use of the Revised Beta test.

92. The question of the intelligence distribution of inmates of penal institutions has been a subject of much discussion. Preliminary studies conducted at two institutions indicate that as far as the population of the Canadian penitentiaries is concerned the distribution of intelligence quotients of our inmates follows very closely the normal curve, skewed slightly to the left. One study gave a result of 20 per cent with I.Q.'s below 90, 64 per cent with I.Q.'s from 90 to 110, 16 per cent with I.Q.'s above 110. These studies support the view that crime is more directly related to emotional deviations of personality than any defect in basic intelligence.

93. A further use of psychological testing procedures is made in the selection of inmates for transfer from Kingston to Collin's Bay Penitentiary or to the vocational training section of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. Tests at present being used for this purpose include the Revised Minnesota Paper Form Board, the Macquarrie test of mechanical ability and the Bennett test of mechanical comprehension. The use of these tests has eliminated much of the trial and error method of selection of suitable candidates for vocational training, — an end much to be desired in view of the high relative costs of providing vocational training.

94. Although the pressures of daily work prevent any extended research being conducted by members of the classification staff, a number of them are interested in specific studies of the inmate population of their own institution. One of the most interesting of these studies was prepared by Mr. L. H. St.-Pierre of the staff of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. In this study from 450 to 750 inmates were studied in respect to a number of factors contributive to criminal behaviour. It is not possible to present the full study in this report but it is of some interest to record briefly the tentative conclusions reached.

1. Fifty-four per cent of 450 cases studied were living in rented rooms in boarding houses or poor hotels, generally in the down-town districts of our larger cities, with a complete absence of normal family life.
2. Out of 400 cases studied 28 per cent are married; of those who were married, 46 per cent had an unsatisfactory married life, either being separated or having poor conjugal relationships.

3. Five hundred cases were studied with regard to parental discipline. This study elicited the following interesting information:
 - Over protective attitude on the part of the father 16 per cent, on the part of the mother 45 per cent;
 - Normal discipline on the part of the father 40 per cent, on the part of the mother 33 per cent;
 - Excessive or strict discipline on the part of the father 44 per cent, on the part of the mother 22 per cent. Twenty-eight per cent indicated alcoholism on the part of the father and 40 per cent indicated inconsistency of discipline, the father and the mother holding opposite attitudes.
4. Of 620 cases studied, 41 per cent indicated chronic truancy. This fact is, of course, widely encountered in connection with juvenile delinquency.
5. Out of 500 cases studied, 38 per cent reported a "broken home" prior to the age of 15, either because of the death of one or both parents, separation, divorce or decision. This figure would be higher if it included psychological breaks caused by parental discord or defective parent-child relationships.
6. Out of 620 cases studied, 34 per cent indicated intemperate use of liquor and in 48 per cent of the cases alcohol was associated with the criminal activity for which the inmate was undergoing sentence.
7. Out of 620 cases studied, 58 per cent were unemployed at the time of the offence. Fifty-six per cent were rated as unskilled workers. Apparently employment at a skilled trade or profession is an important preventive of crime.
8. Seven hundred and fifty cases were studied with regard to educational standing. Sixty-one per cent were reported as VI grade or below, 34 per cent from grades VI to IX and 5 per cent tenth grade or higher. These figures are on the basis of inmates' own reports and may therefore perhaps indicate academic achievement somewhat higher than is actually the case.
9. Of 750 cases studied, 14 per cent had been committed to reform school,—27 per cent had no previous criminal record.

There have been many studies made on chronological, legal, economic data in relationship to crime but, generally speaking, such studies are too impersonal and extrinsic to be of much value in the study of the individual offender. There is a tendency in all such studies to lose touch with the individual himself.

If we wish to get to the roots of crime, we must first of all delve into the offender's total make-up and not ask "What did he do?" but rather "Why did he do it?". The answer to this latter question cannot be solved without the combined contribution of the social, medical, economic and psychological fields. We must study all the possible data — the individual's heredity, his physical and mental make-up, his emotional temperament, his youthful environment and experience, his present home and employment conditions, his recreational and hobby interests, his religious attitudes, etc. It also means that we must continue to study the effect of different methods of treatment as they affect different types of individuals. Only in such way can accurate knowledge be obtained regarding the causes of crime and more efficient measures adopted to combat it at its source and to treat it.

This report is presented not because it has arrived at any definite conclusions, — the number of cases studied is too small; furthermore, it has not been possible to check the accuracy of all the information. Such information, however, as has been deduced is enlightening and informative and a survey of this kind carried out over an extensive period will yield valuable information regarding the causes of crime and its treatment.

95. There has been much discussion among persons interested in correctional

work about the possibilities of group sessions for psychotherapy. The inauguration of Alcoholics Anonymous in all the penitentiaries has provided some leads in this connection as the nature of the A. A. programme is essentially one of group therapy. During the winter of 1951 under the direction of the psychiatrist and the psychologist of Kingston Penitentiary a group psychotherapy project was initiated, the purpose being to discuss basic personality development and to proceed from there to some deeper understanding by the members of the group of themselves in relationship to the basic factors being discussed. Attendance in this study is limited to a small group, who, themselves, provided the initial stimulus for its organization. The progress of this study will provide helpful information for further experiment along similar lines.

96. As a further step in the more effective planning of classification procedures in the institutions a Conference of Classification Officers was held in Ottawa from January 8th to January 17th. This conference reviewed the classification programme to date and studied problems being faced by classification officers in their daily work. Opportunity was taken for full discussions with Headquarters' officials of the Special Placements Branch of the National Employment Service and for a most helpful discussion with the Director of the Remission Service. The Honourable the Minister of Justice visited the conference on Monday, January 15th, and participated in the discussion of procedures relating to the pre and post-release planning for inmates. At the conclusion of the conference recommendations were made for the consideration of the Commissioner and the wardens. In view of the success of this conference of senior officers, similar conferences were planned for other senior officials to be held early in the fiscal year 1951-52.

97. The classification officers of each institution are aware of the necessity of continuous exploration and experiment to improve classification procedures. A very strong recommendation came from the Classification Officers' Conference that at as early a date as possible special provision should be made for a reception period during which time newcomers would be kept segregated from the general population and all initial interviews and psychological tests completed and case histories prepared. This is a most desirable objective, but physical facilities are not yet available for implementing this proposal completely in any one of our seven institutions. An experiment, however, was conducted at British Columbia Penitentiary when sufficient space became available through the transfer of Doukhobor prisoners to the special Doukhobor compound. The experience in this one project confirmed the desirability of the establishment of such a reception period and reception area in all institutions at the earliest possible date.

98. Similarly, it is desirable to have a pre-release unit which might serve as a period of orientation for the return of prisoners to civil life. At this time also there will be a considerable number of interviews with representatives of prisoners' aid societies, National Employment Service and others. There is also much work which should be done in order to pre-condition the inmates to the circumstances and conditions that they will face after their period of incarceration. Such a pre-release wing or unit should provide greater privileges, messing in association, free use of radio, etc. Even with the improvement that there has been in pre-lease procedures there is still not adequate opportunity for "decompression" from the highly regimented and supervised life of the prison to the completely free world of the outside. We should aim to provide reception units and pre-release units at as early a date as is possible.

IX—TRAINING OF OFFICERS

99. Commencing in February, 1948, a programme of central training for officers was commenced and during the fiscal years 1948-49 and 1949-50 the courses were held, with the co-operation of the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police at the R. C. M. P. Barracks at Rockcliffe. With the intensification of re-

cruiting and training in their own service it became impossible to continue to use the facilities of the R. C. M. P. Barracks. We were fortunate in being able to lease one wing of Laurentian Terrace, Ottawa, from the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. This residence, which previously had been used entirely for female secretarial help in the Government service, proved to be a very satisfactory local for our training programme, providing most comfortable sleeping accommodation, meal service and one adequate class-room. During the winter season facilities for the physical training activities were obtained from the Ottawa Y. M. C. A.

100. The curriculum of the courses which were held in Ottawa remained substantially the same for all courses, necessary modifications being made to suit varying personnel. Details regarding the courses follow herewith.

Course No. 11, March 13 to April 22—English speaking—

Assistant Instructional Officer—Schoolteacher C. A. Williamson, British Columbia Penitentiary.

Course No. 12, May 8 to June 17—Bilingual—Assistant

Instructional Officer—Keeper R. C. Vaillant, St. Vincent de Paul.

Course No. 13, February 27 to March 11—Stewards' Refresher

Course—Special (See 1950 report).

Course No. 14, Special course for French speaking Instructors, St. Vincent de Paul.

Course No. 15, September 11 to October 21—Bilingual—Assistant

Instructional Officer—Keeper R. C. Vaillant, St. Vincent de Paul.

This was the first course at Laurentian Terrace.

Course No. 16, January 8 to January 17, 1951—Classification Officers' Conference.

Course No. 17, November 6 to December 16, 1950—English speaking—

Special course for shop instructors—Assistant Instructional Officers—Chief Trade Instructor O. A. Earl, Kingston and Chief Vocational Officer R. K. Allaby, Dorchester.

Course No. 18, January 8 to January 17, 1951—Storekeepers and accountants.

Course No. 19, January 22 to March 3—English speaking—

Assistant Instructional Officer—Deputy Warden West, Manitoba.

Course No. 20, March 19 to April 28—English speaking—Assistant

Instructional Officer—Chief Keeper D. M. McLean, British Columbia.

Course in progress at the end of the fiscal year.

101. On English speaking courses Professor Stuart Jaffary, University of Toronto, lectured to the members of the class on modern social problems. A similar series of lectures for bilingual courses was given in both French and English by Professor Roger Marier, Laval University, Quebec. Assistant Classification Officer St.-Pierre assisted in a number of the courses, giving lectures on testing and measurement as related to correctional treatment. Lectures on the balance of the curriculum were provided by members of the Commissioner's staff.

102. Course No. 14 was not held in Ottawa. This was a special course provided for French speaking instructors at St. Vincent de Paul, spread over a number of weeks during April and May, 1950. Rather than taking the full complement of sixteen officers away from their duties it was considered preferable to arrange for the course to be given locally. Instruction was provided by members of the Commissioner's staff, members of the staff of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary and the following persons outside the penitentiary organization, to whom our thanks are expressed:

M. Evariste Choquette, directeur, Société d'orientation et de réhabilitation sociale, Montréal.

M. Roger Lapierre, directeur adjoint, Service de conciliation et d'arbitrage, ministère du Travail, province de Québec.

M. Rosaire Parent, publiciste, Commission d'assurance-chômage.

M. Gérard Maurice, de la Division de l'aide à la jeunesse, ministère de la Jeunesse et du Bien-être social, province de Québec.

103. A review of our officer training programme indicated that there were special groups of technical or professional personnel for whom a full six weeks course was not necessary, and accordingly it was decided to arrange for classes for such professional personnel conducted in the nature of conferences or seminars. The first of these special conferences was that arranged for classification officers from January 8 to January 17, 1951. This conference provided a review of the total classification programme, — it provided for an interchange of experience between representatives of the seven institutions and also gave a very satisfying opportunity to lay future plans.

104. A similar conference was arranged for accountants and storekeepers which was held concurrently with the Classification Officers' Conference. This course also provided for a review of present procedures and the recommendations regarding improvements in accounting and stores departments proved to be of very great value. Assistant Commissioner MacLean and other members of the accounting and financial staff handled the details of the programme for this group.

105. Following the pattern established for Course No. 10 held in the winter of 1950, a special course for shop instructors was arranged during the current year. In addition to the instruction provided in the same way as for all other courses, additional assistance was rendered by the Canadian Vocational Training Branch of the Department of Labour and officials of National Employment Service, Unemployment Insurance Commission.

106. Our thanks must be expressed to all those outside the Penitentiary Service who contributed to the success of these courses and conferences. It is most desirable that our viewpoint should not become limited by the frontiers of our own service. Our inmates come out of the normal stream of community living and ultimately return to it. If a programme of training for penal inmates is to be realistic, it must constantly be reviewed and refreshed by a consideration of the point of view of competent persons who meet our inmates either before or after their period of incarceration.

107. Including Course No. 20 which was in progress at the end of the fiscal year, a total of 439 penitentiary officers have attended training courses or conferences under the central training programme, since its inception, — representing 30 per cent of the total staff personnel. Of the number who received this training, all but 12 still remain in the Service.

108. At the conclusion of the fiscal year plans were made for the continuation of courses until June 30, 1951, at the Laurentian Terrace. The quality of prison officers and their adequate training for their duties is a prime requisite of an effective treatment programme. Our experience to date has more than justified the time and effort that have been expended on a programme of officer training. It is only fair to state that in its initial stages there was some considerable scepticism as to the value of such a programme, but this has now completely disappeared and has been replaced by an enthusiastic support of the programme on the part of senior officers of the institutions as well as the subordinate officers for whom the courses are provided. It is therefore necessary to look for permanent headquarters for a training establishment; it is considered desirable that this establishment should be located in an area where it may be possible to combine practical training with theoretical training. Plans are therefore being made for the transfer of our training activities to the city of Kingston. The facilities of Kingston and Collin's Bay Penitentiaries and the Prison for Women provide ample opportunity for observation and practical work

under supervision; it is also hoped to establish relationships with the interested departments of Queen's University, some of which have already undertaken some research work at the institution.

109. The central training school is only one portion of the training programme. At all other institutions regular in-service training has been continued along the same general pattern described in the 1950 report. Increased attention is being given to the preliminary induction period prior to officers taking over full duties. Training of officers is at present the responsibility of the deputy warden; his duties, however, are very onerous and some re-allocation of duties and the specific assignment of responsibility for the in-service training to another senior officer would permit of the development of a somewhat more co-ordinated pattern throughout the seven institutions. With the proposed establishment of the new training centre at Kingston opportunities will be provided not only for recruit training, but for refresher training for experienced officers, conference and seminar courses for special groups, etc. Present plans are that the in-service training in the institutions will be co-ordinated with the training provided at the Penitentiary Staff Training College so that there will be an assurance that all officers in all institutions throughout the country will have the same basic training for their duties. The development of such an over-all programme is a long-term project, but it is hoped that initial steps in this direction may be taken during the coming fiscal year.

110. It would be most remiss at this time not to express our thanks to ex-Commissioner S. T. Wood of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the present Commissioner L. H. Nicholson. As has been previously reported courses until September, 1950, were held at the R.C.M.P. Barracks, Rockcliffe. The training staff of the R.C.M.P. provided a substantial measure of assistance in connection with drill, physical training, defence holds and small arms training. Although the location of the courses was removed from the barracks, the staff co-operation was continued throughout the current year. Thanks therefore are expressed to the Commissioners and all the members of their staff for their unfailing courtesy and co-operation.

111. In an effort to improve the basic qualifications a policy has been established of setting examinations for all applicants for promotion to senior positions. In the spring of 1950 a comprehensive paper including questions on theoretical as well as practical topics was set at headquarters. Officers who aspired to eventual promotion to the position of keeper were invited to write this examination. Papers were graded by the training staff at headquarters and no promotions have been made to senior custodial positions of officers who have not written this qualifying examination. This policy, which places a further emphasis on the adequate training of prison officers, will be maintained.

X—AFTER-CARE OF PRISONERS

112. In a recent editorial on another subject a leading Canadian newspaper used this phrase "men can live without much but they cannot live without hope." This is true of humanity generally — it is even more true of men who have been deprived of their liberty by the action of the courts. No matter how long the sentences may be, all of them look forward to the day when they will be released. The present pattern of treatment in the institutions recognizes the responsibility of the administration for returning these men to society better fitted to live useful and constructive lives; it would be most unfortunate if, at the time of their release, some assistance were not available to enable these men to traverse the narrow bridge which leads from the institution back into the free life of the community. Although the legal responsibility of the institution ceases at the moment of discharge it is, nevertheless, the part of common sense that every possible effort should be made to assist the dischargee satisfactorily to re-establish himself.

113. To this end therefore the arrangements which have been described in previous reports have been maintained and extended. The fullest co-operation has been provided during the past years by the National Employment Service (through its Special Placement officers), the John Howard Societies and other prisoners' aid organizations, the Salvation Army and the various children's and family welfare organizations. Interviews are arranged during the immediate pre-release period and in many cases the follow-up by the institutional authorities continues beyond the day of discharge.

114. Although there have been some local problems because of the difficulties of obtaining adequately trained staff, generally speaking the prisoners' aid organizations have improved their facilities. The most notable event during the year was the organization of a Nova Scotia branch of the John Howard Society under a well qualified secretary originally engaged on a part-time basis, but now giving full-time service. The organization of this branch was made possible through the vigorous co-operation of a group of Halifax businessmen.

115. Following the policy established initially in 1948-49 federal grants-in-aid have been made available to recognized prisoners' aid organizations, rendering effective service to prison discharges. A total of some \$27,250 was expended for this purpose.

116. The press has been most helpful in keeping the general public informed not only of developments within the institutions, but through editorial comment stressing the necessity of public interest in the matter of prisoner rehabilitation. For too long the attitude has been current, — "once a convict always a convict." Although there are undoubtedly many who fall by the wayside, there are also many who after a period of imprisonment return to paths of good citizenship. Invariably it is the failures who are noted in the headlines; the man who has made a successful effort at rehabilitation is seldom advertised. The public therefore does not ordinarily know of cases of satisfactory rehabilitation. The press by its constant interest in this whole matter is serving a very useful function in providing support for the total programme. Our thanks are therefore expressed not only to the press but also to the radio and National Film Board for the contribution that they have made in the development of an improved public attitude.

117. The reference in the paragraph above to the National Film Board is occasioned by the production during the year of a short film in the Canada Carries On series under the title "After Prison, What?" (French version "Après le bagne"). This film described in most effective terms the problems of the prison dischargee and received a wide commercial distribution. At the time of this report a further film is being prepared which makes an effort to describe in somewhat fuller terms the nature of the present programme.

XI—VOCATIONAL TRAINING

118. The course of this programme can be best exemplified by the reports of the field officers directly concerned with its effect on the trainees under their charge. The first quotation from a vocational draughting instructor's report to his warden depicts the purpose of the vocational training:

"The ultimate cost to the public of a man's incarceration may be connected to his recidivism, if any. Thus a man who has learned a trade and sufficient of sketching, blueprint reading and simple design may be regarded as being in a better position to improve his earnings in industry than a man who performs a purely mechanical task whilst in prison.

Perhaps the most dominant determining factor regarding the rehabilitation of a man on discharge is his attitude towards authority coupled with belief in his own ability to make good if he so desires. In our training, as much emphasis is put on the general attractiveness of earning an honest living as

upon the desirability of learning a trade, for it is a waste to teach a trade to a man who is not convinced that it is a means to staying out of trouble and living a generally happier life. It is considered that contact on this plane with offenders can count much more in moulding a man's future attitude to society than any mere filling of the man with knowledge which he later may not put to proper use. The role of the vocational instructor is exploited to advantage if he ensures that his trainees realize that his purpose is not to get all he can out of them to expiate their offences but to show them how they can get more out of life than they have been getting in the past."

and the second from a chief vocational officer gives a general assessment of the worth of this training after three years of operation:

"During the past three years we have on one occasion or another had reason to question the quality of the training given in the various trades. This was brought about by the fact that, although we felt that the training given was of a good quality and in sufficient quantity, we could not be sure as it had not been tested over a period of time. After three years of operation it is generally considered that our training is on a par with or slightly better than training given in vocational schools and other establishments of the same class in the provinces. This is borne out by the fact that in a good many cases our graduates have been accepted in trade unions after they had a short period of post-release experience. Several of our graduates have started contracting in the building industry on their own and we are receiving good reports of qualifications on most of our recent discharged graduates, indicating that they have the required ability to work in the trade in which they were trained.

After employing initially one or two graduates we have had requests from contractors for others of the same calibre and trade qualifications."

119. In the light of these statements it is significant that since the training programme began at the end of 1947, eighty-five per cent of the graduates of vocational training courses, or those who were on courses when released, have not again been in trouble with the authorities. For the year of this report, the percentage is 95.6 of non-repeaters.

120. Progress is slow in reaching the desired goal of greater numbers under training. Before a new course can be considered, space must be provided. This usually means a new building: erected largely by the combined effort of trainees or young inmates awaiting a training opportunity. The projected opening of the Federal Training Centre near Montreal will further emphasize the need of training buildings. The automotive building at Collin's Bay is well under way and should be ready for operation in 1952-53, as should also the new vocational building outside the walls at Dorchester.

121. Eighteen vocational courses were in operation during the fiscal year (see table below) compared with fourteen the previous year. The four additional courses are draughting at Collin's Bay and Saskatchewan Penitentiaries, machine shop practice at Collin's Bay Penitentiary, and a second, separate course in rural repair at Saskatchewan Penitentiary.

VOCATIONAL COURSES IN OPERATION DURING 1950-51

	St. Vincent de Paul	Collin's Bay	Saskatchewan	Dorchester
Brickmasonry	x	x		
Cabinet-making	x			
Carpentry	x	x	x	x
Draughting		x	x	
Electricity	x			
Machine Shop		x		
Painting and decorating			x	
Plumbing and steamfitting	x	x		x
Rural repair			xx	
Sheet metal		x		

122. Four hundred and twenty-eight inmates were registered on vocational training courses in these four institutions during the fiscal year. Disposition of these trainees is as follows:

- 147, or 34.34 per cent — graduated
- 29, or 6.78 per cent — non-graduates released
- 66, or 15.42 per cent — dropped from courses
- 186, or 43.46 per cent — continuing on courses.

Of the 147 trainees graduated, 73 (49.66 per cent) were released and the remaining 74 (50.34 per cent) were still serving their sentences.

123. Forty-three graduates were carried over from the previous year, making a total of 190 graduates. Of these, 84 (44.21 per cent) had not been released and 106 (55.79 per cent) were liberated.

124. Eighty (75.47 per cent) of the released graduates were placed in employment, 59 (55.66 per cent) in the trades learned at the institutions, and 21 (19.81 per cent) in other employment. One (.94 per cent) graduate was hospitalized, 20 (18.87 per cent) were unplaced or did not maintain contact with the institutions, and 5 (4.72 per cent) acquired additional criminal records.

125. Of the 29 non-graduates released before completing their courses, 20 (68.97 per cent) were placed in employment, 10 (34.48 per cent) in the trades learned as vocational trainees and 10 (34.48 per cent) in other employment; 8 (27.55 per cent) were unplaced or did not maintain contact; and 1 (3.45 per cent) is known to have reverted to crime.

126. The 66 dropped from courses were for disciplinary reasons, inability to absorb training, or for lack of sustained interest.

127. Of the 135 releases during the year only six were convicted of further crime, or 4.4 per cent.

128. Approximately 200 trainees are on course at one time with present facilities.

129. Certificates of proficiency are awarded to graduates of vocational training courses in two institutions at appropriate graduation ceremonies covered by the press with feature articles and news pictures. Considerable "status" is attached to the certificates by the graduates and their individual letters to relatives reflect gratification in their accomplishment.

130. During this year we have continued to enjoy the full co-operation of provincial apprenticeship authorities, the Advisory Council on Vocational Training, the Vocational Training Branch of the Department of Labour, National Employment Service and the welfare societies.

131. Advantage was taken of any invitations to publicize our programme through social agencies with the object of enlightening the general public and soliciting after-release employment for our trainees.

132. Visual aids in training are a regular part of the training curricula, and arrangements are made to show any desirable industrial or trade training films offered by industries.

133. The National Advisory Council on Vocational Training has indicated its interest in the provision of barbering training under qualified instructors.

134. The four chief vocational officers held a two-day conference in Ottawa in November, 1950, at which all problems of institutional vocational training were discussed. This conference was timed to coincide with the Fall Meeting of the Advisory Council on Vocational Training and the biennial conference of the Provincial Directors of Apprenticeship, to which the chief vocational officers were invited as observers. Advantage was also taken for the group to visit the technical vocational schools in the Province of Quebec and the Federal Training Centre at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary:

CONTROL TRAINING

135. To supplement the practical on-the-job training available to inmates, during the year a Manual of Control Training was issued from headquarters to all penitentiaries and some training along that line has been attempted.

136. Major obstacles to further development of control training are overcrowding of shops in the larger institutions and the dual role of production foreman and trade teacher assigned to the single instructor in most shops. The continuing success in rehabilitation of selected young inmates in vocational training groups, some of them with previous criminal records before their current sentences, leads one to believe that among the fifty per cent of the population employed in trade occupations are many who would accept and benefit by modified part-time training beyond that at present given on the job and would use their new-found knowledge and skill in successful re-establishment after release. A greater awareness of the control training objectives throughout the Service will be sought to demonstrate that there are individual opportunities for application of this programme in certain shops even though facilities may be lacking for its general introduction.

137. At British Columbia Penitentiary a full-time draughting instructor is employed to teach his trade and other subjects related to the mechanical and building trades. Consistent with his academic status the capabilities of each applicant for such training have been utilized to the full with satisfactory general progress being made.

138. Brickmasonry classes continue to be conducted at Manitoba Penitentiary as controlled training. These are planned to provide trained bricklayers when institutional projects requiring such skill are ready to proceed. This ensures that the men not only have their formal training in the trade but have also the opportunity of extensive practical experience before leaving the institution to compete with free labour.

139. Success has also been experienced at some institutions in having various classes of engineer's papers issued to inmates, as well as apprenticeship certificates to qualified motor mechanics.

140. Training in automotive mechanics to regular course standards is continuing into the second year at British Columbia Penitentiary with good results.

XII—INDUSTRIES

141. The Canadian penitentiary industries during the past few years have increased their machine and shop facilities to enable quality production on a much larger scale than heretofore; as a result each inmate now has a better opportunity of increasing his trade knowledge and improving himself through adoption of better work habits.

142. Emphasis has been placed on procuring work from other Government departments to assist in the general programme and to give greater scope in the use of our machinery, thus creating a better work interest on the part of the inmates through production of articles which must conform to specifications and plans in order that they be acceptable.

143. During the past period standard designs have been developed for the quantity production of several articles. The practice of standardizing a design and manufacturing to plan has proven advantageous in that it enables the semi and unskilled labour available to the shops to assist in the active production of articles.

144. The following are a few of those articles on which design has been standardized to the advantage of penitentiary shop production:

Classroom activity tables	}	Department of Citizenship and Immigration Indian Affairs Branch Education Service
Woodworking benches		
Sample splitters	}	Department of Public Works Concrete Testing Laboratories
Slump cones		
Drying pans		
Picnic tables	}	Department of Resources and Development National Parks Branch
Stone monuments		
Trash baskets		
Road signs		
Display cases		
Alidades	}	Forestry Branch
Azimuth rings		
Offset table tops		
All-steel pedestals		
Wright hose vulcanizers		
Rain gauges		
Dew gauges		
Plot and plant labels)	Department of Agriculture
Mail bags	}	Post Office Department
Letter hods		
Ballot boxes)	Chief Electoral Officer
Printed forms — various Government departments	}	Penitentiary industries are equipped to do all types of job printing, and many departments are taking advantage of our excellent facilities. Over 6,000,000 impressions were made during the fiscal year.

145. As mentioned in the 1948-49 report the sale of penitentiary industrial output is not made to other Government departments on a mandatory basis. Each order must first be received from the enquiring department prior to action with regard to procurement of materials and formulation of manufacturing plans. This procedure limits any opportunity for penitentiary industries to extend into quantity production of standard articles with the result that in the majority of cases only those inmates who qualify as skilled craftsmen can be used for manufacture of the article.

146. Many other articles too numerous to list were produced and sold to Government departments. Production of special articles must be done with skilled labour and it is only in cases of government economy that orders are accepted for manufacture of single articles, and only where such articles are not of standard nature and have to be built to special order. We refer to such articles as the triaxial soil testing machine for the Concrete Testing Laboratories, and to the Wright hose vulcanizer for the Forestry Branch. On articles of this type considerable saving results from penitentiary manufacture, although the time taken to develop the production procedure, when compared with the training value received by the inmates from its manufacture, would not normally induce acceptance of this type of order.

147. It should be realized that when an order is placed with penitentiary industries for a single article, it is necessary that only skilled labour be used for its production, whereas if this same article were required in quantity and could be produced after proper tooling of machinery, it would enable the use of the semi and unskilled labour available. Such manufacture would give ample opportunity for advancement in trade knowledge to those inmates most desirous of bettering themselves in preparedness for release.

148. It is our experience that when industrial items are supplied wholly to a Government department by penitentiary industries, such articles are entirely acceptable and we have proven to our satisfaction that inmate labour, if given a fair chance, can produce quality merchandise to commercial standards.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

149. At the present time the penitentiary industries have a potential work force in excess of 2,000 inmates. These men although initially untrained in shop methods have a natural aptitude equal to their assignment if work of suitable type and quantity is made available from government sources. In this event, the revenue derived therefrom would assist greatly in reducing the over-all cost for maintaining our several institutions, and at the same time the inmates employed on this work will benefit through their being better equipped in trade knowledge for employment after release.

150. Our 1950-51 report indicates that the production capacity for the skilled labour available in penitentiary shops has very nearly reached its limit, and further increases will rely entirely on our ability to procure large orders for articles that can be produced in quantity thus putting to better use the semi and unskilled labour available.

151. Of the total population of 4,817 inmates as of March 31, 1951, two thousand sixty-nine were employed in penitentiary shops or approximately 43 per cent of the total.

152. The value of penitentiary industrial production has shown a steady increase over the past several years. To illustrate, in 1946-47 the total value of production was \$409,278.00. Comparatively, the production for the past fiscal year was \$953,007.26, indicating an increase of 123 per cent during the four years.

153. The Royal Commission commented that the total revenue derived from penitentiary production in 1935-36 was \$67,682.69, of which \$53,953.97 was industrial revenue. In 1950-51 industrial revenue was \$121,426.69. This figure would be substantially greater with a larger share of orders from other Government departments — during the year 79 per cent of all industrial work was for the Penitentiary Service, on which material cost only is charged and no revenue is credited to penitentiary industries.

154. Of the \$953,007.26 total, \$750,953.38 was for penitentiary purposes, \$158,863.81 for other Government departments, and \$43,190.07 for custom work as sold to penitentiary staffs and other authorized personnel. The value of products included in the above figures which were manufactured by vocational trainees as training projects and eventually taken into use by the institutions or sold amounted to \$5,376.00.

155. The following tables give a breakdown of production figures:

VALUE OF INDUSTRIAL SHOP PRODUCTION BY PENITENTIARIES

(FOUR-YEAR COMPARISON)

	1947-1948		1948-1949		1949-1950		1950-1951	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Kingston	169,796	33	161,750	36	189,582	44	219,174	49
St. Vincent de Paul	163,481	00	162,709	70	212,638	49	250,543	91
Dorchester	72,283	36	67,340	55	112,387	85	125,623	70
Manitoba	68,465	20	74,302	53	91,125	85	111,733	92
British Columbia	60,118	01	66,259	31	78,747	75	99,966	59
Saskatchewan	51,031	56	58,503	23	74,626	12	89,414	48
Collin's Bay	20,713	83	31,998	80	39,655	43	56,550	17
TOTAL	605,880	29	622,864	48	798,763	93	953,007	26

TOTAL VALUE INDUSTRIAL SHOP PRODUCTION FOR ALL PENITENTIARIES—1950-51

—	Own institutions		Other penitentiaries		Govt. Depts. and other authorized organizations		Officers' custom work		Total	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Kingston	111,841	60	42,529	31	53,722	03	11,081	55	219,174	49
St. Vincent de Paul	175,135	34	20,640	60	48,686	16	6,081	81	250,543	91
Dorchester	74,670	59	35,516	96	8,697	66	6,738	49	125,623	70
Manitoba	80,395	66	543	38	28,349	39	2,445	49	111,733	92
British Columbia	74,855	63	1,075	30	16,517	47	7,518	19	99,966	59
Saskatchewan	77,651	99	1,960	47	2,891	10	6,910	92	89,414	48
Collin's Bay	47,679	07	6,457	48	—		2,413	62	56,550	17
TOTAL	642,229	88	108,723	50	158,863	81	43,190	07	953,007	26

XIII—PENITENTIARY FARMS

156. The yield of many of the commodities produced on the penitentiary farms showed a marked increase during the fiscal year being reported. The following increases are noted for the year 1950-51 over the previous fiscal year, 231,107 lbs. of vegetables, 79,670 lbs. of roots, 239,440 lbs. of potatoes, 31,951 lbs. of pork, 13,260 gallons of milk, 6,496 dozen eggs, 163 tons of hay, 231 tons of straw, 219 tons of ensilage and 15,923 bushels of grain.

157. The total farm production for the year is valued at \$243,258.40.

158. If the value of the items produced on and sold from the farm had been based on the wholesale value, the revenue would have amounted to \$433,479.63. This does not include the wholesale value of the products which were grown and consumed by the livestock. The wholesale value of these products was not included in the above as this would have increased the cost of production by a like amount.

159. The saving to the Department through the farming operations amounted to a total of \$203,820.63.

160. The totals of the various commodities grown and produced on the seven penitentiary farms are tabulated on page 39.

Kingston

161. Dry weather during April and May allowed the early completion of seeding and planting operations. The cool weather in June caused a short hay crop. However sufficient hay was harvested to supply the institutional requirements.

162. Considerable trouble was experienced with insects on the cabbage and turnip crops.

163. Milk production far exceeded that of any previous year.

164. The clearing and breaking of the newly acquired Van Order property was practically completed.

St. Vincent de Paul

165. Seeding was delayed by three weeks because of the cold backward weather. Good growing weather followed seeding. However, early frosts ruined the tomato crop which in turn reduced the output of canned tomatoes from the cannery.

166. There was a marked increase in the production of eggs and milk.

167. The potato crop was the largest ever harvested at this institution.

Dorchester

168. The legumes in the hay crop were 100 per cent winter-killed, therefore

corn was planted for ensilage. A prolonged dry spell in the spring also contributed to a light hay crop.

169. The carrots took eleven weeks to germinate. The weather later in the season was most favourable for growth and an abundance of carrots was harvested but many of them were immature and did not keep well.

170. The dairy herd was moved into the new dairy barn and in a very short time the milk production increased by 10 per cent without any change in the amount of feed being fed.

Manitoba

171. Owing to the flood conditions which were general in Southern Manitoba the seeding of grain was delayed for several weeks. The seeding of wheat commenced on May 31st and other grain crops on June 13th. However in spite of the late season better than average crops were harvested.

172. The threat of an invasion of grasshoppers and aphids prevailed at the institution. No trouble was experienced with aphids and the grasshoppers were kept under control by spraying.

173. The corn crop was only fair as a result of the late seeding, carrots and turnips only fair and the beans and cucumbers were a total loss.

British Columbia

174. The farm instructor, Mr. George Duncan, retired in August, 1950. Mr. C. Baseley, formerly of the staff at Collin's Bay Penitentiary, commenced his duties as farm instructor on February 1, 1951.

Saskatchewan

175. The spring was very cold and backward at Prince Albert. The germination of the field crops was very slow and uneven.

176. The garden crops were seriously damaged by wind and drifting soil a short time after the young plants had come through the ground.

177. There was very little rain during May, June and early July, resulting in a light crop of early seeded grain.

178. A heavy frost around the 21st of August did considerable damage to the grain and vegetable crops. The frost caused approximately 20 per cent damage to the grain.

179. One hundred and seventy-five acres of grain could not be threshed and had to be left standing in the stook all winter. This was necessary because of heavy early rains and snow.

Collin's Bay

180. The production of grain and vegetables far exceeded that of any previous year. Two factors contributed to the increased grain production. The weather was very favourable and the tile drains which have been installed in the last two years have made it possible to get more land under cultivation. It is also possible to get on the land much earlier in the spring.

CANNING OPERATIONS

181. The details of the season's operations in the canneries are given in the tables which follow.

Kingston

182. The cannery at Kingston processed 24,604 cases of canned goods from 218,340 lbs. of the raw products. The apples, pears and peas were purchased, while the beans, pumpkins and tomatoes were grown on the farm.

DETAILS OF VEGETABLES PROCESSED

Vegetables	Quantity of raw product	Quantity canned	Penitentiary value	Wholesale value
	lbs.	gals.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Apples	26,000	3,840	1,740 00	2,175 00
Beans	13,700	4,176	1,635 60	2,044 50
Peas	3,700	1,863	1,164 38	1,455 47
Pears	400	46	34 50	43 12
Pumpkin	38,410	1,650	605 00	756 25
Tomatoes (whole)	136,060	13,029	4,343 00	5,428 75
TOTAL	218,340	24,604	9,522 48	11,903 09

COST OF OPERATIONS

Cost of vegetables	\$2,568 14
Cans and carriers	2,306 77
Cartons	462 88
Rental of closing machine	211 00
Salt	5 10
Salt tablets	6 86
Sugar	213 58
Operating expense	5 70
Maintenance expense	60 88
TOTAL	\$5,840 91

183. The above operations resulted in a saving to the Department of \$6,062.18.

St. Vincent de Paul

184. The St. Vincent de Paul cannery processed 64,318 lbs. of vegetables, resulting in 9,016 gallons of canned goods. The raw products were all produced on the farm.

DETAILS OF VEGETABLES PROCESSED

Vegetables	Quantity of raw product	Quantity canned	Penitentiary value	Wholesale value
	lbs.	gals.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Beans	27,636	4,606	1,804 02	2,265 00
Beets	1,064	152	41 04	54 72
Carrots	4,158	594	166 32	219 78
Pumpkin	3,600	126	46 20	67 68
Rhubarb	7,520	1,504	300 80	451 20
Tomatoes (whole)	20,340	2,034	678 00	1,005 00
TOTAL	64,318	9,016	3,036 38	4,063 98

COST OF OPERATIONS

Cost of vegetables	\$ 643 18
Cans and carriers	838 53
Cartons	167 09
Rental of closing machine	208 89
Salt	3 75
Maintenance expense	53 36
TOTAL	\$1,914 80

185. The output from this cannery represented a saving to the Department of \$2,149.18.

186. The total saving from the two institutions amounted to \$8,211.36.

187. The tables on pages 40 and 41 show the value of the farm production and the cost of farming operations respectively.

188. The following table shows the value of the total yearly production on the penitentiary farms for the past ten years.

Year	Value of Production
1940-1941	\$ 99,189 93
1941-1942	127,237 30
1942-1943	167,884 06
1943-1944	206,543 82
1944-1945	216,553 72
1945-1946	223,947 88
1946-1947	241,043 93
1947-1948	249,168 01
1948-1949	248,786 66
1949-1950	244,122 85
1950-1951	243,258 40

189. The value of the total production represents an amount of \$243,258.40, based on values set by the Department and which are considerably less than the wholesale value.

190. The following is the value of production on the seven farms:

Kingston	\$ 42,919 54
St. Vincent de Paul	59,622 09
Dorchester	33,475 92
Manitoba	38,030 90
British Columbia	12,667 25
Saskatchewan	29,262 30
Collin's Bay	27,280 35

XIV—STEWARDS DEPARTMENT

191. During the fiscal year 1950-51, the renovation and installation of modern kitchen equipment in the inmates' kitchen and officers' mess, started during the previous year at St. Vincent de Paul, has been completed and has resulted not only in improvements to inmate feeding and better kitchen administration, but in providing an accelerated programme of instruction to all inmates engaged in culinary operations who have expressed the desire to follow this vocation upon their release from the penitentiary.

192. At Collin's Bay Penitentiary, a modern bakery was built and up-to-date bakery equipment and facilities installed. It has been instrumental in furthering the training of inmates along the lines of modern bakery methods and practices. The skill and knowledge gained during their training period should, upon their release, be most beneficial in finding gainful employment in a specialized field.

193. The renovating of the main kitchens at Dorchester and Manitoba Penitentiaries are in the preliminary stages and are progressing satisfactorily.

194. With prevailing high prices and shortage of materials, every effort is being made during this time to economize as much as possible without affecting the standard of feeding or the penitentiary administration.

195. Kitchen equipment valued at \$84,574.31 was purchased during the fiscal year 1950-51, the major items of expenditure being four oil-fired rotary ovens which replaced the outmoded and obsolete dutch ovens at Dorchester, Manitoba and Sas-

FARM PRODUCTION 1950-51

Item	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Total
Vegetables (lbs.)	323,729	287,473	165,053	102,325	184,764	75,478	306,552	1,445,374
Roots (lbs.)	308,180	102,000	166,830	31,000	2,900	79,000	56,760	746,670
Potatoes (lbs.)	—	404,942	286,715	477,255	120,152	224,760	—	1,513,824
Pork (lbs.)	66,630	109,671	65,829	65,789	46,785	77,466	—	432,170
Beef (lbs.)	4,976	3,696	15,306	9,239	—	33,425	59,859	126,501
Milk (lbs.)	53,551	39,506	41,846	26,364	—	—	—	161,267
Butterfat (lbs.)	—	—	589	533	—	—	—	1,122
Eggs (doz.)	4,202.5	17,370	9,373	7,129	10,564.5	7,511	8,368	64,518
Poultry (lbs.)	2,059	6,037	2,283	2,691	(birds) 518	814	2,299	(birds) 518
								16,182
Hay (tons)	200	236	276	214	1	166	250	1,343
Straw (tons)	125	120	74	227	—	166	142	854
Ensilage (tons)	250	200	39	88	—	—	325	902
Grain (bus.)	6,365	8,579	7,700	15,382	—	13,701	9,793	61,520
Hides (lbs.)	(hides) 12	(hides) 16	2,100	(hides) 17	—	3,573	11,018	(hides) 45
								16,691
Ice (cakes)	—	—	1,568	—	—	—	—	1,568
Wood (cords)	—	—	14	—	—	5	—	19
Manure (tons)	735	550	1,500	477	24	500	1,015	4,801
Green feed (tons)	—	15	68	—	—	—	—	83
Plants (No.)	2,500	—	—	—	1,512	574	—	4,586
Seed (lbs.)	—	—	—	—	—	550	1,650	2,200

VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTION 1950-1951

Produce Disposed of	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Total
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Sold to:								
Steward	20,585 94	34,547 15	24,745 56 (Hospital) 12 80	17,611 68	12,040 75	18,663 64	14,193 28	142,388 00
Other penitentiaries	3,472 41	235 00	12 80	605 80	—	—	2,387 59	6,713 60
Military authorities	—	—	—	990 00	—	—	5 50	995 50
Other Government departments ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	710 00	710 00
Officers	559 80	1,809 25	1,065 63	695 06	122 40	30 79	834 56	5,117 49
Outside revenue	1,963 63	5,594 03	1,091 33	7,276 16	713 10	3,450 35	1,370 27	21,458 87
Sold from cannery	9,522 48	*	—	—	—	—	—	9,522 48
Fed to livestock or used for bedding ..	5,004 34	5,665 74	4,749 50	7,021 30	97 25	6,351 34	2,871 28	31,760 75
Used for seed	102 00	—	—	439 06	—	720 84	467 00	1,728 90
Loss by death, spoilage, shrinkage ..	341 16	562 25	686 76	1,353 77	80 20	332 76	472 81	3,829 71
Otherwise disposed of (manure, etc.) ..	735 00	497 71	1,500 00	477 00	24 00	530 00	1,015 00	4,778 71
SUB-TOTAL	42,286 76	48,911 13	33,851 58	36,469 83	13,077 70	30,079 72	24,327 29	229,004 01
Add inventory at end of year	16,368 02	19,981 08	15,576 45	15,784 76	7,790 46	14,416 33	15,007 97	104,925 07
Subtract inventory at beginning of year ..	15,735 24	9,270 12	15,952 11	14,223 69	8,200 91	15,233 75	12,054 91	90,670 73
VALUE OF 1950-51 PRODUCE ..	42,919 54	59,622 09	33,475 92	38,030 90	12,667 25	29,262 30	27,280 35	243,258 40

* \$3,036.38 incorporated in other headings

FARM EXPENSES 1950-51

Item	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Total
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Operating expenses—								
Tractors	650 61	1,218 74	1,138 63	1,443 46	323 11	1,804 73	1,070 87	7,650 15
Other machinery	17 66	32 19	316 39	—	—	37 17	26 62	430 03
Farm expenses—								
Feeds and fodder—								
Purchased	9,254 43	24,828 21	18,895 32	5,637 59	13,939 11	2,199 62	2,725 97	77,480 25
Produced	5,004 34	5,665 74	4,749 50	7,021 30	97 25	6,351 34	2,871 28	31,760 75
Seeds—								
Purchased	1,410 89	3,474 79	2,480 78	2,535 62	2,721 05	835 00	2,433 30	15,891 43
Produced	102 00	—	—	439 06	—	692 14	467 00	1,700 20
Fertilizer—								
Purchased	652 00	2,312 39	3,085 55	340 00	1,735 90	469 80	1,541 58	10,137 22
Produced (manure)	735 00	375 00	1,500 00	477 00	24 00	500 00	1,015 00	4,626 00
Canning expenses	5,840 91	1,218 86	—	—	—	—	—	7,059 77
Other expenses	1,701 01	1,820 69	2,269 62	1,013 33	808 09	1,211 21	636 18	9,460 13
Veterinary—								
Services	572 65	73 00	63 00	180 10	—	37 00	80 00	1,005 75
Supplies	377 06	186 00	268 89	212 47	50 69	218 19	—	1,313 30
Maintenance of equipment—								
Tractors	369 17	1,221 29	501 94	1,064 32	73 31	647 22	150 39	4,027 64
Other equipment	874 63	728 38	1,910 95	738 31	231 95	1,272 95	436 22	6,193 39
Livestock purchased	491 65	400 00	847 50	3,295 49	275 00	6,934 76	18,388 70	30,633 10
Cost of operations	28,054 01	43,555 28	38,028 07	24,398 05	20,279 46	23,211 13	31,843 11	209,369 11
Capital purchases—								
Tractors	—	—	1,502 15	—	—	—	2,112 00	3,614 15
Other equipment	2,228 72	2,306 02	2,839 10	992 69	347 62	3,969 95	3,991 64	16,675 74
TOTAL.. .. .	30,282 73	45,861 30	42,369 32	25,390 74	20,627 08	27,181 08	37,946 75	229,659 00

katchewan Penitentiaries. The fourth rotary oven was installed in the new bakery at Collin's Bay Penitentiary.

KITCHEN SANITATION AND PERSONAL HYGIENE

196. The continued practice of exercising strict observance of standard sanitary rules and regulations has been instrumental in maintaining this important phase of kitchen administration on a high level. Particular care in the control of kitchen pests has practically eliminated any loss of food stocks.

PENITENTIARY FARM PRODUCE SOLD TO STEWARDS

197. During the fiscal year 1950-51, produce purchased by the stewards from the penitentiary farms was valued at \$163,822.25, an increase of \$13,181.46 over the previous year.

198. Processed farm produce manufactured within the institutional kitchens amounted to 7,506 gals. valued at \$1,332.99, a decrease of 3,513 gals. from the previous year. This decrease was due mainly to the increased production at the penitentiary canneries and limited refrigeration space in the main kitchen.

PROCESSED MEATS

199. The manufacture of processed meats within the institutions totalled 282,053 lbs. valued at \$56,554.35, an increase of 110,309 lbs. over the previous year. In view of the rising food costs, a concerted effort was made during the fiscal year 1950-51 to increase the processed meat production within the institutional kitchens and from the excellent results attained this effort met with great success.

BAKERY PRODUCTION

200. Bread manufactured within the institutions totalled 2,012,008 lbs. valued at \$83,866.79. The quality of the bread manufactured in the institutional bakeries has remained at a high level, Collin's Bay Penitentiary showing an excellent record of scoring 92 points out of 100.

201. Cakes, pies, puddings, cookies, rolls, etc., manufactured within the institutions, totalled 779,039 lbs. valued at \$75,301.85. New formulas are constantly being tested which provide a wide variety of desserts.

INMATE RATIONS

202. Although the basic ration content remained unchanged during the fiscal year 1950-51, the cost of inmate rations increased from \$762,267.91 to \$917,855.57, an increase of \$155,587.66, due to the increase in population and rising cost of food.

XV—MEDICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES

203. During the past year the health of the inmate population in the penitentiaries has been satisfactory. Improved services have resulted from the employment of more full-time physicians and through the acquisition of scientific instruments to facilitate diagnosis. Improvements have also been made through the remodelling and enlargement of facilities for surgical procedure. Full-time physicians are now working at Dorchester, St. Vincent de Paul, Manitoba and British Columbia. A part-time physician has been added to the medical staff at Kingston Penitentiary. The cost of medical services which at the end of the fiscal year ending March 31, 1950, were \$32,052.37 dropped to \$28,804.03. The cost of medical supplies which at the end of the fiscal year ending March 31, 1950, were \$15,531.13 increased to \$19,645.94. Consultant services were maintained and as usual provided very adequate treatment for all cases requiring such services. Continued attention has been given to proper sanitation and hygiene and improvements have been made wherever it was felt they were required.

204. The dental services have continued to function as in the past and have been satisfactory. Dental cases requiring special dental care were referred to the exodontist. The enlarged dental laboratory at St. Vincent de Paul continues to func-

tion in a very adequate manner and takes care of all denture work for St. Vincent de Paul, Kingston and Collin's Bay Penitentiaries. The cost of dental services for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1950, was \$14,041.90. A slight increase to \$14,672.22 is shown for the present year.

205. The psychiatric ward at Kingston Penitentiary continues to provide facilities for the care and treatment of the psychoneurotic and the pre-psychotic. The psychiatric hospital has, during the year, been kept very busy. Three hundred and forty-two consultations were held, 24.4 per cent of the population making use of the facilities for remedial treatment. General therapy, psychotherapy, electro-convulsive therapy, recreational and occupational therapy are made use of according to indications. Psychiatric services will be extended to other penitentiaries. Thirty-three inmates suffering from mental symptoms who were examined by the psychiatrists were certified as insane and subsequently transferred to their respective provincial institutions for treatment.

206. Improved facilities have been extended at Kingston Penitentiary in the form of more spacious operating room and more equipment. Excellent X-ray equipment has been purchased and is in full operation. The hospital at British Columbia Penitentiary has been completely renovated and will have fully modern equipment. Funds have been made available for the purchase of complete X-ray equipment. X-ray equipment has been purchased also for Manitoba Penitentiary and is now in full use. Some improvements for surgical facilities have also been made at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.

207. Visits were made to the Eastern penitentiaries by the Deputy Commissioner. All convicts who desired interviews were given the opportunity to do so. Attention was given to sanitation and hygiene and necessary recommendations were made for improvement where indicated.

XVI—ACCOUNTS, STORES AND PURCHASING SERVICES

208. Administrative routines designed to provide a more effective financial control of penitentiary activities were considerably advanced during the year under review. A major development in this connection was the arrangement made by the Comptroller's office to permit the rendering of monthly expenditure statements by functional activities. Since April 1, 1950, monthly statements have been provided showing accumulated expenditure totals under 15 main heads and some 85 sub-headings. This information has guided the Department in administering the spending processes and in setting up the estimates provisions for the 1951-52 fiscal period. A consequence is that there has developed a greater awareness of cost factors, a more realistic estimates plan, and a more effective collation of expenditure commitments with related estimates provisions. A more economical use of public funds has undoubtedly resulted.

209. Although the volume of stores and accounting activities increased considerably as a result of increased activity in the fields of construction, education welfare, hobbies, sports, etc., no staff additions were made. To meet the additional work load without further expense to the public purse the use of inmate assistance was extended and recording techniques were improved.

210. Regular inspections were made at all institutions and in the course of these visits audit tests were made to ensure that:

- (1) Stores were properly received, inspected, stored and issued, and that a complete accounting was made for their receipt, issue and ultimate disposition.
- (2) Inmates' trust funds, securities and personal effects were properly recorded and adequately safeguarded.

(3) The accounting routines for levying and recording general revenues were adequate and that all phases were operative.

(4) Cash and securities were intact.

211. Purchasing techniques now in use are designed to ensure that the department obtains the best values available for each dollar spent. Office routines associated with buying are constantly under review and, as a result, it has been possible to cope with a larger volume of purchases without recourse to additional staff.

212. During the fiscal year 1950-51 there has been a general increase in prices; particularly noticeable was the advance in the wool and food markets. Shortages did occur in a number of commodities — mostly metals — however, many of the larger industries co-operated with this Department in endeavouring to meet our demands.

213. A total of 4,340 requisitions were processed and 8,060 purchase orders issued, as against 1949-50 volume of 4,267 requisitions and 7,090 purchase orders.

214. During this year a start has been made on trying to improve relations between the suppliers and this Department. Every opportunity has been taken on business trips to contact as many Heads of our supplying companies as possible. It is felt that this is a most important step in maintaining our deliveries, particularly during times of shortages in materials.

XVII—CONSTRUCTION

215. The development of new policies of treatment in the Canadian penitentiaries has meant a continuous expansion in the volume of building and engineering construction. This resulted in a capital expenditure of \$872,551.23 during the fiscal period 1950-51. This, together with an expenditure of \$115,401.03 for the maintenance of buildings, walls, ducts, services and equipment, and \$55,376.59 for new related equipment, resulted in a total expenditure of \$1,043,328.85 for the construction and engineering division which may be summarized as follows:

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

New construction, existing penitentiaries	..	\$194,706 33
New construction, Federal Training Centre	..	64,515 78
		<u>259,222 11</u>
Alterations and remodelling of existing buildings and shops.. .. .	..	66,646 22
Installations and replacement of service lines (sewer, water, electrical, steam)	..	40,920 08
Alterations and additions to power plants	..	36,799 31
Construction of roads and drains.. .. .	..	7,658 80
Renovation of staff houses.. .. .	..	2,665 92
Minor alterations .. .. .	..	<u>5,045 49</u>
Expenditure for construction by inmates	..	\$418,957 93
		(by contract)
Construction at Federal Training Centre	..	386,797 20
Construction of new power plant at Collin's Bay	..	<u>66,796 10</u>
Expenditure for construction by outside contract .. .. .	..	453,593 30
Expenditure for purchase of new equipment	..	<u>55,376 59</u>
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	..	<u>\$927,927 82</u>

MAINTENANCE OF FIXED ASSETS

Building, walls and ducts	\$ 76,490 11
Houses and tenements, repairs	7,113 74
Houses and tenements, equipment	158 31
Service lines	13,472 91
Main sewers and drains	5 45
Boiler and power house, machinery, equipment and tools	8,394 79
Pump house, machinery, equipment and tools ..	201 17
Construction and quarry machinery	6,933 80
Roads, sidewalks, culverts, bridges	715 98
Wharves and sidings	1,914 77
TOTAL	115,401 03
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, CONSTRUCTION AND ENGINEERING DIVISION	\$1,043,328 85

216. As will be noted above, the largest single item of expenditure was the development of the new institution for the Province of Quebec known as Federal Training Centre at St. Vincent de Paul, Quebec. Plans were completed and contracts let for the construction of four dormitory buildings at a cost of \$494,777.00 and a kitchen and mess hall building at a cost of \$224,777.00 during the fiscal period and good progress was made on these buildings which it is expected will be completed during the summer of 1951. Plans were well advanced on a hospital and chapel building which is expected to be let out to contract in the summer of 1951 and preliminary sketches have been completed for an administration building.

217. During the same period at this institution a temporary fifty-bed dormitory which was commenced the previous year was completed by the inmates of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary and they also commenced construction of a stores building for which plans had been completed and considerable materials purchased. Other work undertaken by the inmates included a section 216 ft. in length of the boundary wall which was unfinished previously, extension of ducts; sewers, water, steam and electric installations to service the new institution, extensions and improvements to shop facilities in the existing buildings and levelling the grounds within the walls.

218. Good progress was made on the construction of new cell accommodation at other institutions with part of the new cell block at Collin's Bay and the dissociation cell block at Kingston being occupied during the fiscal period. It is expected that the dissociation cell block under construction at Manitoba will be completed during the summer of 1951. New construction completed also included a soap factory and piggery at St. Vincent de Paul, a new milk house at Dorchester, a poultry laying house at Manitoba, part of new modern hospital facilities at British Columbia, and remodelling of the north wing at Saskatchewan. As a result of the emphasis now being placed on educational and vocational training, considerable alterations to existing facilities were undertaken and some new construction in this field proceeded with. Notable in this category was the new automotive repair and storage building at Collin's Bay upon which good progress was made and a new vocational training shop building was designed for Dorchester Penitentiary to be commenced in April, 1951. The latter building represents an entirely new departure from the type of shop building formerly used.

219. Of particular notice was the construction at British Columbia Penitentiary of necessary accommodation for 300 male Doukhobor inmates. This consisted of the establishment of an entirely new segregated fenced compound on the British Columbia Penitentiary reserve containing three dormitory buildings, an administration building, a kitchen and mess hall building and a laundry. The site was prepared by Army engineers from Chilliwack, B. C. as a training project, and construc-

tion of the buildings and installation of the services was completed by inmates from British Columbia Penitentiary. A contract was let to a local plumbing contractor for the installation of plumbing equipment which was purchased by the Department. A capital expenditure of \$74,701.45 was required to provide this accommodation. This project was commenced in May, 1950 and was completed and occupied in October of the same year, quite an accomplishment by the institution staff using inmate labour.

220. New construction, increased facilities in the existing buildings and larger populations have been instrumental in creating a greater demand for steam, water, electrical and sewer services within the institutions which in some instances has overtaxed existing old and obsolete facilities to such an extent that complete re-vamping programmes had to be undertaken. During the fiscal period an expenditure of \$40,920.08 for the purchase of materials for this work was required. Replacement and modernization of the power plants at the institutions is continuing satisfactorily. Of particular interest in this field during the year was the construction of the new power plant at Collin's Bay which was brought into operation; an amount of \$99,823.22 was expended towards contracts and purchase of materials required for this work during the fiscal period. The total expenditure to date is \$295,705.02.

221. Construction projects upon which work was completed during the fiscal period include 102 capital projects and 107 maintenance projects which required departmental authority. These together with minor maintenance projects carried out under authority of the wardens indicates a substantial increase in the productive capacity of the labour force. Increased working hours made possible by re-arrangement of working schedules, keener interest in the work by both officers and inmates, particularly those having taken trade training, and improved co-ordination and administration of the construction programmes have attributed immeasurably to the increased work accomplished.

222. Having due regard for the curtailment of expenditures and material shortages necessitated by the present and forthcoming defence programme, a construction programme for 1951-52 has been established which should accomplish much in the further development of facilities for the present correctional programme. It is anticipated that the Federal Training Centre presently under construction at St. Vincent de Paul, Quebec, will be brought into operation as a separate institution during the fiscal period.

XVIII—CONCLUSION

223. In reviewing the past year's operations it is significant to note that the upward trend in committals to the penitentiaries which increased the inmate population from 3,362 on March 31, 1946 to 4,740 on March 31, 1950 appears to have been halted. As mentioned previously the increase during the past year was only 77, which was more than accounted for by the admission of a large group of the Sons of Freedom sect of Doukhobors, during the summer of 1950. This is a decided contrast to the two previous years which saw the population increase annually by 374 and 515 respectively. Whether this levelling off of the penitentiary population will continue can only be determined by results in the months ahead.

224. The conviction and sentencing to penitentiary terms of a large group of Doukhobors (281 men and 117 women) in the early summer of 1950 imposed a very difficult problem upon the penitentiary administration to find accommodation for their custody. Temporary arrangements were made for their retention in provincial custody at the expense of the Federal Government and the construction of a special encampment on the reserve of British Columbia Penitentiary to accommodate 300 prisoners was immediately undertaken. The erection of the necessary buildings and facilities in the short space of four months by inmate labour from British Colum-

bia Penitentiary was a very creditable performance. The formation of a Consultative Committee under the auspices of the University of British Columbia and the Provincial Government to study the whole problem of the Doukhobors and to find a solution to the difficulties that in the past have led to periodic outbursts of lawlessness provides some hope that these difficulties may be solved by means other than incarceration. The recommendation of the Consultative Committee, in October, 1950, to release on ticket-of-leave, upon promise of future good behaviour, a large number of the Doukhobor men and the majority of the women who had been convicted of parading while nude eased considerably the problem of finding prison accommodation for them.

225. Steady progress was made throughout the year in the construction of the permanent buildings for the new institution in the Province of Quebec, now to be known as the Federal Training Centre, St. Vincent de Paul, and it is anticipated that it will be opened as a separate institution in the autumn of 1951. This major development will provide specially planned accommodation for the segregation and treatment of reformable young offenders in the Province of Quebec.

226. The developments of the past year have demonstrated that the programme of individualized treatment now being undertaken in the penitentiaries has resulted in more efficient administration, improved morale on the part of staff and inmates, and in many cases better prospects of successful rehabilitation upon release. I would like to express my sincere appreciation for the co-operation and assistance given by the wardens and their staffs in carrying out the policies of the administration.

TABLE II.—NATIONALITY

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Newfoundland	Total
<i>British—</i>									
Canada	827	1,354	585	324	467	447	324	30	4,358
England and Wales	18	7	8	10	15	18	3	—	79
Scotland	11	—	5	6	7	8	1	—	38
Ireland	3	4	3	4	3	4	1	—	22
Australia	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
Other British countries	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
<i>Foreign—</i>									
United States	23	21	11	7	23	19	6	—	110
Russia	26	3	1	5	25	3	1	—	64
Austria	2	2	—	4	—	4	—	—	12
Roumania	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Italy	2	2	2	1	2	—	—	—	9
Poland.. .. .	5	5	—	10	2	8	4	—	34
Hungary	2	2	—	1	1	1	3	—	10
France.. .. .	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Finland	—	—	—	4	2	1	—	—	7
Czechoslovakia	3	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	7
Greece	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
China	1	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	6
Yugo-Slavia	1	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	5
Germany.. .. .	—	—	2	1	2	3	—	—	8
Belgium	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Norway	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	5
Switzerland	2	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	5
Iceland	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Sweden	—	—	—	1	3	3	—	—	7
Ukraine	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	3
Holland	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
Other foreign countries	2	3	4	—	—	2	—	—	11
TOTAL	935	1,406	622	387	563	526	348	30	4,817

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TABLE III.—CIVIL STATE

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Newfoundland	Total
Single	430	1,003	406	234	295	340	213	16	2,937
Married	438	382	176	112	189	141	110	12	1,560
Widowed	38	19	19	13	18	19	7	2	135
Separated	—	—	18	21	41	12	16	—	108
Divorced	29	2	3	7	20	14	2	—	77
TOTAL	935	1,406	622	387	563	526	348	30	4,817

TABLE IV.—DURATION OF SENTENCE

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Newfoundland	Total
Remanet under two years ..	4	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	11
Two years	173	433	308	77	160	148	88	13	1,400
Over two and under three ..	91	24	8	29	54	51	28	2	287
Three and under four	208	264	119	77	93	120	108	3	992
Four and under five	96	117	42	30	64	51	46	—	446
Five and under eight	155	291	82	92	136	74	65	3	898
Eight and under ten	35	42	14	11	3	8	4	—	117
Ten and under twelve	53	90	13	21	18	25	6	2	228
Twelve and under fifteen ..	31	29	8	9	8	7	2	—	94
Fifteen and under twenty ..	22	27	9	7	10	11	1	—	87
Twenty and under twenty-five..	13	17	1	10	3	4	—	3	51
Twenty-five and over	8	15	2	4	—	2	—	—	31
Life	44	50	13	19	10	22	—	1	159
Indeterminate sentence.. ..	2	2	1	1	4	3	—	—	13
During His Majesty's Pleasure..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
TOTAL	935	1,406	622	387	563	526	348	30	4,817

TABLE V.—AGES

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Newfoundland	Total
Under twenty-one years ..	27	212	94	16	53	67	48	3	520
Twenty-one to twenty-four years ..	127	371	159	51	109	161	122	7	1,107
Twenty-five to twenty-nine years ..	237	320	124	100	111	109	95	6	1,102
Thirty to thirty-nine years ..	280	307	144	125	141	111	59	9	1,176
Forty to forty-nine years ..	153	136	71	58	88	45	19	5	575
Fifty to fifty-nine years ..	74	40	24	26	42	17	4	—	227
Sixty years and over ..	37	20	6	11	19	16	1	—	110
TOTAL ..	935	1,406	622	387	563	526	348	30	4,817

TABLE VI.—CREEDS

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Newfoundland	Total
<i>Christian—</i>									
Roman Catholic ..	300	1,125	379	140	140	174	151	19	2,428
Church of England ..	272	101	105	63	69	109	83	6	808
Presbyterian ..	74	9	28	20	60	49	20	—	260
Methodist ..	18	4	—	1	8	7	—	—	38
United Church ..	123	9	45	52	86	62	58	5	440
Baptist ..	29	4	49	10	14	13	16	—	135
Lutheran ..	10	—	2	16	25	24	1	—	78
Salvation Army ..	15	—	2	2	5	9	5	—	38
Greek Catholic ..	2	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	7
Greek Orthodox ..	2	8	—	7	3	7	5	—	32
Doukhobor ..	21	—	—	—	104	—	—	—	125
Other Christian creeds ..	3	4	6	11	16	23	3	—	66
<i>Non-Christian—</i>									
Hebrew ..	20	13	5	5	7	1	5	—	56
Atheist (no religion) ..	45	129	—	59	23	42	1	—	299
Others ..	1	—	1	—	3	2	—	—	7
TOTAL ..	935	1,406	622	387	563	526	348	30	4,817

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TABLE VII.—PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Newfoundland	Total
None	167	384	162	78	136	127	69	18	1,141
One	124	270	99	41	75	66	76	2	753
Two	108	193	74	44	69	70	52	—	610
Three	135	158	65	47	50	55	50	1	561
Four	104	96	46	39	45	45	41	—	416
Five	90	72	43	29	38	44	33	—	349
Six	46	60	20	20	29	26	12	1	214
Seven	41	46	18	18	20	26	4	1	174
Eight	31	36	22	16	20	12	3	—	140
Nine	23	30	15	12	14	10	4	1	109
Ten	14	14	11	10	13	7	4	2	75
Eleven	14	12	7	11	8	4	—	1	57
Twelve	7	7	7	5	5	5	—	—	36
Thirteen	7	5	9	5	7	6	—	—	39
Fourteen	4	8	4	2	6	4	—	1	29
Fifteen	6	2	5	2	5	4	—	—	24
Sixteen	1	5	2	—	4	1	—	—	13
Seventeen	1	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	5
Eighteen	2	1	1	—	1	3	—	—	8
Nineteen	—	3	—	2	2	—	—	—	7
Twenty	—	—	1	1	2	2	—	—	6
Twenty-one	2	2	1	—	7	3	—	1	16
Twenty-two	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	4
Twenty-three	2	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	6
Twenty-four	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	4
Twenty-five	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Twenty-six	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Twenty-seven	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	4
Twenty-eight	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
Thirty	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Thirty-one	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
Thirty-three	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Thirty-five	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Thirty-seven	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Thirty-eight	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Forty	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Fifty	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL	935	1,406	622	387	563	526	348	30	4,817
Percentage of recidivists	82.1	72.7	74	79.8	75.8	75.9	80.2	40	76.3

TABLE VIII.—EMPLOYMENT OF INMATES

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Newfoundland	Total
Blacksmith	3	24	12	—	20	11	10		80
Bookbinding	5	18	3	2	2	3	2		35
Brickmaking	—	—	15	—	—	—	—		15
Broom and brush shop	—	17	—	—	—	—	—		17
Canvas work	104	52	21	23	12	—	—		212
Carpenter	22	47	24	12	21	16	25		167
Change room and laundry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		(241)
Washing	3	10	7	3	14	7	2		46
Repairing	15	10	8	2	8	8	4		55
Sorting	5	28	6	6	10	3	6		64
Barbering	12	16	13	6	5	8	7		67
Sock-making	—	7	—	2	—	—	—		9
Char service	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		(596)
Cell blocks	100	166	34	25	45	30	22		422
Administration buildings and offices	1	10	3	4	10	4	4		36
All others	22	2	23	7	54	23	7		138
Clerks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		(173)
Shops	22	20	14	12	12	16	12		108
All others	15	20	7	4	3	14	2		65
Construction — buildings and works	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		(280)
Form work	—	15	—	4	—	—	—		19
Building carpenters	—	18	—	5	7	14	—		44
Brickmaking	—	—	—	—	—	12	—		12
Brick and stonelaying	—	19	—	—	—	—	—		19
Plastering	—	9	—	8	—	—	6		23
Machine operators	—	2	—	—	—	2	—		4
Helpers and labourers	—	22	2	39	34	7	21		125
Masons	—	—	9	—	—	15	—		24
Blacksmiths	—	—	4	2	—	—	—		6
Truck drivers	—	—	4	—	—	—	—		4
Engineer's department	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		(181)
Electricians	7	18	8	4	8	4	4		53
Plumbers	6	3	5	4	3	2	4		27
Steamfitters	—	9	5	2	3	7	—		26
Stokers	7	4	2	4	2	5	—		27
Fuel supply	10	5	3	5	2	8	8		41
Filtration plant	2	5	—	—	—	—	—		7
Farming	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		(383)
Garden gang	—	—	—	—	—	10	—		10
General (including stables, piggery and poultry)	30	114	57	29	29	32	21		312
Teamsters	13	—	—	8	—	5	—		26
Ornamental grounds	3	10	4	—	8	7	3		35
Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		(32)
Orderlies	12	6	2	2	3	1	1		27
Dental	2	3	—	—	—	—	—		5
Library	16	27	9	12	11	15	8		98
Machine shop	12	43	8	15	7	3	—		88
Masonry	30	41	4	—	6	—	13		94
Messengers	6	19	4	2	2	3	—		36

Employed under provincial arrangement

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TABLE VIII.—EMPLOYMENT OF INMATES—*Concluded*

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Newfoundland	Total
Motor mechanics	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(86)
Truck drivers	—	11	—	4	—	2	—	—	17
Motor mechanics	20	9	2	2	15	6	11	—	65
Painters	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	4
Painting	2	15	17	7	7	18	6	—	92
Photography	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Printing	21	3	—	—	—	12	—	—	36
Prison for women	101	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	101
Quarrying	16	51	20	18	—	—	7	—	112
School	—	16	2	—	—	—	—	—	18
Sheet metal	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
Shoe	33	46	39	11	22	24	3	—	178
Steward's department	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(316)
Cooks	6	10	10	4	12	12	3	—	57
Bakers	9	6	6	3	11	7	7	—	49
Cleaners	21	50	4	3	23	20	10	—	131
Others	7	13	16	15	11	4	13	—	79
Stonecutting	—	72	23	—	—	—	7	—	102
Stores	14	7	4	2	—	—	3	—	30
Tailoring	70	52	45	28	34	39	10	—	278
Tinsmithing	8	36	15	2	10	8	8	—	87
Utility	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(157)
"Y" gang	—	23	33	—	—	—	—	—	56
Yard and road maintenance	10	29	—	9	2	2	—	—	52
Incinerator	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Others	27	—	11	—	—	10	—	—	48
Vocational training	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(201)
Bricklaying	—	20	—	—	—	—	16	—	36
Cabinet-makers	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
Carpenters	—	11	14	—	—	10	11	—	46
Draughting	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	4
Electricians	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Machine shop	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	9
Plumbers and steamfitters	—	11	14	—	—	—	12	—	37
Sheet metal	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	7
Rural repairs	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	24
Painting and decorating	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	10
TOTAL EMPLOYED	872	1,379	596	361	488	509	339	—	4,544
Total on register not employed March 31, 1951	63	27	26	26	75	17	9	—	243
Newfoundland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	30
TOTAL	935	1,406	622	387	563	526	348	30	4,817

TABLE IX.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUE

	1950-51 Revenue Receipts		1949-50 Revenue Receipts	
	Total	From sales of farm produce	Total	From sales of farm produce
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston	77,754 03	35,079 46	64,702 82	29,521 60
St. Vincent de Paul	97,178 18	46,674 42	121,590 26	45,816 88
Dorchester	46,999 17	32,900 68	52,477 75	34,330 61
Manitoba	70,168 79	33,542 03	64,704 40	29,923 66
British Columbia.. .. .	22,561 01	12,845 81	23,423 63	11,873 72
Saskatchewan	31,868 12	29,746 96	33,262 61	30,346 78
Collin's Bay	24,270 28	23,144 48	27,402 47	25,998 80
TOTAL	370,799 58	213,933 84	387,563 94	207,812 05

TABLE X.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS

	1950-51	1949-50	1948-49
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries	3,520,459 03	3,023,238 42	2,756,104 50
Retiring allowances.. .. .	19,002 99	10,851 66	11,410 83
Uniforms	104,132 22	96,658 80	95,770 91
Messing	83,079 50	69,561 93	62,322 47
Printing, stationery and office equipment	23,971 04	22,202 87	14,240 18
Other administrative charges	60,275 36	53,634 52	51,826 47
	3,810,920 14	3,276,148 20	2,991,675 36
Maintenance of inmates	1,514,561 80	1,221,316 96	1,029,898 46
Discharge expenses	80,087 81	62,647 32	59,742 05
Operating expenses	777,836 71	690,843 67	649,619 44
Maintenance of fixed assets	184,113 25	168,607 09	178,401 38
	6,367,519 71	5,419,563 24	4,909,336 69
Construction of buildings, walls and ducts	872,551 23	721,706 86	291,914 28
Machinery and equipment.. .. .	264,988 87	297,071 80	435,353 57
Livestock	30,118 01	29,557 52	29,183 87
Total capital	1,167,658 11	1,048,336 18	756,451 72
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	7,535,177 82	6,467,899 42	5,665,788 41

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TABLE XI.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS (by Penitentiaries)
AS AT MARCH 31, 1951

	1950-51		1949-50	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Kingston	1,156,395	59	1,047,242	38
St. Vincent de Paul	1,757,831	68	1,553,392	75
Dorchester	883,581	12	806,840	02
Manitoba	657,709	60	741,385	59
British Columbia	946,784	65	615,808	63
Saskatchewan	798,227	61	737,926	76
Collin's Bay	841,671	39	821,849	12
Newfoundland	41,663	20	50,916	20
Federal Training Centre	451,312	98	92,537	97
	7,535,177	82	6,647,899	42

TABLE XII.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF OPERATING COSTS
FOR SERVICES RENDERED AND GOODS CONSUMED

	1950-51		1949-50		1948-49	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Salaries	3,520,459	03	3,023,238	42	2,756,104	50
Retiring allowances	18,924	99	10,851	66	11,410	83
Uniforms	106,307	55	86,495	12	57,235	03
Messing	84,455	45	69,827	37	61,863	52
Printing, stationery and office equipment	16,707	97	17,252	67	15,802	18
Other administrative charges	62,752	42	53,934	45	49,609	70
	3,809,607	41	3,261,599	69	2,952,025	76
Maintenance of inmates	1,330,009	82	1,146,170	10	976,899	26
Discharge expenses	73,117	20	55,702	98	48,677	81
Operating expenses	747,644	03	664,032	63	602,063	28
Maintenance of fixed assets	160,875	14	143,355	52	128,992	56
TOTAL OPERATING COSTS	*6,121,253	60	5,270,860	92	4,708,658	67

* Exclusive of \$41,663.20 covering maintenance of inmates in Newfoundland.

TABLE XIII.—STATEMENT OF OPERATING COSTS FOR SERVICES RENDERED AND GOODS CONSUMED
IN THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1951

	Total Penitentiaries	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay
Average daily population	4,700.4	895.7	1,398.6	624.1	368.4	536.6	533.1	343.9
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries	3,520,459 03	624,276 94	915,568 86	457,937 14	352,163 81	393,076 17	397,715 47	379,720 64
Retiring allowances	18,924 99	8,888 66	7,348 33	—	615 00	690 00	690 00	693 00
Uniforms	106,307 55	17,692 64	27,778 73	14,420 96	12,644 44	11,998 36	10,582 15	11,190 27
Messing	84,455 45	16,520 84	23,023 06	9,424 21	8,641 87	8,327 29	11,249 03	7,269 15
Printing, stationery and office equipment	16,707 97	3,304 78	4,797 06	2,188 98	1,508 85	1,734 59	1,434 89	1,738 82
Other administrative charges	62,752 42	10,401 18	12,136 46	7,864 37	9,354 52	9,331 69	8,924 34	4,739 86
Sub-total	3,809,607 41	681,085 04	990,652 50	491,835 66	384,928 49	425,158 10	430,595 88	405,351 74
Maintenance of inmates	1,330,009 82	241,120 10	352,561 90	173,192 03	99,874 72	216,630 90	160,917 91	85,712 26
Discharge expenses	73,117 20	10,325 15	14,721 03	11,814 04	6,775 07	11,296 56	11,378 08	6,807 27
Operating expenses	747,644 03	104,703 10	212,717 48	105,065 00	77,724 78	81,058 11	93,106 13	73,269 43
Maintenance of fixed assets	160,875 14	27,325 28	36,446 82	26,682 10	14,362 17	19,634 27	20,952 50	15,472 00
Total operating costs	6,121,253 60*	1,064,558 67	1,607,099 73	808,588 83	583,665 23	753,777 94	716,950 50	586,612 70
Per capita costs—								
Per year	1,302 39	1,188 52	1,149 07	1,295 61	1,584 32	1,404 73	1,344 87	1,705 76
Per day	3 57	3 26	3 15	3 55	4 34	3 88	3 68	4 67
(previous year)	(3 29)	(3 02)	(2 91)	(3 38)	(3 80)	(3 38)	(3 50)	(4 29)

* Exclusive of \$41,663.20 covering maintenance of inmates in Newfoundland.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TABLE XIV.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS FOR SERVICES RENDERED AND GOODS CONSUMED

	1950-51		1949-50	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Kingston	1,144,831	31	1,044,916	62
St. Vincent de Paul	1,791,453	53	1,470,038	36
Dorchester	885,149	18	834,700	72
Manitoba	647,382	24	732,117	93
British Columbia	895,606	30	610,630	65
Saskatchewan	792,787	46	710,386	80
Collin's Bay	842,500	84	796,320	20
Newfoundland.. .. .	41,663	20	50,916	20
Federal Training Centre	451,312	98	92,537	97
	7,492,687	04	6,342,565	45

TABLE XV.—EXPENDITURES ON MEDICAL AND ALLIED SERVICES
1950-51

	Medical and surgical fees, X-rays, etc.	Eye specialists' fees	Optical supplies	Dental services and supplies
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston	4,226 65	1,140 00	816 77	503 80
St. Vincent de Paul	5,364 60	735 50	401 09	778 36
Dorchester	2,638 09	325 00	568 53	3,581 95
Manitoba.. .. .	523 35	140 00	345 10	2,541 50
British Columbia.. .. .	7,854 70	525 00	360 21	2,718 00
Saskatchewan	3,628 54	560 00	391 15	4,355 91
Collin's Bay	107 50	289 00	209 76	20 49
	24,343 43	3,714 50	3,092 61	14,500 01

TABLE XVI.—ACTIVITIES OF WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS DURING FISCAL YEAR 1950-1951

Penitentiary	Number of inmates interviewed	Number of inmates discharged	Number of visits of welfare organizations	Total number of interviews given	Names of welfare organizations visiting	Number of inmates interviewed by each welfare organization
Kingston	591	299	283	629	John Howard Society National Employment Service Department of Veterans Affairs Alcoholics Anonymous Elizabeth Fry Society Children's Aid Society Salvation Army	John Howard Society .. 143 National Employment Service 179 Department of Veterans Affairs 102 Alcoholics Anonymous 2 Elizabeth Fry Society .. 19 Children's Aid Society .. 3 Salvation Army 143
St. Vincent de Paul	265	565	59	447	<i>Société d'orientation et de réhabilitation sociale</i> Catholic Rehabilitation Service John Howard Society Salvation Army	<i>Société d'orientation et de réhabilitation sociale</i> .. 187 Catholic Rehabilitation Service 16 John Howard Society .. 16 Salvation Army 46
Dorchester	536	303	114	869	National Employment Service John Howard Society Alcoholics Anonymous Salvation Army Department of Veterans Affairs Children's Aid Society	National Employment Service 210 John Howard Society .. 147 Alcoholics Anonymous .. 107 Salvation Army 69 Department of Veterans Affairs 2 Children's Aid Society .. 1
Manitoba	262	141	20	307	Canadian Welfare Association (Judge Hamilton) Salvation Army National Employment Service	Canadian Welfare Association (Judge Hamilton) 186 Salvation Army 67 National Employment Service 9

TABLE XVI.—ACTIVITIES OF WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS DURING FISCAL YEAR 1950-1951 — (concluded)

Penitentiary	Number of inmates interviewed	Number of inmates discharged	Number of visits of welfare organizations	Total number of interviews given	Names of welfare organizations visiting	Number of inmates interviewed by each welfare organization
British Columbia ..	297	320	73	527	John Howard Society Salvation Army	John Howard Society .. 167 Salvation Army 68
Saskatchewan ..	188	225	42	313	John Howard Society of Alberta National Employment Service (including John Howard Society of Saskatchewan) Department of Veterans Affairs Salvation Army	John Howard Society of Alberta 90 National Employment Service (including John Howard Society of Saskatchewan) 44 Department of Veterans Affairs 30 Salvation Army 24
Collin's Bay ..	347	194	77	488	John Howard Society Salvation Army National Employment Service Department of Veterans Affairs Children's Aid Society Navy Benevolent Fund	John Howard Society .. 129 Salvation Army 26 National Employment Service 117 Department of Veterans Affairs 66 Children's Aid Society .. 8 Navy Benevolent Fund .. 1

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY

R. M. ALLAN, *Warden*

The population at the close of prison, March 31, 1950, was as follows:

Male	Female	Total
821	90	911

Of the total population as of close of prison, March 31, 1950, nine males and two females were confined in asylums under section 61 of the Penitentiary Act, and two males and two females were confined in similar institutions under section 58 of the Penitentiary Act.

The population at the close of prison, March 31, 1951 was as follows:

Male	Female	Total
831	104	935

Of the total population at the close of prison, March 31, 1951, six males and one female were confined in asylums under section 61 of the Penitentiary Act, while three males and two females were confined in similar institutions under section 58 of the Penitentiary Act. Two inmates who escaped were still at large — 8213 McDonald, escaped from this institution August 18, 1947; 8040 Desjardins, escaped from St. Mary's on the Lake Sanatorium, Haileybury, Ontario, on May 1, 1948, while on temporary ticket-of-leave. Inmate 9187 St. John, who escaped on September 15, 1950, was recaptured and returned to the institution on September 17, 1950. Inmates 361 Francis and 493 Bernard escaped from our farm under cover of darkness on November 4, 1950, and were recaptured and returned to the penitentiary on November 6, 1950. Inmate 164 Laframboise escaped while on temporary ticket-of-leave on February 3, 1951 and was recaptured on February 9, 1951.

CLASSIFICATION

Satisfactory progress has been maintained in classification methods, with improvements most notable in compiling data for case histories and enlargement in the scope for interviews and contacts with outside organizations re employment of men on discharge. The chief interest has been to assist wherever possible in providing the necessary facilities to assist in the rehabilitation of men on discharge.

The following tests have been given:—

Kuder Preference	8
Minnesota Multiphasic	3
Wechsler-Bellevue Full Scale	32
Revised Minnesota Paper Form Board	163 (31 C.B.P.)
Psychological Corporation, General Clerical	1
Test of Mechanical Comprehension	138 (31 C.B.P.)
Minnesota Clerical	2
Revised Beta	431 (25 C.B.P.)
Rorschach	4
McQuarrie Test of Mechanical Ability	27
Allport Vernon Study of Values	3
Minnesota Spatial Relations	1
Occupational Interest Inventory	9
Bell Adjustment Inventory	1
TOTAL	823 (87 C.B.P.)

Meetings and conferences have been held and attended as follows: Assignment Board, Classification Board, classification meetings to determine the suitability of a certain class of inmates for transfer to Collin's Bay Penitentiary, Alcoholics Anonymous groups and special sessions of a small number of group therapy. The warden is also appreciative of the assistance from the classification officer when represent-

atives from the John Howard Society, the National Employment Service, the Department of Veterans Affairs, the School of Social Work and others visit the institution.

While perhaps the school retains the greater responsibility in assisting inmates participating in vocational training courses, many receive very valuable guidance from the classification officers in selecting proper subjects consistent with their ability and results of tests.

A total of 425 have completed the Beta tests with the following results: —

Above average	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19 per cent
Average	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64 per cent
Below average	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17 per cent

The mean (average) I.Q. of the group was 100.37.

The most interesting group which was placed on an organized basis is the Kingston Penitentiary Alcoholics Anonymous, and it is interesting to report that this group was formed at the request of several inmates. The meetings of this group are on a "closed meeting" basis and applications for membership are carefully examined to eliminate individuals who are not sincere in their desires.

In conjunction with the psychiatrist, group psychotherapy sessions were held weekly. Basic personality development was one of the subjects discussed; however, as a definite programme has not yet been established, further experimentation will have to be made.

Our classification officer attended "Week-end Workshop," organized by a group of social workers on "Community Planning for Welfare Recreation." He was also privileged to address the Ontario Psychological Conference in Kingston. A lecture entitled "The Classification Programme in Kingston Penitentiary" was delivered by Classification Officer Miller during a series of lectures at Queen's University. With the kind permission of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries, Assistant Classification Officer Carabine attended conferences of the Ontario Psychological Association in London, Ontario.

HOSPITALS

General. — Several very important alterations and additions have been completed during the year which have improved the efficiency and administration of our hospital.

The appointment of an additional penitentiary physician, Dr. J. E. Gibson, has provided very valuable and additional services which were not always possible with one physician. We were fortunate in obtaining the services of a physician with the experience and ability of Dr. Gibson.

A modern X-ray department has been completed with excellent X-ray equipment which permits emergency and routine examinations to be carried out immediately. This installation also removes a very dangerous procedure which had to be followed in escorting inmates serving long sentences to the Kingston hospitals for X-ray examinations.

The physician reports a considerable increase in operations during the past year; however, the accident ratio is most satisfactory when considering the industrial and recreational activities, and he comments the Safety Committee and instructors for the supervision which has contributed to this satisfactory situation.

Psychiatric. — This section has had an exceptionally busy year. During the past year, 342 consultations have been held, compared with 225 the previous year. This represents 24.4 per cent of our population, this figure being based on the total number of inmates within the institution for the entire year at 1,401.

Therapy similar to that carried out last year was continued and consisted of psychotherapy, general therapy, electro-convulsive therapy, exercise and recreational therapy. Fifteen patients were treated with electro-convulsive therapy, and 63 shocks were given, averaging 4.2 for each patient.

Recreational therapy consists of shellcraft, leathercraft, rug-making, wood-working and tailoring. Gardening was engaged in by a few patients. The psychiatrist is most satisfied with recreational therapy as approximately one-third of the patients attended prison movies, boxing shows, ball games and concerts. An occupational therapy room is nearing completion which will provide additional facilities for this type of treatment.

Group therapy has been commenced; however, as this is in the experimental stage, definite results cannot be evaluated at this time.

The psychiatrist and staff have had an extremely busy and difficult year. However, they have fulfilled their responsibilities to the patients and to the administration in a most satisfactory manner.

DENTAL LABORATORY

The present arrangement which was authorized by the Department to have all dentures manufactured at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary is still proving satisfactory. However, notwithstanding this responsibility having been removed from our dental department, this department has operated in a satisfactory and economical manner.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Attention and interest at our religious services was satisfactory considering the type of men confined in this institution. It is interesting that, notwithstanding the knowledge of the procedure to be followed in requesting exemption from chapel attendance, a very small percentage of our population have availed themselves of this. Rev. Father Brady, our Roman Catholic chaplain, reports that many inmates who show interest in religion are soon either discouraged or influenced due to their association with harder and non-reformable elements in the prison.

It was necessary during the past year to retire our Protestant chaplain in October. However, we have been most fortunate in having a replacement in the person of Rev. F. C. Whittington. Since the Rev. Mr. Whittington's appointment, he has obtained excellent results due to his sympathetic approach to the many problems which confront inmates of his congregation. All special services during Lent, Holy Week, etc., were well attended. Attendance at special services are voluntary.

Rabbi Kellerman has attended to all religious requirements of our Hebrew population in a conscientious and capable manner, and special services during Jewish festive seasons were very well attended.

The Salvation Army continues to extend help to many in our population and is always willing to assist wherever possible. At this time, I would like to express, on behalf of the institution, our appreciation to Major A. E. Waters of the Salvation Army, for his untiring efforts in endeavouring to assist a large number of our discharges toward rehabilitation.

SCHOOL AND LIBRARY

This department has been badly handicapped during the past year as our schoolroom is being used as a dormitory owing to continued increase in population. A temporary schoolroom has been located in the synagogue which, however, is most inconvenient.

A breakdown of school activities showing total attendance and school examinations results are as follows:—

Grade VIII certificates	..	..	..	10 (5 with honours)
Middle School	..	..	..	5 candidates were successful in eight papers. (Honour standing in 7 papers.)

The following tabulation indicates the comparative literacy during the year and is compiled from educational tests given all inmates after admission:

Completely illiterate	3.7 per cent
Less than Grade VIII	35 per cent
Grade VIII but not more than one year high school	30 per cent
One year high school but less than complete high school	25 per cent
Complete high school education	4 per cent
One or more years university education	1.7 per cent

Five lectures were arranged with the assistance of the Extension Department of Queen's University. We are most grateful to the university for this very valuable contribution; also, their library of films is available at all times and is our chief source of supply. The assistance and co-operation we receive from the university is considerable.

The total circulation from our library for the year was 222,696 books, as follows:—

Fiction	105,894
Non-fiction	9,642
Magazines	107,160
Purchase of books, all categories	1,692
Condemned books, all categories	1,210
Average daily issue, all books	737

PRISON FOR WOMEN

The type of inmate being admitted has increased the difficulties of the supervising matron and staff in their efforts to maintain proper discipline and control. The arrival of 14 additional Doukhobor women has presented a serious discipline and control problem. Their presence has had a most disturbing effect on the balance of the population. However, I am pleased to advise that the situation appears to be improving.

Our recreational programmes during the past year were more extensive and varied. The usual concerts were given by the inmates at Christmas and Easter and were very well received. The playing of softball was introduced and a schedule of games in a prison league and also against outside teams was arranged and the results were most gratifying. Tennis and volley-ball were also participated in.

A great improvement in the morale of the institution generally was noticeable due to the extension of recreational activities.

The Elizabeth Fry Society have commenced supervising shellcraft and leathercraft hobbies, also physical education and folk dancing. The assistance and the interest shown by the representatives of the Elizabeth Fry Society are most valuable and very much appreciated.

It was necessary to dispense with the services of our educational matron in May, with the result that school and recreational activities were greatly reduced. However, with the appointment of Mrs. V. Hudson as educational matron, all activities were again commenced and very satisfactory results are now being obtained with attendance in all school classes and enrolment for correspondence courses on the increase.

Motion pictures were shown on 31 occasions during the year. Seventeen showings have been paid for from the Inmates' Welfare Fund, seven by Regiopolis College, five by Queen's University, one by the Salvation Army and one through the courtesy of Lowney's Chocolates. I would like to express my thanks to Rev. Father Devine, of Regiopolis College, Miss K. Healey, of Queen's University and Major Waters, of the Salvation Army, for their assistance in obtaining the aforementioned films. The Citadel Band of the Salvation Army also gave a very enjoyable concert in January.

RECREATION

The greatest expansion during the year was in permitting inmates to organize and operate certain activities. The success of this policy has encouraged the authorities to contemplate placing more responsibility with inmate groups within the immediate future.

Softball was first authorized in August, 1949. However, competition was limited between prison teams. During the past year, however, authority was obtained for games between prison All-Stars and outside teams to compete against each other. Several games were participated in with outstanding success, and I am pleased to report that no untoward incident occurred which might have conveyed to the authorities that the privilege extended was not appreciated.

A further step was taken when two boxing shows were held during the winter months. They created great interest throughout the institution and both the competitors and the spectators derived a great deal of pleasure from these events. We were honoured with the attendance of Deputy Commissioner McCulley and Assistant Commissioner MacLean at two boxing shows.

A sports quiz was also held through the kindness of Mr. "Andy" O'Brien, sports editor for the Montreal Standard, and Mr. Dick Irvin, coach of the Montreal Canadiens, National Hockey League. Assisting on the quiz were Mr. James "Flat" Walsh, who has played for the Montreal Maroons, and Mr. Gus Marker, well-known player with the Montreal Maroons, Detroit Red Wings, New York Americans and Toronto Maple Leafs. The session was held on Sunday afternoon and lasted three hours, without any expense to the public. Both Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Irvin travelled from Montreal for this purpose at their own expense.

Throughout the winter months, motion pictures were shown each Sunday afternoon, three of the showings each month being paid for out of the Inmates' Welfare Fund. These films were also made available for showing at the Prison for Women.

An inmate welfare fund was authorized and from contributions from the inmate population, it has been possible to purchase equipment and provide additional entertainment which would not have been possible from public funds. All boxing equipment was purchased from this welfare fund.

Another very important step was taken with the publication of the first prison magazine in Canada, the "K.P. Tele-Scope". This magazine is edited and published entirely by inmates and was an immediate success. Press and public comments in practically every instance has been most favourable.

Another radical adjustment in general policy was permitting inmates to participate in hobby work in their cells. Twelve different types of hobbies are now being carried on with approximately 300 inmates participating. This privilege has had a marked effect on the behaviour of some of our problem inmates and has developed to the extent that it was necessary to detail an officer especially to supervise and control this activity.

All sporting events, the control of, and expenditure of funds from welfare, and the publication of the Tele-Scope are the responsibility of inmate committees, and the co-operation and reasonable approach from these groups have been most commendable. The results of these experiments encourage us to contemplate an enlargement of this policy during the coming year.

Through the kindness of the Officer Commanding, Air Station, Trenton, Ontario, we were privileged to have the R.C.A.F. Band give a concert, which was greatly enjoyed by everyone. This concert was held in the main prison dome.

FARMING OPERATIONS

The weather during the past year could be considered average for favourable production.

Our Holstein herd continues to develop along favourable lines and milk pro-

duction for the past year has exceeded any previous year. In view of the high calibre of our herd, many requests are received for bull calves with enquiries being received from many distant points.

The piggery has maintained an average of 300 pigs throughout the year and was able to supply all necessary pork for inmates' rations. Government inspectors report that the piggery is in very good condition both from the standpoint of cleanliness and disease.

Our cannery operations were extended this past year and the following vegetables and fruits were processed: apples, beans, peas, pears, pumpkins and tomatoes (whole). The wholesale value of all processed vegetables and fruits canned were valued at \$11,903.00.

With the transfer of the Van Order farm to the penitentiary as part of the reserve, a great deal of brushing and general cleaning-up was necessary. However, excellent progress was made and a large percentage of the acreage transferred has been placed under cultivation.

STAFF TRAINING

Conforming with the advanced policy in penal administration, staff training has been continued with officers' courses being held in Ottawa. The members of this staff express themselves very freely and enthusiastically at the results obtained during their sessions. Within the institution, training has also been given to various groups and individuals, and a series of lectures were held during the winter months when all senior officials of the staff lectured the entire staff. These lectures were held at the close of the prison. We are handicapped at this institution as the only place available for lectures is the keeper's hall, and both the atmosphere and facilities, and also space, are not suitable for meetings of this kind.

CONSTRUCTION

It is realized that in an old institution of this kind, considerable repairs and maintenance constitute one of our major operations each year. However, I am pleased to report that after many delays the completion of a new dissociation cell block has now been made. This is a modern up-to-date building with 20 cells. All cells are air-conditioned, have complete toilet facilities and outside ventilation. All cells are well above ground and should remove much of the criticism which was previously directed against the dissociation cells under the keeper's hall.

INDUSTRIES AND SHOPS

All industries and shops are operated in a normal manner; however, it should be realized that the square feet of space available in our shops is not sufficient to permit maximum production from the number of inmates confined, and on many occasions, particularly during the winter months, excess population have to be detailed to shops where there is neither the equipment nor the work to keep them gainfully employed.

GENERAL

In summarizing the year, the adjustment of policy, which was in the main formulated during the Wardens' Conference two years ago, has been responsible for the creating of a better understanding between inmates and staff and has improved the morale among the population generally, and we are anticipating through this medium that men being discharged from this institution will be better equipped to overcome many of the difficulties which they previously had to contend with due to the severe restrictive routine which existed several years ago.

The following officers were retired during the year who had performed conscientious and meritorious service over a long period of years: Chief Keeper J. E. Atkins, 31 years' service; Chief Trade Instructor L. I. Walker, 30 years' service.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY

COLONEL G. LEBEL, *Warden*

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

In custody, April 1, 1950	.. .. .	1,386
Received during the year (including five female inmates)	.. .. .	585
TOTAL..	.. .. .	1,971
Released during the year, by:		
Expiration of sentence	.. .. .	318
Ticket-of-leave	.. .. .	131
Transfer (including five female inmates)	.. .. .	99
Pardon	.. .. .	14
Death	.. .. .	2
Sentence quashed	.. .. .	1
TOTAL	.. .. .	565
Remaining in custody, March 31, 1951	.. .. .	1,406

The total population as at March 31, 1951, included:

- 1,386 inmates inside the walls;
- 15 inmates in asylums, under section 61, Penitentiary Act;
- 3 inmates on temporary ticket-of-leave;
- 2 inmates attending outside courts.

The population inside the walls averaged 1,376, as compared with 1,243, during the previous year — an increase of 133 — and this, notwithstanding the fact that 99 inmates (including five females) were transferred to other institutions.

The congestion resulting from the steady increase in our population presents additional administration problems of all kinds, and the relief which the Federal Training Centre will provide, possibly sometime next fall, is anxiously awaited.

STAFF

Movement. — On April 1, 1950, the total staff comprised 340 officers. During the year, 80 new officers were taken on strength, as follows:

Executive staff	.. .. .	2
Administrative staff	.. .. .	17
Custodial staff	.. .. .	61

This increase was chiefly due to the creation of additional positions, as a result of the introduction of the 44-hour week and the increase in the inmate population.

During the same period, 33 officers left the service for various reasons. The total officer strength, on March 31, 1951, stood at 388, against an authorized establishment of 392.

Promotions. — Thirteen officers were promoted.

Permanencies. — As a result of the increased quota of permanency, 42 temporary employees were appointed permanently.

Training. — Thirty-five members of the staff attended the Penitentiary Officers' Training Courses and Conferences, as follows:

Course	Nature	Attending
14	Special—given locally	14 instructors
15	Regular	1 keeper, 1 assistant hospital officer, 8 guards
16	Conference	2 classification officers
17	Regular	1 engineering clerk
18	Conference	1 accountant and 1 storekeeper
19	Regular	5 guards
20	Regular	1 keeper

Three groups of officers, totalling 29 men, were given 45 minutes' in-service training, daily, for a period of eight weeks, between July and March. All newly appointed custodial officers were also given 12 days' "basic" training, on induction.

The motor mechanic instructor attended a two and one half days' special course, given in Montreal at the Chrysler Corporation Service School.

Six officers of the Vocational Training Centre followed courses given in Montreal by the Canadian Industrial Trainers Association, and qualified as conference leaders, as follows:

(a) Three instructors and the assistant schoolteacher — in "Job instruction training".

(b) The schoolteacher and the draughting instructor — in "Job methods training".

All vocational training personnel who had not attended job instruction or job methods training in Montreal, were given the benefit of such training locally, by our own conference leaders, during the latter part of March. All these personnel now hold certificates as conference leaders in "Job instruction training", and more than 50 per cent of them likewise qualified in "Job methods training". Such additional knowledge is a decided advantage and means increased efficiency for our teaching staff.

Health. — Ten officers met with accidents and sustained injuries, while on duty. Fourteen were also injured, while off duty. Thirteen underwent surgical interventions.

Personnel were granted sick leave with pay for 3,971 days, or an average of a little over ten days per officer. Five hundred and thirty-six and one half days were also taken as sick leave without pay. Injuries sustained while on duty accounted for the absence of personnel during 378½ days.

RECREATION FOR INMATES

Recreational activities were substantially increased through the expansion of our sports, to which were added softball, rugby and hockey — broom hockey being substituted for the regular game at the Federal Training Centre, during the winter months. Indoor games, such as ping pong, monopoly, etc., were also added at the Training Centre, where dormitories are well suited for such indoor activities.

At the conclusion of the softball season, trophies were offered to the winning teams of both the young and adult groups.

Maurice Richard, the "Canadiens" star, graciously visited the institution and watched our hockey teams at play, on a Sunday, last winter. His attendance was highly valued by both players and spectators.

With the introduction of softball, a "Sports Bulletin" has been published in mimeographed form, and distributed weekly to individual inmates, by whom it is read with keen interest.

With the approval of the Commissioner, a "field day" was organized on Labour Day. It was a successful event, from all points of view.

In connection with these additional activities, which take place regularly on Sundays and holidays, the steward has contributed, out of the regular ration allowance and without extra cost, well appreciated ameliorations, by means of soft drinks, French-fried potatoes, hot dogs, doughnuts, etc. These extras have been more than welcomed by all inmates.

These several additional ameliorations have been deeply appreciated by the whole inmate body, whose morale is better than ever.

The inmate committee, consisting of ten men selected by the authorities, has worked well and hard, towards the organization and efficient operation of these several activities, and they deserve commendation for the very good results obtained,

in spite of their facing, at times, rather serious difficulties, in the way of short supplies, funds, etc.

Cellular activities, which were first permitted in the fall of 1949, have increased beyond expectation, in the course of the last twelve months. There were some fifty inmates actively engaged in this type of work, on April 1, 1950. At the end of the year, this number exceeded 325. Woodcraft is the most popular occupation. Other hobbies include leathercraft, painting, knitting, plasticraft, stamp collecting, writing, etc. Through arrangements made by the Hobby Committee, and with the benevolent co-operation of the Four Towers Club, approximately one thousand different articles, made by inmates in their cells, were sold to officers and visitors, for the tidy sum of \$3,600.00, between the end of August and the end of March.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION AND MORAL WELFARE

Roman Catholic Chapel.—This year again, the congregation of the Roman Catholic chapel well exceeded 1,000 men. By the end of March, 1951, the number of inmates under the spiritual care of Rev. Father R. Préville totalled 1,125.

Divine services were held regularly, two masses being celebrated on Sundays and Holy Days. Confessions were heard every Saturday and on the eve of Holy Days, and an average of 100 men received Holy Communion each week.

The annual mission was conducted during the first week in Lent by Rev. Father Raymond Piché, Dominican, of Fall River, Massachusetts, whose preaching was evidently well appreciated by the congregation. Over 60 per cent of those attending performed their Easter duties at the conclusion of the mission.

During his daily morning visits to the institution, between 0820 hours and 1120 hours, the Roman Catholic chaplain has granted some 5,000 interviews, seeing an average of 25 men each day. Father Préville has spent two afternoons each week, and many an evening besides, contacting inmates' relatives, social agencies, juvenile courts, etc., in Montreal and vicinity, to promote the moral welfare of his numerous charges and of their immediate relatives.

Protestant Chapel. — There has been little change in the number of inmates under the spiritual guidance of the Protestant chaplain. It was 135 at the end of the year, in comparison with 140, on April 1, 1950.

Divine services were held regularly, on Sundays and appropriate Saints' Days. Celebration of Holy Communion was held monthly, and also on the occasion of High Festivals. The Salvation Army officials continue holding regular services, on the third Sunday of each month.

Rev. F. Kelly was to conduct the annual mission, also during the first week in Lent. Owing to his last-minute illness, Rev. Forneret, with the assistance of Rev. Canon Oliver and Dr. D. J. Wilson, arranged an interesting and successful series of services which, as usual, ended with a well-attended celebration of Holy Communion.

During the year, the Protestant chaplain interviewed some 450 men and paid 230 visits to relatives, social agencies and welfare bodies, in Montreal and vicinity.

Alcoholics Anonymous. — The formation of a group of Alcoholics Anonymous, composed of distinct French and English-speaking units, on a completely non-sectarian basis, was approved recently. While still in the preliminary stage of organization, this movement has already aroused keen interest among the inmates participating, and it is anticipated adherents will benefit by their attendance at the regular Sunday meetings, which are conducted by members of Montreal Alcoholics Anonymous Chapters.

Synagogue. — Rabbi C. Bender has continued ministering to the religious and spiritual needs of the Jewish inmates, whose number (13) has remained fairly steady throughout the year.

SCHOOL

The persistently high population has made it imperative, throughout the year,

to make use of two class-rooms in the new school building, as a temporary dormitory. As a result, it was impossible to organize school classes for 71 young inmates, inside the walls. However, 59 who were quartered at the Federal Training Centre, have benefited by school attendance in that area.

The classes (seven for French and three for English-speaking pupils) have been maintained for adults, from 0900 hours to 1100 hours, Monday to Friday of each week. Each class averaged 15 pupils, with those in the three lowest French grades going to school twice a week. In addition to those attending school, there were 172 prospective adult pupils on the waiting list.

A record high number of 802 inmates, including 257 veterans, have registered for the Department of Veterans Affairs correspondence courses during the year. By the end of March, 343 non-veterans were registered for 357 courses; 154 veterans, for 162 courses; and ten inmates were paying for ten courses with several other institutes — a total of 507 inmates actively engaged in 529 courses. Four hundred and forty correspondence courses were completed during the year. This included 232 commenced since April 1, 1950.

Studious inmates make extensive use of the school library. By the end of the year, 529 inmates had 1,521 school-books in their cells, for self-study and reference purposes. In addition, 2,912 text-booklets were issued during the year to inmates taking up correspondence courses. One thousand six hundred and twelve school-books were issued and 2,174 were returned to the school library.

As needed and requested, pencils, ink, copy-books, scribblers, etc., were issued to inmates by the schoolteacher and his assistant. Inmates were also permitted to purchase or receive 76,144 miscellaneous articles, including text-books, school supplies, drawing materials, etc.; 4,839 articles, received for, or purchased by inmates, were delivered to them, in their cells, by the school staff. Two thousand seven hundred and ninety individual calls were made, for educational purposes; 4,728 replies were sent to as many written requests received.

LIBRARY

With the addition of 3,369 books during the year, we had, on March 31, 1951, twelve thousand seven hundred and fifty volumes on our library shelves — an average of 9.11 books per inmate, as compared to 8.41 last year.

The campaign, started some two years ago, to educate inmates in the proper care of library books, is beginning to show results. By the end of March, physical inventory disclosed 45 per cent of stock in very good condition; 50 per cent in good condition, and 5 per cent in poor condition. No books were condemned during the year. This is evident proof of the consistently good care taken of all books, since those that were in poor condition at the beginning of the fiscal year are still in active circulation.

Books and magazines were circulated as shown below:

Language	Magazines	Fiction	Non-fiction	Total
English	117,464	21,630	4,647	142,741
French	75,205	35,866	4,254	115,325
TOTAL	192,669	57,496	8,901	258,066
Average 1950-51	145.4	43.4	6.7	195.5
Average 1949-50	164.2	42.4	8.3	214.9

There has again been a slight decline in the number of magazine subscriptions entered into by inmates. It dropped from 656 in 1949-50 to 605 this year. How-

ever, with the 230 institutional subscriptions, the over-all total represents 19,256 copies, or an average of 14.5 units per inmate.

The decrease in general circulation figures of library reading matter is due to:

(a) the large number of inmates devoting a good deal of their leisure time to hobbycraft in their cells;

(b) the reduction of time spent in cells as a result of an enlarged recreational programme;

(c) a greater variety of privileges in personal subscriptions and the purchase of reading matter;

(d) the availability, attractiveness and variety of "pocket books" which are issued and circulated over and above the regular distribution schedule.

To promote inmate morale and interest, a library book review bulletin has been introduced during the year, and was subsequently incorporated with the "Sports Bulletin". Through this medium, 77 English and 123 French books were presented to the inmate population.

All religious books stocked in the library were transferred to the chaplains, for circulation at their discretion, and for maximum effectiveness in control of such reading matter.

Technical magazines have been removed from the general issue list, classified separately, and are available to interested inmates.

CLASSIFICATION DEPARTMENT

During the past twelve months, this department has aimed at the improvement of its welfare service and its methods of rehabilitation. Definite progressive ways and means were indicated to that end during the Classification Officers' Conference, held in Ottawa in January last.

Mr. L. H. St-Pierre, assistant classification officer, has assumed the task of interviewing all newcomers, as soon as possible following admission. This affords earlier selection of those suitable for vocational training. Subsequently, usual social cases are discussed by the classification officer. This revised procedure has afforded him more time to interview inmates at their place of work; better opportunity to discuss individual problems on the spot, with instructors and custodial officers in charge of gangs; and to arrange for additional private counseling in the office, whenever such action appeared desirable. These frequent individual contacts have evidently been fully appreciated by the inmates, and have been observed with interest by the officers concerned.

The classification officer has taken every possible opportunity to meet and talk with inmates' relatives, on the occasion of their visits to the institution. This has proven a very useful way of obtaining confidential and personal information which inmates would not readily disclose about themselves. It also has been a means of enlightening relatives as to what present-day prison life actually is, and to dispel deep-rooted misconceptions of the "rock pile" variety. Relatives have also been made to realize the utmost importance of maintaining close relationship, by means of regular visits and frequent correspondence.

Inmates due for release are invariably interviewed some two months prior to discharge. Those requiring assistance are referred to the various welfare agencies. Inmates who do not need help on release are interviewed by a representative of the National Selective Service who, in accordance with an agreement recently entered into with the authorities of that Service, provides inmates, some days before they leave the institution, with a National Selective Service booklet, thus enabling an inmate the opportunity to apply directly to any prospective employer for a job immediately when leaving here, instead of his having to apply and wait for half a day or more, at a local N.S.S. office, for this important document.

The activities of the Classification Department are summarized hereunder:

Particulars	By Classification Officer	By Assistant Classification Officer
<i>Interviews</i>		
Newcomers	274	574
Old population	1,603	327
Dischargees	274	—
TOTAL	2,151	901
<i>Psychometric Testing</i>		
Inmates	—	359
Applicants	—	177
TOTAL	—	536
<i>Interviews by Social Agencies</i>		
<i>Société d'orientation et de réhabilitation sociale</i>	<i>Number</i> 297	<i>Visits</i> 33
John Howard Society	24	6
Catholic Rehabilitation Service	21	10
Salvation Army	105	10
TOTAL	447	59

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

With the experience gained in the past, vocational training activities have been further stabilized and additional progress has been achieved, particularly in the educational department, recreational field, and in trade training in the bricklaying-masonry, cabinet-making and electricity courses, as a direct result of the addition to the staff of an assistant schoolteacher, a physical training instructor, instructors in the bricklaying-masonry and cabinet-making shops, and the replacement of the former instructor electrician.

The employment of an assistant schoolteacher made it possible to add to the curriculum new courses in social economics and general principles of hygiene. Teaching has been impressed more forcibly through the use of visual aids, charts, films and filmstrips. A special course in commercial art and draughting is also included in the school activities. So far, two trainees have graduated from these special courses; they have been discharged and are currently employed at this type of work.

The academic and related training sections in the school are an integral part of the general training programme. With the exception of shop mathematics, which are given by the schoolteachers, related subjects, including elementary draughting, blueprint reading and elementary applied sciences, as well as the vocational training draughting section which furnishes all necessary drawings for training needs, are taught by Draughting Instructor Lacasse. A number of drawings and sketches were also prepared for construction purposes.

The appointment of a physical training instructor has been a great step forward towards the organization of a systematic programme of physical training and outdoor recreational activities. Its full implementation has been hindered by the comparatively heavy expenses involved, and also by the fact that adequate budget provisions had not been made. The inability to secure proper equipment has presented certain difficulties which, however, will be rectified eventually.

The employment of a second instructor in the cabinet-making shop has permitted the addition of two new training sections in that department: upholstery, and woodfinishing and painting. It has also permitted a better distribution of duties

and responsibilities in the woodworking sections: one instructor is responsible for basic training for both the cabinet-making and the carpentry-construction shops, while the other one is in charge of the cabinet-making course proper.

There has also been definite improvement in the training arrangements, in the bricklaying-masonry shop. The appointment of a second mason instructor now ensures continuity of the training programme, while allowing the second instructor time and opportunity to perform necessary maintenance and construction work with graduate trainees, who further benefit by such "on the job" experience.

Lectures on elementary psychology and personality analysis were given regularly to the vocational training staff by Assistant Classification Officer St-Pierre. These lectures were complemented by a series of films on mental hygiene. Informal talks were also given by the chief vocational officer on methods of teaching and rating trainees, and general improvement was observed in this important phase of the work. Emphasis was also given to the individualized treatment of inmates, in daily contacts and personal interviews, and it is felt that, in conjunction with the Classification Department, the point has been reached where an adequate profile can be made of a man during his training period.

Additional training area has been provided, through an extension to the electricians' shop where the working space has been doubled, from 1,250 sq. ft. to 2,500 sq. ft. A conference-classroom was also added, by finishing the attic above shop "M" extension, into a large, well lighted room 432.5 sq. ft.

A number of trainees in the several shops were afforded the opportunity to work on construction projects, thus gaining additional practical experience. The main jobs done were:

- Construction of a mezzanine, in shop "M".
- Conference-classroom, above shop "M" extension.
- Toilet partitions in workshops.
- Ablution facilities, in bricklaying-masonry shop and stores.
- Construction of masons' warehouse.
- Completion of lighting system, shop "M".
- Laying of main steam line, from boiler room to Training Centre.
- Laying of new floor, mezzanine above store.

While we have maximum facilities and housing accommodation for 100 trainees, it has not been possible to average more than 70 men under training at any time, because:

- (a) twenty men in the sheet metal workshop, doing production work, and for whom no formal training is provided, had to be quartered in one of the dormitories;
- (b) an average of 10 inmates are employed full-time, either for general service duties in the dormitories or in the kitchen.

During the year, 132 men were transferred to this area for training purposes. After a trial period averaging two weeks, 28 were removed, because of unsuitability. However, these 28 men must not be considered as complete wastage, because in a number of cases they were assigned to the training section for the purpose of obtaining more information about their behaviour and to determine their aptitudes towards proper orientation.

On April 1, 1950, there were 18 graduates remaining in the several shops. Forty-three trainees graduated during the year, or a total of 61. Thirty-seven were released, as follows: 18 by ticket-of-leave; 7 by pardon; 12 by expiration of sentence. There were therefore 24 graduates remaining on strength, on March 31, 1951. Seven partly-trained men were also released during the year.

INDUSTRIES AND PRODUCTION

Production in the nine workshops under the management of Chief Trade Instructor Lesage has progressed quite satisfactorily.

In spite of a reduction of over \$10,000.00 in the revenue derived last year from work done for the Post Office Department, in comparison with similar business for 1949-50, total revenue compares favourably with operations during the previous year.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

For the fourth consecutive year, the steward has achieved the record of feeding the inmate population without one single complaint being registered about food.

Sanitation, cleanliness and personal hygiene are constantly being given personal attention by the steward. As in the past, a permanent night detail of five men is employed to clean up the kitchen after the last meal has been served. The pest control detail, which used to operate one full day each week, now works three nights a week instead, in conjunction with the night cleaners. This cleaning, washing and disinfecting is done when there is no uncovered food about, and offers no interference with the preparation or serving of meals.

The installation of a stainless steel canopy, 60 ft. long by 7 ft. wide, has permitted the arrangement of cook stoves and steam kettles in one continuous row, by one of the side walls, clearing the centre of the main kitchen and providing more functional work space. A stainless steel pan has also been installed under the steam kettles and vegetable steamers. It serves to drain the spillover from all the equipment resting upon it, prevents the seeping of grease and other liquids underneath the tile floor, and greatly contributes to the general cleanliness and sanitation of the main kitchen. The present arrangement and set-up makes for more efficient kitchen operation and improved supervision.

The tiling and painting of the kitchen and officers' mess is now nearing completion. When the job is completed, the kitchen will be a part of the penitentiary we shall have reason to be proud of. It will compare favourably with similar installations in any other large institution.

Other important equipment and facilities have been provided, as follows:

- (a) Excell Creamaker, which is an excellent and inexpensive machine for the production of economical desserts;
- (b) two-compartment stainless steel sink, in the dish-and-pot washing room, for washing mugs;
- (c) stainless steel top cook's table, with self-contained sink, in the centre of the main kitchen, very useful and conveniently located, and readily accessible to most of the men employed in the main kitchen;
- (d) two white-tiled lavatories, complete with urinals, toilet, wash basin, liquid soap dispensers, disinfectant drippers, etc., have been installed: one, for the staff, in a recess off the entrance passageway, opposite the door leading into the officers' mess; the other, on the main floor of the kitchen, for all inmates employed in that department.

The number of inmates employed in the main kitchen has remained stationary, at 80, in spite of a substantial increase in the total population. This includes all men employed in the main kitchen, the bakery, the officers' mess, the kitchen stores, butcher shop, vegetable room, and pot-and-dish washing room.

A total of 1,507,191 meals were served to inmates at a total cost of \$274,367.00, an average of 16.4 cents per meal.

Sixty-four thousand three hundred and one duty meals were served to officers, at a total cost of \$19,336.00, an average cost of 30 cents per meal.

It will be appreciated that, in relation to the number of meals served, maximum output had to be obtained from the bakery. Bread production totalled 649,130 lbs. — 1,800 lbs. a day — at a total cost of \$29,896.06, an average of 4.6 cents a pound. Cake, pastry and pudding production totalled 252,470 lbs. — 800 lbs. a day — at a total cost of \$21,471.79 or 8.5 cents a pound.

MEDICAL SERVICES

In spite of the further increase in the inmate population and overcrowded conditions resulting therefrom, the health of inmates has been very good. There was, however a slight epidemic of influenza during February, 1951. The number of patients in hospital averages 29; it sharply rose to 61 in February, as a result of the epidemic previously referred to. The number of cases treated in the dispensary was 19,801, an average of 106 on each parade.

One hundred and twenty-two inmates sustained minor injuries, while at work. Fifteen major, and 29 minor operations were performed. Six T. B. patients were hospitalized during the year, with five of them remaining in hospital, on March 31st. Two inmates died in the institution. Four were transferred to the asylum.

The Anti-Tuberculosis League of Montreal held its annual clinic in July. All inmates and personnel were X-rayed.

Over 700 inmates volunteered as blood donors, last December. These donations were duly appreciated by the Red Cross organization.

Four thousand one hundred and seventy-four inmates were given individual dental treatment by Dr. E. Joubert, in the course of the year. Dental work was performed as follows:

Particulars	St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary	Kingston and Collin's Bay Penitentiaries
Full dentures	197	79
Partial dentures	142	62
Dentures repaired	307	46

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

The new piggery, building F-28, started in June, 1949, was completed in September, 1950. It contains 28 pens of the latest design.

To cope with the steady increase in population, a second temporary dormitory was built, adjacent to the first one constructed last year, within the Federal Training Centre area. It was started in March, 1950 and was completed in July. It provides living quarters for fifty inmates, who also work within this area.

A new staff house, erected on the site of tenement H-48 (which was demolished in 1949) was completed in the latter part of the winter. It has been assigned to the chief keeper.

A warehouse, providing a storage area of 2,500 sq. ft., has been built outside the walls, close to the old piggery, for the storage of masonry and carpentry stores and supplies.

After experiments had clearly indicated the saving that could be realized by manufacturing soap locally, a one-storey factory has been built on the farm site.

It having been decided to change the location of the proposed administration building at the Federal Training Centre, work was undertaken to close the 216 ft. gap in the south boundary wall. By the end of March, 75 per cent of this job had been done, and it is expected that it will be completed by next July.

Other important projects undertaken or completed by the construction section include:

- (a) mezzanine, providing 500 sq. ft. area, erected in the tailor shop;
- (b) stairway and parcel chute, for easier communication and stores handling, between the ground and second floor in the main stores building;
- (c) alterations to main kitchen, including tiling and painting;
- (d) complete renovation of both Roman Catholic and Protestant chapels;

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

- (e) demolition of the old boiler room;
- (f) concrete work in ducts K-1, K-2, K-3 and K-11;
- (g) Three manholes for the new sewer, which will serve for both this institution and the Federal Training Centre;
- (h) excavation and footings for staff house H-90;
- (i) repairs to roofs of implement shed, pump house and filtration plant;
- (j) new two-inch spruce floor in stone barn.

ENGINEERING SERVICES

Maintenance of electrical, plumbing and heating services, in buildings and tenements, and the service of electric motors, magnetos, radios, telephones and village street lighting, have been given the usual close and constant attention by the engineer and his staff.

In addition to the above, the following electrical, plumbing or heating jobs or projects have either been undertaken or completed, during the year:

- (a) installation of 50 additional motors;
- (b) 60 ft. by 7 ft. stainless steel canopy, above stoves and steam kettles; also stainless steel pan underneath steam kettles and vegetable steamers, in main kitchen;
- (c) wiring, plumbing and heating (alterations) in hospital, main kitchen, new piggery, cell block B-10, staff house H-48; mezzanine, shop "M"; (new work) temporary dormitory; power distribution centre, Federal Training Centre; soap factory; steam lines in duct K-2, etc.

FARM OPERATIONS

Taking into consideration adverse weather conditions experienced during the spring and fall, farm operations were rather satisfactory; with the exception of hay and mangel beets, there was a substantial increase in crop yields, as shown below:

Particulars	1949-1950	1950-1951
Vegetables	652,457 lbs.	692,415 lbs.
Grains	4,617 bus.	8,579 bus.
Feed vegetables	447 tons	497 tons

Horses. — One horse was condemned and disposed of, for soap manufacturing. Seven draught horses were sold at auction. We ended the year with two patrol and three draught horses.

Piggery. — An additional piggery, housing 28 brood sows and their litters, was completed last October. Guard J. Leonard was appointed herdsman, to assist in the operation and management of the two piggeries.

We started the year with 657 head. Five hundred and one dressed hogs, for a total weight of 109,671 lbs., were delivered to the kitchen, a reduction of 26 head and 2,065 lbs., compared to the previous year. Ninety-eight sows farrowed a total of 717 suckling pigs. We ended the year with 667 head.

Cattle. — Our dairy herd, consisting of 72 head on April 1, 1950, was reduced to 66 by the end of the fiscal year. Milk production totalled 413,617 lbs., an increase of 18,255 lbs. compared to 1949-50. Thirty-six thousand six hundred and seventy-seven gallons of milk were delivered to the kitchen — an increase of 1,217 gallons. Four bull calves and 21 heifers were sold by auction, last fall, for \$3,775.00.

Poultry. — We ended the year with 952 birds — an increase of 63 compared to April 1, 1950. Seventeen thousand seven hundred and thirty dozen eggs were delivered to the kitchen, an increase of 1,431 dozen over last year. Actual cost of eggs was established at 29.67 cents a dozen.

Canning. — We processed 9,016 gallons of string beans, beets, carrots, pump-

kins, rhubarb, whole tomatoes and tomato juice. This is a reduction of 4,257 gallons compared to the previous year. This reduction is chiefly due to the poor tomato crop, which resulted from severe frost in early September. Canning operations still represent a net saving of \$2,758.30, in comparison with wholesale prices prevailing on the outside market.

Soap Manufacturing. — Three thousand and six lbs. of brown soap were manufactured and sold to various departments for \$127.03, an average cost of 4.2 cents a pound, compared to 11.5 cents for similar product outside. A small factory, annexed to the dome of the piggery, will simplify and further facilitate these operations, in future.

General. — An average of 74 adults and 40 young inmates were employed on the farm proper, throughout the year. All farm personnel have given every possible assistance to help inmates gain a sound knowledge of farming and related operations.

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY

COLONEL G. T. GOAD, *Warden*

Inmate population as of March 31, 1951, totalled 622, including 12 "on command", made up of nine in provincial hospitals, two on temporary ticket-of-leave and one attending court (Judge's Order), a decrease of 19 over the previous year.

Inmates received during the year totalled 284, including 40 transferred from St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. Three hundred and three were discharged from the penitentiary, as follows:

By expiry of sentence	213
By ticket-of-leave	74
By pardon	14
By transfer to St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary	2
	303

CHIEF TRADE INSTRUCTOR'S DEPARTMENT

The past year has been a busy one, especially during the construction season when all available men were kept busy doing useful work. The shops, in addition to regular prison work, had contracts from other Government departments which provided additional work.

The tailor shop operated during the year in their new shop, building C-8 (b). With additional machines and better working conditions, production was stepped up to the point where, in addition to manufacturing inmate prison clothing for Eastern penitentiaries, it was possible to undertake additional work.

The blacksmith shop is now in the process of modernization, and it is expected that improved facilities will add to the efficiency of the shop.

The carpenter shop was busy throughout the year. Contracts from the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys provided additional work.

The stonemason's and mason's departments provided cut stone for our own requirements and manufactured tile and brick for building purposes. At present, 12 stone monuments are under construction for the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, and 200,000 concrete bricks for the vocational building.

The canvas department, in addition to repairs to mail bags, made and upholstered furniture and also manufactured venetian blinds.

In the shoe shop, boots and leather goods were produced for our own needs, and 470 pairs of inmates' boots were made for St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.

The tinsmith shop was busy on new and maintenance work and completed several orders for the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys.

During the year two shops, 1st and 2nd floors in A-5 and C-10 buildings, were

reconstructed and will shortly be occupied by the tinsmith department and vocational training (carpentry) respectively. This will ease the shop situation slightly and will enable the ground floor of building C-8 to be remodelled as a carpenter shop, as existing location is unsuitable.

Floor F-3 of cell block B-7 was completed for cell accommodation following the removal of the tailor shop to C-8.

The interior construction of dairy barn F-40 was completed and occupied. Remaining completion on this project includes two silos and a manure shed.

Tenements H-39 and H-40 were remodelled and re-occupied during the year and work has commenced on tenements H-33 and H-34.

Two cells were constructed on the second floor of the hospital for violent and maniacal inmates.

Manufacture and repair for various Government departments, including other penitentiaries, were as follows:

	<i>Manufactured</i>	<i>Repaired</i>
Department of Citizenship and Immigration	7 cabinets	
Department of Mines and Technical Surveys	24 ash cans 1 display stand 1 fire screen 4 monuments 4 venetian blinds	
Department of Public Works		
Royal Canadian Air Force	63 mattresses	3 gym mattresses 17 chairs
Post Office Department		50,814 mail bags
Saskatchewan Penitentiary	16 brown denim coats 36 brown denim pants 16 brown denim caps 150 prison blue pea jackets	
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary . . .	847 brown denim coats 3,250 brown denim pants 536 brown denim caps 550 prison blue coats 820 prison blue pants 1,533 prison blue caps 470 pairs inmates' boots 11 venetian blinds	
Collin's Bay Penitentiary	250 brown denim coats 1,200 brown denim pants 275 brown denim caps 200 brown denim belts	
Kingston Penitentiary	660 brown denim coats 1,447 brown denim pants 50 brown denim caps 660 prison blue coats 340 prison blue pants 1,150 prison blue caps	
Manitoba Penitentiary.. .. .	18 venetian blinds	

PLANT, ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT

Renovation and installation of new lighting and power for the tailor shop in its new location were completed.

Conduit and wiring were installed in new dairy barn F-40.

Motors for new milking machine were installed.

The addition of ten telephones to PBX. switchboard was completed.

Conduit was installed in cells in hospital for maniacal inmates.

Connections for the new turbine were completed.

Two transformers were installed in K-3 duct, one 2,200 volts to 550 volts, and

one 550 volts to 110/220 volts. Lines of 110/220 were installed from this source to tenements H-44 and H-45. New electric stoves (220V.) were also installed in these tenements.

New overhead lines were installed from the prison to the water storage tanks for the new water-level indicator. This project is 90 per cent completed.

Fluorescent lighting was installed in the following offices:

Hospital	Farm department
Tinsmith shop	Cutting shed
Electrical department	Engineer's department
School	Deputy warden's office

Water lines were installed to supply an outside hog paddock at the piggery.

Steam heat and service lines were installed at the new dairy barn, drinking bowls were also installed. A complete vacuum system with necessary piping and outlets were installed for the purpose of servicing the milking machine. Complete draining system was installed in the new dairy barn.

A new sewer line was installed from tenements H-44 and H-45 to the main sewer at the end of K-3 duct. Renovation of plumbing was carried out in tenements H-39 and H-40.

Further work was done on plumbing and heating in cell block B-7. Piping was removed and replaced on No. 1 and No. 2 boiler fronts during the re-bricking of boilers.

Floor drains were installed in the dissociation cell block.

Work started on steam heating and plumbing in buildings A-5 and C-10. Steam heating and plumbing were installed in the tailor shop, building C-8. Heating and plumbing installations were completed in the new chief keeper's office in the west wing.

A new bread mixer with water and drainage connections was installed in the bakery.

No. 1 and No. 2 boilers were re-bricked. A new turbine was installed and put into operation. Steam connections for the change room and lower pressure heating system were changed from old header to new header.

Maintenance was carried out on electrical, plumbing, heating and power plant machinery. Repairs to the water line from Millbrook pumping station were carried out.

FARM DEPARTMENT

The fiscal year ending March 31, 1951, was considered just a fair farming year. When there should have been dry weather, it was wet, and when rain was needed, we had long dry cold spells. Due to this condition, an average crop in quantity was harvested, but the quality was good.

Poultry. — This year the poultry venture has been very good. By keeping broodiness to a minimum, and by using the same brand of feed throughout the year, production was above average, approximately 74 per cent. It is hoped this method of feeding can be continued.

By installation of storm windows, the temperature of the building has improved greatly. Each spring we have been able to supply the young birds with a new seeded pasture. It has been profitable to sell individual birds when they became non-productive.

Dairy. — For the milking herd, dairy heifers and the feeders, a programme of pasture rotation was carried out. Even with very unsuitable weather conditions, this system proved a success. It is highly recommended. In November, the milking herd was moved into the new barn. With no change in feed there was an immediate 10 per cent increase in milk production.

have created a far better atmosphere in the school and are much appreciated by both inmates and staff.

LIBRARY

The following reading material was circulated during the year:

Fiction books, English and French	..	..	..	..	..	..	64,821
Magazines, English and French	..	..	..	..	..	..	134,709
Educational and vocational books	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,480
Private subscriptions censored and issued	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,569

The distribution of reading material is on the basis of four magazines and two novels per week to each inmate. Some inmates do not care for novels, so in place of novels they are given an issue of a magazine or bound volume. These bound volumes are made up in the library and consist of several magazines bound together under one cover.

Preferred fiction books as well as educational and trade books are issued to inmates on request; inmates with special requests in this regard are brought to the library at noon hour and dealt with directly by the teacher-librarian. This personal approach is usually very satisfactory for the inmate as well as the teacher-librarian, as it allows the inmate to see what there is in the particular subject in which he is interested, and also allows the teacher-librarian to possibly direct the inmate to something worthwhile in reading material to his advantage.

During the year, numerous new books have been added to the library stock, both fiction and non-fiction, and all catalogues have been classified and revised to date. Material for illiterates and semi-illiterates continues to be a problem as picture books usually receive very rough handling, so their life is short. The illiterate usually tends to insist on a book as a matter of right, and not as a privilege. However, an understanding is usually arrived at, although not without difficulty.

The library continues to circulate jig-saw puzzles on Saturdays to inmates who request them. These are the puzzles that were received free from outside sources, as well as some that have since been turned over by inmates to the library after they are through with them.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Roman Catholic Chapel. — The usual interviews between the inmates and the chaplain were held from 1200 hrs. to 1300 hrs., and, in some cases, interviews were carried out from 1330 hrs. until 1500 hrs., when requests warranted.

Regular church service took place on Sundays and feast days of obligation to Catholics. These services comprised Mass and religious instruction.

Conduct of the inmates was quite satisfactory in general. About two thirds performed their Easter duties.

Twice each week, during the major part of the year, catechism classes were held; one for the French-speaking, the other for the English-speaking inmates. Approximately two thirds of the Roman Catholic population attended.

The question box and forum methods were employed with fairly satisfactory results as in past years. Filmstrips treating religious subjects were occasionally shown to further the religious knowledge of inmates.

Several more books, pamphlets, magazines, religious periodicals, etc., were obtained and distributed. Much interest has been manifested by inmates in this literature issued from the chaplain's library.

The annual mission was preached during the month of April for a period of one week, by Rev. Father Alyre Daigle, parish priest of Riverside, N. B., who accomplished his duties quite well. About two thirds of the Roman Catholic inmates attended.

Almost daily visits were made by the Roman Catholic chaplain to the hospital

and to inmates in dissociation. Frequently, letters are written for and on behalf of inmates by the chaplain. Personal contact between the chaplain and the relatives of inmates has proven quite helpful in several ways.

The Alcoholics Anonymous group from Moncton visited our institution quite frequently. Alternately and, sometimes, simultaneously, the Protestant and the Roman Catholic chaplain assisted at these sessions. It is believed that some real benefit has accrued from these Alcoholics Anonymous contacts.

Protestant Chapel. — During the past year, an attempt has been made to make up, in some measure at least, for the handicapped season we experienced last year when the re-decoration of the chapel occupied so much time and curtailed our activities.

Our programme has included a number of outstanding visits, including the late Archbishop G. F. Kingston, Primate of the Church of England in Canada; Dr. C. M. Nicholson, Moderator of the United Church of Canada; H/Lt. Col. C. G. F. Stone, Director of Chaplain Services (P) in the Canadian Army; a group from the Maritime Conference of the United Church of Canada, and Rev. H. E. D. Ashford, Pastor of Trinity United Church of Canada, Charlottetown.

Special musical groups were invited as well, and we had for the first time a mixed choir from First United Baptist Church, Moncton, in the month of May. At Christmas time, we had a mixed band and choir of the Salvation Army conduct a Protestant service; afterwards, they rendered a sacred concert for the Roman Catholic personnel in the Protestant chapel. In addition, the previous Sunday, the band of Saint Joseph's University presented two concerts to accommodate the entire mixed population in the Protestant chapel.

Two open meetings were held in the chapel during the year by Alcoholics Anonymous; these were in addition to their periodic meetings for the selected personnel to attend.

A meeting is planned for the Moncton branch of the Gideon Society early in the new year; these are the people to whom we are indebted for the New Testaments which are given dischargees, and for some of the Bibles that are used in the penitentiary. The remaining Bibles and Testaments come from the British and Foreign Bible Society.

Through the co-operation of the Maritime United Baptist Convention, correspondence courses in Bible study have been instituted, and several of the inmates are now nearing the completion of their courses, and certificates will be issued covering the work done. In this connection, weekly classes have been held, and some individual tutoring has been done to assist those taking the courses in the difficulties they have found.

Arrangements have been made for the chaplains and the classification officer to conduct noon-hour classes with members of the vocational training classes; the Protestant chaplain is presently awaiting his turn.

It should be noted that the hour of the Sunday service changed during the year; the services are now held concurrent with the Roman Catholic service. This makes possible a period for softball after the morning service in the summer, and, in the winter, such programmes as are indicated early in this report. The chaplain would like to put it on record that he is most happy to co-operate in this way.

The discontinuance of the publication of the "Northern Messenger", long a standby as a weekly religious paper, is greatly missed. This was a special disappointment to the Church of England personnel, who are most inadequately supplied with church literature. To date, the only paper obtained as a substitute in numbers is a monthly publication, "The Shantyman".

At the mission held early in the year, Rev. J. J. Alexander, rector of Saint George's Church of England, Moncton, was the preacher. The services he conducted were a real source of inspiration to the men who attended in good numbers.

HOSPITAL

General Health. — During the past year, the general health of the inmates has been excellent. The quality and quantity of the food, sufficient rest and organized routine is witnessed by the fact that the average weight gain in the first six months here is almost ten pounds per inmate.

Four hundred and twenty-eight inmates were hospitalized, numbering 5,138½ patient days. There were several minor operations performed in the prison hospital.

Major surgical procedures were carried out in the Sackville Memorial Hospital. Several inmates were referred to other hospitals. In all cases, the inmates were returned to the prison hospital as soon as possible for convalescence.

Sanitation and Hygiene. — Water has been tested periodically by the New Brunswick Department of Health. All reports were grade "A".

The food has been excellent in quality and quantity. The milk pasteurization plant is now in operation.

Tuberculosis. — The New Brunswick Department of Health Mobile X-ray Unit did 635 chest plates on inmates. Of these, six were referred to the Moncton Tuberculosis Hospital Out-patients Clinic for further investigation. As a result of this investigation, two were admitted to the penitentiary hospital for treatment of tuberculosis. Seven were treated in the hospital during the year for tuberculosis. One inmate was diagnosed active tuberculosis on admission to prison, and is now in a Department of Veterans Affairs hospital. There are three post-operative thoracoplasty cases in the prison. These and other T. B. cases are checked periodically.

Dental. — Three hundred and fifty-three inmates were treated by the visiting dentist, Dr. E. R. Hart. Treatments comprised fillings, extractions, dentures (new, repairing and resetting), X-rays, repairs to bridge work, cleaning and gum treatment.

Officers. — The total number of officers' sick days for the year numbered 1,181, which is an improvement of 526½ over last year.

Blood Donor Service. — Four Red Cross Blood Donor Clinics were held during the year commencing August, 1950, and 526 inmates contributed. The response to this worthy cause by inmates was very gratifying, and much appreciated by the Blood Transfusion Service of the Canadian Red Cross Society.

PHYSICAL TRAINING

Outdoor Recreation — Inmates. — The following gangs were given exercise in the open air all during the year, weather permitting:

Canvas department	Tinsmith department
Carpenter department	Blacksmith department
Library	Tailor shop
Cutting shed	Shoe shop
Change room	

Apparatus was available for playing volley ball, horse shoes, bean bag toss, ring toss, pitching softball.

An innovation during the year was the introduction of softball. A playing field in the northwest yard was prepared, and necessary playing equipment obtained. Teams were organized by wings, as follows:

A-F - B - C - D - E

These teams were under the control of inmate managers and inmate umpires were in charge of games. Practice was given one team each noon hour. A forty-game schedule was drawn up and resulted as follows:

League games	.. .. .	40
Protested games	.. .. .	1
Breaking tie	.. .. .	1
Semi-final playoff	.. .. .	4
Finals	.. .. .	5
Exhibitions	.. .. .	3
Outside teams	.. .. .	2

The visiting teams from Moncton were defeated by our "All Star" team.

Full co-operation throughout the season was received from the staff and inmates, and discipline was very good at all times.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

The classes carried over from the previous and initial year of vocational training at this institution, consisting of plumbing and carpentry, completed the formal in-class vocational trade training on April 30, 1950, as scheduled and then were placed in special vocational graduate groups to provide further practical trade experience in general maintenance and construction projects about the institution.

A second course in both carpentry and plumbing was started on May 4, 1950, and after successfully completing the in-class training on March 10, 1951, inmates who graduated were transferred to the vocational graduate groups following the pattern of the primary classes.

A third course in these above-mentioned trades was started March 12, 1951, and they are at present in training on schedule. Related trade training in mathematics, science, blueprint reading and draughting has been further developed and is adequate to our needs.

Building Development. — The carpentry course is being conducted in building C-8 with 1,600 sq. ft. of floor space and the plumbing course in C-5 with 800 sq. ft. of floor space. Despite the lack of space and temporary location, a high standard of training has been maintained and can largely be attributed to the splendid attitude of the vocational shop instructors.

After a period of orientation and careful analysis of the training needs at this institution, it was decided that a new building and an extension of courses was necessary to meet these needs. A splendid site for such an undertaking was located on a level field near the outside of the north prison wall. The blueprints have been prepared, materials estimated and ordered and within days of the close of the fiscal year, the level and location lines were drawn. Emphasis has been placed on the early erection of this new building. The enthusiasm of inmates suggests an awareness of the needs and a willingness to help in this reformative project.

Social Training. — It was realized that sound rehabilitative training must go beyond the teaching of the skills and knowledge of a craft and that we must stress, as equally important, the acquiring of healthy social attitudes. A programme of training in this field has been drawn up with the chief vocational officer, the classification officer and both staff chaplains. This programme will mature during the coming year.

Control Training. — A complete survey of the trade training potential of the industrial and maintenance shops at this institution has been completed and an exploratory programme of control training has been scheduled to open in the last half of the coming year.

Trainee Selection. — The classification officer has assisted in a further development of the selection, testing and classification of potential vocational trainees, smoothed out personal problems and provided guidance and counselling to the classes throughout their training period to release.

Rehabilitation. — The evaluating, sponsoring and supervising of the vocational trainees on release from this institution by the Provincial Apprenticeship directors and their staff has been a major contribution in the rehabilitation of these trainees. The National Employment Service and the John Howard Society in Halifax and Moncton have certainly given trojan service in arranging placement and in helping to bridge the trying period of primary re-establishment. The results of the development phases thus far suggest that the provision of trade and social training for inmates is a practical reformative measure.

CLASSIFICATION

All incoming inmates are interviewed by the classification officer. This is done as soon as possible after their admission and before they come into contact with others. It has been found that this procedure results in a more frank discussion with the man concerned and a more accurate record of his background. The following psychological tests were used with inmates whose profile could not be brought into focus by other means: the Wechsler-Bellevue Scale I, the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, the Bell Inventory and the Rorschach Technique. On the whole, the co-operation of the inmates has been good. It is always explained to the man concerned that the questioning, testing, discussion and record are all means by which a clear picture of himself can be drawn as a basis upon which to develop solutions to his problems.

During the past year, an increase in the number of interviews requested has been noted. There appears to be a growing feeling on the part of the inmates that the staff is interested in them as men and willing to help in solving their problems.

The Classification Board has met regularly once each month. Each case is discussed from the point of view of employment and behaviour.

The Work Assignment Board met regularly on alternate Thursday mornings. Inmates appear before the Board following their own requests to do so. All employment problems are thoroughly investigated and solutions decided upon from the point of view of the inmate's welfare and institutional needs. The value of this Board is manifestly evident in improved morale and in the confidence with which inmates approach the Board.

The officers' library is being used only fairly well. There is much room for improvement and every attempt is made to arouse the officers' interest. Books written in "popular" style continue to be in demand and for several of them there is a waiting list. On the whole, however, the library is filling a need and is appreciated.

Penitentiary Service bulletins continue to be issued through this office. Comments on them are always favourable and, judging from general conversation, they are read thoroughly and enjoyed.

Cell hobbies continue to be popular. Lack of funds prevents a number of inmates from participating in this programme. Some fairly good work is being done and a few articles have been sold to staff members at auction. The Cell Hobby Board meets once each month and interviews each applicant individually. At other times, problems connected with cell hobbies are discussed during an interview with the inmate concerned. This programme is proving its worth and appreciative comments are frequent.

Liaison between the classification officer and the chief vocational officer continues to be closely maintained. The records of vocational trainees are discussed at frequent intervals and an attempt is made to arrange each man's programme as much as possible from the viewpoint of his personal needs. This policy appears to be producing good results. The classification officer has given a series of elementary talks to the vocational classes on mental health and social living. Another series is planned for the near future. The response of the vocational trainees was very encouraging and the questions asked indicated a healthy interest on their part.

The National Employment Service, through its representative, Mr. Avarad White, of Moncton, continues to render most valuable service. Mr. White visits the penitentiary every Wednesday and interviews the men whose time of release is near. The number of cases in which men have been placed in satisfactory employment is evidence of the understanding and zeal with which Mr. White performs his duties.

Information forms required by the John Howard Societies are prepared in the classification officer's office.

During the past winter, the classification officer took part in a series of noon-

hour talks to staff members. This provided an excellent opportunity to make known the work which this department is doing. One result has been an increase in the number of officers who wish to discuss men in their charge.

This report would be incomplete without mention of the very fine co-operation which this department has received from staff members generally.

ACTIVITIES OF WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS

Mr. A. White, representative of the National Employment Service and the John Howard Society, Moncton, Brigadier Davis, of the Salvation Army, Moncton, and Mr. John Arnott, of the John Howard Society, Halifax, were very active in their endeavours to assist in our rehabilitation problem and in helping to straighten out many family difficulties arising from inmates' incarceration.

It is pleasing to advise that the National Employment Service, through its Moncton branch, was successful in arranging employment throughout the Maritime Provinces, Ontario and Quebec, for approximately 96 dischargees.

MOTION PICTURES

Films were shown to vocational trainees and other inmates of trade shops, under the direction of the chief vocational officer.

Popular films were shown to all inmates in each of the winter months. We are badly in need of a suitable building to hold movies and other indoor recreation and entertainment. Through the kindness of our Roman Catholic chaplain, movies are held in the Roman Catholic chapel which is the only suitable location at present.

MANITOBA PENITENTIARY

A. H. CAMPBELL, *Warden*

The total number of inmates on the register on April 1, 1950, was 393. There were 135 received during the year and 141 were discharged, leaving a balance of 387 which includes one insane inmate in asylum under section 58 of the Penitentiary Act and three insane inmates maintained in asylums at our expense under section 61 of the Penitentiary Act.

During the year 33 inmates were transferred from other institutions. There was a decrease of six as compared with the population last year. The daily average population was 369.

HOSPITAL

The surgeon reports that the general health of the inmates during the year has been good. Although there was a slight drop of 11 inmates in the average population, there were 480 less inmates treated in the dispensary than during the previous year, a drop of 11.1 per cent. However, there was a greater number of inmate patients detained in hospital, an increase of 150 or 41.30 per cent.

There was more illness during the year but of a milder nature. During the winter months there was a mild epidemic of influenza from which many of the inmates and several of the staff suffered. This necessitated a large number of inmates being detained in hospital from one to five days but all recovered without complications.

The average number of days each patient remained in hospital was 8.93 as compared with 15.17 days the previous year.

The prolonged hospitalization of one or two chronic cases did much to increase the average hospitalization stay per patient.

Six operations were performed in our hospital by the penitentiary physician: two appendectomies, two patients with hammertoe, one hernia and one for varicose veins.

The travelling T. B. clinic visited the penitentiary and X-rayed the chests of all

inmates and also the officers of this institution. The report received from the clinic was very good; only three cases merited any comment — two of these were previously known cases. One was described as “quiescent” and the other “arrested”. The third man was advised to visit the Winnipeg clinic for replating.

During the year, the hospital acquired an X-ray machine which was a great asset as we now are in a position to X-ray inmates without having to send them in to the X-ray department of a Winnipeg hospital.

The general sanitation of the penitentiary has been good. Samples of the water were taken and submitted to the provincial bacteriologist monthly and were found to be free from impurities.

MORAL AND SPIRITUAL WELFARE OF INMATES

Regular and special religious services were held in the Protestant and Roman Catholic chapels during the year and both chaplains have made faithful efforts and are doing everything possible to attend to the spiritual welfare of the inmates under their care. Both chaplains report that the attention and interest in the service by the inmates at both chapels has greatly improved and silence in both chapels has been better observed during the past year.

Appreciation is again expressed by our Roman Catholic chaplain to the visiting priests and laymen who come out from Winnipeg and help in the services, sometimes by delivering the sermon. Such variety excludes the evil of monotony in the religious programme.

On Christmas Day, as usual, the Protestant choir rendered a number of carols under the direction of our able organist, Mr. A. Carron, which were broadcast by radio station C.K.R.C. with gratifying results, and the Protestant chaplain, Mr. Carron and myself received numerous letters from points across Manitoba complimenting us on the work of the choir.

Salvation Army services were conducted the first Sunday of each month during the year under the direction of Major McKinley, and on the first Sunday of the New Year and the first Sunday in April, the Winnipeg Citadel Band came out and assisted in the morning services.

Major McKinley has been most helpful in giving assistance to individual inmates with their domestic and personal problems and rehabilitation. He is very highly regarded by the inmates.

Both chaplains meet each Friday from six to eight o'clock in the evening with the young inmates, who are permitted out in the corridor in association for study and recreation. During the first hour of this period, an educational film is shown by our Protestant chaplain. The second period is given for games and intelligence tests and both chaplains report that as far as discipline is concerned during the association period, the behaviour and attention of the young inmates is good.

SCHOOL AND LIBRARY

The schoolteacher and librarian report that school was held on 199 mornings during the year. The total attendance was 4,777, a daily average of 24. This represents an average daily increase of approximately six students over the previous year.

With the addition to the staff of an assistant schoolteacher-librarian, it has been possible to conduct two classes simultaneously. The high school classes also benefited as they were able to receive more individual instruction and a greater variety of general lectures.

The schoolteacher reports that the illiterates have shown real enthusiasm for their studies and it has been a pleasure and source of considerable satisfaction to note the results achieved in this group.

The outstanding innovation this year was the showing of educational films. Seventy-six films were shown to the students at school and the same films were also shown by the chaplains on Friday evenings to the young inmates.

Films were obtained from the following sources: the National Film Board, the Visual Education Branch, Province of Manitoba, and the Winnipeg Public Library, Film Section.

Our art class is now an established part of the programme and has been in operation for over a year. Ten students attend the art class at the present time and twelve oil and pastel paintings in suitable frames are now completed and adorn the walls of the school.

Two guest speakers came out to the school and delivered educational lectures: Professor H. M. McAllister, of the University of Manitoba, speaking on "The Atomic Age", and Professor L. Dixon, speaking on the "Making of Steel".

A total of 79 Canadian Legion Educational Services courses were successfully completed and candidates were presented with certificates of achievement. Two inmates are taking grade ten and eleven under the Provincial Department of Education, Manitoba. One inmate is studying for his First Class Steam Engineer's certificate and another for his Fourth Class certificate under the Technical Branch, Department of Education, Province of Manitoba. One inmate is taking accountancy from the School of Accountancy, Winnipeg, and three inmates are taking English and psychology courses from Queen's University at Kingston.

Seventy-eight inmates have received permission to participate in the hobby programme in their cells.

The following books were issued from the general library during the year:—

Fiction	42,984
Non-fiction	7,808
Technical-vocational	202
School texts	321

Average number of books per inmate per month was 11.5.

The total number of institutional magazines issued during the year was 48,587 and the average number issued daily was 330.

Sixty-five different magazines, excluding those of a technical nature, were available to the inmates of this institution.

Our librarian is again pleased to be able to report an increase of over one thousand in the number of non-fiction books read this year as compared with the previous year.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

The steward reports that his department is functioning quite satisfactorily and all meals have been well prepared and served. He reports that there has been a marked improvement in the conduct and industry of all inmates employed in the kitchen and inmates who are industrious and express a desire to learn more about the different branches of kitchen work have been given the necessary training in butchering, cooking, baking and kitchen sanitation.

Due to the increase in prices of practically all commodities, only by careful supervision and increase in manufactured products, meats, etc., has the steward been able to carry on within the ration allowance.

The following meats were manufactured during the year:

Bacon	5,316 lbs.
Corned beef	1,779 "
Ham	7,098 "
Lard	8,167 "
Head cheese	100 "
Sausages	11,480 "
Meat loaf	698 "
Garlic sausages	881 "

Salami	695 ..
Spam	416 ..
Weiners	955 ..
Liver wurst	260 ..

FARM DEPARTMENT

Farm operations during the year have been fairly successful. The seeding of all crops was delayed in the spring owing to flood conditions, and was not completed until June 13th, but despite the lateness of spring and seeding, we harvested better than average crop of all grains.

We were not so fortunate with the garden truck owing to cool weather. Potatoes, cabbage and onions showed good production but other vegetables were poor.

The total farm produce amounted to \$38,030.90 as compared with \$32,074.21 the previous year.

Our dairy herd has shown considerable improvement and the milk production is quite satisfactory. Milk produced and sold to the steward was 23,450 lbs.

Hog production was quite good with an average of 9.05 pigs per litter being raised. We started the fiscal year 1950-51 with 33 sows but this number of brood sows has decreased to 23. The farm instructor estimates that this number will produce sufficient pork for the steward's department and still allow a good margin or surplus which will, of course, be sold as in past years. The total number of hogs sold to the steward during the year was 256, and 113 were sold to the packers and young gilts were sold to the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Livestock Improvement Division, for distribution among breeders in order to improve the bacon type of hog.

Poultry. — The average size of the flock during the year was 508 birds and the number of eggs produced was 7,129 dozen which were sold to the steward.

CLASSIFICATION AND REHABILITATION

Our classification officer reports that the past year has been a year of marked progress, especially in our discharge programme and excellent co-operation has been received from the National Employment Service, the Prisoners' Aid Society, the Salvation Army and other social agencies and it is gratifying to report good results on rehabilitation obtained.

During the year, 262 inmates were interviewed by outside agencies. Regular monthly meetings of the Classification Board were held and after reports were received from the classification officer, school teacher, chaplains, surgeon and chief trade instructor, these were studied and suitable employment was assigned.

The classification officer held 583 personal interviews during the year including 81 newcomers, 319 at the inmates' own request and 131 pre-discharge.

CHIEF TRADE INSTRUCTOR'S DEPARTMENT

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

- Stores partitions, Administration building;
- Additional lavatory in kitchen;
- Storm sashes, Roman Catholic chapel;
- Soft water reservoir;
- Decorating and repairing of houses 16-28-48-59-61;
- Dairy barn;
- Painting of sewage disposal plant;
- Painting of main shop dome;
- Painting of buildings F-1 and F-3;
- Construction of manhole in sewer line;
- Poultry laying house;
- Quarry shelter;

Water mains replaced;
 New safety control in kitchen;
 Visitors' cage, Administration building. .

Good progress was made on the following projects:

Dissociation cell block;
 Administration building;
 Alterations of stairways and power-driven elevator, Administration building;
 Storm sashes and screens for new staff houses;
 Alterations and additions to south wing, B-4;
 New chicken brooder house;
 Remodelling, tenement H-31;
 Dough proofer, kitchen;
 Painting of west wing;
 Painting and alterations in kitchen;
 Interior decorating of staff houses.

The following articles were manufactured in the carpenter shop:

80,300 plant labels for the Department of Agriculture at a cost of \$818.13;
 374 pieces of furniture repaired for the Department of Munitions and Supply (now called Department of Defence Production), at a cost of \$286.36;

in the mason's department:

47,436 cement bricks;
 7,500 haydite bricks.

CANVAS WORKING DEPARTMENT

During the year 140,336 mail bags were repaired for the Post Office Department which brought in a revenue of \$26,840.60, as compared with 135,444 bags and a revenue of \$25,885.80 the previous year. Two thousand six hundred locks were attached to mail bags which produced a revenue of \$130.00.

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT

In addition to the usual steam, electric, water and plumbing services, the following work has been carried out in the engineer's department:

New power line installation to quarry;
 Lighting installation in poultry laying house;
 Lighting installations in new dairy barn;
 Individual motorization in blacksmith and machine shop;
 Installation of new lavatory in kitchen;
 Installation of new six-inch main to soft water reservoir;
 Installation of fluorescent lighting fixtures in tailor, shoe, blacksmith and machine shops, canvas working department and chief trade instructor's office;
 Street lighting, erection of poles and light fixtures—new staff houses;
 Installation of new four-inch water main and hydrant from dairy barn to piggery;
 Installation of ventilating fans in shoe and tailor shops.

Good progress was made on the following:

Plumbing, heating, electrical fixtures and wiring in dissociation cell block;
 Heating, etc., to south wing, building B-4;
 Installation of new band saw in carpenter shop;
 Installation of dough mixer in kitchen;
 Alterations, electrical wiring and plumbing, tenement H-31;
 Heating installations, canvas and carpenter shops.

DISCIPLINE

Discipline has been good throughout the year with marked decrease in the total number of offences committed and punishments awarded. This, I believe, may be

attributed to the large number of officers who have now attended the Penitentiary Officers' Training Courses and returned with a better understanding of inmate problems.

Another contributing factor is the introduction of organized sports, hockey, football and softball for the inmates.

One inmate escaped from outside the wall by taking one of the penitentiary trucks, but was recaptured by the Winnipeg City Police twenty minutes later as he entered the city.

STAFF

I regret to report the death of Assistant Hospital Officer R. C. Harvey. His sudden passing was felt keenly by both officers and inmates.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY

R. S. DOUGLASS, *Warden*

The population showed an increase of 76 during the last fiscal year. The total as of March 31, 1951 was 563, of which 551 were actually inside the prison. Of the remainder, eight were in the Provincial Mental Hospital, three on temporary ticket-of-leave for medical reasons, and one in the custody of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for production at the Assize Court in Victoria, B. C., under a court order.

There were 372 male and 24 female inmates received during the year. One of them was sentenced to an indeterminate period as an habitual criminal. This makes a total of four inmates serving indeterminate sentences. Included in the total of 372 inmates received, is a group of 90 Doukhobors who had been sentenced to the penitentiary for arson. They were received from the provincial gaol in a group, and confined in an encampment outside the walls of the penitentiary, which had been constructed to house them. Of the female inmates received, 14 were Doukhobor women. 6952
BELL

There were 296 male and 24 female inmates discharged from the institution by reason of expiration of sentence, ticket-of-leave licence, and pardon. The 24 female prisoners were transferred to Kingston Penitentiary, and included 14 Doukhobor women. Ninety-seven Doukhobor male inmates were released by ticket-of-leave.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

The general health of the inmates during the year was good. No deaths occurred among the population. The incidence of venereal disease dropped to about three-quarters of one per cent of the total population. All received the necessary treatment. Seventeen inmates were admitted to the prison hospital; 39 were sent to outside hospital for treatment, seven for X-ray of stomach and duodenum, two for pyelograms, and 30 for various other reasons. Seventy-eight were committed to the local chest clinic for X-ray. Three inmates were committed to the Provincial Mental Hospital. The dentist examined and treated 412 inmates. The eye, ear, nose and throat specialist attended 91 inmates for vision, four for nose ailments, four for troubles of the throat, and seven for affections of the ear. Three hundred and ninety-three Kahn blood tests were done for the year. An average of 110 inmates per day received medication and treatment as out-patients. Approximately 40,150 treatments were given.

On December 23, 1950, a total of 193 pints of blood were donated by inmates to the Red Cross for blood transfusion. Prior to this, Colonel M. D. Robertson, Provincial Donor Panel organizer, addressed the inmate population over the public address system, and later an educational film was shown. The response from the inmate population was very gratifying, in fact the Red Cross clinic was not able to handle in one day the number of inmates who offered their blood. In apprecia-

tion, the divisional director of the Blood Donor Panels, Red Cross Society, sent individual letters of thanks to all inmates who had donated.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AND MORAL WELFARE

Protestant Chapel. — The Reverend B. H. Wallace, Protestant chaplain, reports good attendance at the regular church services throughout the year. Bible and instructional classes were continued with good results.

At church festivals, religious films were shown and much appreciated. Mr. Fraser McRae, of the Moody Bible Institute, showed excellent sound and colour pictures of scientific and religious interest. Various local choirs and bands gave concerts. Several guest ministers occupied the pulpit during the year, including Canon Plaskett, and Rev. T. D. Barnett who conducted Lenten mission and Communion services, with great success. The Salvation Army group, under Major G. Wagner, visited monthly, and the Gideons held four services during the year.

The formation of an Alcoholics Anonymous group within the prison population took place this year. This group is run by the inmates themselves, under the supervision of the two chaplains. Members from outside Alcoholics Anonymous groups visit the institution at regular intervals, and the meetings conducted have shown marked success. There is every indication that members of the prison's Alcoholics Anonymous group are receiving the guidance and faith they will need to avoid alcoholism on release, and which has been one of the main causes for their incarceration in prison.

Roman Catholic Chapel. — The services are conducted every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock with the assistance of inmate servers and choir. One officer (a Catholic when possible) is in attendance. The average Catholic population has been 140 during the year.

Reverend Father Barry reports that the facilities and co-operation provided for the chaplain's interviews are very much appreciated. The chapel office lends itself well to making these interviews and counsel periods comfortable and private for the inmate.

The Catholic chapel library has been increased with new books and these have given a new impetus to using the library.

Visiting clergy have always been welcomed and accommodated. The chaplain has invited pastors of inmates to visit them whenever possible. Too few pastors avail themselves of this facility. We look forward to the summer of 1951 when the Archbishop of Vancouver will visit the inmates and administer the Sacrament of Confirmation to the candidates who desire and are prepared for such administration.

SCHOOL, LIBRARY AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING FACILITIES

During the year, 313 fiction and 54 non-fiction and reference books were purchased as well as a new set of Encyclopaedia of Canada and the Newfoundland supplement of the Encyclopaedia, making a total of 2,753 fiction and 1,591 non-fiction and reference books on stock in the library. In the magazine section, 128 institutional subscriptions to magazines were distributed, while 48,004 book issues and 156,667 issues of magazines and periodicals were made from the library. This is an average monthly distribution of 17,056 issues, which does not include issues of textbooks, etc., for study.

The bookbinding department had a very successful year, increasing its volume to 2,063 books and 12,706 magazines bound and/or repaired. This included 365 books for the New Westminster School Board, 45 books for the Department of Veterans Affairs, Shaughnessy Military Hospital. Also 45 record albums were manufactured.

School classes were held in 166 forenoon sessions with an average attendance of 16, and a total attendance of 88 inmates at school classes during the year. Those with above grade VI standing were registered for correspondence courses and assisted

individually in class. Group class instruction was continued for those students having less than grade VI standing. A visual education programme for the school classes was continued with both moving pictures and strips shown alternatively every two weeks. These have been received with marked interest by those attending school.

The elementary and high school correspondence courses available from the Provincial Department of Education have been of great assistance. A mimeographed brochure of basic mathematics for builders and machine shop students has been compiled and distributed, and has been well received by students, who have found it easier to understand than some text-books.

Fifty-three courses were being studied by 95 inmates, and during the year a further 197 registrations for courses were made. Eighty-seven courses were completed, 68 discontinued due to the release of the inmates concerned, and 128 were discontinued because of lack of interest and application. One hundred and twenty-nine new students enrolled for courses, 47 completed them, and 49 discontinued them for various reasons. One student is registered for courses from Queen's University Extension Department, and one student is taking a course from the Canadian Institute of Science and Technology in mechanical engineering.

A record player and a set of French and Spanish records for the correspondence courses in these languages have recently been acquired, and it is anticipated that they will greatly stimulate the progress and study of these subjects.

A winter lecture programme, made possible by the University of British Columbia, consisted of six lectures by the university staff. The average attendance, which was voluntary, amounted to 140 inmates per lecture.

A special class in mineralogy was again conducted by the Department of Geology and Geography of the University of British Columbia, consisting of 19 lectures, followed by final examinations. Seven inmates received a pass mark and obtained certificates of eligibility for the Provincial Government Prospectors' Grub-stake.

CHIEF TRADE INSTRUCTOR'S DEPARTMENT

All the departments under the supervision of the chief trade instructor were well supplied with work during the year. The men were kept well employed, receiving good training in their respective trades, and the variety of work was instructive and interesting. Several shops showed considerably increased revenues, of which the canvas department increased its receipts for repairs to mail bags from \$5,270.29 to \$8,764.49. The carpenter, blacksmith, shoe and tailor shops also had increased revenues. The provision of new modern machinery and equipment contributed largely to this improvement.

Favourable weather both during the summer and the winter months enabled large outside gangs to be kept constantly employed, which facilitated the completion of the Doukhobor encampment, and the construction of the wire fence enclosing the new recreation area.

A total of 94 industrial films was shown to the various shops and gangs and, in addition, 11 officer training films were shown to the staff. To supplement the industrial films, 1,800 filmstrip exposures were purchased for the machine shop, and a series of about 4,000 slides for the motor mechanic shop, for control training. Of the 105 films shown, arrangements were made to obtain 52 of these free on loan from various sources.

Progress was made in the sphere of control training. One class was completed and another commenced in the garage department. Newly provided equipment promises greatly improved results. Control training is also proceeding in the carpenter shop and the machine shop.

A new draughting school is now in operation, under the direction of the

draughting instructor. Thirty-eight men were enrolled for draughting courses this year in connection with work in their respective trades. In addition to the men employed in the building and machine trades, students have also enrolled who are working in the canvas, paint and tailor shops, with the object of acquiring knowledge which might aid their employment on release. Four men completed a course in building drawing, and six others have completed over half of their assignments. Of the machine drawing students, five have completed substantial work. Six students were released from the institution and nine others discontinued their studies for various reasons. Take-down models have been used to good advantage as aids to instruction and have been found to be the quickest form of effective instruction, especially in the roofing and stairmaking trades, but also in the case of building drawing generally.

Special instruction is given in the form of assignments to students undergoing control training in the engineer's, machine and garage departments.

The new classroom will afford greatly improved conditions for the coming year, and with greater space and new facilities, such as a model bench and filmstrips, a large enrolment is expected.

PLANT ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT

All routine maintenance work and repairs to electrical wiring, intermural telephone lines, steam pipes and plumbing fixtures were carried out by this department under the supervision of the plant engineer.

Wiring of the cells for ear-phones and installation was completed in north wing B-2 and cell block B-3.

All the cells in cell block B-7 have been wired for ear-phones and the phones installed where required.

A new radio was purchased and installed in the east wing with the related ear-phone installation, and the unit is giving complete satisfaction.

In the sphere of vocational training, seven inmates wrote and successfully passed their examinations for Fourth Class Engineer's certificates, and at the present time, a further class of our inmates is preparing for examination.

The construction of the Doukhobor encampment curtailed other projects, such as the re-piping of the east wing. Fire protection at this encampment presented a special problem. Equipment was purchased and placed at strategic points. This equipment was regularly inspected, and fire lectures and fire practice drills were held there weekly.

FARM OPERATIONS

Farm production was well maintained during the year. The fruit trees which had been attended by Doukhobor inmates during the previous year gave a very good apple crop. The greenhouse has run to capacity, producing quantities of cauliflower, celery, cabbage, pepper plants, etc., as well as numbers of flower seedlings for the ornamental grounds. There was an increase in egg production of about 300 dozen. The moving of the laying houses to the new location has resulted in increased production. Though there has been a serious epidemic of Newcastle disease in this province, precautions taken have prevented any contamination of our flock.

Educational films on horticulture and agriculture, as well as educational books and pamphlets were made available to the inmates, which, in conjunction with the practical knowledge imparted here, is proving of material benefit to those who wish to follow agricultural pursuits on release.

Produce from the farm during the year totalled \$13,077.85, of which the value of vegetables, fruits, pork and eggs supplied to the steward's department totalled \$12,040.75. Good crops can be expected this coming year, due to favourable weather conditions.

The new lawn on the ornamental grounds in front of the penitentiary has been

completed, and has greatly improved the appearance of the approaches to the institution from Columbia Street, the main thoroughfare.

CLASSIFICATION OFFICER'S DEPARTMENT

The classification officer held a total of 987 personal interviews with inmates, composed as follows: 211 newcomers interviewed and a case history provided for each, 493 problem cases, 77 applicants for parole, 34 applicants for hobbies, and 172 inmates who were about to be released by expiration of sentence.

A conference of classification officers was held at Ottawa under the able guidance and instruction of Deputy Commissioner McCulley and Deputy Commissioner Dr. Gendreau. This served as a dynamic inspiration for the work of solving the diverse problems of the classification programme and was enthusiastically followed by all those who participated. The results of the guidance received will be of great benefit.

Reception Area. — A reception area has been established in this institution and has functioned successfully since November, 1950. All newcomers are segregated there on arrival, for a period of one month. While there, orientation towards the institutional programme is initiated by means of lectures, interviews, explanation of training facilities available and plans for such training, instructions from the officer in charge regarding discipline, etc., preparation of the case histories, and other related matters. At the end of the month's reception period, the newcomer appears before the Classification Board, for allocation to work projects.

Rehabilitation and Employment on Discharge. — The programme of rehabilitation and employment on discharge continues to develop and expand with the hearty co-operation of the various outside agencies concerned. Thus 73 visits of such agencies were supervised, of which 16 were by the John Howard Society, 13 by the Remission Service, 31 by the Salvation Army, 5 by Catholic agencies, and 8 by the National Employment Service. This latter agency interviews inmates at this institution three months prior to their release from the penitentiary, obtains the work history of each man, assesses his ability and endeavours to have suitable employment for him when he leaves. This service has been of great value in giving the inmate assurance that on departure he will not be helpless in face of a hostile world, provided that he is willing to make use of the training facilities available.

A new area of co-operation was established this year by two visits to the staff of the Young Offenders' Unit newly created under Provincial Government auspices at the Oakalla Prison Farm.

Assistance has been given towards promoting the philosophy of the classification programme within the institution, by participation in the in-training programme for officers, through staff conferences, issue of bulletins, pamphlets, etc., and by tendering advice to the staff on material for their reading in connection with modern penology.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

Inmates employed in the kitchen are continuing to receive every instruction in the various elements of cooking and baking. One inmate has left the institution qualified as a butcher, and another will leave shortly. One inmate is now a qualified dietitian. Four inmates of the bake shop have reached a standard which would qualify them to work on their own in the outside world. All instruction and methods used follow the modern standards used in the trade. Bakers are taught the art of bread-making, baking cookies, pies, cakes and sweet doughs.

DOUKHOBOR ENCAMPMENT

On June 14, 1950, Mr. B. D. Morrison, supervisor of construction, arrived to take over supervision of the building of an encampment to house the Doukhobor population in the ravine south of the penitentiary. With the co-operation of the Canadian Army Area Commander, Brigadier M. P. Bogert, D.S.O., the Royal Cana-

dian Engineers provided heavy bulldozers and the necessary army crews to level and prepare the area for the encampment. The work was carried out with great speed and efficiency. On June 24, 1950 a gang of inmates commenced erection of the first board fence, and by October 7, 1950 the encampment was ready, and 141 Doukhobors were housed there. The buildings consisted of "Steelex" huts, three of these to serve as dormitories, one as a kitchen and dining room, one as a laundry, and one as an administration building, containing offices, storeroom for effects and supplies, hospital cells, doctor's office and waiting room and visiting room.

Under the auspices of the British Columbia Provincial Government and the University of British Columbia, a committee named the Doukhobor Consultative and Research Committee was set up for the study of the history and background of the Doukhobors with a view to effecting plans for their eventual rehabilitation. Colonel F. J. Mead, former Assistant Commissioner of the R.C.M.P., Mr. J. Shirras, former Commissioner of the Provincial Police of British Columbia, professors of the University of British Columbia, representatives of the various Doukhobor sects, local municipal and social authorities from the areas inhabited by the Doukhobors formed part of this committee and its sub-committees. Mr. C. A. Williamson, schoolteacher-librarian at British Columbia Penitentiary was appointed chief keeper in charge of the Doukhobor encampment and was also named to the Consultative Committee. A representative from the imprisoned inmates, chosen by themselves, also attended the meetings of the committee, and its minutes were made available to the inmates after each committee meeting.

Dr. N. A. McKenzie, President of the University of British Columbia, Dr. G. C. Andrew, Assistant to the President, and several professors of the university visited the encampment on several occasions and spoke to the inmates. Dr. Shulman, M.D., psychiatrist, and Professor Signori, professor of psychology at the University of British Columbia, made partial surveys of the population. Colonel Mead, Mr. Shirras and Mr. Stefan Sorokin, the spiritual leader of the Sons of Freedom Doukhobors, also visited at frequent intervals, with a view to screening the prisoners, and effecting their release in selected groups. A total of 98 were so released, of whom 58 were released prior to the opening of the encampment, and 40 from the encampment itself. All the prisoners convicted of nudism only were released (except one who refused to be released), thus leaving in the encampment only prisoners undergoing sentences for arson and destruction of railway and bridges by dynamite and arson.

The inmates made determined attempts to destroy the encampment and their effects by fire. On November 29, 1950, a fire set among the prisoners' effects stored in No. 3 hut was quickly extinguished. The effects were then transferred to the store room in the administration building, and on February 6, 1951, a fire was set there which destroyed about 75 per cent to 80 per cent of these effects, as well as some stores of the steward's department. The building was gutted, together with some of the office equipment, but the records were saved, being in filing cabinets which resisted the flames. The office was then transferred to hut No. 3.

TRAINING OF OFFICERS

As each new officer is taken on the staff, he is presented with a list of books recommended for reading to acquaint him with the new penal programme. In addition he undergoes an intensive training period of two weeks' duration before being posted to regular duties. During this period he is instructed in on-the-job routine and receives lectures in discipline, security and the philosophy of the Commissioner's rehabilitative programme. In this way an officer is reasonably well informed by the time he is expected to take over regular duties.

The second period of training for a new officer is the instruction he receives in the institution while at work, by attendance at lectures, study, viewing of films, study of the regulations and the reformatory programme.

During the months of November, December and January, an in-training programme was conducted for all officers. This training took the form of lectures and group discussions between 1630 and 1700 hours during five days of each week.

A total of 15 officers attended the Penitentiary Officers' Training Courses at Ottawa, Ontario, completing same with very good standings. In addition, four officers attended course No. 20, which was not completed at the close of the fiscal year. All the officers who proceeded on these courses are full of praise for the conduct of the course and the invaluable knowledge and experience gained.

A variety of instructional books and manuals were received from the Office of the Commissioner during the year for inclusion in the officers' library. The monthly Penitentiary Service Bulletin is also received with interest by all the staff, and its articles are found to afford useful information on the trends and practices of the modern penology both in the service and in other institutions.

RECREATION AND RADIO

On Christmas Eve, a concert was arranged for the inmates at short notice. Mr. Ian F. Douglas, the principal of the local Senior High School, who is a talented singer and entertainer, kindly agreed to come and render an impromptu programme with the help of local talent of the institution. Carols, solos and duets were sung over the loud-speaker system. A microphone was set up in the chapel, song sheets were distributed to each prisoner's cell, and for certain songs each prisoner was encouraged to participate in the singing. The entertainment commenced at 2145 hours and continued to 2300 hours. It was most successful, and was received with enthusiasm by the inmates. A similar programme was then decided on for New Year's Eve, with equally splendid results. In this case the programme lasted from 2200 hours to 0030 hours. It was the first time that organized controlled community singing had been attempted at the institution, and the results were gratifying. Many expressions of appreciation were received from the inmates.

On February 15, 1951, the installation of ear-phones for radio listening was completed in the north wing, the east wing and cell block B-7. This adds immeasurably to the reception, and therefore offers more enjoyment. No longer are there blaring loud-speakers. Those inmates who are taking a serious part in the educational programme are now enjoying conditions for greatly improved study. Inmates are not compelled to listen to programmes which do not appeal to them. The inmates have in many cases expressed gratitude, and the co-operation of the Commissioner and his staff in this matter is very greatly appreciated.

RETIREMENT OF OFFICERS

Deputy Warden J. L. Goss retired from the service under the terms of the Superannuation Act on August 22, 1950, after 36 years of service.

Senior Clerk F. C. B. Cummins was promoted to the permanent position of deputy warden of British Columbia Penitentiary, effective August 23, 1950. Deputy Warden Cummins joined the service on February 17, 1933.

GENERAL REMARKS

The fiscal year which has drawn to a close has been one in which continued progress has been accomplished in the application of the philosophy and ideals of the rehabilitative programme inaugurated by the Commissioner of Penitentiaries. The effects of this programme on the attitudes and morale of the prison population of this penitentiary are being progressively felt. There is a more co-operative feeling noticeable among the inmates. The development of softball leagues, competitive sports of various kinds, installation of ear-phones in the cells, organization of Christmas and New Year concerts, in which the inmates largely participated, formation of the Alcoholics Anonymous group, the drawing up of a creed of ten objectives for better living in the Protestant chaplain's congregation, the extremely wide choice of study courses available, ranging from elementary to university levels, control

training in the shops and related draughting vocational training — all have combined to make the inmate realize that he is not a forgotten man, that there are active agencies willing to put him back on his feet, and that when he leaves the institution, equipped with a trade which he did not know before, fortified by courses in his specialty which give him certificates of acquired skills, and provided with a job on release, obtained for him by the classification department in conjunction with the National Employment Service, he is able to face the world on an equal footing with his fellow-men, and has ceased to be one of the unwanted of society.

It is noticed that many of the inmates are anxious to study at night and take advantage of the opportunities offered. The reception area has contributed to this, as there the newcomer, in greater measure than ever before, is made familiar with the innumerable opportunities placed at his disposal for his moral, spiritual and material improvement. This influences his behaviour during the remaining period of his sentence.

The Doukhobor prisoners, through their unco-operative attitude have presented an extraordinary and troublesome problem to the institution for which our facilities were not intended, and consequently we are not adequately equipped to treat them successfully. This situation is unique in penitentiary history, and gives the British Columbia Penitentiary frequent behaviour problems which require careful consideration and handling, in so far as these Doukhobors are concerned. Close liaison has been maintained with the Doukhobor Advisory Committee of the University of British Columbia and consultations are held regularly with this Committee.

The institution takes pride in an outstanding accomplishment with inmate labour. During a period of three months approximately, from July to September inclusive, six large buildings were erected on the Doukhobor encampment and were ready for occupancy, using mainly unskilled prisoners for every phase of construction except the finished plumbing. This accomplishment is a credit to the prisoners and also to the officers who supervised this project. These buildings, consisted of three huts each designed to accommodate 100 Doukhobor prisoners, and three administrative buildings, i.e., kitchen and mess hall, laundry and administrative office and storage.

The introduction of the shorter work week commenced on June 7, 1950. This has been received with appreciation by the staff and has resulted in a noticeable raising of the morale in the institution.

The morale of the inmates has been extremely good and it is anticipated that it will continue to improve as we adopt more progressive and enlightened penal procedures.

SASKATCHEWAN PENITENTIARY

J. W. EVERATT, *Warden*

A total of 526 inmates were shown on the prison register as at the close of prison on March 31, 1951, this being eight less than the number shown the year previous. This was due to increased releases of men received on transfer from other penitentiaries. The total count of 526 included 10 in mental hospitals in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Quebec, and one inmate in an outside hospital for treatment.

Two hundred and seventeen inmates were received from the courts of Alberta and Saskatchewan during the year. During the same period, 166 inmates were released from the penitentiary on expiration of sentence, 3 from mental hospitals on expiration of sentence, 39 on ticket-of-leave, 5 by pardon, 2 by transfer expiration of sentence, 39 on ticket-of-leave, 5 by pardon, 2 by transfer to Manitoba Penitentiary, 1 on transfer to Collin's Bay Penitentiary and 1 on expira-

tion of sentence while in a sanatorium. In addition to the above, there was 1 death and 7 female inmates were transferred to Kingston Penitentiary.

WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS

It is regretted that during the year the John Howard Society of Alberta lost the services of Mr. W. W. Blackburn, executive secretary, who resigned to accept other employment. Mr. Blackburn was replaced by Mr. Walter Lemmon as executive secretary at Calgary, Alberta. Mr. Lemmon has proved to be very keen and able in this work and has been instrumental in appointing representatives of the Society in the smaller towns in the province of Alberta.

The Reverend L. A. Page was also replaced in the Prince Albert branch of the John Howard Society by Mr. W. R. Francis, who has shown the greatest co-operation with the administration of the penitentiary.

The attitude of the prison population has continued to improve towards the John Howard Society and greater numbers are seeking assistance in securing employment on release.

Every material assistance has been received from the National Employment Service through the local manager, Mr. T. J. E. Conroy, who has co-operated to the fullest extent in the placement of men from the institution.

While the majority of placement of men being released has been made through the National Employment Service and the John Howard Society, the Salvation Army has given the greatest assistance in helping men who have experienced marital difficulties. Captain James Robertson, who assumed charge of the local branch of the Salvation Army during the year, has visited the penitentiary on numerous occasions and interviewed inmates requesting assistance.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

The general health of the prison population has been good throughout the year. There have been no serious epidemics, with the exception of one period when a number of men were confined to their cells with influenza.

Twenty-two hundred and sixty-eight inmates appeared on sick parades and of this number, 347 were admitted to hospital for treatment. Three hundred and ninety-seven inmates were examined by the dentist and 146 by the eye specialist.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

The steward's department under the supervision of Steward Bassett maintained a good quality of meals throughout the year, the menus being varied and the food well prepared.

In October of 1950, demolition of the old brick bake ovens in the steward's department was commenced and a new oil-burning rotary oven was installed. This unit has been very satisfactory and has resulted in an improvement in the bread generally.

RECREATION

The softball programme which had been introduced during the previous year with the permission of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries was encouraged and enlarged. Three softball diamonds were developed inside the walls, which permitted a larger percentage of the population to actively participate in this game. The league was operated by a commissioner and committee elected by the inmate population.

In the late autumn, soccer teams were organized and also touch rugby.

During the winter months two sheets of ice were provided and a game of deck hockey was introduced, this being played with a large rubber disc and broom handles. This game proved very popular and the ice sheets were busy even in the most severe weather.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CLASSIFICATION BOARD

The Classification Board, as in previous years, continued to hold weekly, rather than monthly meetings with very satisfactory results. All inmates selected for extra-mural employment were carefully considered by the Board before being detailed to this type of work. Regular classification of inmates one month after reception, with reclassification six months after reception, was continued as well as consideration of special cases.

During the year the classification officer had a total of 1,582 interviews with inmates and was present at a further large number of interviews by welfare officers, remission officers, etc. A start was made in the use of psychological tests and all candidates for vocational training were thus tested as to their aptitude.

An Alcoholic Anonymous group was formed in the institution in May, 1950, under the supervision of the classification officer. Very valuable advice was received and assistance given by members of the A. A. group in the city of Prince Albert with the result that the A. A. group in the prison is presently very active.

YOUNG INMATES

As in past years, in order to give members of the young inmates group a greater selection of trades, a large number were employed in the various shops in the institution. The young inmates and vocational trainees continued in cell accommodation in one wing of the institution and the group thus segregated was released into the corridor of the cell block for periods of recreation during the evenings. This privilege has not been abused.

CHAPLAINS

During the year inmates generally have been encouraged to seek advice and assistance from the chaplains in their marital and family difficulties. This practice, it is felt, has a tendency to cause the men to look on the chaplains as friends and counsellors, rather than as persons who speak to them from the pulpit at religious services.

During the period December 10 to 17, 1950, both dates inclusive, a mission was held in each of the chapels. Attendance at the services during this period was voluntary. The Reverend Canon Fred Glover of Winnipeg, Manitoba, conducted the Protestant mission and at the daily services, Protestant ministers from the city of Prince Albert were invited to be present.

Reverend Father D. Mulcahy of Saskatoon conducted the services in the Roman Catholic chapel and the response by the inmates was very encouraging.

The local representatives of the Salvation Army visited the institution on several occasions and interviewed inmates. Occasional Sunday afternoon services were also conducted by this organization.

Regular Jewish holidays were observed by members of that faith. There being no rabbi in the city of Prince Albert, the administration was much indebted to Mr. H. Cohen, head of the Beth Jacob Congregation in the city, for advice and assistance in the proper observance of such holidays.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

The vocational training programme at the institution has continued to operate very satisfactorily under the supervision of Chief Vocational Officer E. L. Thompson. A pre-vocational training programme was instituted for men requesting inclusion in future classes. This has been found to be a distinct advantage, particularly where a knowledge of mathematics is required in the course. In addition to these courses, related training courses were continued and the application of the various inmates towards their studies has been encouraging.

A programme of social study was also introduced, supplemented by the showing of training and educational films. This course is intended to generally improve the attitude of the students before their return to society.

It is regretted that on the evening of December 11, 1950, fire broke out in the building occupied by the painting and decorating department and the vocational courses in painting and decorating. The area occupied by the vocational class was gutted to the extent it could no longer be used for that purpose and a quantity of supplies were destroyed. Arrangements were made and the vocational class in painting and decorating is now carrying on in the shop originally provided for the vocational class in plumbing.

As part of their training programme, the class in carpentry has assisted in the construction of buildings for the institution and the class in painting and decorating has completed the painting on such buildings.

MOTION PICTURES AND ENTERTAINMENT

The showing of entertainment films to the inmate population was continued each month with the exception of mid-summer. As stated under vocational training programme, a large number of training and educational films have been shown to groups of inmates during the year. The administration is much indebted to the National Film Board for their co-operation in providing suitable films.

A number of films have also been shown to members of the staff to supplement the in-service training programme.

Early in December of 1950, arrangements were made to organize an inmate orchestra to provide entertainment during the Holiday Season. Guard Grade 2 G. M. Robinson, who is organizer and leader of the Prince Albert Collegiate Band, was instructed to make a survey of possible talent in the institution. He reported that a sufficient number of men had their instruments in their effects in the chief keeper's department. Arrangements were made for regular practice periods under the supervision of Guard Robinson and the orchestra was formed. Performances were given in the Protestant chapel the morning and afternoon of Christmas Day and the morning and afternoon of New Year's Day. These concerts were much enjoyed by the inmates generally. Members of the staff of radio station C.K.B.I. in Prince Albert came to the penitentiary and made a recording of several numbers by the inmate orchestra. These recordings were used on a welfare programme in the city and were in great demand by the public.

SCHOOL

The teacher-librarian reports continued interest in educational matters throughout the year. The number on roll as at March 31, 1951, was 31 adults and 5 young inmates.

As at March 31, 1951, thirty-six inmates were enrolled for Canadian Legion correspondence courses (veterans) and 50 enrolled for Canadian Legion correspondence courses (non-veterans). The large percentage of these courses was in mathematics. Advantage has also been taken by a number of inmates of the correspondence courses offered by the Saskatchewan Government.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

During the year, work was continued on the dairy barn which had been delayed during the previous year. This building was closed in before winter set in and steam heat was installed. During the winter months all interior concrete work was completed and the building, by March 31, 1951, was practically in readiness to receive the dairy herd. Footings and foundations for the milk house were put in in the fall of 1950 in readiness for construction of this building to commence in the spring.

The duct leading to the milk house and dairy barn was completed during the year.

During the summer months one of the wings to the existing poultry house was completed and the other wing partially completed. This work was done by the vocational carpentry class.

The redecorating of the cell blocks was continued and practically completed by March 31, 1951.

The alterations and redecorating of the north wing administration building was completed during the year and all offices made ready for occupation.

The work which had commenced on the old boiler room to convert it to a suitable shop for vocational carpentry was continued and the building was insulated.

A new pipe-line was laid north of the old shops building to provide adequate fire protection for these shops.

Alterations were made during the year to the control cages for the new shops building to provide a more safe means of entrance and egress from the cages.

The winterizing and insulation for a unit heater in the north east gate enclosure to provide heat and storage for tractors was completed before winter set in and this building was in use throughout the winter.

The installation of fluorescent lighting was completed in the print shop, garage and tailor department.

As in previous years, orders received from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for prison clothing were filled.

One hundred and fifty-two thousand plant tags and labels were manufactured for the Department of Agriculture.

An assortment of furniture was received from the Royal Canadian Air Force for repair and this work was carried out during the year.

The printing department was very busy supplying the requirements for the other penitentiaries.

FARM OPERATIONS

During the spring and summer months, weather conditions were favourable and the farm instructor planned the harvesting of a bumper crop. Harvesting operations commenced at the usual time but before a start could be made on threshing operations, the weather became very changeable. Inclement weather continued up to the time winter set in with the result that about 30 per cent of the crop was still unthreshed when the first snow came. As the weather was very cold and the ground frozen, an attempt was made to haul the bundles from the low spots in the fields and thresh them during the early winter. However, with continued snow-falls this had to be discontinued. This condition was general throughout the district and a number of fields of standing grain were in evidence.

Sufficient grain was threshed to supply our requirements and it will not be necessary to purchase any feed.

As a result of the wet season there was a heavy hay crop and it was possible to build up a small reserve of fodder.

In the early spring a heavy wind made it necessary to reseed some of the gardens but as a result of more than normal rainfalls, returns from the gardens were very satisfactory.

The farm instructor reports a very satisfactory year in hog raising. The health of the animals was generally good and it was not necessary to purchase any pork from outside sources to fill the requirements of the steward.

An additional twenty-five acres of land was cleared and broken in the southerly portion of the reserve.

It proved to be a very successful year with the poultry flock as production remained high, and it is hoped, with the increased facilities, that the requirements of the institution will be met in the future.

STAFF

It is with regret that I report the death during the year of two officers with

many years of service. Keeper A. Green died suddenly at his home on June 5, 1950, and Assistant Engineer H. Gee passed away suddenly at his home on June 20, 1950.

During the year the penitentiary lost the services of two conscientious and valued employees in the persons of Accountant J. B. Akers and Instructor Blacksmith S. Moore, both these officers leaving the service on reaching retirement age.

During the year the training of staff continued with the attendance of officers at the regular Penitentiary Officers' Training Courses held at Rockcliffe, Ontario and later at Ottawa, Ontario. In all instances, the officers returned to the institution with a greater understanding of their duties and responsibilities.

In addition to this training, lectures were carried out in the penitentiary during the winter months and suitable films were shown to members of the staff during noon hours throughout the year.

·COLLIN'S BAY PENITENTIARY

H. CLEETON, *Warden*

The total inmate population on register as of March 31, 1951 was 348, including one inmate out of penitentiary on temporary ticket-of-leave, undergoing treatment for tuberculosis in Ongwanada Sanatorium. The inmate movement during the year was as follows:

Received by transfer—								
From Kingston Penitentiary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	177
From St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
From Saskatchewan Penitentiary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
								192
TOTAL								
Released during the year—								
By expiration of sentence	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	127
By ticket-of-leave	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
By pardon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
By transfer to other penitentiaries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
By court order	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
								194
TOTAL								

HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

The penitentiary physician, Dr. F. D. O'Connor, reports that the general health of the inmate population was very satisfactory. There were 241 cases of inmate illness where hospitalization was deemed advisable, and of this number most were of a minor nature. Five inmates were transferred to Kingston Penitentiary for surgical treatment and two for psychiatric treatment. In addition, one inmate was transferred to Ongwanada Sanatorium and one to Ste. Jeanne d'Arc Mental Hospital, Quebec. Notwithstanding the large construction programme, there were no major accidents. There were a limited number of minor injuries usually connected with construction work. There were no deaths during the year. The number of cases of officers reporting sick was 219, representing a total loss of 830 working days.

Regular inspections were made throughout the institution by the penitentiary physician. His report states that heating, ventilating and sanitary conditions are satisfactory; that storage of provisions and preparation and method of serving food are very good; that clothing issue, both summer and winter, is adequate.

During the year, by authority of the Commissioner and under the direction of Dr. Dennis White, research work consisting of electro-encephalogram examinations and psychiatric interviews was carried on, dealing with 127 inmates who volunteered

for the survey. This research work is still continuing and when completed will no doubt provide some interesting data.

The facilities of the Ontario Department of Health travelling chest clinic were again made available to this penitentiary and all inmates and members of the staff were given X-ray examination for tuberculosis. The examinations revealed one inmate affected and this inmate was transferred to Ongwanada Sanatorium for necessary treatment.

SPIRITUAL AND MORAL WELFARE

Regular and special religious services were held in the Protestant and Roman Catholic chapels during the year with practically the whole inmate population in attendance. The behaviour and reverence of the inmates is reported as excellent by the chaplains.

Holy Communion was celebrated at appropriate times in the Protestant chapel, preceded by special preparation classes for the benefit of the inmates.

A Bible study group was organized during the year by the Protestant chaplain, Rev. Minto Swan, with some degree of success.

Special services and confessions were arranged by Rev. Father N. Bradley, S.J., for those inmates of the Roman Catholic faith at Christmas and Easter. In addition, religious instruction and study groups have been arranged weekly. Communion on the first Sunday of every month has been commenced with considerable inmate interest.

The assistance of the Reverend Fathers of the staff of Regiopolis College at confessions and other special services during the year is much appreciated.

Rabbi Kellerman held regular monthly services for those inmates of the Hebrew faith, and all holidays were observed.

Regular monthly services were conducted by Senior Major A. E. Waters of the Salvation Army for all inmates of the Protestant population who desired to attend. These services were augmented on two occasions by the band of the local Salvation Army Corps, and were well patronized by the inmates.

Reverend Cecil Winter was retired from the staff on December 16, 1950, having attained the retirement age. During his service as Protestant chaplain he was most faithful in the performance of his duties and at all times was deeply interested in the welfare of the inmates. Upon the retirement of Rev. Mr. Winter we were most fortunate in having Rev. Minto Swan, former R.C.A.F. chaplain, appointed to the position of Protestant chaplain. His experience with the Armed Forces is proving of great value in his work among the men confined in this penitentiary.

Late in the year, through the efforts of Senior Major Waters, we were most fortunate in securing for showing to the inmate population the very highly rated picture "Prince of Peace."

DISCIPLINE

The general conduct of the inmate population was very good throughout the year. There were no escapes.

STAFF

Twenty-one officers from this penitentiary attended the Officers' Training Courses at the training centre in Ottawa during the year. The number of officers on the staff who have had the benefit of these courses now totals forty-four.

The officers' library was augmented by new publications on modern penology and articles by the Commissioner, all of which should be most helpful to the officers in carrying out the new ideas for treatment of those confined within the institution.

SCHOOL AND EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

The educational department was most active during the year. The number of

inmates attending school regularly to take public school subjects increased over the previous year. Nine inmates wrote High School Entrance examinations, of whom seven were successful. At the end of the year there were 124 Department of Veterans Affairs correspondence courses in progress. Eighty-nine courses were completed by inmates during the year, an increase of 19 over the previous year. In addition to the D.V.A. courses, there were 30 other correspondence courses in progress, made available by the following universities and institutions:

- Queen's University
- Ottawa University
- Toronto University
- International Correspondence Schools
- Ontario Department of Education
- British Columbia Department of Education
- Provincial Institution of Technology and Art
- Canadian Institute of Technology
- British Institute of Psychology
- Lincoln Engineering School

There were four film showings during the year for regular school classes, dealing chiefly with social studies and science. These films were supplied through the co-operation of Queen's University. Four lectures were given to those inmates interested in the following subjects:

- "Sports, Crafts and Hobbies" by Prof. Bartlett (2 lectures)
- "What is Literature?" by Prof. Alexander
- "New Trends in Agriculture" by Mr. D. Miles

These lectures were made possible by the kind co-operation of Mr. H. K. Hutton, M.A., B.Paed., of Queen's University, and Mr. D. Miles of the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

LIBRARY

The schoolteacher-librarian reports that during the year the circulation of reading material from the library was as follows:

Fiction and bound volumes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42,211
Non-fiction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,017
Institutional magazines	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39,847
Private subscriptions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,086
Technical books	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	968
Educational books	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,601
TOTAL CIRCULATION	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103,730

Additions to the reading material consisted of 239 fiction and non-fiction books, 281 technical books for vocational training and 132 educational books.

CLASSIFICATION OF INMATES

Meetings of the Classification Board were held regularly during the year. The work of the classification officer is ever increasing, as indicated by the fact that there were 1,603 interviews held by this officer with inmates as against 1,447 the previous year. There were also 35 interviews with inmates' relatives. Outside agencies have been most co-operative in furnishing information of value to the Classification Board and classification officer.

REHABILITATION PROGRAMME

This very important part of the policy of this institution has functioned most satisfactorily throughout the year, due largely to the efforts of the classification officer and the earnest efforts of the representatives of the John Howard Society and the National Employment Service. Of a total of 178 inmates released during the year,

104 inmates voluntarily accepted full assistance from the John Howard Society and 10 accepted assistance from the National Employment Service.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

The vocational training of inmates progressed steadily throughout the year. On April, 1950 there were 38 inmates registered as vocational trainees, being the remainder of those who received training during the preceding fiscal year and were graduated or released. A further 70 inmates were added to the various trade classes during the year under review, making a total of 108 inmates who received training. During the year 31 inmates successfully completed a full-length course and qualified for certificates of merit.

Information received to date from all available sources indicates that of the vocational training graduates released during the year, approximately 89.2 per cent are endeavouring to lead honest lives, the other 10.8 per cent having reverted to crime. These figures are slightly better than those for the previous year, when the recidivism was approximately 14 per cent among graduates.

Each year the interest of the inmates towards vocational training has increased and this part of our institutional programme is now appreciated by the inmates as valuable training for their future. Many applications are received for vocational training courses which are not undertaken at present, but which will be introduced when facilities are available, and will greatly expand our training programme. Some of the trades requested are auto mechanics, painting and decorating, and welding. With the completion of the new automotive building now under construction, training in auto mechanics will be commenced, making a total of six trades being taught.

During the summer months of the past year, vocational trainees of the classes in brickmasonry, carpentry, sheet metal work and steamfitting-plumbing were employed on construction work under supervision of their vocational instructors, providing them with valuable practical training in their various trades.

It is considered that vocational training of inmates at this institution is now on a sound basis, and we can look forward to the training of a large percentage of those who come under our care.

RECREATION AND DIVERSION FOR INMATES

During the summer months two softball leagues were in operation among the inmates, with enthusiasm very high throughout the season. Volley-ball, horse-shoe pitching were other outdoor sports indulged in. All inmates are allowed out on the recreation ground all day Sundays and holidays, weather permitting. During the winter months inmates are allowed out of their cells to play cards and other games four nights a week and on all statutory holidays.

Recreational films were shown once a month from October to April. In addition, films of National Hockey League games and World Series baseball games were shown.

On December 24, 1950, a concert was held in the auditorium with inmate talent, assisted by officers and outside entertainers. The following entertainment was also made available for inmates during the winter: Trenton R.C.A.F. Band, Dick Edney's dance orchestra, Hill-Billy Jewels (two performances). Progress was made on the new recreation ground, and when completed, it will be suitable for practically all types of outdoor sports.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

The construction and maintenance work continued to be a heavy programme at this penitentiary. Work was continued on the new cell block with concentration on the top floor in order that this portion of the building could be completed for occupancy at the earliest possible date.

Excavation work for the large new automotive building was practically com-

pleted and construction of the footings and foundation walls commenced. This involved the forming and pouring of 10,000 sq. ft. of wall in addition to the footings. Basement columns and entire floor system of girders and beams were also formed and poured. Good progress on this building is being made. There was also 230 ft. of concrete service duct formed and concrete poured, in connection with this building.

A new staff house was built and completed ready for occupation. This building of brick veneer was erected solely by the vocational trainees, supervised by their instructors, except for the excavation, plastering and electrical work.

Corridor K-3 between cell blocks 1 and 2 and the new cell block B-3 was built, and an upper floor constructed in that portion of the corridor east of cell block B-3.

Brick lining in vocational training shop C-5 was completed by vocational trainees of the brickmasonry class, and other miscellaneous work in this building finished.

Work was continued on the main storm sewer within the walled area parallel to the east wall from the south-east corner to duct K-4, including construction of three manholes and two catch basins. A further portion was constructed on the west side of the enclosure which included two manholes.

The shops were kept very active in the manufacture of articles for the various construction jobs and other articles required for institutional use.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

Considerable progress was made on the new boiler house, including masonry work, concrete block partitions, brick lining and framing of the steel glazed partitions, most of the work being done by the vocational trainees. Generator foundations were formed and poured, partitions were lathed and plastered where required, doors were manufactured and installed, metal shower rooms and toilets were completed by the chief trade instructor's department. A reinforced concrete coal slab 90 x 100 ft. was formed and poured, and a cement block curb built on the south side.

Work was continued on the plumbing and steamfitting and installation of fixtures in the new cell block B-3. This work was delayed at times due to the non-delivery of materials. Installation of conduit and wiring for lighting, signal and radio systems, was completed on the second floor. The air-conditioning system was also installed ready for operation.

Heating equipment, electric wiring and lighting fixtures were installed in the new staff house H-7. Water lines and other services were also installed, which included the laying of 750 ft. of 6-in. water main to the location and installation of a fire hydrant.

Installation of all the new equipment in the new bakery was carried out by the plant engineer's department, and the lighting fixtures were installed.

At the new automotive building, all electric conduit was installed in the floor slab. Floor drains were installed and connections made to storm sewers.

The intramural telephone switchboard capacity was increased from thirty to forty lines, and additional telephones installed in five departments not previously equipped with phones.

FARMING OPERATIONS

Owing to favourable growing conditions the crops raised on the farm were above average. The following is a summary of the acreage under crop and the yields therefrom:

Grain	225½ acres (yield 9,793 bus.)
Corn	25 acres (yield 325 tons)
Vegetables	32½ acres (yield 370,912 lbs.)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Other acreage under cultivation consisted of 156 acres hay (yield 250 tons), 15 acres summer fallow and 100 acres seeded pasture.

There were 59,372 lbs. beef, 8,368 doz. eggs and 99,592 lbs. vegetables supplied to the steward's department for consumption within the institution.

During the year, a total of 74 head of feeder cattle was purchased and seven calves were produced. There were 900 chicks purchased. The 12 horses on hand were comprised of nine draught and three saddle horses.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

The steward has maintained a good standard of meals during the year. The operation of this department has been excellent. All inmates employed in the kitchen are carefully screened as to their suitability for the work. Personal hygiene is carefully watched.

The new bake shop was put in operation during the latter part of the year. A Brantford master bake oven was installed, as well as other necessary equipment, and the baking of bread for our own requirements was commenced on January 15, 1951. The quality of bread produced is above average. Tests made by outside firms gave the bread a rating of 92 per cent.

A new type of food tray was introduced and proved far superior to those formerly used for inmate feeding.

There were 23,693 lbs. of processed meat of different kinds produced during the year, consisting of ham, bacon, beef and pork sausages, bologna, corned beef and jellied tongue. Four thousand pounds of beets were pickled and 2,000 lbs. of cabbage processed to sauerkraut.

STOREKEEPER'S DEPARTMENT

With the amount of construction work going on, and the continual increase in inmate population, the work in this department is ever increasing. The storekeeper reports a total of 129 railway cars spotted on the siding during the year which required to be unloaded. Outgoing shipments were five cars for Kingston Penitentiary and one for this institution.

APPENDIX TO THE ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF PENITENTIARIES

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1951

ANALYSES OF

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

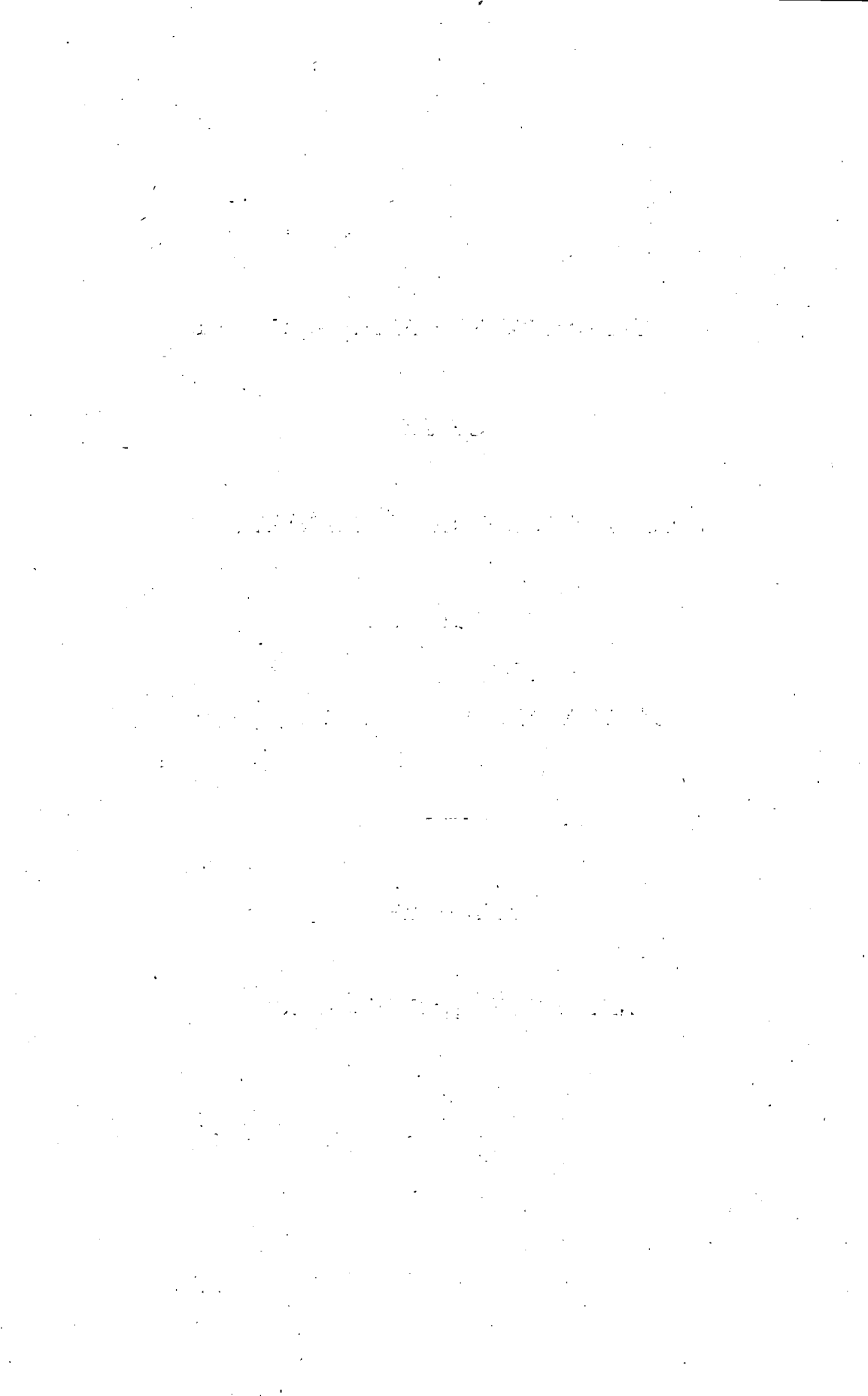


TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table		Page
1.	Admissions and discharges during the year ending March 31st, 1951	119
OFFENCES		
2.	Nature of offence by number of convictions	120
3.	Nature of offence by term of sentence	122
4.	Nature of offence by type of sentence	124
5.	Nature of offence by penal record	125
6.	Nature of offence by age on admission	126
7.	Nature of offence by racial origin	127
8.	Nature of offence by religion	129
9.	Nature of offence by marital status	130
10.	Nature of offence by degree of education	131
11.	Nature of offence by social habits	132
12.	Nature of offence by residence	133
13.	Nature of offence by employment status	134
14.	Nature of offence by weekly earnings when last employed	135
SENTENCE		
15.	Term of sentence by penal record	136
16.	Type of sentence by penitentiaries	136
AGES		
17.	Age on admission by marital status	136
18.	Age on admission by number of dependents	137
19.	Age on admission by residence prior to commitment	137
20.	Age on admission by degree of education	137
21.	Age on admission by social habits	137
22.	Age on admission by previous occupation and employment status	138
RACIAL ORIGIN		
23.	Racial origin by degree of education	139
24.	Racial origin by birthplace and citizenship status	140
BIRTHPLACE		
25.	Birthplace by residence prior to commitment	141
26.	Birthplace of inmates by birthplace of parents	141
27.	Birthplace by degree of education	142
28.	Birthplace of inmates born outside Canada by length of residence in Canada	142
EMPLOYMENT STATUS PRIOR TO COMMITMENT		
29.	Previous occupation by penitentiaries	143
30.	Weekly earnings when last employed by marital status	145
31.	Employment status by marital status	146
32.	Employment status by number of dependents	146
RECIDIVISTS		
33.	Recidivists by time served	147
34.	Recidivists by penal record	147
35.	Recidivists by employment status	148
36.	Recidivists by degree of education	148
37.	Recidivists by number of dependents	148
38.	Recidivists by social habits	149
39.	Penal record by residence and employment status	149
40.	Penal record by non-penal institutional history	149

MISCELLANEOUS

41.	Degree of education by language spoken	....	....	....	....	150
42.	Citizenship of inmates born outside of Canada by length of residence in Canada	....	....	....	....	150

MALES DISCHARGED

43.	Age on discharge by age on admission	....	....	....	....	150
44.	Method of discharge by penitentiaries	....	....	....	....	150
45.	Method of discharge by time served	....	....	....	....	151
46.	Nature of offence by time served	....	....	....	....	152
47.	Main occupation during sentence by time served	....	....	....	....	154

MALES UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE ADMITTED

48.	Age on admission by penitentiary	....	....	....	....	156
49.	Age on admission by type of sentence	....	....	....	....	156
50.	Age on admission by penal record	....	....	....	....	156
51.	Age on admission by degree of education	....	....	....	....	157
52.	Type of sentence by penitentiaries	....	....	....	....	157

FEMALES ADMITTED

53.	Nature of offence by term of sentence	....	....	....	....	157
54.	Nature of offence by penal record	....	....	....	....	158
55.	Nature of offence by age on admission	....	....	....	....	158
56.	Nature of offence by marital status and social habits	....	....	....	....	159
57.	Nature of offence by religion	....	....	....	....	160
58.	Racial origin by birthplace and citizenship	....	....	....	....	160

FEMALES DISCHARGED

59.	Age on discharge by age on admission	....	....	....	....	160
60.	Nature of offence by time served	....	....	....	....	161
61.	Method of discharge by time served	....	....	....	....	161

ANNUAL REPORT OF PENITENTIARY ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES
1950 - 1951

INTRODUCTION

The following statistics concerning inmates admitted to and discharged from the eight federal penitentiaries for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1951 are made available as an appendix of the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries.

The first statistics of this kind were collected in connection with the decennial census of 1931, but it was not until 1937 that data of this nature were published annually. Since that time, the Bureau has maintained a perpetual inventory of persons committed to and discharged from Canadian penitentiaries, by means of a system whereby admission and discharge cards are completed in duplicate by penitentiary authorities and one copy is forwarded to the Bureau. The information contained in the following tables is tabulated from these cards.

With the approval of the Penitentiary Commission, seven tables which appeared in the 1950 report have been omitted in this report as having no particular statistical value or because of difficulties in securing accurate source information. They are: racial origin by penitentiaries, by conjugal condition, by previous penal record and racial origin of female inmates by religion; birthplace by social habits; nature of offence by mental and physical condition; physical condition by mental condition.

Rather than have two separate tables in each case, a breakdown by years of age of young offenders has been included in certain tables, further reducing the number of tables by combining the following for adults and young offenders: age on admission by marital status, by number of dependents, by previous occupation and employment status and by nature of offence.

To facilitate the analysis of this appendix, the sixty-one tables have been grouped under thirteen headings.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES (Table 1)

There were 26 fewer admissions including transfers to penitentiaries in 1951 than in the previous year, though at the end of the year March 31, 1951 there were 62 more male and 15 more female inmates on the register than at the same date in 1950, an increase of 1.6 per cent.

The following table shows the total admissions and discharges, not including transfers from one penitentiary to another, and the inmates on register on March 31st for the ten-year period 1942 to 1951.

	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Total direct admissions	1,018	1,060	1,171	1,210	1,452	1,522	1,397	1,571	2,026	1,996
Total discharges	1,522	1,419	1,241	1,264	1,355	1,300	1,485	1,504	1,546	1,919
Inmates on register, March 31st	3,232	2,969	3,078	3,129	3,362	3,752	3,851	4,225	4,740	4,817

	Total	15 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 years and over
	%	%	%	%	%
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Illiterate	5.4	1.7	1.8	7.1	29.4
Read only	2.1	2.1	1.5	2.4	3.7
Common school	72.2	79.5	74.6	64.5	47.9
High school	18.0	15.6	20.0	23.1	11.6
University	2.3	1.1	2.1	2.9	7.4

The percentage of inmates employed at the time of conviction increased steadily with age. The percentage of unemployed decreased correspondingly as shown in the following table.

	Total	15 to 19 years	20 to 29 years	30 to 39 years	40 years and over
	%	%	%	%	%
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed	49.6	31.7	45.0	57.7	63.6
Unemployed	48.2	63.3	52.8	41.0	34.9
*Never worked	2.1	5.0	2.2	1.3	0.9
Retired	0.1	—	—	—	0.6

* Includes students

ORIGIN (Tables 23, 24)

Before drawing conclusions regarding racial background and countries of birth from which the inmates come, comparisons should be made with the general population distribution of persons of like origin and birthplace. Nearly three quarters of the admissions were British and French extraction (41.9 per cent British, 31.8 per cent French). In 9.1 per cent of cases the background was Russian, which includes the ethnic group known as Doukhobors. The proportion of other ethnic groups was not more than two per cent in each case.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH (Tables 25-28)

Canada was the country of birth of 91.2 per cent of those admitted to the penitentiaries in 1950-1951 and the parents of 56.2 per cent of them were also born in this country. Another 4.3 per cent were sons of British parents. The birthplace of the remaining inmates were proportionately as follows:—

British Isles and possessions	2.4 per cent
United States	2.1 per cent
European countries	4.2 per cent
Asiatic countries	0.1 per cent

EMPLOYMENT STATUS PRIOR TO COMMITMENT (Tables 29-32)

Prior to commitment 48.2 per cent of the inmates were unemployed and of these men 69.8 per cent were single; 72.3 per cent were reported out of work less than six months and 55.1 per cent for less than three months.

Of those gainfully employed 15.1 per cent were unskilled workers, 12.2 per cent were in building and construction work, 15.1 per cent in transportation and communications while 18.2 per cent, the largest single group, were in agricultural pursuits.

The report of wages showed 15.8 per cent of the inmates were receiving under \$30.00 a week when last employed, 58.3 per cent from \$30.00 to \$59.00 a week and 11.4 per cent \$60.00 and over a week.

RECIDIVISM (Tables 33-40)

The inmates admitted to penitentiaries in 1950-1951 who had already been committed to some penal institution numbered 1,461 or 74.9 per cent of the total count. Almost half of these had been previously sentenced to a penitentiary. Three years or more had already been spent in a penal institution by 42.8 per cent of the recidivists; five years or more by 27.2 per cent and 10 years and over by 8.2 per cent. Half of the number of repeaters (51.3 per cent) were unemployed at the time of their last offence.

Reports show that of the excessive users of alcohol 86.7 per cent were in the group of recidivists; so were all but seven of the 94 inmates addicted to drugs.

MALES DISCHARGED (TABLES 43-47)

A total of 1,885 inmates were discharged in the year under consideration. One hundred of them or 5.3 per cent were still in their teens while more than half (53.5 per cent) were not yet thirty years of age. Fifty-seven men (3 per cent) were 60 years of age or more.

The sentence had expired for 72 per cent of the men. Of the 1,357 releases who had served full terms, 56.1 per cent had been detained for a period of under two years, while another 37.7 per cent had served from two to under four years. Five men had been over ten years in the penitentiary.

Ticket-of-leave was granted in 24 per cent of the cases. The majority (67.9 per cent) of these had been imprisoned under two years. Fifty men (2.7 per cent) were pardoned and six died.

The following table shows the main occupations of the men released in 1950 and 1951 while serving their term of sentence.

	1949-50	1950-51
	%	%
Agriculture	14.8	12.9
Clerical	4.5	4.8
Skilled labour	43.5	38.8
Unskilled labour	35.7	41.8
None (hospital patients)	1.5	1.7

ADMISSIONS OF MALES UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE (TABLES 6, 17, 18, 22, 48-52)

Emphasis has been placed of late on the training of young offenders in the penitentiaries in the hope that a good adjustment may be made upon their return to their community. For this reason more detailed tables have been prepared for the group from 15 to 20 years of age.

These 312 minors comprised 16 per cent of the admissions in 1950-1951. Twenty-one boys were only sixteen years of age while five had not yet had a sixteenth birthday.

The following table shows the proportion confined to each of the eight penitentiaries.

	%		%
St. Vincent de Paul (Quebec)	30.1	Saskatchewan	14.4
Dorchester (Maritimes)	22.8	British Columbia	10.6
Collin's Bay (Ontario)	11.9	Manitoba	5.4
Kingston (Ontario)	4.5	Newfoundland	0.3

Most of their offences (87.5 per cent) were those against property and mainly the exciting and dangerous crimes such as breaking and entering, theft with violence, robbery while armed and automobile theft.

Crimes against the person accounted for 6.1 per cent of these youths being arrested and convicted. Amongst those were two cases of murder and three of manslaughter.

Less than half (43.3 per cent) of these youths were first offenders. Twenty-five of them (8 per cent) had previously been committed to penitentiaries. The remainder of the recidivists had been in gaols, reformatories or both.

Of these young inmates 13 were married before coming of age. Forty-nine dependents were affected by their confinement.

Most of them (82.1 per cent) had had some elementary school education; forty-two (13.5 per cent) had reached high school while two had entered college.

Of those gainfully employed 20 (6.4 per cent) were unskilled labourers. At the time of commitment 13 had never worked, two were students and 188 (60.3 per cent) were unemployed. The unemployed percentage for convicts of all ages was 48.2.

FEMALES ADMITTED (Tables 53-58)

There were 49 women admitted to penitentiaries during the year. With the exception of one they were assigned to Kingston Penitentiary where all women inmates are confined. Nine of these were under 25 years of age.

Offences under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act were the reasons that 19 of the females were committed. Fourteen were confined for parading in the nude. These offences account for 67.3 per cent of the commitments. There were three cases of manslaughter one of which drew a life sentence. The term of other sentences varied from two years to five years and one month with the average duration of two years, nine months and thirteen days.

This was the first commitment to a penal institution for 22 of the women. All but three of the offenders under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act had been previously confined to some penal institution.

Canada was the birthplace of 29 of the women inmates. Sixteen of them were of British and 15 of Russian extraction. The nationality of all but fourteen persons was Canadian.

At least half (25) of these women were married. Twenty-two of them claimed to be alcoholic abstainers while eight were addicted to the use of drugs.

FEMALES DISCHARGED (Tables 59-61)

During the year the sentence expired for 28 female inmates and six others were released on ticket-of-leave, making a total of 34 releases.

Thirteen of those discharged were 24 years of age or younger. The stay in the penitentiary for all 34 women varied from ten and a half months to seven years and thirty-six days with the average length of incarceration of two years, two months and two days.

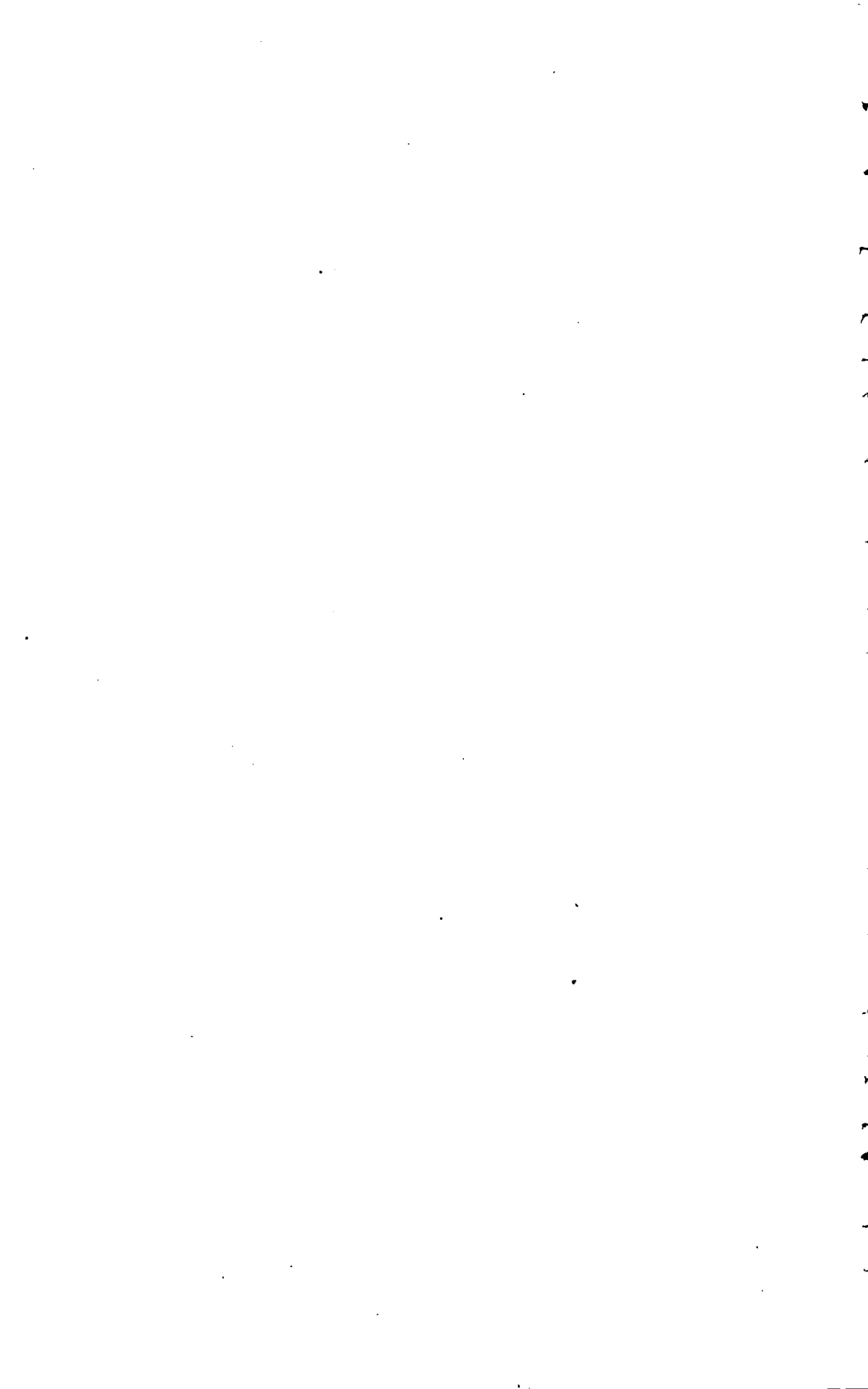


TABLE 1.—ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1951

	Total	New-found-land	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kingston	Collin's Bay	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Inmates on register									
March 31, 1950.....T.	4,740	38	641	1,386	911	350	398	534	487
.....M.	4,650	38	641	1,386	821	350	398	534	487
.....F.	90				90				
Admissions—									
Received by									
direct admission..M.	1,947	14	243	568	442		99	210	371
.....F.	49			5	10		3	7	24
Received by transfer									
.....M.	298		41	12	20	192	33		
.....F.	40				39				1
Total admissions....T.	2,334	14	284	585	511	192	135	217	396
.....M.	2,245	14	284	580	462	192	132	210	371
.....F.	89			5	49		3	7	25
Total admitted during									
year and retained...M.	1,951	14	272	509	306	149	122	208	371
.....F.	49				48				1
Releases—									
Discharges.....M.	1,885	21	301	467	265	183	137	215	296
.....F.	34				34				
Transfers.....M.	298	1	2	93	187	11	1	3	
.....F.	40			5	1		3	7	24
Total releases.....T.	2,257	22	303	565	487	194	141	225	320
.....M.	2,183	22	303	560	452	194	138	218	296
.....F.	74			5	35		3	7	24
Inmates on register									
March 31, 1951.....T.	4,817	30	622	1,406	935	348	387	526	563
.....M.	4,712	30	622	1,406	831	348	387	526	562
.....F.	105				104				1

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 2.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS

Nature of offence	Total inmates	Single offence		Multiple offences		Ticket-of-leave violators	Ticket-of-leave violators plus charge
		Single	Multiple	One conviction for each offence	Multiple convictions		
Total inmates.....	1,951	1,077	218	349	287	16	4
Against public order and peace.....	9	3		1	5		
Carrying offensive weapons.....	2	1			1		
Illegal possession of firearms.....	4	1		1	2		
Illegal possession of explosives.....	2				2		
Public mischief.....	1	1					
Against administration of law and justice.....	61	23	1	15	3	16	3
Escape from custody.....	34	16	1	14	3		
Perjury.....	3	3					
Possession of contraband merchandise.....	1	1					
Ticket-of-leave violators.....	19					16	3
Unlawfully at large.....	3	2		1			
Others.....	1	1					
Against morals and public convenience.....	240	177	28	22	13		
Buggery.....	13	8	1	1	3		
Contributing to juvenile delinquency.....	14	11		2	1		
Gross indecency.....	25	14	7	4			
Incest.....	21	17	4				
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, breach of.....	92	55	16	13	8		
Parading in the nude.....	68	68					
Prostitution, living on the avails of.....	5	4		1			
Procuration.....	2			1	1		
Against the person and reputation.....	156	116	10	25	5		
Abduction.....	3	2		1			
Abortion.....	4	2	1	1			
Assault, common.....	1			1			
Assault, indecent.....	10	6	2	1	1		
Assault, female.....	10	7	3				
Assault, bodily harm.....	14	10	2	2			
Assault, intent to rob.....	13	8		4	1		
Bigamy.....	2	2					
Carnal knowledge and attempt.....	14	10		3	1		
Causing grievous bodily harm.....	4	3		1			
Endangering life.....	1			1			
Manslaughter.....	33	31			2		
Murder.....	4	2		2			
Murder, attempt.....	2	2					
Negligence to provide.....	1	1					
Rape.....	21	16		5			
Rape, attempt.....	5	3		2			
Shooting with intent.....	1	1					
Suicide, attempt.....	1	1					
Wounding with intent.....	11	8	2	1			
Others.....	1	1					

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 2.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS—*Concluded*

Nature of offence	Total inmates	Single offence		Multiple offences		Ticket-of-leave violators	Ticket-of-leave violators plus charge
		Single	Multiple	One conviction for each offence	Multiple convictions		
Against rights and property.....	1,484	758	179	285	261		1
Arson.....	62	55		6	1		
Breaking, entering and theft.....	419	191	52	78	98		
Breaking, entering with intent.....	106	61	3	25	17		
Breaking, entering, attempt.....	17	7		10			
Conspiracy.....	54	25	8	14	7		
Damage to property.....	3	1		2			
False pretence and fraud.....	64	18	16	11	19		
Forgery.....	65	12	8	11	34		
Possessing house-breaking instruments.....	8	4		4			
Receiving stolen property.....	49	18	12	7	12		
Robbery.....	30	18	3	8	1		
Robbery, attempt.....	5	5					
Robbery with violence.....	84	68	3	10	3		
Robbery while armed.....	132	70	15	26	20		1
Robbery while armed, attempt.....	11	3	4	1	3		
Stealing, horse and cattle.....	10	2	8				
Theft.....	178	106	23	32	17		
Theft of mail.....	6	3	1	1	1		
Theft of bicycle.....	5	1	1	1	2		
Theft of automobile.....	139	83	12	31	13		
Uttering forged documents.....	37	7	10	7	13		
Relating to counterfeit money and bank notes.....	1			1			

TABLE 3.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY TERM OF SENTENCE

Nature of offence	Total inmates	Under 2 years*	2 years	Over 2 and under 3 years	3 years	Over 3 and under 4 years	4 years	Over 4 and under 5 years	5 years	6 years	7 years	8 years	9 years	10 years	Over 10 and under 12 years	12 years and under 15 years	15 years and under 20 years	20 years and under 25 years	25 years and over	Life	Death commuted to life
Total inmates	1,951	10	791	169	454	43	153	23	130	40	53	12	6	25	4	11	8	8	5	3	3
Against public order and peace	9		4	2	3																
Carrying offensive weapons	2		1	1																	
Illegal possession of firearms	2		2																		
Illegal possession of explosives	2			1	1																
Public mischief	1		1																		
Against administration of law and justice	61	10	19	11	3	7	3	3													
Escape from custody	34		6	9	2	6	3	3													
Perjury	3		2	1																	
Possession of contraband merchandise	1		1	1																	
Unlawfully at large	3		3																		
Ticket-of-leave violators	19	10	7	1		1															
Others	1				1																
Against morals and public convenience	249		54	37	111	7	3	2	10	8	3										
Buggery	13		5	1	6					1											
Contributing to juvenile delinquency	14		12	1	1																
Gross indency	25		15	2	6	1				1											
Incest	21		7	4	7				2		1										
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, breach of	92		12	29	20	6	3	2	8	6	1										
Parading in the nude	63				63																
Prostitution, living on the avails of	3		3		2																
Procuracion	2				1						1										
Against the person and reputation	156		51	9	23	2	7		16	7	6	2	2	11		5	3	6		3	3
Abduction	3		2	1																	
Abortion	4		1						2					1							
Assault, common	1					1															
Assault, indecent	10		7	1					1	1											
Assault, female	10		9		1																
Assault, bodily harm	14		9	3						1			1								
Assault, intent to rob	13		5	2	4				1					1							
Bigamy	2				1				1												
Carnal knowledge	12		4	1	1				2	2	1			1							
Carnal knowledge and attempt	2		2																		
Causing grievous bodily harm	4		3		1																
Endangering life	1		1																		
Manslaughter	33		1		4		2		3	2	2	1		5		2	2	6		3	3
Murder	4				1																
Murder, attempt	2				1									1							
Negligence to provide	1		1																		
Rape	21		1		5	1	2		5		2	1		1		3					

Rape, attempt	5	2	1				1	1		1								
Shooting with intent	1	1					1											
Suicide, attempt	1	1																
Wounding with intent	11	1	1	3		3			1		1				1			
Others	1	1																
Against rights and property	1,484	663	110	314	27	134	13	104	25	44	10	4	14	4	6	5	2	5
Arson	62	4	1	12		38		2		3								
Breaking, entering and theft	419	215	29	89	10	25	5	27	6	8	1	3		1				
Breaking, entering with intent	106	42	3	29	6	12	3	8	2	1								
Breaking, entering, attempt	17	6	3	5		1		1		1								
Conspiracy	54	8		17		9	1	2	1	16								
Damage to property	3	1	2															
False pretence and fraud	64	37	10	11	1	3		2										
Forgery	65	34	12	7		4	1	3	1	2			1					
Possessing housebreaking instruments	8	3	1			1		3										
Receiving stolen property	49	19	6	14		2		5			3							
Robbery	30	11	1	7	3	4		3		1								
Robbery, attempt	5	2		1		1		1										
Robbery with violence	84	24	4	30	1	5		6	3	4	2		2	1	1			1
Robbery while armed	132	21	5	22	5	14	2	25	10	2	2	1	9	2	4	3	2	3
Robbery while armed, attempt	11	1				1		2		3	1					2		1
Stealing, horse and cattle	10	3	1	4		1			1									1
Theft	178	118	14	31		5		7		1	1		1					
Theft of mail	6	2	1	1		1				1								
Theft of automobile	139	92	14	26	1	3		3										
Theft of bicycle	5	3				1		1										
Uttering forged documents	37	17	3	8		3	1	3	1	1								
Relating to bank notes and counterfeit money	1					1												
Counterfeiting	1					1												

*Ticket-of-leave violators.

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 4.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY TYPE OF SENTENCE

Nature of offence	Total inmates	Simple	Simple with lashes	Concurrent	Consecutive	Consecutive with lashes	Concurrent and consecutive	Simple with fine	Concurrent with fine	Remanet	Remanet with sentence
Total inmates	1,951	1,039	7	658	80	2	48	59	17	15	26
Against public order and peace	9	4		3	1						1
Carrying offensive weapons	2	1		1							
Illegal possession of firearms	4	2		1	1						1
Illegal possession of explosives	2			1							
Public mischief	1	1									
Against administration of law and justice	61	10		11	6			1		15	18
Escape from custody	34	4		9	6						15
Perjury	3	3									
Possession of contraband merchandise	1							1			
Ticket-of-leave violators	19			1						15	3
Unlawfully at large	3	2		1							
Others	1	1									
Against morals and public convenience	240	133		25	15	1	4	53	8		1
Buggery	13	9		4							
Contribution to juvenile delinquency	14	11		1	2						
Gross indecency	25	15		8		1					1
Incest	21	17		4							
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act											
breach of	92	8		6	13		4	53	8		
Parading in the nude	68	68									
Prostitution, living on the avails of	5	4		1							
Procuration	2	1		1							
Against the person and reputation	156	109	4	33	6	1	1	1			1
Abduction	3	2		1							
Abortion	4	2		1				1			
Assault, common	1				1						
Assault, indecent	10	6		3	1						
Assault, female	10	5	1	4							
Assault, bodily harm	14	9	1	4							
Assault, intent to rob	13	8	1	4	1						
Bigamy	2	2									
Carnal knowledge and attempt	14	10		3	1						
Causing grievous bodily harm	4	3		1							
Endangering life	1			1							
Manslaughter	33	30		3							
Murder	4	2			2						
Murder, attempt	2	2									
Negligence to provide	1	1									
Rape	21	14	2	3		1	1				
Rape, attempt	5	3		1							1
Shooting with intent	1	1									
Suicide, attempt	1	1									
Wounding with intent	11	7		4							
Others	1	1									
Against rights and property	1,484	783	3	585	52		43	4	9		5
Arson	62	55		6			1				
Breaking, entering and theft	419	204		186	11		12	1	2		3
Breaking, entering with intent	106	65		32	4		5				
Breaking, entering, attempt	17	7		3	2						
Conspiracy	54	25		28	1						
Damage to property	3	1									
False pretence and fraud	64	20		37	4			1	1		
Forgery	65	19		37	5		3				
Possessing house-breaking instruments	8	3		5			3	1			
Receiving stolen property	49	19		24	3				1		
Robbery	30	17		10	2				1		
Robbery, attempt	5	5									
Robbery with violence	84	62	3	16	1		1		1		
Robbery while armed	132	68		49	8		6				
Robbery while armed, attempt	11	3		4	1		3				
Stealing, horse and cattle	10	2		6			2				
Theft	178	110		62	3		1		1		1
Theft of mail	6	3		3							
Theft of bicycle	5	2		2			1				
Theft of automobile	139	84		43	7		2		2		1
Uttering forged documents	37	9		27			1				
Relating to counterfeit money and bank notes	1			1							

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 5.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY PENAL RECORD

Nature of offence	Total inmates	First commitment	Gaol only	Reformatory only	Penitentiary only	Gaol and reformatory	Gaol and penitentiary	Reformatory and penitentiary	Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary
Total inmates	1,951	490	526	115	97	107	344	97	175
Against public order and peace	9	1	3			1	1	1	2
Against administration of law and justice	61	5	17	8	5	7	13	1	5
Escape from lawful custody	34	1	9	6	1	7	5	1	4
Ticket-of-leave violators	19	2	6		4		6		1
Others	8	2	2	2			2		
Against morals and public convenience	240	76	47	6	30	6	44	9	22
Gross indecency	25	10	4	1	1	2	4	2	1
Incest	21	17	4						
Breach of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act	92	4	19	4	2	4	33	7	19
Others	102	45	20	1	27		7		2
Against the person and reputation	156	73	41	13	4	5	8	6	6
Assault	50	16	16	5	2	2	2	4	3
Manslaughter	33	20	8	3			1	1	
Murder	4	2	2						
Murder, attempt	2	2							
Rape and attempt	26	13	6	3	1	1	1	1	
Others	41	20	9	2	1	2	4		3
Against rights and property	1,484	334	418	88	58	88	278	80	140
Arson	62	38	12		7		5		
Breaking, entering and theft	419	75	110	27	8	28	102	30	39
Breaking, entering with intent, and attempt	123	7	32	12	3	7	26	16	20
Conspiracy	54	25	13	1	11	1	3		
False pretence and fraud	64	8	26	1	1	4	12	3	9
Forgery	65	10	24		2	6	16	4	3
Robbery and attempt	95	9	14	5	1	2	3	1	
Robbery, theft with violence	84	23	33	6	3	6	7	1	5
Robbery while armed and attempt	143	73	30	13	4	3	12	1	7
Theft	184	25	62	2	6	13	47	4	25
Theft of automobile	139	25	34	14	5	14	16	10	21
Others	112	16	23	7	7	4	29	10	11
Relating to bank notes and counterfeit money	1	1							

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 6—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY AGE ON ADMISSION

Nature of offence	Total inmates	Under 16 years	16 years	17 years	18 years	19 years	20 years	Total under 21 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 to 39 years	40 to 44 years	45 to 49 years	50 to 59 years	60 years and over
Total inmates.....	1,951	5	21	49	76	67	94	312	445	404	262	201	137	79	73	38
Against public order and peace.....	9			1				1	2	1	3	1	1			
Against the administration of law and justice.....	61		1			2	6	9	19	15	6	5	2	3	2	
Escape from lawful custody.....	34		1			1	5	7	9	12	4	1		1		
Ticket-of-leave violators.....	19					1	1	2	8	2	2		2	2	1	
Others.....	8								2	1		4			1	
Against morals and public convenience.....	240			1	3	3	3	10	22	33	27	41	34	31	27	15
Gross indecency.....	25				1			1	1	2	2	9	3	4	1	2
Incest.....	21						1	1	2	4	1	3	6		3	1
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, breach of.....	92						1	1	11	19	14	17	8	12	9	1
Others.....	102			1	2	3	1	7	8	8	10	12	17	15	14	11
Against the person and reputation.....	156			4	1	5	9	19	36	30	22	15	13	6	7	3
Assault.....	50			2		2	3	7	14	11	6	2	3	3	2	2
Manslaughter.....	33				1		2	3	8	9	4	3	2			4
Murder.....	4			1		1		2	2							1
Murder, attempt.....	2						2	4	5	6		1				
Rape and attempt.....	26			1		1	2	4	6	6		3	2			
Others.....	41					1	2	3	7	4	6	6	6	3	5	1
Against rights and property.....	1,484	5	20	43	72	57	76	273	366	325	204	139	86	39	37	15
Arson.....	62						1	1	19	12	13	6	3	2	1	5
Break, entering and theft.....	419	3	7	25	23	21	31	115	95	102	33	26	27	7	5	4
Breaking, entering with intent and attempt.....	123		1			6	2	9	37	29	23	16	4	4	1	
Conspiracy.....	54					1		1	8	13	8	9	4	6	4	1
False pretence and fraud.....	64			1		1		2	6	13	18	7	5	6	6	2
Forgery.....	65				3		3	7	10	17	12	9	4	2	4	
Robbery and attempt.....	35			1		3	1	5	8	11	4	4	3			
Robbery, theft with violence.....	84				2	3	8	13	29	20	13	7	1	1		
Robbery while armed and attempt.....	143		4	9	12	4	13	42	46	30	11	11	2		1	
Theft.....	184	1		1	13	10	2	27	49	24	29	20	20	7	7	1
Theft of automobile.....	139	1	6	5	11	6	10	39	44	26	16	10	1	1	2	
Others.....	112		2		3	2	5	12	15	28	19	14	12	3	7	2
Relating to bank notes and counterfeit money.....	1													1		

TABLE 7—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY RACIAL ORIGIN

Nature of offence	Total inmates	Scandinavian																	North American Indian																
		English	Irish	Scottish	Welsh	French	Austrian	Belgian	Bulgarian	Czech and Slovak	Finnish	German	Greek	Hungarian	Italian	Jewish	Lithuanian	Netherlander		Polish	Roumanian	Russian	Danish	Icelandic	Norwegian	Swedish	Spanish	Ukrainian	Yugo-Slavic	Chinese	Syrian	Negro	Mexican		
Total inmates	1,951	373	228	202	15	621	10	3	2	3	3	42	8	11	26	12	2	18	39	6	177	7	3	11	12	1	33	6	6	2	25	1	43		
Against public order and peace	9	1	2	3		2																													
Carrying offensive weapons	2	1				1																													
Illegal possession of firearms	4		2	1																															
Illegal possession of explosives	2			2																															
Other public mischief	1					1																													
Against administration of law and justice	61	10	8	8		19						4						2		1	2						2	1					3		
Escape from custody	34	7	4	6		7						3						1		1	1						1						3		
Perjury	3		1			2																													
Possession of contraband merchandise	1																	1																	
Unlawfully at large	3	1	1			1																													
Ticket-of-leave violators	19	2	2	2		9					1									1						1									
Others	1																																		
Against morals and public convenience	240	37	24	18	1	48	4		1		2	5			3	4			4	1	70	3	1		3		1		5	1	3		1		
Buggery	13	1	1	1		5			1		2								1			3	1											1	
Contributing to juvenile delinquency	14	4	1	1		4	2				1								1																
Gross indecency	25	5	3			14									1																				
Incest	21	5	1	1		10																													
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act																																			
breach of	92	22	17	14		12	2					3			2	4			3	1	2						1		4	1	2				
Parading in the nude	68																					68	1		1		1								
Prostitution, living on the avails of, and procuration	7		1	1		3					1																								
Against the person and reputation	156	36	14	17		48		1			3							4	4	1			1	1			4	1	1	1	6		13		
Abduction	3		1			2																													
Abortion	4	1		1		1																													
Assault, common	10	1	1	2		4					1																								
Assault, indecent	10		2			5																													
Assault, female	10		2			5																													
Assault causing bodily harm	14	4		2		7																													
Assault, intent to rob	13	6				5																													
Bigamy	2							1																											
Carnal knowledge and attempt	14	2		1		5																					1								1
Causing grievous bodily harm	4		1			1																													
Endangering life	1					1																													
Manslaughter	33	11	6	2		6					1																2								4
Murder	4	1				2																													1
Murder, attempt	2	1																																	
Negligence to provide	1	1																																	
Rape	21	7	2	1		5																													2

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 8—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY RELIGION

Nature of offence	Total inmates	Anglican	Baptist	Doukhorob	Eastern religions	Greek Catholic	Greek Orthodox	Jewish	Lutheran	Mormon	Pentecostal	Presbyterian	Roman Catholic	Salvation Army	United Church	All others	No religion
Total inmates	1,951	314	56	158	3	1	14	18	27	4	7	100	942	11	181	13	107
Against public order and peace	9	1							1			1	4				2
Against the administration of law and justice	61	13	1				1		1			2	33		7		3
Escape from lawful custody	34	9										1	19		4		1
Ticket-of-leave violators	19	2	1						1			1	11		2		1
Others	8	2					1					1	3		1		1
Against morals and public convenience	240	23	6	68	3		2	3	6	1	1	15	68		21	3	15
Gross indecency	25	3	3							1		1	16			1	
Incest	21	4							2			1	10		2		2
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, breach of	92	16	2		3		1	3	1		1	13	27		12	2	12
Others	102	5	1	68			1		3			1	15		7		1
Against the person and reputation	156	26	5						3			10	90	3	13	1	5
Assault	50	6	2						1			5	31		3		2
Manslaughter	33	6											20	1	4	1	1
Murder	4	1											2		1		
Murder, attempt	2													1			
Rape and attempt	26	7	1						1			1	14		2		2
Others	41	6	2						1			4	23	1	2		2
Against rights and property	1,484	246	44	90		1	11	10	16	3	6	72	746	8	140	9	82
Arson	62	1	2	49									8		2		
Breaking, entering and theft	419	69	13			1	2	1	2	1	3	16	236	3	35	1	36
Breaking, entering with intent and attempt	123	19	3					1	2		1	7	64		17	1	8
Conspiracy	54	3		41			1					1	7		1		
False pretence and fraud	64	20	3									2	26		9	2	
Forgery	65	13	2						2			3	27		8		5
Robbery and attempt	35	13	1				1		1			2	13		3	1	
Robbery, theft with violence	84	14	1				1		1			5	49	2	6		4
Robbery while armed and attempt	143	16	4				3	1	3			3	33	1	16	1	7
Theft	184	23	7				1	6	3			10	113	1	9	1	5
Theft of automobile	139	26	3						2			3	70		22	1	6
Others	112	24	5				2	1		2	1	5	50	1	12		9
Relating to bank notes and counterfeit money	1												1				

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 9.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY MARITAL STATUS

Nature of offence	Total inmates	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced, separated
Total inmates.....	1,951	1,175	615	48	113
Against public order and peace.....	9	4	4		1
Against the administration of law and justice.....	61	45	8	2	6
Escape from lawful custody.....	34	29	3	1	1
Ticket-of-leave violators.....	19	13	3		3
Others.....	8	3	2	1	2
Against morals and public convenience...	240	84	122	12	22
Gross indecency.....	25	18	7		
Incest.....	21	4	11	3	3
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, breach of.....	92	33	39	2	18
Others.....	102	29	65	7	1
Against the person and reputation.....	156	90	50	9	7
Assault.....	50	34	13	1	2
Manslaughter.....	33	16	11	5	1
Murder.....	4	3	1		
Murder, attempt.....	2		2		
Rape and attempt.....	26	17	8		1
Others.....	41	20	15	3	3
Against rights and property.....	1,484	951	431	25	77
Arson.....	62	29	31		2
Breaking, entering and theft.....	419	299	96	7	17
Breaking, entering with intent and attempt.....	123	78	40	1	4
Conspiracy.....	54	17	36		1
False pretence and fraud.....	64	23	22	7	12
Forgery.....	65	32	23		10
Robbery and attempt.....	35	20	12		3
Robbery, theft with violence.....	84	64	17	1	2
Robbery while armed and attempt...	143	109	32	1	1
Theft.....	184	114	56	1	13
Theft of automobile.....	139	106	26	1	6
Others.....	112	60	40	6	6
Relating to bank notes and counterfeit money.....	1	1			

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 10.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Nature of offence	Total inmates	Illiterate	Read only	Common school	High school	University
Total inmates.....	1,951	105	41	1,408	351	46
Against public order and peace.....	9			4	5	
Against the administration of law and justice.....	61	2		42	13	4
Escape from lawful custody.....	34	1		25	6	2
Ticket-of-leave violators.....	19	1		13	5	
Others.....	8			4	2	2
Against morals and public convenience...	240	54	10	129	42	5
Gross indecency.....	25	2	1	17	5	
Incest.....	21	1	1	17	2	
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, breaches of.....	92	2	2	53	32	3
Others.....	102	49	6	42	3	2
Against the person and reputation.....	156	8	26	39	29	4
Assault.....	50	1	2	36	11	
Manslaughter.....	33	1	2	23	6	1
Murder.....	4	1		3		
Murder, attempt.....	2	1			1	
Rape and attempt.....	26	1	21	3	1	
Others.....	41	3	1	24	10	3
Against rights and property.....	1,484	42	25	1,126	260	31
Arson.....	62	15	2	44		1
Breaking, entering and theft.....	419	3	6	345	63	2
Breaking, entering with intent and attempt.....	123		1	99	23	
Conspiracy.....	54	17		33	4	
False pretence and fraud.....	64	1	2	36	19	6
Forgery.....	65		1	32	28	4
Robbery and attempt.....	35	3	1	26	4	1
Robbery, theft with violence.....	84	1	1	68	12	2
Robbery while armed and attempt...	143		2	111	27	3
Theft.....	184		7	137	34	6
Theft of automobile.....	139	1	1	110	25	2
Others.....	112	1	1	85	21	4
Relating to bank notes and counterfeit money.....	1					1

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 11.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY SOCIAL HABITS

Nature of offence	Total inmates	Absti- nent	Use of alcohol		Use of drugs only	Use of alcohol and drugs
			Tem- perate	Intem- perate		
Total inmates.....	1,951	442	1,136	279	13	81
Against public order and peace.....	9	1	6	2		
Against the administration of law and justice.....	61	9	41	9	1	1
Escape from lawful custody.....	34	4	26	3	1	
Ticket-of-leave violators.....	19	3	9	6		1
Others.....	8	2	6			
Against morals and public convenience...	240	85	78	10	9	58
Gross indecency.....	25	6	15	2	2	
Incest.....	21	4	15	2		
Breach of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	92	5	22	2	7	56
Others.....	102	70	26	4		2
Against the person and reputation.....	156	20	107	28		1
Assault.....	50	10	30	10		
Manslaughter.....	33	3	23	7		
Murder.....	4	1	2	1		
Murder, attempt.....	2		2			
Rape and attempt.....	26	1	21	4		
Others.....	41	5	29	6		1
Against rights and property.....	1,484	327	903	230	3	21
Arson.....	62	48	14			
Breaking, entering and theft.....	419	80	256	76	1	6
Breaking, entering with intent and attempt.....	123	20	77	25		1
Conspiracy.....	54	40	11	2		1
False pretence and fraud.....	64	15	36	12		1
Forgery.....	65	7	49	7		2
Robbery and attempt.....	35	4	27	4		
Robbery, theft with violence.....	84	8	57	19		
Robbery while armed and attempt...	143	29	93	19		2
Theft.....	184	41	97	37	2	7
Theft of automobile.....	139	23	99	17		
Others.....	112	12	87	12		1
Relating to bank notes and counterfeit money.....	1		1			

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 12.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY RESIDENCE

Nature of offence	Total inmates	Rural	Urban	Transient
Total inmates.....	1,951	407	1,527	17
Against public order and peace.....	9	1	8	.....
Against the administration of law and justice.....	61	9	51	1
Escape from lawful custody.....	34	5	29	.....
Ticket-of-leave violators.....	19	4	15	.....
Others.....	8	.....	7	1
Against morals and public convenience.....	240	88	149	3
Gross indecency.....	25	1	24	.....
Incest.....	21	12	9	.....
Breach of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	92	3	88	1
Others.....	102	72	28	2
Against the person and reputation.....	156	45	110	1
Assault.....	50	10	40	.....
Manslaughter.....	33	10	22	1
Murder.....	4	3	1	.....
Murder, attempt.....	2	2	.....	.....
Rape and attempt.....	26	7	19	.....
Others.....	41	13	28	.....
Against rights and property.....	1,484	264	1,208	12
Arson.....	62	42	20	.....
Breaking, entering and theft.....	419	67	346	6
Breaking, entering with intent and attempt.....	123	17	105	1
Conspiracy.....	54	31	23	.....
False pretence and fraud.....	64	13	50	1
Forgery.....	65	7	58	.....
Robbery and attempt.....	35	4	31	.....
Robbery, theft with violence.....	84	12	71	.....
Robbery while armed and attempt.....	143	11	132	.....
Theft.....	184	23	159	2
Theft of automobile.....	139	19	119	1
Others.....	112	18	94	.....
Relating to bank notes and counterfeit money.....	1	.....	1	.....

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 13—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Nature of offence	Total inmates	Em- ployed	Student	Never worked	Retired	Period of unemployment						Not stated	Total unem- ployed
						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 inmates	1,951	968	5	36	2	518	162	90	68	39	38	25	940
Against public order and peace	9	6				2		1					3
Against administration of law and justice	61	23		9		10	6	3	4	3	1	2	29
Escape from lawful custody	34	4		9		5	6	3	3	2	1	1	21
Ticket-of-leave violators	19	14				5							5
Others	8	5						1	1			1	3
Against morals and public convenience	240	167		5	1	24	14	8	5	3	4	9	67
Gross indecency	25	20				2	2		1				5
Incest	21	17			1	3							3
Breach of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act	92	40		5		13	10	5	4	3	4	8	47
Others	102	89				7	2	3				1	18
Against the person and reputation	156	114		2		23	7	4	3	1	1	1	40
Assault	50	32		1		11	3		2			1	17
Manslaughter	33	26				4	1	1	1				7
Murder	4	4											
Murder, attempt	2					1	1						2
Rape and attempt	26	21				3	1	1					5
Others	41	31		1		4	1	2		1	1		9
Against rights and property	1,484	658	5	20	1	458	135	74	56	32	32	13	800
Arson	62	38		1		18	2		2				23
Breaking, entering and theft	419	159	3	8		134	48	21	18	10	13	5	249
Breaking, entering with intent and attempt	123	48		4		34	17	11	5	1	2	1	71
Conspiracy	54	38			1	12		2			1		15
False pretence and fraud	64	33				16	8	3	1	1	2		31
Forgery	65	31				20	3	4	3	2		2	34
Robbery and attempt	35	14				13	2		2	4			21
Robbery, theft with violence	84	38		2		27	4	8	3	1	1		44
Robbery while armed and attempt	143	62				47	18	6	5	2		2	81
Theft	184	83	1	3		56	12	8	9	4	6	2	97
Theft of automobile	139	65		1		46	11	7	6	2	1		73
Others	112	49	1	1		35	10	3	2	5	5	1	61
Relating to bank notes and counterfeit money	1	1											

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 14—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY WEEKLY EARNINGS WHEN LAST EMPLOYED

Nature of offence	Total inmates	Under \$10	\$10 and under \$20	\$20 and under \$30	\$30 and under \$40	\$40 and under \$50	\$50 and under \$60	\$60 and under \$70	\$70 over	Students	Never worked	Own account earnings including board, etc.
Total inmates	1,951	3	55	250	482	465	190	98	124	5	36	243
Against public order and peace	9			1	2	2		1	2			1
Against administration of law and justice	61			10	12	15	5	2	4		9	4
Escape from lawful custody	34			7	8	5	1	1	1		9	2
Ticket-of-leave violators	19			2	3	9	3					2
Others	8			1	1	1	1	1	3			
Against morals and public convenience	240		2	12	36	45	22	14	15		5	89
Gross indecency	25		2	3	7	6		1	2			4
Incest	21			2	3	6	2	1	1			6
Breach of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act	92			4	14	23	13	10	11		5	12
Others	102			3	12	10	7	2	1			67
Against the person and reputation	156		5	21	42	39	14	9	8		2	16
Assault	50		2	10	11	11	4	5	2		1	4
Manslaughter	33			5	12	9	2	1	1			3
Murder	4			1				1				2
Murder, attempt	2				1	1						
Rape and attempt	26			3	3	8		2	3			3
Others	41		3	2	15	10	4		2		1	4
Against rights and property	1,484	3	48	206	390	364	149	72	94	5	20	133
Arson	62			8	5	19	5				1	24
Breaking, entering and theft	419	1	18	74	117	97	35	16	23	3	8	27
Breaking, entering with intent and attempt	123		2	18	34	29	18	6	6		4	6
Conspiracy	54		2	5	9	23	3		2			10
False pretence and fraud	64		1	6	15	12	6	6	11			7
Forgery	65		3	4	18	17	7	4	10			2
Robbery and attempt	35		2	4	8	9	3	2	4		2	3
Robbery, theft with violence	84		1	13	23	21	9	4	4			7
Robbery while armed and attempt	143		6	21	43	30	19	7	8			9
Theft	184		9	26	53	40	22	9	10	1	3	11
Theft of automobile	139	1	3	19	45	36	8	9	6		1	11
Others	112	1	1	8	20	31	14	9	10	1	1	16
Relating to bank notes and counterfeit money	1								1			

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 15—TERM OF SENTENCE BY PENAL RECORD

Term of sentence	Total inmates	First commitment	Previously committed						
			Gaol only	Reformatory only	Penitentiary only	Gaol and reformatory	Gaol and penitentiary	Reformatory and penitentiary	Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary
Total inmates	1,951	490	526	115	97	107	344	97	175
2 years	785	182	263	38	23	59	126	32	62
Over 2 and under 3 years	169	23	49	22	4	15	30	11	15
3 years	464	126	108	23	40	15	78	24	40
Over 3 and under 4 years	43	5	13	4	1	4	7	2	7
4 years	153	52	27	8	11	1	32	4	18
Over 4 and under 5 years	23	2	4	3	1	4	4	3	2
5 years	180	38	25	4	5	5	35	6	12
6 years	40	7	7	7	2	1	6	3	7
7 years	53	16	9	2	6		11	4	5
8 years	12	2	2	2				3	3
9 years	6				1	1	2	2	
10 years	25	17	1	1			3	3	
Over 10 and under 12 years	4	2	1			1			
12 and under 15 years	11	4	4			1			2
15 and under 20 years	8	5	1				2		
20 and under 25 years	8	3	3	1	1				
25 years and over	5	1	2				1		1
Life	3	2	1				1		
Death commuted to life	3	2	1						
Ticket-of-leave violator under 2 years	10	1	6		2		1		
Ticket-of-leave violator over 2 years	6						5		1

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 16—TYPE OF SENTENCE BY PENITENTIARIES

Type of sentence	Total inmates	Newfoundland	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kingston	Collin's Bay	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Total inmates	1,951	14	272	509	306	149	122	208	371
Simple	1,089	13	194	266	132	73	65	79	217
Simple with lashes	7			2	4				1
Concurrent	658	1	66	171	104	64	43	118	96
Consecutive	80		5	26	21	3	7	4	14
Consecutive with lashes	2			1	1				
Concurrent and consecutive	48		2	22	7	4	2	3	8
Simple and fine (or increased term)	59		1	9	10	2	4	7	26
Concurrent and fine	17			3	5	2			7
Remanet	15		2	7	2	1	1	1	1
Remanet and sentence	26		2	2	20			1	1

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 17—AGE ON ADMISSION BY MARITAL STATUS

Age on admission	Total inmates	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced and separated
Total male inmates	1,951	1,175	615	48	113
Under 16 years	5	5			
16 years	21	21			
17 years	49	49			
18 years	76	76			
19 years	67	65	2		
20 years	94	83	10		1
Total male inmates under 21 years	312	299	12		1
21 to 24 years	445	360	79	1	5
25 to 29 years	404	244	135	6	19
30 to 34 years	262	106	126	3	27
35 to 39 years	201	76	95	3	27
40 to 44 years	137	41	76	7	13
45 to 49 years	79	30	39	5	5
50 to 59 years	73	13	36	12	12
60 years and over	38	6	17	11	4

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 18—AGE ON ADMISSION BY NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS

Age on admission	Total inmates	Number of dependents	Number of dependents								
			One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight to ten	Over ten
Total inmates.....	1,951	1,275	248	157	123	69	43	19	10	7	5
Under 16 years.....	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
16 years.....	21	20	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
17 years.....	49	45	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
18 years.....	76	71	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
19 years.....	67	62	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
20 years.....	94	80	6	6	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Total inmates under 21 years	312	283	12	14	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
21 to 24 years.....	445	357	37	26	18	5	1	1	1	1	1
25 to 29 years.....	404	250	68	35	29	14	7	1	1	1	1
30 to 34 years.....	262	126	49	33	23	15	8	6	2	2	2
35 to 39 years.....	201	104	24	25	19	12	11	2	1	2	1
40 to 44 years.....	137	58	15	9	20	11	6	6	4	4	4
45 to 49 years.....	79	42	9	6	7	4	6	1	2	2	2
50 to 59 years.....	73	32	19	7	4	4	3	2	1	1	1
60 years and over.....	38	23	10	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 19—AGE ON ADMISSION BY RESIDENCE PRIOR TO COMMITMENT

Age on admission	Total inmates	Rural	Urban	Transient
Total inmates.....	1,951	407	1,527	17
15 to 19 years.....	218	45	172	1
20 to 24 years.....	539	100	436	3
25 to 29 years.....	404	61	337	6
30 to 34 years.....	262	58	201	3
35 to 39 years.....	201	37	161	3
40 to 44 years.....	137	42	94	1
45 to 49 years.....	79	22	57	1
50 to 59 years.....	73	23	50	1
60 years and over.....	38	19	19	1

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 20—AGE ON ADMISSION BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Age on admission	Total inmates	Illiterate	Read only	Common school	High school	University
Total inmates.....	1,951	105	41	1,408	351	46
15 to 19 years.....	218	4	5	182	27	1
20 to 24 years.....	539	9	11	420	91	8
25 to 29 years.....	404	7	6	308	78	5
30 to 34 years.....	262	5	4	189	55	9
35 to 39 years.....	201	7	4	131	55	4
40 to 44 years.....	137	17	4	87	23	6
45 to 49 years.....	79	19	4	46	7	3
50 to 59 years.....	73	19	1	35	10	8
60 years and over.....	38	18	2	10	5	3

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 21—AGE ON ADMISSION BY SOCIAL HABITS

Age on admission	Total inmates	Abstinent	Use of alcohol		Use of drugs	Use of alcohol and drugs
			Temperate	Intemperate		
Total inmates.....	1,951	442	1,136	279	13	81
15 to 19 years.....	218	88	120	6	1	4
20 to 24 years.....	539	113	350	67	3	6
25 to 29 years.....	404	66	268	53	2	15
30 to 34 years.....	262	45	150	52	1	15
35 to 39 years.....	201	32	109	44	1	15
40 to 44 years.....	137	30	65	33	2	7
45 to 49 years.....	79	29	28	10	4	8
50 to 59 years.....	73	22	30	11	1	9
60 years and over.....	38	17	16	3	1	2

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 22—AGE ON ADMISSION BY PREVIOUS OCCUPATION AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Occupation and employment status	Total inmates	Under 16 years	16 years	17 years	18 years	19 years	20 years	Total under 21 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 to 39 years	40 to 44 years	45 to 49 years	50 to 59 years	60 years and over
Total inmates.....	1,951	5	21	49	76	67	94	312	445	404	262	201	137	79	73	38
Employed—																
Agriculture.....	176			2	6	4	3	15	29	18	26	16	23	15	18	16
Fishing, hunting.....	6								2	1	1		1	1		
Logging.....	31				1	1	2	4	7	4	5	5	2	3	1	
Mining.....	25				1	1	2	4	9	8	3		1			
Manufacturing.....	92		2	4	1	1	5	13	16	18	15	16	7	3	3	1
Building and construction.....	118				5	1	3	9	18	31	15	20	9	4	8	4
Transportation and communication.....	146				7	5	5	17	38	40	21	18	8	3	1	
Commercial.....	65				1	1	1	3	8	9	18	9	10	4	3	1
Finance and insurance.....	5					2		1	1			1			1	1
Public administration.....	31				4		5	11	9	8	2	1				
Professional.....	29				1		1	2	2	4	9	3	1	1	6	1
Entertainment and sport.....	12						2	2	4	2	1	2				
Personal services.....	71			1	1	1	5	8	12	11	6	12	10	8	3	
Clerical.....	15								2	1	3	6	1	1		1
Unskilled workers.....	146		1	2	7	4	6	20	38	34	20	13	9	6	4	2
Students.....	5	1	1					2		3						
Never worked.....	36	2	2	1	2	2	4	13	8	6	4	2	2	1		
Retired.....	2															2
Unemployed.....	940	2	15	39	39	43	50	188	242	206	113	77	52	29	25	8
Under 3 months.....	518	2	5	24	27	24	29	111	138	114	62	37	31	15	8	2
3 and under 6 months.....	162		4	8	8	9	11	40	40	36	20	8	6	4	6	2
6 and under 12 months.....	90		4	3	2	4	3	16	19	20	12	9	5	3	4	2
One and under 2 years.....	63		1	4	2	4	5	16	17	13	7	8	2	1	4	
Two and under 3 years.....	39								11	10	6	6	4		1	1
Three years and over.....	38						1	2	11	12	1	5	3	3	1	
Not stated.....	25		1			1	1	3	6	1	5	4	1	3	1	1

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 23—RACIAL ORIGIN BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Racial origin	Total inmates	Illiterate	Read only	Common school	High school	University
Total inmates.....	1,951	105	41	1,408	351	46
English.....	373	6	6	261	86	14
Irish.....	228	2	2	151	65	8
Scottish.....	202	2	1	133	60	6
Welsh.....	15			8	7	
French.....	621	7	17	544	40	13
Austrian.....	10			6	3	1
Belgian.....	3			2		1
Bulgarian.....	2			2		
Czechoslovakian.....	3			1	2	
Finnish.....	3			3		
German.....	42			28	13	1
Greek.....	8			5	2	1
Hungarian.....	11			6	5	
Italian.....	26		1	18	7	
Jewish.....	12			6	6	
Lithuanian.....	2			2		
Netherlander.....	13			12	6	
Polish.....	39			31	8	
Roumanian.....	6			5	1	
Russian.....	177	79	9	81	7	1
Spanish.....	1				1	
Scandinavian—						
Danish.....	7		1	3	3	
Icelandic.....	3			2	1	
Norwegian.....	11			9	2	
Swedish.....	12			10	2	
Ukrainian.....	33	1	1	24	7	
Yugo-Slavic.....	6		1	2	3	
Chinese.....	6	3	1	1	1	
Syrian.....	2				2	
Negro.....	25	1	1	14	9	
Mexican.....	1			1		
North American Indian.....	43	4		37	2	

TABLE 24—RACIAL ORIGIN BY BIRTHPLACE AND CITIZENSHIP STATUS

Racial origin	Birthplace						Citizenship status					
	Total inmates	Canada	British Isles and possessions	United States	Europe	Asia	Total inmates	Alien	Naturalized	British born in Canada more than 5 years	British born in Canada less than 5 years	Canadian born
Total inmates.....	1,951	1,779	46	41	82	3	1,951	84	77	7	4	1,779
English.....	373	342	21	10			373	6	19	3	3	342
Irish.....	228	214	9	5			228	2	10	2		214
Scottish.....	202	185	13	4			202	4	10	2	1	185
Welsh.....	15	11	3	1			15	1	3			11
French.....	621	611		9	1		621	8	2			611
Austrian.....	10	8			2		10	1	1			8
Belgian.....	3	2			1		3	1				2
Bulgarian.....	2	1			1		2	1				1
Czechoslovakian.....	3	3					3					3
Finnish.....	3				3		3	2	1			
German.....	42	36		2	4		42		6			36
Greek.....	8	6		1	1		8	1	1			6
Hungarian.....	11	6			5		11	2	3			6
Italian.....	26	24		2			26	1	1			24
Jewish.....	12	10			2		12	1	1			10
Lithuanian.....	2	1			1		2	1				1
Netherlander.....	18	17			1		18	1				17
Polish.....	39	31			8		39	4	4			31
Roumanian.....	6	5		1			6		1			5
Russian.....	177	139			38		177	36	2			139
Spanish.....	1	1					1					1
Scandinavian—												
Danish.....	7	6		1			7	1				6
Icelandic.....	3	3					3					3
Norwegian.....	11	7		3	1		11	2	2			7
Swedish.....	12	9			3		12	1	2			9
Ukrainian.....	33	27			6		33	1	5			27
Yugo-Slavic.....	6	3			3		6	1	2			3
Chinese.....	6	3				3	6	3				3
Syrian.....	2	2					2					2
Negro.....	25	23		1	1		25	1	1			23
Mexican.....	1	1					1					1
North American Indian.....	43	42		1			43	1				42

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 25—BIRTHPLACE BY RESIDENCE PRIOR TO COMMITMENT

Birthplace	Total		Rural Number	Urban Number	Transient Number
	Number	Percentage			
Total inmates.....	1,951	100.	407	1,527	17
Canada.....	1,779	91.2	359	1,406	14
Britain.....		1.9			
England.....	19		1	18	
Scotland.....	16		4	12	
Wales.....	3			3	
United States.....	41	2.1	5	33	3
Europe.....		4.6			
France.....	2			2	
Austria.....	3			3	
Belgium.....	1			1	
Bulgaria.....	1		1		
Czechoslovakia.....	1			1	
Finland.....	3		2	1	
Germany.....	2			2	
Greece.....	1			1	
Hungary.....	4			4	
Ireland.....	8			8	
Lithuania.....	1			1	
Netherlands.....	1			1	
Norway.....	1			1	
Poland.....	11		1	10	
Russia.....	40		32	8	
Sweden.....	3		1	2	
Switzerland.....	1			1	
Ukraine.....	3			3	
Yugo Slavia.....	3			3	
Asia.....		0.2			
China.....	3		1	2	

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 26—BIRTHPLACE OF INMATES BY BIRTHPLACE OF PARENTS

Birthplace of inmates	Total inmates	Both Canadian	Both British	Both foreign	Mixed
Total inmates.....	1,951	1,096	221	390	244
Canada.....	1,779	1,090	174	281	234
England.....	19		18		1
Scotland.....	16	1	15		
Wales.....	3		3		
United States.....	41	5	3	24	9
France.....	2			2	
Austria.....	3			3	
Belgium.....	1			1	
Bulgaria.....	1			1	
Czechoslovakia.....	1			1	
Ireland.....	8		8		
Finland.....	3			3	
Germany.....	2			2	
Greece.....	1			1	
Hungary.....	4			4	
Lithuania.....	1			1	
Netherlands.....	1			1	
Norway.....	1			1	
Poland.....	11			11	
Russia.....	40			40	
Sweden.....	3			3	
Switzerland.....	1			1	
Ukraine.....	3			3	
Yugo Slavia.....	3			3	
China.....	3			3	

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 27—BIRTHPLACE BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Birthplace	Total inmates	Illiterate	Reads only	Common school	High school	University
Total inmates	1,951	105	41	1,408	351	46
Canada	1,779	66	37	1,324	313	39
England	19			10	8	1
Ireland	8			5	1	2
Scotland	16		2	9	4	1
Wales	3			3		
United States	41		1	23	16	1
France	2	1		1		
Austria	3			2	1	
Belgium	1			1		
Bulgaria	1			1		
Czechoslovakia	1				1	
Finland	3			3		
Germany	2				1	1
Greece	1				1	
Hungary	4			2	2	
Lithuania	1			1		
Netherlands	1			1		
Norway	1			1		
Poland	11			9	2	
Russia	40	34		4	1	1
Sweden	3			3		
Switzerland	1			1		
Ukraine	3	1		2		
Yugo Slavia	3		1	2		
China	3	3				

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 28—BIRTHPLACE OF INMATES BORN OUTSIDE CANADA BY LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN CANADA

Birthplace of inmates born outside Canada	Total	Less than 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 and under 15 years	15 years and over	Not Stated
Total inmates born outside Canada	172	15	7	12	125	13
England	19	3	3		10	3
Scotland	13	2	1		7	3
Wales	3				3	
United States	40	7		6	25	2
France	2				2	
Austria	3				3	
Belgium	1		1			
Bulgaria	1				1	
Czechoslovakia	1				1	
Ireland	10	1	2		7	
Finland	3				3	
Germany	2			1	1	
Greece	1					1
Hungary	4				3	1
Lithuania	1					1
Netherlands	1			1		
Norway	1				1	
Poland	11	2		3	6	
Russia	40				40	
Sweden	3				3	
Switzerland	1				1	
Ukraine	5				3	2
Yugo-Slavia	3			1	2	
China	3				3	

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 29—PREVIOUS OCCUPATION BY PENITENTIARIES

Occupation	Total inmates	New-found-land	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kingston	Collin's Bay	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Total inmates.....	1,951	14	272	509	306	149	122	208	371
Students.....	5		1	1				1	2
Never worked.....	36		10	3	12	1	4	3	3
Retired.....	2		1						1
Unemployed.....	940	8	169	263	101	59	69	122	144
Agriculture—									
Farmers.....	153	1	2	19	7	1		3	120
Gardeners.....	4				2	1	1		
Poultry farmers.....	1			1					
Farm labourers.....	18		5	1	4		2	2	4
Fishing, hunting—									
Fishermen.....	4		2	1					1
Hunters, trappers.....	2							1	1
Logging—									
Owners, managers.....	1								1
Lumbermen.....	30		5	5	1		4		15
Mining—									
Owners, managers.....	2				1				1
Miners, drillers, cutters.....	15		6		4			3	2
Other mining—									
Miners, drillers, machinists.....	7		1	2	2			1	1
Oil drillers.....	1				1				
Manufacturing, vegetable, animal and wood products—									
Bakers.....	3			1		1		1	
Machine hands.....	1				1				
Tire builders.....	1				1				
Meat canners, curers, packers.....	3			2	1				
Butchers, slaughterers.....	2		2		2				
Shoemakers.....	2			1	1				
Weavers, spinners.....	1			1					
Sewers.....	1					1			
Tailors.....	9			2	5	2			
Furniture makers, upholsterers.....	3			1				1	1
Basket and box makers.....	1		1						
Paper makers.....	2						1		
Box makers.....	1	1							1
Printing and publishing—									
Printer's apprentices.....	2			1	1				
Metal products—									
Foremen, overseers.....	4		1	1	1	1			
Blacksmiths.....	2							2	
Moulders.....	1				1				
Chippers, firemen.....	1				1				1
Steel workers, pourers.....	5			1	3				
Filers, polishers, buffers.....	2			1				1	
Machinists.....	17			3	11	1	1	1	
Dyemakers, steel makers.....	1				1				
Mechanics.....	5			4	1				
Press operators (metal).....	1				1				
Sheet metal workers.....	3			1				2	
Tinsmiths.....	2			1				1	
Welders.....	2			1	1				
Aircraft fitters, assemblers.....	1					1			
Non-metallic mineral products—									
Sand-blasters.....	1							1	
Stone-cutters.....	1						1		
Miscellaneous products—									
Mattress makers.....	1					1			
Electric light and power—									
Operators, power house.....	1				1				
Cranemen.....	1		1						
Steam shovel operators.....	4				1			1	2
Stationary engineers.....	2			1					1

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 29—PREVIOUS OCCUPATION BY PENITENTIARIES—Con.

Occupation	Total inmates	New-found-land	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kingston	Collin's Bay	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Building and construction—									
Foremen, overseers	16		2	4	4		3	3	
Bricklayers, masons	13		1	3	7			1	1
Carpenters	27		2	7	7	3		4	4
Cement, concrete, finishers	3						2	1	
Electricians, radiotricians	9			1	3	1	1	1	2
Painters, decorators	31		6	5	3	9		3	5
Plasterers, latherers	2				1				1
Plumbers, steamfitters	14		1	6	4			2	1
Roofers	1								1
Riggers	2		1		1				
Transportation, communication and storage—									
Railway transport—									
Conductors	1			1					
Inspectors	1			1					
Engineers	1								1
Firemen	1						1		
Brakemen	1			1					
Sectionmen	8			1		2		2	3
Porters	1			1					
Water transport—									
Engineering officers	5			1	1				3
Stewards	1								1
Longshoremen, stevedores	6	1	3	1					1
Road transport—									
Managers	5			1		3	1		
Chauffeurs, bus drivers, taxi drivers	21			13	2	1	1	3	1
Truck drivers	54	1	8	14	10	5	4	6	6
Teamsters, draymen	2			1	1				
Deliverymen	2			2					
Service station operators	2			1					1
Motor mechanics	20		3	6	6	2		1	2
Foremen, overseers, cartage	3					2		1	
Foremen, overseers, garage helpers	4			2	1	1			
Communication—									
Messengers	1			1					
Warehousing and storage—									
Shippers	6			1	1	1	2	1	
Commercial—									
Merchants, retail stores	10			5		1		1	3
Collectors	1			1					
Delivery boys	1				1				
Buyers	1		1						
Canvassers, sales agents	1						1		
Salesmen	51	1	5	12	13	6	2	5	7
Finance, insurance—									
Bankers, employees	1			1					
Stock and bond workers	1					1			
Insurance agents	1					1			
Real estate agents	2			2					
Public administration and defence—									
Public service officials	2			1					1
Police and detective	1			1					
Firemen	1					1			
Army	26		2	13		3	2	4	2
Navy	1		1						
Professional—									
Physicians and surgeons	2			1					1
Dentists	1			1					
Opticians	1			1					
Graduate nurses	1				1				
Dancing teachers, music teachers	1								
Civil, sanitary engineers	8					4	1	1	2
Electrical and radio engineers	1				1				
Accountants	9			2			3	1	3
Artists	1			1					
Musicians	3			1	2				
Photographers	1			1					

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 29—PREVIOUS OCCUPATION BY PENITENTIARIES—*Cont.*

Occupation	Total inmates	New-found-land	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kingston	Collin's Bay	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Entertainment and sport—									
Managers, theatre.....	1						1		
Sportsmen, showmen.....	5		1	2		2			
Ushers.....	1			1					
Musicians, orchestra.....	1			1					
Pin boys, bowling alley.....	4			4					
Personal service—									
Restaurant, cafe keepers.....	2					1			1
Housekeepers, (boarding-house).....	1				1				
Waiters.....	14			2	5	2	2		3
Hotel porters.....	1						1		
Janitors.....	3			1			1		1
Watchmen, caretakers, guards.....	5			3	2				
Hotel keepers.....	4				2		1		1
Shoe shiners.....	3				1	1		1	
Barbers, hairdressers.....	4		1	1	2				
Bakers.....	3			2	1				
Cooks.....	14		1	3	5	3			2
Domestics, servants, bus boys.....	9		1	3	2		1	1	1
Orderlies.....	7		1	1	3	1		1	
Laundry workers, cleaners and dyers—									
Pressers.....	1				1				
Clerical occupations—									
Stenographers, typists.....	2							1	1
Bookkeepers, cashiers.....	4			1		1		1	1
Clerks, checkers, office boys.....	9		1	2	5			1	
Unskilled workers.....	146	1	23	39	32	25	7	14	5

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 30—WEEKLY EARNINGS WHEN LAST EMPLOYED BY MARITAL STATUS

Weekly earnings	Total inmates		Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced and separated
	Number	Percentage				
Total inmates.....	1,951	100.	1,175	615	48	113
Under \$10.....	3	0.2	3			
\$10 and under \$20.....	55	2.8	48	6		1
\$20 and under \$30.....	250	12.8	199	44	3	4
\$30 and under \$40.....	482	24.7	319	124	15	24
\$40 and under \$50.....	465	23.8	277	147	8	33
\$50 and under \$60.....	190	9.7	94	79	5	12
\$60 and under \$70.....	98	5.0	34	46	5	13
\$70 and over.....	124	6.5	50	55	4	15
Never worked.....	36	1.8	30	5		1
Earnings including board*.....	243	12.4	116	109	8	10
Students.....	5	0.3	5			

* Includes those retired

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 31—EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY MARITAL STATUS

Employment status	Total inmates Number	Percentage	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced and separated
Total inmates.....	1,951	100.	1,175	615	48	113
Employed.....	968	49.6	486	394	27	61
Student.....	5	.3	3	2		
Never Worked.....	36	1.8	30	5		1
Retired.....	2	.1		1		1
Unemployed.....	940	48.2	656	213	21	50
Under 3 months.....	518		369	118	11	20
3 and under 6 months.....	162		109	37	5	11
6 and under 12 months.....	90		61	23	1	5
1 and under 2 years.....	68		51	14		3
2 and under 3 years.....	39		27	9		3
3 years and over.....	38		26	7	1	4
Not Stated.....	25		13	5	3	4

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 32—EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS

Number of Dependents	Total inmates	Em- ployed	Student	Never worked	Retired	Period of unemployment						
						Under 3 months	3 and under 6 months	6 and under 12 months	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 years and over	Not stated
Total inmates..	1,951	968	5	36	2	518	162	90	68	39	88	25
No dependents...	1,275	538	4	31	1	382	119	62	54	33	31	20
Total with dependents....	676	430	1	5	1	136	43	28	14	6	7	5
One.....	243	142		3	1	43	24	14	9	2	2	3
Two.....	157	96		2		37	6	8	2	2	3	1
Three.....	123	84				24	8	4	1	1	1	
Four.....	69	47	1			16	4		1			
Five.....	43	34				5	1	1	1	1		
Six.....	19	14				4						1
Seven.....	10	5				5						
Eight to ten...	7	5				1					1	
Over ten.....	5	3				1		1				

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 33—RECIDIVISTS BY TIME SERVED

Number of previous commitments	Total recidivists	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 recidivists.....	1,461	63	75	96	145	226	230	228	278	120
One.....	344	55	50	57	55	59	57	11	.....	.....
Two.....	223	7	16	27	44	53	48	24	8	1
Three.....	186	1	7	7	23	41	40	46	19	2
Four.....	152	.....	.....	4	12	29	36	42	26	3
Five.....	115	.....	1	.....	8	21	14	32	34	5
Six to ten.....	338	.....	1	1	3	21	31	58	162	61
Eleven to fifteen.....	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	9	27	30
Sixteen to twenty.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	9
Over twenty.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4	.....

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 34—RECIDIVISTS BY PENAL RECORD

Number of previous commitments	Total recidivists	Previously committed						
		Gaol only	Reformatory only	Penitentiary only	Gaol and reformatory	Gaol and penitentiary	Reformatory and penitentiary	Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary
Total recidivists.....	1,461	526	115	97	107	344	97	175
One.....	344	212	48	84	.....	.....	.....	.....
Two.....	223	106	33	7	19	43	15	.....
Three.....	186	63	17	4	25	50	19	8
Four.....	152	47	9	.....	18	41	21	16
Five.....	115	36	5	1	15	37	8	13
Six to ten.....	338	47	8	1	21	134	32	100
Eleven to fifteen.....	71	8	.....	.....	7	26	1	29
Sixteen to twenty.....	14	1	.....	.....	1	6	1	5
Over twenty.....	18	6	.....	.....	1	7	.....	4

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 35—RECIDIVISTS BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Number of previous commitments	Total recidivists	Em- ployed	Student	Never worked	Retired	Period of unemployment							Not stated
						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 recidivists	1,461	678	3	30	1	402	127	71	58	33	36	22	
One	344	177	2	6		97	25	20	12	2	3		
Two	223	106		5		62	23	7	11	4	3	2	
Three	186	90			1	57	16	7	5	3	4	3	
Four	152	67	1	3		39	16	8	7	5	5	1	
Five	115	44		2		36	13	6	5	4	3	2	
Six to ten	338	149		10		87	28	16	13	10	15	10	
Eleven to fifteen	71	31		3		16	4	4	3	4	2	4	
Sixteen to twenty	14	6				4	1	2		1			
Over twenty	18	8		1		4	1	1	2		1		

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 36—RECIDIVISTS BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Number of previous commitments	Total recidivists	Illiterate	Can read only	Common school	High school	University
Total recidivists	1,461	64	30	1,061	275	31
One	344	39	10	240	51	4
Two	223	12	5	163	37	6
Three	186	6		140	35	5
Four	152	4	4	114	25	5
Five	115	1	4	87	23	
Six to ten	338	1	5	244	81	7
Eleven to fifteen	71	1	1	9	18	3
Sixteen to twenty	14			8	5	
Over twenty	18		1	16		1

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 37—RECIDIVISTS BY NUMBER WITH DEPENDENTS

Number of previous commitments	Total recidivists	No dependents	Number of dependents								
			One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight to ten	Over ten
Total recidivists	1,461	977	191	114	84	48	27	10	7		3
One	344	219	35	27	29	18	6	5	4		1
Two	223	154	20	18	11	11	7		2		
Three	186	126	29	16	9	5	1				
Four	152	107	21	6	9	3	4	2			
Five	115	87	9	11	3	2	2				1
Six to ten	338	209	64	30	19	8	5	2			1
Eleven to fifteen	71	52	7	4	4	1	2	1			
Sixteen to twenty	14	10	3						1		
Over twenty	18	13	3	2							

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 38—RECIDIVISTS BY SOCIAL HABITS

Number of previous commitments	Total recidivists	Abstinent	Use of alcohol		Use of drugs only	Use of alcohol and drugs
			Temperate	Intemperate		
Total recidivists.....	1,461	268	864	242	13	74
One.....	344	116	191	33		4
Two.....	223	49	143	27	1	3
Three.....	186	32	123	27	1	3
Four.....	152	24	99	24		5
Five.....	115	13	74	22	1	5
Six to ten.....	338	27	203	73	2	33
Eleven to fifteen.....	71	4	23	24	5	15
Sixteen to twenty.....	14	1	6	3		4
Over twenty.....	18	2	2	9	3	2

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 39—PENAL RECORD BY RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Previously committed	Total recidivists	Rural		Urban		Transient	
		Em-ployed	Unem-ployed	Em-ployed	Unem-ployed	Em-ployed	Unem-ployed
Total recidivists...	1,461	152	105	519	671	6	8
Gaol only.....	526	71	55	146	249	3	2
Reformatory only.....	115	2	2	53	58		
Penitentiary only.....	97	39	12	23	22	1	
Gaol and reformatory.....	107	6	2	53	45		1
Gaol and penitentiary.....	344	22	29	107	180	1	5
Reformatory and penitentiary.....	97	3	2	55	36	1	
Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary.....	175	9	3	82	81		

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 40—PENAL RECORD BY NON-PENAL INSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

Previously committed to	Total recidivists	No. previous non-penal institutional history	Previous non-penal institutional history		
			Mental hospital	T.B. sanatorium	Others
Total recidivists.....	1,461	1,349	12	6	94
Gaol only.....	526	506	4	2	14
Reformatory only.....	115	91			24
Penitentiary only.....	97	95			2
Gaol and reformatory.....	107	93		2	12
Gaol and penitentiary.....	344	332	6		6
Reformatory and penitentiary.....	97	78	1		18
Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary.....	175	154	1	2	18

TABLE 46—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY TIME SERVED

Nature of offence	Total inmates discharged	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 inmates discharged.....	1,885	110	1,014	422	224	43	25	15	17	8	6	1
Against public order and peace.....	21		13	3	2	3						
Carrying concealed weapons.....	6		3	1	1	1						
Illegal possession of firearms.....	3		6	1		1						
Public mischief.....	3		3									
Unlawful possession of explosives.....	4		1	1	1	1						
Against the administration of law and justice.....	41	6	24	9	1	1						
Escape from lawful custody.....	24	2	14	7		1						
Obstructing peace officer.....	2		2									
Perjury.....	5		4	1								
Ticket-of-leave violators.....	8	4	3	1								
Unlawfully at large.....	2		1		1							
Against morals and public convenience.....	198	65	77	37	13	3			3			
Buggery and attempt.....	9		5	1					3			
Breach of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	54	1	33	14	6							
Contributing to juvenile delinquency.....	17		16			1						
Gross indecency and attempt.....	17		10	5	2							
Incest.....	24		8	10	4	2						
Incest, attempt.....	1		1									
Prostitution, living on avails of.....	6		1	4	1							
Procuration, living on avails of.....	6		3	3								
Parading in the nude.....	64	64										
Against the person and reputation.....	181	4	98	32	17	7	5	2	7	4	4	1
Abduction.....	2		1		1							
Abortion.....	1				1							
Assault, common.....	2		1		1							
Assault, indecent.....	9		9									
Assault on female.....	14		13			1						
Assault causing bodily harm.....	15		14	1								
Assault with intent to rob.....	34		20	11	2				1			
Bigamy.....	4	1	3									
Carnal knowledge.....	19		8	7	4							
Carnal knowledge, attempt.....	6		4		1	1						

TABLE 46—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY TIME SERVED—*Concluded*

Nature of offence	Total inmates discharged	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
Causing grievous bodily harm	5		3	2								
Manslaughter	14	3	5		2		1	2	1			
Murder	7					1			1	1	3	1
Murder, attempt	6			1		1	1		1	1	1	
Murder, accessory after	1				1							
Rape	23		8	4	1	3	2		3	2		
Rape, attempt	8		3	3	2							
Shooting with intent	1		1									
Wounding	10		5	3	1		1					
Against rights and property	1,441	35	801	340	190	29	20	13	7	4	2	
Aiding and abetting	1		1									
Arson	37	10	10	4	12		1					
Blackmail	1	1										
Breaking, entering and theft	462	8	276	100	49	13	8	8				
Breaking, entering with intent	59	2	25	17	15							
Breaking, entering, attempt	17	1	15	1								
Conspiracy	34	3	14	9	6				2			
Conversion, embezzlement	1			1								
Damage to property	12		2	10								
False pretence and fraud	59	2	44	11	2							
Forgery	55		34	13	7	1						
Horse, cattle stealing	2		2									
Possessing house-breaking instruments	12	1	7	1	1	1	1					
Receiving stolen property	63		34	16	11	2						
Robbery	22	1	10	9	2							
Robbery, attempt	4	1	2			1						
Robbery while armed	94	1	8	30	34	5	4	3	3	4	2	
Robbery while armed, attempt	20		9	6	3	1	1					
Robbery, theft with violence	123		48	41	25	1	4	2	2			
Theft	221	3	162	37	16	2	1					
Theft of automobile	102	1	65	29	6	1						
Theft of bicycle	5		5									
Theft of mail	4		4									
Uttering forged document	31		24	5	1	1						
Relating to bank notes and counterfeit money	1		1									
Possession of counterfeit money	1		1									
Against the defence of Canada regulations	2		1		1							

TABLE 47—MAIN OCCUPATION DURING SENTENCE BY TIME SERVED

Occupation during sentence	Total inmates discharged	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 inmates discharged.....	1,885	110	1,014	422	224	43	25	15	17	8	6	1
Agriculture.....	243	3	157	53	20	3	2	1	4			
Farm labourers.....	225	3	145	50	17	3	2	1	4			
Gardeners.....	11		9	1	1							
Others.....	7		3	2	2							
Clerical.....	91	4	51	19	12	1		1	2	1		
Bookkeepers.....	12		5	7								
Library workers.....	42	2	24	5	8			1	2			
Clerks and others.....	37	2	22	7	4	1				1		
Skilled labour.....	732	18	388	173	93	26	12	8	7	5	2	
Bakers.....	1		1									
Barbers.....	22	1	7	9	5							
Binders, printers.....	21	1	11	3	3		2		1			
Blacksmiths.....	30		18	6	2	2		2				
Butchers.....	2		2									
Canvas workers.....	39	2	22	4	7	2		1	1			
Carpenters.....	106	1	58	26	14	3	2	1			1	
Cooks.....	10	7	1	1	1			1				
Draughtsmen.....	4		1	1	3							
Electricians.....	23		18	5								
Machine operators.....	2				1	1						
Machinists, mechanics.....	38	1	19	9	4	2			1	1	1	
Masons, bricklayers.....	85	1	49	21	7	3	1		2	1		
Painters.....	48		30	12	5			1				
Plasterers.....	6		2	2	2							
Plumbers.....	37		21	10	3	2		1				
Quarrymen, stonecutters.....	40	1	19	12	5	1	1	1				
Shoemakers.....	56	3	29	12	7	1	2		1	1		
Stationary engineers.....	24		9	7	4	3	1					
Tailors.....	98		49	22	15	6	2	1	1	2		
Tinsmiths.....	40		26	8	5		1					

MALES DISCHARGED

TABLE 47.—MAIN OCCUPATION DURING SENTENCE BY TIME SERVED—*Concluded*

Occupation during sentence	Total inmates discharged	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
Unskilled labour	788	84	407	170	92	12	9	5	3	2	4	
Change room workers	18		11	1	6							
Cleaners	58	3	37	10	6	1	1					
Garage workers	22	1	14	4	3							
Helpers in various trades	1				1							
Hospital orderlies	13		6	6		1						
Kitchen workers	80	10	34	16	10	1	3	1	1	2	2	
General labourers	484	24	270	113	61	7	4	2	2		1	
Laundry workers	8		5	2		1						
Truckdrivers, teamsters	10		5	3	1			1				
Others	94	46	25	15	4	1	1	1			1	
None (hospital patients)	31	1	11	7	7	1	2		1			1

MALES UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE ADMITTED

TABLE 48—AGE ON ADMISSION BY PENITENTIARIES

Age on admission	Total inmates under 21 years	Newfoundland	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kingston	Collin's Bay's	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Total inmates under 21 years.....	312	1	71	94	14	37	17	45	38
Under 16 years.....	5		3					2	
16 years.....	21		7	6				5	3
17 years.....	49		14	15	1	3	4	8	4
18 years.....	76	1	16	24	2	6	4	12	11
19 years.....	67		16	19	2	8	8	7	7
20 years.....	94		15	30	9	20	1	11	8

MALES UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE ADMITTED

TABLE 49—AGE ON ADMISSION BY TYPE OF SENTENCE

Age on admission	Total inmates under 21 years	Simple	Simple with lashes	Concurrent	Consecutive	Concurrent and consecutive	Simple and fine	Re-monet	Re-monet and sentence
Total inmates under 21 years.....	312	152	1	129	18	5	1	2	4
Under 16 years.....	5	4		1					
16 years.....	21	12		7	2				
17 years.....	49	23		23	2	1			
18 years.....	76	34		37	4		1		
19 years.....	67	35		26	4	1		1	
20 years.....	94	44	1	35	6	3		1	4

MALES UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE ADMITTED

TABLE 50—AGE ON ADMISSION BY PENAL RECORD

Age on admission	Total inmates under 21 years	First commitment	Gaol only	Reformatory only	Penitentiary only	Gaol and reformatory	Gaol and penitentiary	Reformatory and penitentiary	Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary
Total inmates under 21 years.....	312	135	100	30	9	22	11	1	4
Under 16 years.....	5	4		1					
16 years.....	21	11	8	2					
17 years.....	49	29	14	2	1	3			
18 years.....	76	37	21	6	2	8	1		1
19 years.....	67	25	25	5	2	4	4	1	1
20 years.....	94	29	32	14	4	7	6		2

MALES UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE ADMITTED
TABLE 51—AGE ON ADMISSION BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Age on admission	Total inmates under 21 years	Illiterate	Can read only	Common school	High school	University
Total inmates under 21 years.....	312	5	7	256	42	2
Under 16 years.....	5		1	4		
16 years.....	21			18	3	
17 years.....	49			44	5	
18 years.....	76	2	2	60	12	
19 years.....	67	2	2	56	7	
20 years.....	94	1	2	74	15	2

MALES UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE ADMITTED
TABLE 52—TYPE OF SENTENCE BY PENITENTIARIES

Type of sentence	Total inmates under 21 years	New-found-land	Dor-chester	St. Vincent de Paul	King-ston	Collin's Bay	Mani-toba	Saskat-atchewan	British Colum-bia
Total inmates under 21 years.....	312	1	71	94	14	37	17	45	38
Simple.....	152	1	47	49	3	15	6	18	18
Simple with lashes.....	1				1				
Concurrent.....	129		21	35	5	18	11	27	12
Concurrent with lashes.....	18		3	8	1	1		2	3
Consecutive.....	5			1	1	2		1	
Consecutive with lashes.....	1							1	
Remanet.....	2			1		1			
Remanet and sentence.....	4				3			1	

FEMALES ADMITTED
TABLE 53—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY TERM OF SENTENCE

Nature of offence	Total female inmates	2 years	Over 2 and under 3 years	3 years	Over 3 and under 4 years	4 years	5 years	5 years and 1 month	Life
Total female inmates.....	49	11	12	17	4	1	1	2	1
Against the administration of law and justice.....	2		2						
Escape from lawful custody.....	1		1						
Perjury.....	1		1						
Against morals and public convenience.....	19	1	9	2	4	1		2	
Breach of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	19	1	9	2	4	1		2	
Against the person and reputation.....	20	4	1	13			1		1
Abortion.....	1	1							
Manslaughter.....	3	1					1		1
Negligence to provide.....	1			1					
Parading in the nude.....	14	1	1	12					
Suicide, attempt.....	1	1							
Against rights and property.....	8	6		2					
Arson.....	1	1							
Conspiracy.....	1	1							
Robbery while armed.....	1			1					
Theft.....	3	3							
Uttering forged document.....	2	1			1				

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 54—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY PENAL RECORD

Nature of offence	Total female inmates	First commitments	Previously committed					
			Gaol only	Reformatory only	Penitentiary only	Gaol and reformatory	Gaol and penitentiary	Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary
Total female inmates.....	49	22	3	6	1	11	1	5
Against administration of law and justice.....	2		1	1				
Escape from lawful custody.....	1			1				
Perjury.....	1		1					
Against morals and public convenience.....	19	3	1	4		8		3
Breach of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	19	3	1	4		8		3
Against the person and reputation.....	20	17			1	1	1	
Abortion.....	1						1	
Manslaughter.....	3	3						
Negligence to provide.....	1	1						
Parading in the nude.....	14	13			1			
Suicide, attempt.....	1					1		
Against rights and property.....	8	2	1	1		2		2
Arson.....	1					1		
Breaking and entering.....	1							1
Robbery while armed.....	1	1						
Theft.....	3			1		1		1
Uttering forged document.....	2	1	1					

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 55—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY AGE ON ADMISSION

Nature of offence	Total female inmates	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	50 years and over	Not stated
Total female inmates.....	49	2	7	10	5	8	1	2	14
Against the administration of law and justice.....	2	1		1					
Escape from lawful custody.....	1	1							
Perjury.....	1			1					
Against morals and public convenience.....	19		4	6	2	6	1		
Breach of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	19		4	6	2	6	1		
Against the person and reputation.....	20		1	1	2			2	14
Abortion.....	1				1				
Manslaughter.....	3				1			2	
Negligence to provide.....	1		1						
Parading in the nude.....	14								14
Suicide, attempt.....	1			1					
Against rights and property.....	8	1	2	2	1	2			
Arson and attempt.....	1			1					
Conspiracy.....	1		1						
Robbery while armed.....	1		1						
Theft.....	3	1		1		1			
Uttering forged document.....	2				1	1			

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 56—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY MARITAL STATUS AND SOCIAL HABITS

Nature of offence	Total female inmates	Single	Married	Divorced and separated	Not stated	Total female inmates	Abstinent	Use of alcohol		Use of alcohol and drugs
								Temperate	Intemperate	
Total female inmates.....	49	6	25	4	14	49	22	18	1	8
Against the administration of law and justice.....	2	1	1			2		1	1	
Escape from lawful custody.....	1	1				1			1	
Perjury.....	1		1			1		1		
Against morals and public convenience...	19		17	2		19	6	7		6
Breach of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act	19		17	2		19	6	7		6
Against the person and reputation.....	20	1	4	1	14	20	15	5		
Abortion.....	1		1			1		1		
Manslaughter.....	3		2	1		3		3		
Negligence to provide.....	1		1			1	1			
Parading in the nude.....	14				14	14	14			
Suicide, attempt.....	1	1				1		1		
Against rights and property.....	8	4	3	1		8	1	5		2
Arson.....	1		1			1		1		
Conspiracy.....	1	1				1		1		
Robbery while armed.....	1	1				1		1		
Theft.....	3	1	2			3	1	1		1
Uttering forged document.....	2	1		1		2		1		1

FEMALES DISCHARGED

TABLE 60—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY TIME SERVED

Nature of offence	Total female inmates discharged	Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 and under 4 years	7 and 36 days
Total female inmates discharged.....	34	1	17	13	2	1
Against public order and peace.....	1			1		
Taking part in an affray.....	1			1		
Against morals and public convenience.....	8		5	3		
Abortion, attempt.....	1			1		
Breach of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	7		5	2		
Against the person and reputation.....	5		2	1	1	1
Assault causing bodily harm.....	1		1			
Desertion and cruelty to children.....	1		1			
Manslaughter.....	3			1	1	1
Against rights and property.....	20	1	10	8	1	
Arson.....	3			3		
Breaking, entering and theft.....	1	1				
Conspiracy.....	1			1		
False pretence.....	1			1		
Forgery.....	2		1	1		
Receiving stolen property.....	1				1	
Robbery.....	1		1			
Robbery and theft with violence.....	1		1			
Theft.....	7		6	1		
Theft of automobile.....	1			1		
Uttering forged document.....	1		1			

FEMALES DISCHARGED

TABLE 61—METHOD OF DISCHARGE BY TIME SERVED

Method of discharge	Total female inmates discharged	Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 and under 4 years	7 and 36 days
Total female inmates discharged.....	34	1	17	13	2	1
Expiration of sentence.....	28		14	13	1	
Ticket-of-leave.....	6	1	3		1	1

