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CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF
PENITENTIARIES

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For the Fiscal Year Ended
MARCH 31, 1952



EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1952

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EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Vincent Massey, C.H.,
Governor General 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, 1952, 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., Q.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, 1952, 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 2, 1952.

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF PENITENTIARIES
FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1952

I—INTRODUCTORY

1. The problem of the treatment of crime and criminal is a major one in any society. Even a casual reading of history reveals that in all places and at all times there have been individuals who, for some reason or other, be it defect of nature or nurture, have found it impossible to conform to the conventions of society. The treatment of these "non-conformists" has always presented difficulties to the authorities responsible for the maintenance of law and order and for the protection of society.

2. The nature of crime has changed from time to time. There are present in today's world influences and trends which slowly but surely are altering the patterns of criminal and delinquent behaviour. A full examination of these factors is the responsibility of the sociologist; it may not, however, be out of place to suggest some of the factors which should be considered in any examination of the crime problem:—

- (a) The increasing urbanization of modern society.
- (b) The increasing mobility of people—not only within the national community but across international frontiers.
- (c) The lengthening dependency of youth resulting from increased educational and vocational training for our young people.
- (d) The weakening of the home, which ought to be the basic unit in society.
- (e) The increasing materialism and secularism of modern life.
- (f) The nervous strain due to the increased tempo of modern living.

3. At the same time that the nature of crime has been and is changing, there have been compensating benefits. In spite of much criticism that can be levelled against modern life, it must be admitted that we are living in an age which is more humanitarian in its basic concepts than any previous age in history. Here and there, throughout the world, there are areas where barbarism and cruelty are still taken for granted but, by and large, there is today a deep concern for the welfare of the individual human being,—a recognition of the fact that the state itself, and all its organisms, exists, in the final analysis, to promote human dignity and human well-being.

4. This fundamental philosophy underlies modern correctional treatment. It is axiomatic that society must be protected from the activities of persons or groups which are either anti-social or a-social. This having been accomplished by the normal operations of the the police forces, the courts and the segregation of anti-social individuals in suitable institutions, it then becomes a matter of concern that every possible means should be utilized to convince the offender of the error of his ways and to re-train and re-educate him for normal living within a free society.

5. Many and varied have been the methods adopted to change the habits and attitudes of the offender or to provide exemplary punishment that would deter others from committing similar offences. The simplest procedure, of course, is to execute the offender and thus rid society of a problem forever. This, however, is obviously an impossible solution. It is equally impractical to incarcerate all offenders for extended periods; there just are not, nor can there be, sufficient institutions to accommodate any more than the minimum (even under present conditions some 85,000 persons annually go through Canadian penal and correctional institutions and at any given time approximately 14,000 are undergoing confinement).

6. The aim should be to keep as many persons as possible out of prison and modern penology places great emphasis on a further extension of probation as a means of maintaining supervision, guidance and control while the offender is gradually being re-oriented towards more wholesome attitudes.

7. Modern institutional treatment similarly stresses the prime importance of re-education and training if the individual is to be restored to society as a self-supporting, self-directing person. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that whatever element of punishment is involved is satisfied by depriving the individual for the period prescribed by the Court of his freedom of liberty and action. Superficial observers sometimes feel that there is a danger of making correctional institutions so attractive that a prison sentence no longer has any deterrent effect; no individual, however, in his right senses will exchange freedom, even though it be with a crust, for permanent confinement in an institution even though it were as luxurious as Versailles. Though there have been ameliorations in the modern prison programme, there is little danger of its reaching that degree of luxury for some time!

8. Since the re-organization of this Department in September, 1947, consequent on the recommendations of the Royal Commission to Investigate the Penal System of Canada, every effort has been made to implement this philosophy in the policy and programme of Canadian penitentiaries. It has not been possible to accomplish everything at once; progress in any area is more likely to be maintained if foundations are securely laid and all new developments carefully considered; in no area is this more true than in the area of prison administration; old attitudes, old practices and old customs die a very lingering death; "privileges" once granted speedily become considered as "rights"; undue haste in the introduction of new patterns may prove upsetting and disturbing and contribute a degree of uncertainty in the little world of the prison where confidence and security is a first requisite.

9. Within these limitations, however, we have steadily moved forward towards the implementation of a policy dedicated to the proposition that an increased number of individuals confined in our penitentiaries are capable of reformation and amenable to rehabilitative treatment.

10. That this is not merely an illusion or a vain hope appears to be confirmed by the reduction in the number of penitentiary repeaters during the past five years. At the 31st of March, 1948, the percentage of penitentiary repeaters was 45.45; as at March 31, 1952, the comparable percentage was 40.20. Statistics invariably need interpretation and the real significance of this figure will have to be studied in relation to the increasing population of the country, the total population of the institutions, the actual number of admissions in a given year, and many other factors. This simple fact, however, cannot be denied—that a reduction in penitentiary recidivism represents a very considerable saving to the taxpayer and, what is more important, adds to the effective working force of the country a number of individuals who are contributing in a positive way to the national well being rather than being a menace to the social good.

11. In any organization it is important to maintain effective liaison between the headquarters and the branch offices or agencies; the administration of the penitentiaries requires the same type of liaison. Much effective work is done by the constant visitation of local institutions by representatives from the Commissioner's Office; a further and extremely useful contact is effected by holding periodical conferences of senior officers.

12. Naturally, the most significant gathering in our Service is a conference of wardens, all of whom carry heavy responsibilities for the day to day administration of their own institutions and for providing initiative and leadership in the application of the new policies to suit their own local conditions. In June, 1951 all the wardens met in Ottawa for a ten-day conference in which opportunity was taken to review developments of the past four years and to plan for future developments. Many innovations which are described in this report were effected as a result of the decisions of this most successful Wardens' Conference.

13. Some of the more notable of the developments of the past year were as follows:

- (a) Increase in salary for all members of penitentiary staffs effective December 1, 1951.
- (b) Effective October 1, 1951, a graded scale of prisoner's remuneration (10, 15 and 20c per day) was introduced to provide incentive for improved workmanship in penitentiary shops, to recognize satisfactory efforts towards rehabilitative goals, to increase discharge allowance, and to provide a small amount of spending money for simple amenities.
- (c) In order that they might keep in touch with the outside world, permission was granted, as of September 1, 1951, for inmates to subscribe to daily newspapers and to receive same direct from the publishers, without censorship.
- (d) On December 1st, small canteens or commissaries were opened in order to supply inmates with those amenities (confectionery, toilet supplies, etc.) for which limited funds were then available.
- (e) For the first time in the history of Canadian penitentiaries, Christmas parcels were received by inmates. These were standard parcels at varied rates of \$1.00 to \$5.00, funds being supplied by inmates' trust funds or by relatives.
- (f) Self-shaving has now been approved for all institutions and inmates are issued with safety razors and blades. It is felt that this is some contribution towards the development of a feeling of self-respect and dignity on the part of the inmate. This plan is being introduced in all institutions as rapidly as satisfactory local arrangements can be made. (To an outsider this might seem like a rather simple problem but considerable difficulties have to be overcome to establish adequate arrangements and safeguards.)
- (g) During the year the property known as Calderwood in the City of Kingston was transferred to this Department and the commodious residence situated thereon was converted by the use of inmate labour and opened on March 1, 1952 as a Penitentiary Staff College. It is recognized that continued improvement in our Service can only be maintained as constant attention is given to staff training.
- (h) Plans previously announced for a new institution in the Province of Quebec have been pressed forward and at the conclusion of the fiscal year this institution, to be known as the Federal Training Centre, was ready to receive its first quota of transferees of young and reformable types of offenders from St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. This is

a walled institution but a greater measure of freedom is allowed within the walls than is customary in most penitentiaries. Inmates live in residence buildings rather than cell blocks. Each residence accommodates 100 inmates who are divided into groups of 25 each; 25 per cent of the inmates live in single rooms and the balance in small dormitories. A mess hall has been provided so that inmates eat their meals in association rather than in their own cells. Further facilities such as hospital, chapels, school buildings, are now in the course of construction. Present capacity in the institution is 300; with the completion of the new administration building, the capacity will be 400 and there is an ultimate maximum capacity of 600.

- (i) During the year plans were completed and work commenced on a new building at Kingston Penitentiary to provide improved facilities for physical training and recreational activities. New classrooms and libraries are also being included in this building.
- (j) In all institutions there were considerable developments in the recreational programme, the hobbies programme, in inmates' publications and in the development of inmate participation and responsibility through inmate committees,—details of which are described more fully in subsequent sections of this report.
- (k) Alcoholics Anonymous chapters have now been established in all institutions and the operation of these groups has proven to be a valuable form of therapy.
- (l) Part-time psychiatrists have been appointed in British Columbia and Manitoba penitentiaries and a full-time Psychologist has been appointed at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. The services of this latter officer are also available for the Federal Training Centre.

14. Some concern is at present being felt by the administration on account of the considerable number of young offenders who are being committed to penitentiaries in some parts of the country. In certain instances Courts have quite frankly declared that penitentiary sentences are being given to some young offenders because of lack of suitable facilities for training and education in other institutions. There is no doubt that in awarding such sentences the Courts desire to provide for the young offender such treatment, training and education as will serve to rehabilitate him and restore him to a useful place in society. There is a limited number whose offences have been sufficiently serious or continuous to justify a penitentiary sentence; in our judgment, however, many older adolescents and young adults are at present being sentenced to penitentiary whose offences do not really justify such punishment; although constant efforts are being made to segregate such young offenders and to provide training suitable to their needs it is difficult to prevent contact between these young people and the older and more experienced types who are inevitably found in every penitentiary population.

15. During recent months the public generally has been alarmed by news of prison riots and disturbances. It is, therefore, opportune to point out that prisons are inevitably places of considerable tension; no matter what ameliorations may be provided, life in any prison is unnatural; men are being detained against their will—every action of every hour of every day for apparently unending months and years is subject to constant surveillance. Humane and scientific procedures, however, can do much to relieve the tensions inherent in prison life. It has been effectively proven that a policy of repression or merely of punishment is not reformative. Penal institutions must, of necessity, be disciplined institutions—this is a first requisite; within the framework of good discipline and security, however, it is possible to develop a treatment programme which is not only scientifically valid but which is humane and Christian in its

attitude towards the individual offender and which if followed with patience will undoubtedly restore an increasing number to useful places in society. We cannot claim to have developed final or completely effective techniques in the treatment of the criminal; in spite of disappointments and frustrations, however, we feel that the present policy in the Canadian penitentiaries is moving in the right direction; the old system produced too many repeaters—it sent out into the world too many men filled with feelings of bitterness and hatred for society. Reports from prisoner's aid organizations indicate that an increasing number of men who are now being released are seriously concerned about their personal re-establishment and are willing to co-operate in efforts that are made for their assistance. Furthermore, the morale in our institutions during the past year has been good. Discipline has been easier and the general tone of institutional life on a high level. It is our intention to continue the present programme aggressively in the hope that penitentiary imprisonment may not set a permanent stigma on a man but that it may provide for all those who are amenable and responsive to treatment a better view of life and living. The reports which follow will show in some detail the work of the past year and will be an indication of the philosophy which we believe to be basic to the establishment of a modern and effective correctional service.

II.—ADMINISTRATION AND STAFF

WARDENS' CONFERENCE

16. A most important Wardens' Conference was held in Ottawa from June 13 to June 22, 1951. Activities of the two previous years were reviewed and further developments were discussed. Amongst the main decisions arrived at, and subsequently put into force, were the following: inmates were permitted to subscribe at their own expense to recognized Canadian daily newspapers, including suitable foreign language papers for non-English or non-French speaking inmates; increased remuneration was allowed effective October 1, 1951; canteens were opened in every institution effective December 1, 1951, from which inmates are permitted to purchase approved articles, meeting the cost thereof from their remuneration (a certain amount of remuneration is placed aside and must be retained until the time of release); the purchase of Christmas parcels was allowed to those who had sufficient credit in the Inmates' Trust Fund; compensatory leave for overtime worked by staffs was placed on a proper basis in consistence with the procedure authorized by Treasury Board; an Officers' Handbook, which includes the basic regulations respecting staff, security and treatment of inmates, was issued to officers in May, 1952 and came into force on June 1, 1952. This Officers' Handbook emphasizes processes of treatment and rehabilitation as well as security.

NEW INSTITUTION IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

17. Provision was made three years ago for the establishment of a new institution in the province of Quebec for the accommodation and training of young inmates. The various buildings were rushed to completion by outside contract and this new institution, which is designated as the Federal Training Centre, began its operations as a self-contained unit on April 3, 1952, on which date the first breakfast was served. It will be recalled that the Royal Commission investigating the penal system of Canada had recommended such an institution. Mr. J. B. Martineau, former Executive Secretary of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, was promoted to the position of Director. As in the case of six other wardens, Mr. Martineau rose from the ranks. He joined the staff at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary on August 22, 1932 and was promoted to Senior Clerk on July 16, 1934, from which he resigned in September, 1938 to become General Secretary of the Quebec Provincial Police. He was later Secretary to the Commissioner of Prisons and Reform Schools of the province

of Quebec and held this position until 1940 when he joined the Canadian Army Provost Corps. At the end of the war, Mr. Martineau was District Staff Officer in charge of military police, Military District No. 5 (Quebec). He re-joined the Penitentiary Service as Senior Clerk at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary on September 3, 1946 and was promoted to Executive Secretary on November 1, 1947, a position he held until his promotion to Director of the Federal Training Centre. Through the years, Mr. Martineau has displayed a great interest in the affairs of the penitentiary system and more particularly in those concerning the Federal Training Centre. Incidentally, Mr. Martineau was Chairman of the Senior Clerks' Conference which was held in the spring of 1951.

18. Mr. J. C. A. LaFerrière, formerly Chief Vocational Officer of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, was promoted to Deputy Director of the new penal institution. Mr. LaFerrière is an honour graduate of the Hull Technical School and was National Director of the Young Catholic Workers Technical Services prior to enlisting in the Royal Canadian Engineers with service overseas. As a business man, Mr. LaFerrière had wide experience in draughting, construction carpentry, radio engineering and furniture manufacturing prior to his appointment to St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary as a Chief Trade Instructor on December 30, 1947. He was appointed Chief Vocational Officer there on June 1, 1948 and was responsible for the detailed administration of vocational training at the Federal Training Centre until his promotion to Deputy Director.

19. Keeper J. R. Vaillant was promoted to Assistant Director of the Federal Training Centre. Mr. Vaillant served with the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve for nearly ten years and was an instructor at Naval Headquarters, Montreal, prior to his appointment to St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary as Temporary Guard on November 10, 1936. He was one of the nine Canadian penitentiary officers who attended a course of instruction at His Majesty's Imperial Training School, Wakefield, England, in March, 1939. He was promoted to Keeper June 15, 1946. As instructor on various subjects in French and English, Mr. Vaillant has been closely associated with the penitentiary officers' training courses in Ottawa and St. Vincent de Paul since their inception in February, 1948. For several months prior to his promotion to Assistant Director at the Federal Training Centre he had been Acting Assistant Chief Keeper at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.

ESTABLISHMENT OF PENITENTIARY STAFF COLLEGE

20. From February, 1948 to June, 1950 penitentiary officers' training courses were conducted at the R.C.M.P. Barracks at Rockcliffe, Ontario. The expansion of that Force in 1950 made it necessary for them to use all police barracks accommodation and facilities exclusively for their own purposes. From September, 1950 to June, 1951 penitentiary officers' training courses were conducted in Ottawa, under some handicaps in leased living accommodation provided at Laurentian Terrace through the Canadian Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

21. These staff training courses have proved of great benefit in increasing the efficiency of the staffs employed in penitentiaries and it was therefore considered advisable that a penitentiary staff college be established where continuing courses could be held for penitentiary officers, each course to accommodate 24 officers and to cover a period of from six weeks to two months, depending on the type of course.

22. With this end in view, the property known as "Calderwood" at Kingston, Ontario, was transferred from the administration of the Minister of Public Works to the Minister of Justice by Order-in-Council P.C. 39/3066 dated June 14, 1951.

23. This property is immediately adjacent to, and, in fact, forms a part of the Kingston Penitentiary reserve. The site is very appropriate for a training school. The proximity of the College to Kingston and Collin's Bay peniten-

tiaries will provide trainees with experience and insight into custodial and administrative penal practices which was hitherto not possible in previous training courses held at Rockcliffe and Ottawa.

24. The Penitentiary Staff College is a self-contained unit with an instructional staff of penitentiary officers and a culinary and maintenance staff under the direction of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries.

25. Mr. W. F. Johnstone, who had been in charge of training courses in Ottawa since 1948 as Staff Training Officer Grade 3, was appointed Superintendent of the Penitentiary Staff College effective March 1, 1952.

26. The Penitentiary Staff College was opened with the Conference of Deputy Wardens and Chief Trade Instructors, early in March, 1952. The first regular training course (No. 27) commenced on March 25, 1952 and terminated on April 30, 1952, with 20 officers attending.

APPOINTMENTS

27. During 1951-52, there were 157 appointments, of which 101 were to the position of Guard Grade 1. Seventy-eight of the appointees were veterans with overseas service (total appointments 1950-51: 293; in 1949-50: 195).

PROMOTIONS

28. Eighty-five officers were promoted to higher ranks. Amongst those were the following promotions to key positions: Keeper R. J. A. Pindred to Chief Keeper, at Kingston Penitentiary; Keeper H. Field to Chief Keeper, at Collin's Bay Penitentiary; as already mentioned, three officers of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary were promoted to the executive staff of the Federal Training Centre; Engineering Clerk M. J. M. LeCorre to Chief Trade Instructor, at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary; Classification Officer C. E. Desrosiers, of Saskatchewan Penitentiary, to Chief Keeper at Manitoba Penitentiary.

RETIREMENTS

29. A total of 157 officers, of whom 108 were guards, left the Service during the year: 104 resigned, 62 of whom were guards (16 at Kingston Penitentiary, 20 at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, 7 at Saskatchewan Penitentiary, 7 at Collin's Bay Penitentiary, 4 at Manitoba Penitentiary, 2 at Dorchester Penitentiary and 6 at British Columbia Penitentiary). Thirty-seven officers were retired, 12 were dismissed and four died. Amongst those who retired were the following senior officers, all of whom had been in the Service for many years:

Penitentiary	Officer	Date of Appointment	Original Position	Promotions	Date of Retirement
Kingston.....	Atkins, J. E. O..... (OAS)	Dec. 20, 1919	Guard...	Keeper on July 1, 1923; Chief Keeper on February 1, 1933.	April 20, 1951
Manitoba.....	Erskine, J. (OAS)..	Oct. 14, 1920	Guard...	Keeper on July 1, 1923; Chief Keeper on August 7, 1944.	May 22, 1951
St. Vincent de Paul..	Lesage, R. (NOAS)	Sept. 9, 1912	Guard...	Instructor Blacksmith on April 1, 1915; Chief Trade Instructor on April 1, 1941.	June 20, 1951
Dorchester.....	Sears, L. H..... (NOAS)	June 8, 1914	Clerk...	Accountant on July 1, 1924	December 1, 1951
St. Vincent de Paul...	Barrette, J. E. L... (OAS)	June 14, 1926	Guard...	Keeper on August 1, 1931; Assistant Chief Keeper on April 1, 1945.	March 20, 1952

30. With the exception of Mr. Sears, all these employees had joined the Service as guards and, through their devotion to duty and their initiative, worked their way up to most responsible positions. All have rendered meritorious services.

31. The following table records the number of appointments and separations from the Service for the last fifteen 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
1951-1952.....	157	157

PERMANENCIES

32. Seventy-five officers were made permanent during the year.

NEW POSITIONS

33. A total of 112 new positions was authorized by Treasury Board during the year. Of this number, there were 98 positions for the Federal Training Centre, namely, executive, 8; administrative, 19; custodial, 71. Including those of the Federal Training Centre, the total number of new positions authorized was as follows: executive, 11; administrative, 26; custodial, 75.

34. Since the proclamation of the Penitentiary Act, 1939, on September 1, 1947, 366 positions have been authorized. These are as follows by classification:

	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
1951-1952.....	11	26	75	112
	<u>28</u>	<u>139</u>	<u>199</u>	<u>366</u>

35. By penitentiary, these 366 positions are distributed as follows:

	Executive	Administrative	Custodial	Total
Kingston.....	3	17	26	46
St. Vincent de Paul.....	6	31	49	86
Dorchester.....	1	11	16	28
Manitoba.....	1	8	9	18
British Columbia.....	3	14	10	27
Saskatchewan.....	1	17	10	28
Collin's Bay.....	2	22	8	32
Federal Training Centre.....	8	19	71	98
Penitentiary Staff College.....	3	..	..	3
	<u>28</u>	<u>139</u>	<u>199</u>	<u>366</u>

SALARIES

36. Keeping abreast with the general increase of salaries throughout the Government Service, the salary ranges of the penitentiary officers were approved as follows, effective December 1, 1951:

Position	Salary Range
Accountant, Grade 1.....	\$3480-3624-3768-3840
Accountant, Grade 2.....	\$3696-3840-3984
Assistant Accountant.....	\$2940-3072-3204-3300
Assistant Chief Keeper.....	\$3348-3492-3636-3708
Assistant Dental Technician, Penitentiaries.....	\$2700-2820-2940-3060-3132
Assistant Director, Federal Training Centre.....	\$3480-3624-3768-3912-4056-4188
Assistant Engineer (Plant).....	\$3132-3276-3420-3492
Assistant Engineer (Water).....	\$3132-3276-3420-3492
Assistant Farm Instructor.....	\$2700-2820-2940-3060-3132
Assistant Hospital Officer.....	\$2640-2760-2880-3000
Assistant Instructor Machinist.....	\$2700-2820-2940-3060-3132
Assistant Instructor Motor Mechanic.....	\$2700-2820-2940-3060-3132
Assistant Instructor Tailor.....	\$2700-2820-2940-3060-3132
Assistant Instructor Tinsmith.....	\$2700-2820-2940-3060-3132
Assistant Schoolteacher.....	\$2580-2700-2820-2940-3060-3180-3300
(Employees in this class shall proceed beyond \$3180 only after having obtained B.A. Degree.)	
Assistant Schoolteacher-Librarian.....	\$2580-2700-2820-2940-3060-3180-3300
(Employees in this class shall proceed beyond \$3180 only after having obtained B.A. Degree.)	
Assistant Steward.....	\$2700-2820-2940-3060-3132
Assistant Storekeeper.....	\$2700-2820-2940-3060-3132
Assistant Superintendent, Penitentiary Staff College.....	\$3132-3276-3420-3492
Assistant Supervising Matron.....	\$2820-2940-3060-3180
Bookkeeper.....	\$2484-2604-2724-2844
Censor Clerk.....	\$2700-2820-2940-3000
Chaplain (full-time).....	\$3840
Chaplain (part-time).....	\$2424
Chief Keeper.....	\$3480-3624-3768-3912-4056-4188
Chief Trade Instructor.....	\$3480-3624-3768-3912-4056-4188
Chief Vocational Officer.....	\$3480-3624-3768-3912-4056-4188
Classification Officer, Grade 1.....	\$3276-3420-3564-3708-3852-3996
Classification Officer, Grade 2.....	\$3696-3840-3984-4116
Clerk Personnel.....	\$2700-2820-2940-3000
Clerk to Assistant Director, Federal Training Centre.....	\$2568-2688-2808-2928-3000
Clerk to Chief Keeper.....	\$2568-2688-2808-2928-3000
(In penitentiaries where there is more than one position of this class, the salary of \$3000 shall apply to only one position.)	
Clerk to Deputy Director, Federal Training Centre.....	\$2568-2688-2808-2928-3000
Clerk to Deputy Warden.....	\$2568-2688-2808-2928-3000
(In penitentiaries where there is more than one position of this class, the salary of \$3000 shall apply to only one position.)	
Clerk to Director, Federal Training Centre.....	\$2940-3084-3228-3372-3504
Clothing Supervisor, Federal Training Centre.....	\$2700-2820-2940-3060-3132
Dental Technician, Penitentiaries.....	\$3000-3132-3264-3360
Dentist (part-time).....	\$3132
Deputy Director, Federal Training Centre.....	\$4620-4812-5004-5196-5268 (less perquisites valued at \$526)
Deputy Warden, Grade 1.....	\$4620-4812-5004-5196-5268 (less perquisites valued at \$526)
Deputy Warden, Grade 2.....	\$5244-5448-5568 (less perquisites valued at \$556)
Director, Federal Training Centre.....	\$5940-6180-6420-6540 (less perquisites valued at \$654)
Educational Officer (female).....	\$2820-2940-3060-3180
Engineer, Grade 1, Penitentiaries.....	\$3480-3624-3756-3852
Engineer, Grade 2, Penitentiaries.....	\$3696-3840-3984-4056

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Position	Salary Range
Engineering Clerk, Penitentiaries.....	\$2700-2820-2940-3060-3132
Executive Secretary.....	\$3984-4128-4272-4416-4548
Farm Instructor.....	\$3132-3276-3420-3492
Fireman, Penitentiaries.....	\$2568-2688-2808-2928
Guard, Grade 1.....	\$2424-2544-2664-2784
Guard, Grade 2.....	\$2700-2844-2988
Guard Censor Clerk.....	\$2484-2604-2724-2844
Guard Fieldman.....	\$2568-2688-2808-2928
Guard Herdsman.....	\$2640-2760-2880-3000
Guard Messenger.....	\$2424-2544-2664-2784
Guard Storeman.....	\$2424-2544-2664-2784
Guard Supervisor.....	\$2484-2604-2724-2844
Hospital Officer.....	\$3000-3132-3264-3360
Industrial Matron.....	\$2616-2736-2856-2976
Instructor.....	\$3132-3276-3420-3492
Instructor Broommaker.....	\$2700-2820-2940-3060-3132
Instructor Brush Products.....	\$2700-2820-2940-3060-3132
Instructor Draughting.....	\$3132-3276-3420-3492
Instructor Rural Repair Shop (Vocational).....	\$3132-3276-3420-3492
Instructor Welder.....	\$3132-3276-3420-3492
Keeper.....	\$2940-3072-3204-3360
Librarian.....	\$2700-2820-2940-3000
Matron.....	\$2424-2544-2664-2784
Mechanical Supervisor, Construction Equipment.....	\$3132-3276-3420-3492
Physical Training Instructor.....	\$2700-2820-2940-3060-3132
Physician (full-time).....	\$4620-4752-4884-5016-5148-5268
Physician (part-time).....	\$3276
Psychiatrist (full-time).....	\$3840-3984-4128-4272-4404-4524
Psychiatrist (part-time).....	\$3276
Psychologist, Penitentiaries.....	\$3336-3480-3624-3768-3828
Schoolteacher.....	\$3060-3180-3300-3420-3516-3612-3708
(Employees in this class shall proceed beyond \$3612 only after having obtained B.A. Degree.)	
Senior Clerk, Grade 1.....	\$2940-3084-3228-3372-3504
Senior Clerk, Grade 2.....	\$3132-3276-3420-3564-3708-3840
Senior Clerk Stenographer.....	\$2700-2820-2940-3000
Senior Supervisor, Federal Training Centre.....	\$2940-3072-3204-3360
Special Services Officer.....	\$3276-3420-3564-3708
Steward, Grade 1.....	\$3132-3276-3420-3492-3624
Steward, Grade 2.....	\$3132-3276-3420-3564-3708-3840
Storekeeper.....	\$3132-3276-3420-3492-3624
Superintendent, Penitentiary Staff College.....	\$4404-4524-4644-4812-4944-5088-5208
Supervising Matron.....	\$3180-3324-3468-3600
Supervisor, Grade 1, Federal Training Centre.....	\$2424-2544-2664-2784
Supervisor, Grade 2, Federal Training Centre.....	\$2700-2844-2988
Technician, Grade 2, Penitentiaries.....	\$3132-3276-3420-3492
Warden, Grade 1.....	\$5940-6180-6420-6540
(less perquisites valued at \$654)	
Warden, Grade 2.....	\$6660-6900-7140-7260
(less perquisites valued at \$726)	
Warden, Dorchester Penitentiary.....	\$6960
(less perquisites valued at \$696)	
Works Officer.....	\$3480-3624-3768-3912-4056-4188

III.—STATISTICS OF THE INMATE POPULATION

GENERAL DATA

37. The total number of inmates on the penitentiary registers on March 31, 1952 was 4,687, against 4,817 in the previous year. This is a decrease of 130. The main drop was at Dorchester Penitentiary: 105.

38. The following table indicates the total population on the penitentiary registers for the last twenty-two 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	1952.....	4,687

FIRST OFFENDERS

39. Of the total number of inmates incarcerated on March 31, 1952, 1,073 or 22·89 per cent had no previous conviction of any kind. Percentages of the last two previous years were: 22·87 for 1949-50 and 23·70 for 1950-51.

PENITENTIARY RECIDIVISM

40. Considering penitentiary sentences alone, it is found that of the grand total of 4,687 inmates, there were 2,810 or 59·95 per cent who were serving their first penitentiary sentence. Percentages for the last two fiscal years were: 61·29 for 1949-50; 60·99 for 1950-51.

41. As on March 31, 1952, therefore, 40·05 per cent were penitentiary recidivists (38·71 per cent for 1949-50 and 39·01 per cent for 1950-51). The following table gives exact figures respecting previous penitentiary sentences by institution:

	Population March 31, 1952	No Previous Peniten- tiary Committ- ments	Total Recidi- vists	Previous Penitentiary Commitments				
				One	Two	Three	Four	Five or more
Newfoundland.....	32	27	5	3	1	1	.....	.....
Dorchester.....	517	291	226	112	52	30	18	14
St. Vincent de Paul.....	1,419	891	528	305	111	65	25	22
Kingston.....	T. 931	389	542	259	143	74	33	33
	M. 810	287	523	244	140	73	33	33
	F. 121	102	19	15	3	1	.....	.....
Collin's Bay.....	370	348	22	21	1	.....	.....	.....
Manitoba.....	379	198	181	82	44	24	21	10
Saskatchewan.....	522	358	104	89	35	23	9	8
British Columbia.....	517	308	209	108	48	27	11	15
Total.....	4,687	2,810	1,877	979	435	244	117	102

BEHAVIOUR OF INMATES

42. The privileges allowed to the inmates during the last three years have had a remarkable effect on their behaviour. There has been a sharp decrease in the number of offence reports within this period: 5,063 in 1949-50 (average daily population: 4,390); 4,570 in 1950-51 (average daily population: 4,700); 4,006 in 1951-52 (average daily population: 4,720). The average number of prison offences per inmate was therefore as follows: 1.153 in 1949-50; 0.972 in 1950-51 and 0.848 in 1951-52.

43. The following figures indicate the total number of prison offences by penitentiary for the last three fiscal years. Figures in brackets indicate the daily average population.

	1949-1950		1950-1951		1951-1952	
Dorchester.....	891	(588)	797	(616)	488	(579)
St. Vincent de Paul.....	1,887	(1,243)	1,792	(1,376)	1,529	(1,362)
Kingston.....	866	(849)	773	(880)	876	(917)
Collin's Bay.....	310	(322)	254	(343)	315	(364)
Manitoba.....	445	(386)	245	(365)	216	(398)
Saskatchewan.....	426	(487)	338	(511)	403	(533)
British Columbia.....	238	(451)	371	(525)	179	(575)
Total.....	5,063	(4,326)	4,570	(4,616)	4,006	(4,728)

NATIONALITY OF INMATES

44. Of the 4,687 inmates, 4,272 were Canadian subjects; 120 were from the British Isles, one was from another British country. Two hundred and ninety-four inmates were from foreign countries, against 312 for the previous year. In view of the large influx of persons who elected domicile in Canada within the last four years, comparison with those born outside of Canada and incarcerated in 1938-39 may be of interest. The following table gives, for 1938-39 and for the last four fiscal years, information respecting the nationality of inmates who were on the penitentiary registers as on March 31st of each year:

	Total Inmates	Canadian Subjects	British Isles and Other British Countries	Foreign Countries
1938-1939.....	3,803	3,028	301	474
1948-1949.....	4,225	3,736	173	316
1949-1950.....	4,740	4,264	157	319
1950-1951.....	4,817	4,358	144	315
1951-1952.....	4,687	4,272	121	294

45. It will be noted that there is a sharp decrease in the figures for British-born and foreign-born inmates.

YOUNG INMATES IN PENITENTIARIES

46. At the end of the present fiscal year, 485 young inmates under twenty-one years of age were incarcerated in penitentiaries, against 520 in the previous year, a decrease of 35. The number of young inmates under custody in the penitentiaries, at the end of each fiscal year since 1940, and its relationship to the general inmate population were as follows:

	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
1952.....	4,687	485	11.09

RELEASES 1951-1952

47. During the year, 1,990 inmates (1,956 males and 34 females) were discharged, of whom 373 by ticket-of-leave. By penitentiary, those released by ticket-of-leave were as follows, for the last three fiscal years:

	1951-1952	1950-1951	1949-1950
Kingston.....	15	18	20
St. Vincent de Paul.....	117	131	135
Dorchester.....	78	74	67
Manitoba.....	11	17	10
British Columbia.....	86	133	31
Saskatchewan.....	29	39	33
Collin's Bay.....	35	47	34
Newfoundland.....	2	..	1
	<u>373</u>	<u>459</u>	<u>331</u>

ADMISSIONS 1951-1952

48. During the year, 1,806 males and 54 females were admitted, a total of 1,860 inmates (1,951 males and 40 females in the previous year).

PENAL RECORD OF INMATES ADMITTED

49. Of the 1,806 males admitted, 375 or 20.75 per cent had no previous criminal record (previous year: 490 or 25.14 per cent). Seven hundred and twenty had at least one previous sentence which had been served either in a gaol or reformatory, whereas 702 or 38.87 per cent were penitentiary recidivists (figures for previous year were: 713 or 36.54 per cent). No information was obtained in connection with nine cases.

YOUNG INMATES ADMITTED

50. Of the 1,806 males admitted, 324 were under twenty-one years of age (previous year: 312). This represents 17.94 per cent of the total number admitted.

51. The following table indicates the number of young inmates admitted in the penitentiaries from April 1, 1937 to March 31, 1952:

Year ending	Under 16	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	33	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
March 31, 1952.....	9	23	43	71	96	82	324

52. By penitentiary, admission of these young inmates was as follows:

Newfoundland.....	1
Dorchester.....	55
St. Vincent de Paul.....	161
Kingston.....	11
Collin's Bay.....	18
Manitoba.....	15
Saskatchewan.....	45
British Columbia.....	18

PENAL RECORD OF YOUNG INMATES ADMITTED

53. Of the 324 admitted, 129 young inmates or 39.81 per cent were first offenders (previous year: 43.58 per cent). The balance, 195, had a previous criminal record as follows:

Gaol only.....	114
Reformatory only.....	28
Penitentiary only.....	16
Gaol and reformatory.....	16
Gaol and penitentiary.....	12
Reformatory and penitentiary.....	2
Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary.....	4
No information available.....	3

54. It will be noted that 34 young inmates were penitentiary recidivists (25 in 1950-51), whereas 158 had served at least one previous sentence in a penal institution other than a penitentiary.

NATURE OF OFFENCE (YOUNG INMATES)

55. The criminal offences involving the largest group were: against the administration of law and justice, 16; against the person and reputation, 18; against rights and property, 284.

56. Corporal punishment was ordered by the court in seven cases: four at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary; two at British Columbia Penitentiary and one at Saskatchewan Penitentiary. Four inmates, who had been discharged by ticket-of-leave, were reconvicted.

MARITAL STATUS

57. Of the 324 young inmates admitted, 11 were married, two were widowers, one was divorced and one, separated. The balance, 309, were single.

OCCUPATION BEFORE CONVICTION

58. A total of 173 young inmates were employed. The main occupation for the largest groups was: agriculture, 10; commercial, 11; protective service, 19; transportation, 22; construction work, 35; manufacturing and mechanical, 35; students, 8.

59. One hundred and thirty-seven were unemployed. Periods during which they had been unemployed were: under three months, 62; under six months, 22; under 12 months, 13; under two years, 11; under three years, 9; over three years, 5. No information was available in 15 cases.

IV—CLASSIFICATION

60. It is a basic requisite of modern penology that adequate treatment of the offender must be based on accurate classification and segregation of prisoners. This principle has been accepted and constant efforts are being made to improve the methods of classification in our institutions.

61. Previous reports have referred in some detail to the techniques which are being utilized to assist in the process of classification. It will, therefore, suffice at this time to record that increasingly our classification officers are making use of psychological and psychiatric aids in their work.

62. The work of the Classification Officer emphasizes in a marked degree the theory of "individualization of treatment". All inmates are interviewed as newcomers into the institutions. Follow-up interviews take place six months after reception and invariably again prior to discharge. These routine interviews, however, are supplemented by a large number of interviews held either at the request of the inmate for purposes of counsel and guidance or at the request of other officers. During the course of the year more than 10,000 such interviews were held.

63. The Classification Office is the focal point for discharge planning. Representatives of welfare and prisoner's aid organizations consult with the Classification Officer and when the inmate so requests interview him with regard to post-release plans. Over 3,000 of these interviews took place—this number being additional to the number of regular classification interviews.

64. Reports of case-history, follow-up and discharge interviews are forwarded at regular intervals to this office. During the past year a total of 5,039 such reports was received. Duplicate copies of these reports are always forwarded to the Director of the Remission Service for the information of that Branch.

65. In addition to his regular prison duties, the Classification Officer is called upon more frequently than any other official, with the exception of the Warden, to handle special visits. Increasingly, representatives of social agencies, schools of social work and interested members of the general public have requested the privilege of visiting the institutions. If such visits are to serve a useful purpose there must be interpretation and the Classification Officer is perhaps the best person to provide this. It must be frankly admitted that requests for visits have become so numerous as to prove embarrassing; consistent, however, with the effective routine of the institution such visits are welcomed when they are the result of a genuine professional interest and not instigated simply out of morbid curiosity. Although the conduct of such visits does impose an extra chore on our classification officers, we feel that it is desirable that there should be increasing public awareness and understanding of the prison problem.

66. Mr. L. H. St-Pierre, Assistant Classification Officer of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, has been appointed Psychologist at that institution. In this capacity, he will work with the authorities of St. Vincent de Paul and the new Federal Training Centre to make psychological assessment of the suitability of inmates for transfer from the larger institution to the new institution (which opened on April 1, 1952). It is also hoped that being freed from some of the routine duties of the Classification Officer, Mr. St-Pierre may have opportunity to conduct some further studies in the problem of crime and its treatment.

67. All of our classification officers would be interested in conducting such research but the heavy load already being carried by them makes this very difficult. It does, however, seem essential and it is not out of place to comment that consideration should be given to the establishment of further facilities for research not only into the causes of crime generally but to evaluate the effectiveness of newer methods of treatment.

68. Much time was devoted during the year to the construction and planning of the Federal Training Centre at St. Vincent de Paul, Quebec. This new institution is a further step towards the development of more adequate facilities for the segregation of young and more reformable types. With its opening, we now have in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec (at Collin's Bay and at the Federal Training Centre) suitable institutions for the segregation of young and reformable inmates serving sentences of reasonable length, from the older and more hardened offender. In spite of physical difficulties in the other institutions, efforts are made to provide work and training activities especially for the young offenders. Certain cell blocks or ranges have been set aside for occupancy and inmates are selected for certain industrial shops with a view to providing some measure of segregation during the working hours. Although it is not possible to provide in all institutions facilities for complete segregation, the problem is one of constant concern and local authorities are doing the best they can within their own institutional limitations to minimize contacts between the older and younger inmates.

V—EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

69. Even at the risk of appearing to underline the obvious, it is desirable to emphasize once again that prison work conceived in its broadest aspect is an educational task of considerable dimensions. To teach and to train children who are developing along normal patterns is in itself no simple job; in dealing with prison inmates one is dealing with persons more mature chronologically but with fixed and oft-times warped attitudes; before constructive rehabilitation or re-training can be carried on, it is necessary to eliminate the undesirable habit-patterns. A sound philosophy of education suggests that the only way by which new and better attitudes can be developed is by a process of gradual change—the elimination of the old attitudes being a concurrent process with the acquisition of new knowledge, new habits and new attitudes. These comments might apply equally well as an introduction to a discussion of religious activities of the institutions. The teacher and the chaplain have much in common; they are both concerned with the "intangibles" of life. The teacher in the classroom or the instructor in the shop may provide new knowledge but unless there is a desire on the part of the individual to utilize that knowledge in a wholesome and constructive way, his work is in vain; on the other hand, religious experience if too narrowly interpreted may leave an individual with an inadequate grasp of the immediate practical necessities of his own situation. The teacher and the pastor must work together towards a common goal—the expression in effective human living of the finest dreams of which man is capable—combining both spiritual insight and practical knowledge. Many years ago, Prime Minister Churchill in his capacity as Home Secretary of the United Kingdom pointed out

"that there is a treasure in the heart of every man, if you can only find it". It is an awareness of this fact which must continue to inspire not only the teacher and the chaplain but all other persons who are concerned with the restoration of frail human beings to paths of better living.

70. To the best of our ability, it is such a purpose that we are increasingly endeavouring to inculcate through the medium of a broadened programme of educational activities.

71. Regular classes are provided in all institutions for those inmates whose educational standing is not equal to the standard of elementary school leaving. Studies beyond this primary level must be carried on largely in the inmates' own time and by means of correspondence courses. These courses are provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs, by provincial departments of Education, by University Extension departments and a limited number by private educational agencies. It would be ungracious not to express our deep appreciation of the services so generously supplied by these organizations, many of whom have gone well beyond the line of duty to make their services available to men behind the walls; this co-operation is the more appreciated since almost invariably it has to be carried out entirely by correspondence and without the stimulus which a teacher receives from personal contact with students. It would be quite impractical for this Department to organize on its own initiative and for its own purposes facilities which are already available to us by existing agencies. Though there are and will undoubtedly be disappointments that in many cases the opportunities thus provided do not invariably result in reformation of character, there are many other cases in which the readiness to lend a hand has been a major factor in stimulating the prison inmate to greater effort on his own part and greater faith in the readiness of society to help him. For the constant encouragement thus provided and the continuing interest which has been shown by many persons, this Department is very grateful.

CORRESPONDENCE COURSES

Department of Veterans Affairs

April 1, 1951—March 31, 1952

	Veterans	Non-Veterans	Total
Registration.....	466	1,014	1,480
Courses completed (Certificates granted).....	202	416	618

NOTE.—In addition to the courses provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs, some 350 courses were provided by other agencies including provincial departments of Education, universities and private correspondence study agencies.

72. The special course in mineralogy at British Columbia Penitentiary was repeated during last winter. Similar special courses were provided at Saskatchewan Penitentiary in prospecting, first aid and agriculture.

73. A number of the institutions have fostered inmates' interest in art. An inmate teacher at Manitoba Penitentiary has done much to stimulate interest in that institution.

74. The outstanding event in this field, however, was an inmate art exhibit featuring the work of Kingston Penitentiary, Collin's Bay Penitentiary and the Prison for Women, Kingston. This exhibit was sponsored by the Rotary Club of Kingston and was held in the auditorium of the LaSalle Hotel where it was open to the public. Professor André Bieler of Queen's University gave valuable assistance in the preparation of this exhibit and in judging the work. To Professor Bieler and the Rotary Club of Kingston is expressed our deep appreciation for their part in making possible this exhibit which indicated to the general public something of the talent that so often lies dormant within the prison walls.

75. Professor J. B. Taylor of the Department of Fine Arts, University of Alberta, co-operated in the art programme at Saskatchewan Penitentiary, and inmates' work at that institution has also been on public exhibition. In both cases, work was offered for sale so that inmates were able to derive a little personal profit thereby.

76. A policy of public lectures available on a voluntary basis to inmates has been approved. This innovation was first introduced at British Columbia Penitentiary and is gradually being extended to other institutions. Kingston and Collin's Bay penitentiaries now have a regular programme of this nature. All institutions are provided with projection equipment and regular showings of educational films and filmstrips are given. A number of institutions are purchasing filmstrips and thereby building up a library of resource material for study of history, geography, civics, etc. Films are readily and generously made available through the co-operation of the regional offices of the National Film Board.

77. Although not always under the immediate jurisdiction of the Educational Department, the development of inmate publications has proven to be an educational activity of real value. Each institution now has its own publication which in most cases is available for outside subscription on application to the Warden. Suitable names have been chosen with either a symbolic or local significance. The publications are as follows:

<i>Transition</i>	British Columbia Penitentiary
<i>The Pathfinder</i>	Saskatchewan Penitentiary
<i>Mountain Echoes</i>	Manitoba Penitentiary
<i>Tele-Scope</i>	Kingston Penitentiary
<i>The Diamond</i>	Collin's Bay Penitentiary
<i>Pen-O-Rama</i>	St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary
<i>The Beacon</i>	Dorchester Penitentiary.

78. Inmates have been given a very considerable degree of freedom to write on matters of institutional interest and in some instances have expressed vigorous opinions on the subject of penal reform generally. It is considered that the publication of these inmate papers not only provides an opportunity for inmates with literary ability to write for publication but also provides a forum in which there may be some exchange of views between those inside and those outside the walls. There is room for legitimate difference of opinion about inmate publications, but we feel that this project has served a very useful purpose. Columnists in outside papers have either copied or commented on articles appearing in the penal press; it seems to us that the outside circulation of these publications provides some insight into the inmates' minds and problems and that there is thereby engendered a much greater understanding not only of the difficulties faced by inmates on discharge but also some of the difficulties faced by the administration in day-to-day operations.

79. An interesting innovation during the year was the Dale Carnegie Course in Public Speaking and Effective Human Relationships held at British Columbia Penitentiary. It is understood that this is the first time this course has been given to prison inmates in the British Commonwealth. The instruction and instructional materials were provided by the Dale Carnegie Institute; all arrangements were made by Mr. Warwick Angus, local representative of the Institute, acting on behalf of his headquarters organization in New York. This first course was entirely experimental in nature; initially some doubts were expressed regarding the value of such a course inside prison walls. It proved, however, to be not only a useful educational device but also a very valuable form of group therapy. Inmates voluntarily gave up their recreational time on Saturday afternoons for a period of seventeen weeks; the concluding function was a banquet in which all 31 students took part and received certificates of graduation.

Officers of the institution and a number of outside visitors attended the concluding banquet and all were impressed by the success of the experiment. It is always difficult in the restricted life of the prison to reproduce outside activities in a normal and practical manner. This course provided just such an opportunity and its effect on the general morale of the prisoners was very beneficial. The *New Westminster British Columbian*, in reporting the event, said: "Inmates declared frankly that the course had given them confidence to regain their self-respect and to meet people and to get jobs. They said it was the first constructive effort of its kind to help restore prisoners to normal civilian life again in removing prisoner complexes and fears". The generosity of the Dale Carnegie Institute in making this course available suggests that there is a role which can be played by interested outside organizations and individuals in the work of rehabilitation inside the walls.

80. Constant efforts have been made throughout the year to improve the prison libraries. The administration of these is under the penitentiary schoolteachers who are showing increasing concern for the improvement in quality of the reading material to inmates. Books are selected by the Library Board composed of the Schoolteacher and two chaplains. Purchases are made either locally or direct from publishers. Obsolete and outworn books are being discarded and the libraries generally being developed so that they will provide not only an adequate supply of entertainment reading but also a supply of suitable books for more serious minded inmates. Total circulation of books, new magazines and bound copies of magazines for the year was 1,076,218. This represents a further decrease from the figure reported last year. This decrease, however, is more than compensated by inmate subscription to daily newspapers and by private inmate subscription to magazines. A frequent note in librarians' reports is that inmates' reading is gradually becoming more selective.

81. One of the innovations which has been appreciated by inmates possibly more than any other was the approval for inmate subscription to daily newspapers. It is not many years ago since chaplains prepared a brief digest of the week's news to be read at the conclusion of the chapel service on Sunday. Subsequently news broadcasts were permitted over the prison radios. Two years ago approval was given for inmate subscription to certain selected weekly newspapers. There has thus been a gradual relaxation of censorship with regard to the receipt of news of the outside world. It has seemed preferable to permit inmates to receive news in uncensored form rather than in the perverted form in which it often finds its way through the prison "grapevine"; furthermore the modern newspaper contains much material other than the comics, the sports pages and the news. It appears to be desirable to permit inmates to have access to this material if they are to be kept in touch with the currents of thought in the outside world and to be ready to play the role of intelligent citizens at the time of their release. Subscriptions are paid for out of inmates' personal funds but arrangements are made in all cases after the original subscriber has finished with a paper for it to be circulated to other inmates. Newspapers as well as magazines are received direct from the publishers and distributed to the inmates without censorship. Subscription to newspapers was authorized on September 1, 1951 and thus far there has been no evidence to indicate other than that the privilege is much appreciated and that the policy has been justified.

82. A conference of penitentiary schoolteachers was held at Laurentian Terrace, Ottawa, from May 17-26, 1951. For ten days, and for the first time in the history of the Canadian penitentiaries, schoolteachers had an opportunity to discuss common problems and to lay plans for future developments. Although such a conference cannot be a policy making body, it nevertheless served a very useful purpose in providing an opportunity for the exchange of information and for recommending changes which appeared necessary and desirable in the light of a newer and broader philosophy of correctional work.

VI—PHYSICAL TRAINING AND RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES

83. In the report of the previous fiscal year considerable space was devoted to a description of new developments in the physical training and recreational programme. This aspect of the new policy has extended so rapidly and in such varied form that no attempt will be made to recount in detail the programme in individual institutions.

84. It is unnecessary at this stage to present arguments in justification of a physical training and recreational programme. It should be sufficient merely to mention the restrictions inherent in prison life to realize that some type of individual or group recreational activity is absolutely imperative—not with any idea of “molly-coddling” or pampering prison inmates but in order to maintain their physical and mental balance, to enable them to live lives that have at least a few aspects of normalcy, and in general to provide an atmosphere or a “climate” in which rehabilitative processes may function.

85. No aware educator is ignorant of the importance of physical activity to the adolescent. When it is remembered that approximately 40 per cent of the inmates of penitentiaries are under twenty-five years of age, it is easy to recognize the need for some such activity in prisons. In fact the deprivation of such activity for this age group might well be considered as “unusual or unnecessary punishment”.

86. Inmate teams now participate regularly with outside teams; at two institutions the penitentiary team is a member of the local city league. Effective discipline and self-control is encouraged by members of the inmates' committees who realize the responsibility which rests on the inmates for good behaviour. A vital lesson in effective human living may be taught on the ball field or the hockey cushion if inmates learn to appreciate the fact that no group activity can possibly be conducted without rules and regulations.

87. Softball is general in all institutions during the spring, summer and autumn months. Soccer and touch football are played at some others. Hockey is played at three institutions. Boxing tournaments during the winter season are a feature at one institution. Modified forms of hand ball and tennis are available in all institutions. Outdoor checkers, quoits and weight-lifting classes are available in other institutions.

88. While there is much inmate interest in the spectator games both with outside teams and in the intra-mural leagues, efforts are made for a maximum of participation on the part of all inmates who are physically fit.

89. One very real problem is to find suitable time whereby an adequate sports or recreational programme can be provided inside the short prison day and with due consideration for staff supervision. One institution is experimenting during the summer months with a late afternoon recreational period; other institutions, using staggered duty hours for officers or closing the industrial shops on Saturday afternoons, are endeavouring to find adequate play time with less interruption to the work of the shops and to the routine necessities of prison maintenance and construction.

90. As and when suitable buildings are available in which evening activities can be conducted with due regard for security considerations, further extension of the recreational programme within the inmates' own free time will be possible. It was reported last year that plans were under way for such a new building at Kingston Penitentiary. Work is now in progress on this.

91. It would be unfair not to give due credit in this matter to many members of our staff who have voluntarily contributed of their own time to assist in the

development of the recreational programme; it would be equally ungracious not to comment on the important role which has been played by inmates' sports and recreational committees.

92. Entertainment films are provided regularly during late autumn and winter months. A limited number are made available at public expense; further showings are made possible from time to time by local service clubs and charitable organizations. In a number of institutions, however, inmate committees are providing further entertainment films at their own expense. Entertainment of this type is a necessity during the winter season.

VII—HOBBIES

93. During the year 1949-50, inmates were authorized to undertake individual hobbies. During the past year the hobbies programme has developed considerably in all institutions.

94. The purpose of the introduction of a hobbies programme was to provide for individual inmates some opportunity for wholesome and constructive activity during the long hours that the majority of them have to spend in their cells. The wide variety of activities which have been undertaken is a tribute to the ingenuity of the inmate mind. One of the most popular activities is tooled leather work; another very popular activity is wood-working with small hand tools; extremely beautiful and artistic examples of inlay work have been produced. The list of hobbies, however, is a long one: art work (painting, drawing, sketching), needle work (hooked rugs, embroidery, crocheting, knitting), metal craft, plasticraft, paper craft, clay modelling, model building, stamp collecting, costume jewelry, and many others in lesser numbers.

95. In one institution the programme has developed so far that it is necessary to assign one officer to a full-time position as Hobbies Officer. In a number of the institutions it begins to appear as if a special allocation of space must be made to permit the installation of some simple machinery to facilitate preliminary preparation of lumber, and adequate facilities for painting or varnishing completed articles.

96. All wardens are making efforts to find suitable ways of disposing of the products of inmate hobby work; this is not an easy matter as there is still some public prejudice against the sale of prison-made articles, even of a hobby nature, on the open market. It is felt, however, that occasional public sales at fairs or bazaars as well as sale through prison offices cannot be criticized too much. The programme has proven of tremendous value for many hundreds of inmates who do not find much satisfaction in academic pursuits such as serious reading or correspondence study. It is hoped that the public will be willing to support this programme and enable inmates to continue their individual activities by making purchase of hobby articles made within prison walls. Not only is the inmate provided with a wholesome cellular activity but many of them are able to lay aside some of the profit to increase their trust fund and to have a little more money available at the time of discharge.

97. One of the most interesting events, reported widely in the press, was the first Canadian penitentiary art exhibit. This has been described in the section on educational activities; it will be understood that a great deal of the work is produced by the inmates, without instruction and entirely on their own volition so that it is worthy of note as one of the outcomes of the hobby programme.

98. Another extremely interesting development during the year has been the growth and development of inmate orchestras. A considerable number of the men have had their own instruments sent in from the outside; other instru-

ments have been donated and in some cases inmates' welfare committees have purchased instruments for their own permanent use. Growing out of this activity there has been a valuable addition to the recreational facilities. During the Christmas and New Year's holiday season, inmate variety shows have been produced and in a number of the institutions, the orchestras, assisted by other available talent, have presented shows at intervals throughout the year. In a number of cases, outside artists have graciously assisted in these presentations and in a number of these performances, female members have participated in such concert parties. It is worthy of note that the response of the inmates to this innovation has been excellent and their behaviour has been above reproach.

99. Although it is not possible to recount in detail all the special events which took place at the various institutions, note is made of a rather interesting event at Saskatchewan Penitentiary. The inmate orchestra and concert party conducted an amateur night under the auspices of the Associated Commercial Travellers of Prince Albert. The programme was broadcast over radio station C.K.B.I.; the purpose was to raise funds for the Anti-Tuberculosis League. Phone calls requesting various numbers were received and total donations from the radio audience amounted to over \$1,000. Programmes of this nature do much to develop a sympathetic public understanding; the inmates themselves were extremely proud that they were thus permitted to participate and to contribute to a worthwhile community activity. For at least a short while the walls separating the inside from the outside were broken down.

100. Although not coming properly within the compass of this report, brief mention may be made of the magnificent achievement of the male choir of Dorchester Penitentiary which participated in the Maritime Music Festival held during the spring of 1952 and received the highest marks awarded to any competitors. The choir did not attend the festival—their offerings were carried by land line to the auditorium where the festival was being held and broadcast from there.

101. Another interesting development, also not strictly within this fiscal year but worthy of note as a development during the year, has been the radio programmes offered weekly by Kingston and Collin's Bay penitentiaries during the spring and summer months of 1952. These programmes are in progress at the time of writing this report and are receiving extremely favourable comment. Fuller details will be available for inclusion in a subsequent report.

102. Another extremely interesting project was carried out at the Christmas Season, 1951, at Kingston Penitentiary. With the co-operation of the Kingston Fire Department, broken toys were collected in the Kingston area and delivered at the prison. Special arrangements were made whereby inmates voluntarily undertook to repair, refinish and renovate broken toys of all kinds. These were subsequently made available for distribution to needy children in the Kingston community. Quite apart from filling otherwise empty time, this project, initiated at the insistence of a number of the inmates, provided another example of co-operation over the walls. It is too often forgotten in the reports of unpleasant incidents inside prisons that there is also much of good, much of generosity, much of unselfishness in prisons. Projects of this nature provide an opportunity for the expression of such feelings.

103. The introduction of the hobbies programme with its subsequent manifold developments and ramifications has not been without its difficult administrative problems; on the other hand, any new activity, apart from routine maintenance and administration, is bound to present problems. Wardens, staff and inmate committees in the local institutions are gradually overcoming these problems; the net result is an inmate population which is happier in mind, healthier in body, and more co-operative and better disciplined in a thoroughly wholesome way.

VIII—RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES

104. It has been well said that "man can live without much but he cannot live without hope". One of the most powerful agencies for the preservation of hope in the minds and hearts of men is that provided by religion. Its place within the Canadian penitentiaries has long been recognized by the provision in all institutions of suitably appointed chapels for members of the Roman Catholic and Protestant faiths and by the inclusion on the establishment of full-time chaplains.

105. The chaplain is in a unique position to influence members of the prison population as he is the recipient of confidences on personal matters which would not be divulged to other officers; he is called upon to assist in the solution of domestic and family problems; he is the bearer to the inmate of personal news which may elevate him into transports of joy or alternatively depress him to the depths. Through the regular services of the Christian faith and particularly on the occasion of the great festivals, he has an opportunity to recall men who have wandered from the paths of rectitude to the paths of right living. The prison ministry is one of the most difficult in which any pastor can be asked to serve; it is frequently disappointing but on many occasions it is highly rewarding.

106. During the past year regular weekly services have been held. On the occasion of Christmas and Easter festivals, chapels have been especially decorated and special music has been provided.

107. Each chapel has its own choir. On a number of occasions and at different institutions, Sunday services or some portion of the services have been broadcast. These broadcasts which remind the outsider that the prison inmate is not left without religious hope have brought much consolation to many parents and relatives of younger men in the institutions.

108. At British Columbia Penitentiary, an Inmates' Church Council was formed and during the year assisted the Chaplain in making arrangements for special services and in stimulating the religious life of the institution.

109. Study and discussion groups have also been sponsored by a number of the chaplains; these groups provide another form of therapy in which inmates by frank examination of their own lives and discussions with the chaplains are enabled to apply the lessons of religion to their own problems.

110. It would be difficult to speak in sufficiently high terms of the work of the Alcoholics Anonymous. Chapters are now in operation in all institutions and in most cases these A.A. chapters are under the sponsorship of the chaplains. One of our classification officers, in reporting on the work of the A.A., commented that this organization seems to have discovered a positive pattern of rehabilitation for the chronic alcoholic exceeding anything else which has as yet been tried. Furthermore, the influence of the A.A. groups has extended beyond the group membership. Members of local A.A. chapters have visited the institutions and in many cases have provided extremely valuable assistance on discharge. For the unselfishness and generosity of unnamed individuals in chapters across this country we would, on behalf of many inmates who have been assisted, express our deep appreciation.

111. As one of a series of conferences for senior officers, a conference of chaplains was held in Ottawa from May 30 to June 6, 1951. Fourteen chaplains, seven Protestant and seven Roman Catholic, met together in a spirit of genuine concern for the spiritual well-being of almost 5,000 men in their congregations. As was the case with all of these conferences, this proved to be an invaluable opportunity for exchange of experience and suggestions for improvement. It is perhaps of some interest to note that while initial arrangements had been made for a number of separate sessions for the chaplains of the two major faiths,

it was discovered early in the Conference that there were no problems which could not be discussed fully and frankly together and all meetings were, therefore, held jointly. As far as is known, this is the first time that the chaplains of the federal penitentiaries have had an opportunity to discuss together their common problems.

112. A number of outside priests and ministers have gladly co-operated with the prison chaplains in the holding of special services and missions. It is a little discouraging; however, that more of the clergy do not take advantage of the opportunities which are gladly afforded them not only to visit the prisoners and to see something of the efforts that are being made to develop a positive rehabilitative programme but that so few of them visit individual members of the prison population. As was pointed out by the Archambault Commission and referred to previously in these reports, the great religious denominations still display too little interest in the prison population both while in prison and after discharge. Surely it is still true that the most important concern for the true Christian is the welfare of "the lost sheep". A greater measure of interest on the part of church bodies generally and of individual members of the clergy would be a tremendous encouragement to our prison chaplains in their difficult work.

113. The Salvation Army has long been noted for its interest in the well-being of the downcast and unfortunate; our thanks should once again be expressed to the members of this organization for their assistance in the religious life of the institutions not only in the holding of special services but by their musical contribution.

IX—TRAINING OF OFFICERS

114. In the minds of many people it does not require much skill to be a prison officer. If a man has a certain minimum education, is reasonably fit physically and can use a gun or wield a "billy", he is considered suitably qualified as a prison guard. Even if such a concept were ever true, it is far from adequate under modern conditions. There is no area of work which is more complicated or difficult than that of human relationships. The present tendency for increased professional training for teachers and social workers is a recognition of the fact that effective dealing with human beings is no job for an amateur; even engineers are today being provided with some training in the elements of psychology so that they may more effectively deal with the large groups of men engaged in modern commerce and industry.

115. If specialized training for such persons is necessary, it is even more necessary for all those persons who are engaged in any form of prison work. Prison officials are no longer merely custodians; they are being asked to perform miracles of reformation and rehabilitation; individuals who have found it impossible to live within the rules laid down by society are committed to institutions not merely for custody but for treatment. Much of the programme of the modern prison is in the hands of specialists: chaplains, teachers, psychologists, trade instructors, and skilled administrators. But the guard is the official who is in constant day to day contact with inmates; his skill, his attitudes, his example is frequently the single most important factor in influencing the behaviour of men committed to his charge. There is, therefore, a constant and continuing necessity for effective training of all ranks of prison officers so that they may more effectively fulfill their functions as "social doctors" rather than the simple task of keepers or custodians.

116. A plan of officer training was instituted in February, 1948. Courses were conducted in Ottawa (first at the R.C.M.P. Barracks, Rockcliffe and later at Laurentian Terrace). As has been reported in previous years, a total of 439

penitentiary officers have attended the training courses or conferences under this plan (including Course No. 20 which was in progress at the conclusion of the last fiscal year).

117. As was intimated in the report for the year ending March 31, 1951, it was decided to seek permanent and adequate headquarters for a training school at Kingston. The house and estate known as "Calderwood", occupied for many years by Senator Rupert Davies, was transferred from the Department of Public Works to the Commissioner of Penitentiaries.

118. The alterations and renovations in this house to make it suitable for its new purpose occupied the greater part of the autumn and winter of 1951-52. All labour was performed by inmates of Kingston Penitentiary; suitable furnishings were designed and manufactured in the penitentiary shops at St. Vincent de Paul and Dorchester penitentiaries. Bedroom linens, drapes, etc., were finished by inmates at the Prison for Women. By this means and at a minimum of cost, there has been established at Kingston, contiguous to the penitentiary, a unique training institution operating under its own staff and providing a permanent headquarters for a central training programme.

119. This work necessarily interrupted the training schedule but the improved facilities thus provided have already more than justified the suspension of courses during the autumn and winter of this year.

120. Situated on spacious grounds with a profusion of trees and shrubs, the house provides facilities which will be satisfactory for some time to come. A large living-room on the ground floor was converted into a well-lighted classroom; the library of the old house still serves the same purpose. Dining-room, kitchen and bedrooms offer adequate accommodation for twenty-four men living in residence. A small gymnasium and recreation rooms have also been provided. The old coach house is being renovated to provide suitable living quarters on the grounds for the Superintendent.

121. At the beginning of March, 1952, the Penitentiary Staff College was opened. Mr. Walter F. Johnstone, formerly Supervisor of Training on the staff of the Commissioner was appointed Superintendent. Mr. A. J. Jarvis, of Collin's Bay Penitentiary, was appointed Assistant Superintendent and Mr. F. R. Graves, Clerk Stenographer at Collin's Bay Penitentiary, was transferred to a similar position on the staff of the College.

122. Courses were continued at Laurentian Terrace in Ottawa during the spring of 1951 as follows:

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

Assistant Instructional Officer, Chief Keeper D. M. McLean,
British Columbia Penitentiary.

Course No. 21, May 7 to May 12—Conference of Executive Secretaries
and Senior Clerks.

Opportunity was provided for a full discussion of administrative
problems and instruction by headquarters officials regarding
present policies.

Course No. 22, May 17 to May 26—Conference of Schoolteachers.

This Conference discussed common problems faced in the educa-
tional programme of the institutions and made recommenda-
tions for improved procedures.

Course No. 23, May 30 to June 6—Conference of Chaplains.

This Conference, attended by seven Protestant chaplains and seven
Roman Catholic chaplains who met in joint sessions, provided
an opportunity for a review of the religious work and life of

the institutions. It was recognized that the chaplain, because of his particular role, is in a unique position to contribute to the present programme which places a major emphasis on rehabilitation.

Course No. 24, March 9 to March 20—Conference of Chief Trade Instructors.

An opportunity was provided for trade instructors, both in the construction and industrial fields, to pool their experiences and to make recommendations aimed at greater efficiency in penitentiary industry, construction and maintenance.

Course No. 25, January 21-February 2, 1952—Welding Course.

A special course held in Montreal for refresher training for shop instructors requiring a knowledge of welding procedures in industrial operations.

Course No. 26, March 9 to March 20, 1952—Conference of Deputy Wardens, held at Penitentiary Staff College, Kingston.

This Conference provided an opportunity for deputy wardens to discuss new developments, to consider re-allocation of duties so as to place greater emphasis on the treatment aspect of the programme, and to examine and revise a new Penitentiary Officer's Handbook which was at that time in the course of preparation.

Course No. 27, March 25 to April 30, 1952.

First regular course for custodial officers to be held at the Penitentiary Staff College. It was still in session at the end of the fiscal year.

123. Through the medium of the courses and special conferences described above, an additional 75 officers have been given basic and refresher training for their particular duties.

124. At the conclusion of the fiscal year plans had been made for further courses for custodial officers and a conference of chief keepers to be held at the Penitentiary Staff College during the spring of 1952.

125. Instruction and leadership at conferences has been provided by members of the staff of the Commissioner's Office and by officials of Kingston and Collin's Bay penitentiaries. To all these officers and to others, outside the Service, who contributed through special lectures or instruction is expressed our most sincere appreciation.

126. Although it was necessary to discontinue central courses during the autumn and winter, in-service training in the local institutions was continued throughout the year. Such training has, until the present, been under the immediate direction of the deputy wardens. The general arrangements for in-service training programme vary considerably in the different institutions. Four institutions follow a pattern of lectures or talks by senior officers of the institution held at the prison during the winter months. Manitoba Penitentiary has organized special classes for small numbers of officers who follow a prescribed syllabus occupying two evenings a week for eight weeks. British Columbia Penitentiary was able to arrange to have full-time training courses, relieving officers of all other duties during their period of instruction. By this programme of intensified in-service training, practically all officers at that institution who have not had the advantage of attending the central courses have studied a condensed syllabus. It has, however, become obvious that if the in-service training programme is to be improved and intensified the deputy wardens must have spe-

cially assigned assistants. This matter was under discussion at the conclusion of the last fiscal year; experience has confirmed the opinion expressed in the last Annual Report and at the time of writing this report definite plans are under way for the appointment in each institution of a training officer. It is hoped thereby to maintain a continuous programme of in-service training in all institutions which will supplement and be co-ordinated with the programme being provided at the Penitentiary Staff College.

X—AFTER-CARE OF PRISONERS

127. The final and ultimate test of the effectiveness of correctional treatment is in the number of individuals who are discharged from the institutions and who resume constructive and law-abiding lives in the free community. Modern institutions are providing increasing opportunities for many individuals to improve their technical skills and their attitudes in the hope that they may prove acceptable and useful members of society.

128. During recent years, the general public has shown an increasing willingness to provide a chance for the discharged prisoner to demonstrate his new-found skills; there are, however, still too many people who find it difficult to overcome their prejudices. It is too readily forgotten that approximately 85,000 Canadian citizens go through penal institutions of some kind each year. Inevitably we meet these people at our work, on the streets, in public restaurants and places of amusements—in fact everywhere.

129. It is also forgotten that the successful ex-prisoner naturally does not advertise the fact. On the other hand, police court news frequently record the fact that some individual who is charged or convicted on a new offence already has a record; failures of ticket-of-leave dischargees are invariably noted and the impression very readily gains acceptance that treatment in a penal institution is ineffective. It should be pointed out that all across this country there are hundreds of men who at some time in their lives have made mistakes, who have paid the penalty exacted by the law and who are now living happy, useful and successful lives.

130. But the prejudice still persists in the minds of many people and the stigma of a prison sentence of any kind much too often proves an extremely difficult obstacle for the dischargee to overcome. It is for this reason that one of the major concerns of this Department is to co-operate with any or all individuals and agencies who are prepared to assist the ex-prisoner at that moment when he is facing the difficult problem of re-adjustment to society.

131. Some correctional systems employ full-time rehabilitation officers. This procedure has some merits particularly within a limited geographical area or within a compact system. Our federal penitentiaries, however, are scattered from coast to coast; dischargees will be located in any one of hundreds of thousands of Canadian communities. This Department, therefore, has favoured and still favours the use of voluntary agencies of all kinds to provide post-discharge assistance. The use of agencies of this sort has a further advantage that the individual prisoner does not feel that he is being directed or supervised by a law enforcement or government agency, but that he is receiving assistance, guidance or counselling from persons who are unselfishly interested in his problems.

132. These various prisoners' aid organizations (the majority of which are known as John Howard Societies) serve as the "conscience" of the community in its consideration of the whole problem of crime and delinquency. By their daily work with ex-inmates they are in a position to assess the effectiveness of new forms of penal treatment and to press for further reforms not only in treat-

ment itself but in the development of further effective procedures such as improved probation and parole techniques. If there is to be continuing improvement in our penal and correctional methods there must be constant vigilance and effort by interested members of the general public who are pressing aggressively for further reforms. No government can operate in this or any other area unless there is an assurance of public support for its policies. For these various reasons, this Department continues to co-operate in every way possible with any and all organizations devoted either to discharge assistance or prisoners' welfare generally.

133. The policy of federal grants-in-aid to recognized prisoners' aid organizations was continued and during the year 1951-52, a total sum of \$29,000 was expended for this purpose.

134. Our appreciation must once again be expressed to John Howard Societies throughout Canada, to the *Société d'orientation et de réhabilitation sociale* in Montreal, the *Société de réadaptation sociale* in Québec, to the Canadian Welfare Association in Winnipeg, to the Catholic Welfare Service of Montreal, to the Salvation Army, and to other agencies operating in this field. A special word of thanks is most certainly due to the National Employment Service which, through its Special Placements Branch, is co-operating with increasing effectiveness in obtaining suitable employment for discharged prisoners.

135. It is perhaps invidious to mention specific organizations but the pattern of provincial organization which has been established by the John Howard Societies of Ontario and Alberta should undoubtedly be noted. The progress registered during the past year by the John Howard Society of Nova Scotia is also worthy of special mention.

136. The problem of treatment and post-discharge assistance for female prisoners is being given continuing attention. It should perhaps be noted that in the federal penitentiaries we have the responsibility for a very limited number of females (seldom exceeding 100) who are located in the Prison for Women at Kingston. During the past year we have endeavoured gradually to improve the educational, recreational and treatment programme at this institution; for such a small institution, however, it is difficult to provide everything that ideally might be desired. We are, therefore, particularly grateful to the Elizabeth Fry Society of Kingston not only for their assistance to individual female dischargees but also for their co-operation in the development of the programme in the institution itself.

137. It should also be noted that in the City of Toronto a group of interested women have recently formed an Elizabeth Fry Society who will provide a further specific avenue of service to female dischargees in that area.

138. During the year, the National Film Board circulated throughout Canada a film entitled "PENITENTIARY!". This film was photographed inside the walls of three Canadian penitentiaries and is an effort, within a 10-minute time limit, to suggest something of the nature of the programme within a typical penitentiary. Although not having quite the dramatic impact of the film "AFTER PRISON-WHAT?" which was circulated during the previous year, it nevertheless proved an effective instrument of public education showing to the layman the disciplined life of a penitentiary inmate and suggesting some of the new techniques and procedures which have recently been introduced. Our thanks are expressed to the National Film Board for this further contribution to the development of a more understanding attitude on the part of the general public to the prison problem.

139. A final word of thanks should be expressed to the representatives of the "Fourth Estate". The press throughout Canada has shown an increased

interest and concern not only in the crime problem but in the whole problem of effective prison treatment. Numerous articles, many of them illustrated by photographs, have appeared. Intelligent editorial comment has supplemented these articles. Individual members of the press who have visited the institutions have recognized the necessity for restraint in reporting prison matters—these necessities arising from the ever present concern for security and the very humane requirement that publicity should not be given to individual inmates if it is likely in any way to hamper them on their release. In times past it used to be said that the press was only interested in riots, jail breaks or other sensational prison news. Such items are, of course, of general public interest but the day to day constructive work within prison walls, though less dramatic, is nevertheless of greater permanent importance. Unfortunately, there are still a few persons who think of the prison problem as an opportunity for sensational or headline news; but, by and large, the press of Canada has demonstrated a highly responsible attitude towards this serious social problem and has done a work of tremendous importance in developing a more sane appreciation of this problem in the minds of the general public. This Department is not unaware of the heavy responsibilities devolving on the press; we realize that, at any given moment, no prison system can be above or beyond criticism but we have appreciated the constructive attitude which has been demonstrated to such a large extent in the columns of the Canadian press during the past year.

XI—VOCATIONAL TRAINING

140. Vocational training continues to do a good job with its full effectiveness limited, as previously reported, by lack of shops, which prevents enlarging the scope of trades for training younger inmates. On the other hand, the inherent competition for manpower, especially in the smaller institutions, between training and productive enterprises, e.g., construction and maintenance of buildings, and the servicing of institutions, coupled with a greater variety of activities affecting prison routine which distract from work, materially affects the total inmate hours available for active training and in the end fewer shops are provided for training purposes.

141. Vocational courses in operation during 1951-52 were:

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

of these, plastering at St. Vincent de Paul is new.

142. Four hundred and thirteen inmates were registered on vocational training courses in the four institutions operating vocational divisions during the fiscal year. This compares with 428 in 1950-51.

143. One hundred and forty-four trainees were graduated, 69 were released, one died under sentence, and 74 were still serving sentences at the year's end. Forty-three graduates of previous courses were discharged and 42 are still serving sentences.

144. Of the 112 graduates released in the fiscal year, 63 are known to have been placed in employment, 47 in trades learned at the institutions and 16 in other work. (No information is available regarding the 23 graduates from Saskatchewan Penitentiary.) Fourteen graduates are known to have reverted to crime. Eighteen non-graduates were released. Of these only one is known to have reverted to crime.

145. Sixty-one trainees were dropped from courses during the fiscal year.

146. In conjunction with vocational training courses, social studies are stressed and in this connection films and filmstrips are of considerable value as they awaken interest in the subject as evinced by the lively discussion periods following.

147. It is stressed to graduates that although they have completed a prescribed course of training leading to apprenticeship and journeymen status, they must condition themselves to stay with their resolution when starting training and should not seek employment alien to their trade for mere temporary larger monetary gain if they are to become proper tradesmen in due course.

148. Considerable practical experience is gained by trainees in all phases of the building trades taught by their assisting in institutional building constructions. Notable examples are the training block and the new automotive building at Collin's Bay Penitentiary, and the new vocational training building at Dorchester Penitentiary outside the walls. In all of these the skills acquired by vocational trainees have been satisfactorily utilized at considerable saving of public funds. In addition, penitentiary maintenance has been done economically and well by trainees under their instructors.

149. The development of "control" or part-time supervised and organized trade training for inmates had variable success during the year. Dorchester appeared to make the greatest progress as instructors became more familiar through practice with teacher-training methods learned while attending instructor training courses. Free time to organize and supervise inmate training, and adequate training area for those capable of learning beyond the present job, are essential to success and expansion of this undertaking.

INDUSTRIAL STAFF TRAINING

150. Two staff conferences were of direct concern to the Industrial Division, viz., that of the chief trade instructors, and the chief vocational officers with industrial supervisory duties; and the penitentiary instructors with responsibility for training inmate welders and supervising maintenance work. The Chief Trade Instructors' Conference was the first attended by all chief trade instructors in the history of the Service. It served a useful purpose in pointing up the general need for more government work for the shops on a planned and continuing basis in order that available labour may be usefully trained and employed, and the men acquire work habits and skills which will give them the means of making an honest living after release. The Conference underlined the importance of individual instructors in the progress of their shops in training and production, and the part which incentives play in creating an interest in better organization and shop management.

151. The welding course was made possible through the co-operation of the Montreal Technical School. The penitentiary instructors were given refresher training on practical work under Instructor Hamel of the School and were instructed in the use and teaching of modern welding equipment, supplies and methods. The conference at the end of the course resulted in improved standards in purchasing equipment and supplies.

152. A conference of Eastern penitentiaries shoe instructors with Head Office and trade representatives was held in November to establish standards for last styles and materials specified for purchase for various purposes. Technical advice was given by representatives from the Montreal Parity Committee for the Shoe Industry and the Department of Defence Production.

153. Acknowledgements should be made of the continuing help and advice of the staff of the U.S. Federal Prison Industries, the National Advisory Council on Vocational Training, the Quebec Departments of Education and of Social Welfare and Youth and the officials responsible for apprenticeship in the various provinces.

154. Penitentiary vocational training lost a real friend in Mr. R. F. Thompson of the Training Branch, Department of Labour, but the same co-operation continues to be extended by his successor, Mr. A. W. Crawford.

155. Commercial organizations have offered all possible assistance whenever requested.

XII—INDUSTRIES

156. During the past year penitentiary industries showed progress in the class of work performed and in improving on types of articles manufactured. The manufacture of several new articles was successfully carried out on a scale of quality and quantity previously considered as unlikely with prison labour.

157. The industries developed original plans and produced articles of kitchen equipment in galvanized steel and monel metal for the Federal Training Centre at St. Vincent de Paul, Quebec, and also the complete furnishings for the Penitentiary Staff College, Kingston, Ontario. From reports received all projects have proven entirely satisfactory.

158. In general the newly equipped industrial shops have passed the experimental stage and are now ready to accept orders for quantity production of standard articles suitable to manufacturing facilities, and a greater number of contracts from other government departments are being sought. These contracts should be of a continuing nature for articles that are in demand year after year to allow penitentiary manufacturing facilities to be utilized as production equipment in the training of the inmate population. Orders for such standardized articles as office desks, tables, bookcases, garbage cans, kitchen equipment, etc., should be provided in an effort to stimulate greater job interest and create better work habits by inmates and direct them to greater constancy in employment during rehabilitation.

159. Voluntary purchase of penitentiary-made goods by government departments prevents efficient advance planning of shop operations and fails to give satisfaction in meeting commercial delivery schedules of supplies for such departments. It bears repeating that assurance of continuing orders is the only realistic basis on which a widespread industrial system can operate with any hope of success or sense of accomplishment.

160. The total population as of March 31, 1952, was 4,687 inmates, of which 2,154 or 46 per cent were employed in penitentiary shops. The industrial production over the past 5 years has shown a steady rise from \$409,278.00 in 1946-47 to \$1,133,543.93 in 1951-52, an increase of 177 per cent. Total production increase during the past year was \$180,536.67. The industrial revenue for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1952 was \$137,822.83, a 13.5 per cent increase over the previous year.

161. It is estimated that were the penitentiaries to value production, whether for their own use or for sale to other departments, at conservative commercial prices with consequent allowance for value of labour in the products,

the estimated revenue derived from all industrial departments, including the cannery and steward departments, would be approximately \$1,324,185.51, divided as follows: \$893,245.33 from industrial shops; \$13,328.95 from canneries; \$417,611.23 from kitchens. This figure does not include maintenance to buildings nor capital expenditures for equipment and buildings.

162. Of the industrial production of \$1,333,543.93, \$918,243.88 was for penitentiary purposes; \$170,733.25 for other government departments; \$44,566.80 for custom work done for training value for 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 the institutions or sold amounted to \$15,027.11.

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

VALUE OF INDUSTRIAL SHOP PRODUCTION BY PENITENTIARY
(FIVE-YEAR COMPARISON)

	1947-1948	1948-1949	1949-1950	1950-1951	1951-1952
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	169,796 33	161,750 36	180,582 44	219,174 49	311,898 61
St. Vincent de Paul.....	163,481 00	162,709 70	212,638 49	250,543 91	314,875 27
Dorchester.....	72,283 36	67,340 55	112,387 85	125,623 70	131,122 43
Manitoba.....	68,465 20	74,302 53	91,125 85	111,733 92	101,454 66
British Columbia.....	60,118 01	66,259 31	78,747 75	99,966 59	108,026 87
Saskatchewan.....	51,031 56	58,503 23	74,626 12	89,414 48	104,498 39
Collin's Bay.....	20,713 83	31,998 80	39,655 43	56,550 17	61,667 70
	606,889 29	622,864 43	798,763 93	953,007 26	1,133,543 93

TOTAL VALUE OF INDUSTRIAL SHOP PRODUCTION FOR ALL PENITENTIARIES
1951-1952

	Own Institution	Other Penitentiaries	Gov't. Depts. and Other Authorized Organizations	Officers' Custom Work	Total
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	149,725 54	78,114 29	73,049 68	11,009 10	311,898 61
St. Vincent de Paul.....	203,419 05	61,973 17	43,775 34	5,707 71	314,875 27
Dorchester.....	76,950 02	38,409 86	9,544 40	6,218 15	131,122 43
Manitoba.....	66,948 82	2,604 34	29,309 23	2,592 27	101,454 66
British Columbia.....	84,684 40	5,235 84	9,418 66	8,687 97	108,026 87
Saskatchewan.....	90,283 64	2,398 52	4,844 36	6,971 87	104,498 39
Collin's Bay.....	56,188 78	1,307 61	791 58	3,379 73	61,667 70
Total.....	728,200 25	190,043 63	170,733 25	44,566 80	1,133,543 93

XIII—PENITENTIARY FARMS

164. There was a marked increase in the production of most commodities during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1952. The following are the increases: 15,359 lbs. of vegetables, 62,425 lbs. of roots, 139,264 lbs. of potatoes, 22,607 lbs. of pork, 6,491.9 gals. of milk, 763.2 lbs. of butterfat, 6,779 dozen eggs, 408 tons of hay, 195 tons of straw, 4,639 bushels of grain, and 41 tons of green feed.

165. The following decreases occurred during the year: 10,034 lbs. of beef, 134 tons of ensilage, 56 tons of manure and 351 dozen plants.

166. The value of the farm production for the year, based on the fixed penitentiary prices, amounted to \$300,087.96, or an increase of \$56,829.56 over the previous year and \$50,919.95 more than the peak year of 1947-48.

167. If the current district wholesale price was allowed for the commodities produced on the farm, other than the feed, seed and manure which is produced and used on the farm, the value of the production would amount to \$481,285.05. The actual saving to the Department, after paying for new equipment and all operating costs, amounted to a total of \$189,652.79.

168. The totals of the various commodities grown and produced on the seven penitentiary farms are tabulated on page 43.

Kingston

169. Seeding was late at Kingston, as it was impossible to get on the land before May. Frequent rainfall during June and July made haying operations very difficult and resulted in very poor hay being made. Pasture was excellent during the summer.

170. The production of milk was down slightly, compared to the previous year, on account of the fact that 22 animals were transferred to Saskatchewan Penitentiary as part of the foundation stock for a herd at that institution.

171. There was an average of 30 hogs shipped to the kitchen each month.

St. Vincent de Paul

172. Seeding was delayed at St. Vincent de Paul on account of the weather. However, conditions were good during May and early June. Rainfall made haying and harvesting operations very difficult. The first killing frost occurred on the 26th of September.

173. A record crop of potatoes and carrots was harvested.

174. The production of pork was increased from 109,671 lbs. in 1950-51 to 141,366 lbs. in 1951-52.

Dorchester

175. Seeding conditions were almost impossible because of the very wet spring. The land remained very wet until the first week in July.

176. The pick-up baler helped considerably in harvesting the hay crop.

177. In spite of the fact that the grain was very late being seeded and was consequently not ready to harvest until late fall, there was a yield of over 7,000 bushels of oats.

178. The carrot and tomato crop was very light on account of having to plant the carrots on very poor soil and the fact that the tomatoes did not mature.

179. The dairy herd was given the Hotis test for mastitis as well as being tested for Bang's Disease. Only two cows showed any sign of mastitis.

180. As well as supplying the Steward's Department with pork, 68 hogs were shipped to St. Vincent de Paul.

Manitoba

181. Seeding of wheat commenced on the 26th day of April and other grains on May 3rd. All seeding, including that of potatoes and vegetables, was completed by the end of May. The hay crop was light and harvesting of same was completed early in July.

182. The corn crop benefited considerably from a mid-August rain. However, the corn kernels were very poor due to lack of earlier precipitation. The harvesting of grain, which commenced on August 8th, was completed by September 1st. Threshing commenced on September 1st and was completed by September 19th.

183. The potato crop was light, cabbage, carrots, turnips and beets were good and the onion crop was very good.

184. All plowing and field work was completed by October 23rd.

185. The dairy herd was entered on R.O.P. during the year and for the first time members of the herd were exhibited at the Holstein-Jersey show at Selkirk and gave a good account of themselves, winning three second prizes against strong competition.

British Columbia

186. A very dry summer was experienced at British Columbia with the result that the vegetable crop was considerably below normal. The vegetables required constant spraying to control aphids and caterpillars.

187. Considerable cleaning up was done around the farm property with fences being put into condition and additional flower beds were planted.

188. The small orchard which has been neglected for some years was pruned and cleaned up and a considerable quantity of apples and plums was harvested.

189. The production of eggs was increased during the year by over 400 dozen.

Saskatchewan

190. Seeding was delayed to some extent on account of having to thresh 175 acres of the previous year's crop in the spring. Heavy rains and snow in the fall again prevented the completion of threshing operations. The potatoes and vegetables had to be harvested under very wet and adverse conditions which necessitated considerable handling and sorting in storage.

191. A dairy herd was established in May, 1951. The herd was made up of 22 head transferred from Kingston, 5 from Manitoba and six from St. Vincent de Paul penitentiaries. The milk house was completed and the pasteurizing equipment installed in January, 1952.

192. It was found essential to dispose of the swine herd and to clean up all the piggery buildings in preparation for a new foundation herd. A number of gilts will be transferred from Manitoba Penitentiary during the summer of 1952.

Collin's Bay

193. Collin's Bay experienced the same weather conditions as Kingston. The production of vegetables was lower than the previous year. However, the hay, straw and grain crop was considerably higher than in 1950-51. There were 197 tons more hay, 47 tons more straw and 2,988 bushels more grain harvested than in the previous year.

194. One hundred and forty head of feeder cattle were purchased locally to provide beef for the Steward's department.

195. The drainage programme was continued during the summer and it is felt that in another year the farm land should be adequately drained. Much of the land that has been drained has produced a bumper crop for the first time in many years.

CANNING OPERATIONS

196. Canning operations were extended in 1951-52 and the details of same are given in the tables which follow.

Kingston

197. The Kingston cannery processed 59,916 gals. of canned goods from 481,484 lbs. of raw products. The apples, peas, pears and a small quantity of rhubarb were purchased, while the other products were grown on the farm.

DETAILS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES PROCESSED

Fruits and Vegetables	Quantity of Raw Product	Quantity Canned	Penitentiary Value	Wholesale Value
	(lbs.)	(gals.)	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Apples.....	96,687	11,958	6,576 90	8,769 20
Beans.....	27,335	8,358	5,014 80	6,686 40
Peas.....	24,000	12,642	7,374 50	9,832 65
Pears.....	55,002	7,044	4,813 30	6,417 73
Pumpkin.....	70,000	3,354	950 30	1,267 05
Rhubarb.....	8,780	1,500	712 50	950 00
Tomatoes.....	199,680	15,060	7,028 00	9,370 65
Total.....	481,484	59,916	32,470 30	43,293 68

COST OF OPERATIONS

Cost of vegetables and fruit.....	\$ 9,302 23
Cans and carriers.....	6,440 98
Cartons.....	1,154 29
Rental of closing machine.....	245 81
Sugar.....	1,406 99
Salt.....	49 40
Operating (oil and grease).....	14 79
Maintenance.....	88 78
Total.....	\$ 18,703 27

198. The foregoing operations resulted in a saving to the Department of \$24,590.41.

St. Vincent de Paul

199. The St. Vincent de Paul cannery processed 19,136 gals. of vegetables from 151,831 lbs. of raw vegetables. All vegetables processed were produced on the farm.

DETAILS OF VEGETABLES PROCESSED

Vegetables	Quantity of Raw Product	Quantity Canned	Penitentiary Value	Wholesale Value
	(lbs.)	(gals.)	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Beans, string.....	38,640	5,945	3,567 00	4,458 75
Beets.....	23,218	3,572	1,428 80	1,786 00
Carrots.....	34,153	4,883	1,831 13	2,288 91
Pumpkin.....	23,100	1,540	436 33	545 42
Rhubarb.....	8,106	1,351	641 73	802 16
Tomatoes (whole).....	24,614	843	393 40	491 75
Tomatoes (juice).....		1,002	459 25	574 06
Total.....	151,831	19,136	8,757 64	10,947 05

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COST OF OPERATIONS

Cost of vegetables.....	\$ 1,518 31
Cans and carriers.....	1,854 69
Cartons.....	253 12
Rental of closing machine.....	208 89
Salt, tablets.....	10 51
Maintenance.....	1 98
Total.....	\$ 3,847 50

200. The output of this cannery represents a saving to the Department of \$7,099.55.

201. The total saving from the two institutions amounted to \$31,689.94.

FARM PRODUCTION

202. Tables on pages 43, 44 and 45 show the farm production for the year, the value of the farm production and the cost of operations respectively.

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

Year	Value of Production
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
1951-1952.....	300,087 96

204. The value of the total production represents an amount of \$300,087.96 based on values set by the Department which are considerably less than the wholesale value.

205. The following is the value of the production on the individual farms:

Kingston.....	\$ 73,826 86
St. Vincent de Paul.....	57,308 01
Dorchester.....	37,358 52
Manitoba.....	33,025 41
British Columbia.....	10,983 46
Saskatchewan.....	49,178 07
Collin's Bay.....	38,407 63

FARM PRODUCTION—1951-1952

Item	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Sas- katchewan	Collin's Bay	Total
Vegetables..... (lbs.)	387,168	412,344	11,720	108,031	147,838	133,054	260,578	1,460,733
Roots..... (lbs.)	224,000	110,000	226,000	75,100	12,000	112,000	49,995	809,095
Potatoes..... (lbs.)		455,568	378,670	124,030	83,300	611,520		1,653,088
Pork..... (lbs.)	70,240	141,366	67,231	57,665	42,422	75,853		454,777
Beef..... (lbs.)	1,142	1,751	15,733	15,474		27,405	54,912	116,467
Milk..... (gals.)	46,267.6	40,693.0	41,718.0	25,071.3		14,009.0		167,758.9
Butterfat..... (lbs.)			1,885.2					1,885.2
Eggs..... (doz.)	3,827	16,881	10,192.5	8,947	10,993	11,561	8,896	71,297.5
Poultry..... (lbs.)	1,330	5,950	2,150.25	3,400.5	(birds)520	(birds)653	2,222	(lbs.)15,053 (birds)1,179
Veal..... (lbs.)	305							305
Hay..... (tons)	300	330	222	139	1.5	312	447	1,751.5
Straw..... (tons)	150	179	107	255		169	189	1,049
Ensilage (corn)..... (tons)	150	116		130			255	651
(grass)..... (tons)			117					117
Grain..... (bus.)	6,081	6,517	7,331	15,634		17,765	12,781	66,159
Hides..... (lbs.)	(hides) 5	(hides) 14	1,841	(hides) 26		3,140	13,336	(lbs.)18,367 (hides) 45
Ice..... (lbs.)			1,595					1,595
Wood..... (cords)			8					8
Manure..... (tons)	800	600	1,500	746	24	500	575	4,745
Green feed..... (tons)		80	44					124
Plants..... (doz.)	2,500		151.5		533.5	1,050		4,235
Seed..... (lbs.)						144	1,980	2,124

VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTION 1951-1952

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Sas- katchewan	Collin's Bay	Total
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Sold to:								
Steward.....	26,013 34	41,247 71	20,136 83	17,500 02	11,045 35	22,263 34	13,323 70	151,530 49
Other penitentiaries.....	31,345 95	4,468 35	2,019 92	750 00	.....	225 00	2,291 46	41,100 68
Other Government departments.....	.....	111 60	.....	22 00	.....	330 00	.....	463 60
Officers.....	512 40	1,402 27	1,012 11	870 90	221 32	.....	666 56	4,821 63
Outside revenue.....	1,953 20	1,488 67	2,737 14	882 00	544 65	4,998 63	1,005 77	13,610 06
Fed to livestock or used for bedding.....	5,896 04	6,743 27	5,939 20	7,446 29	14 00	7,545 00	5,492 86	39,076 66
Used for seed.....	68 00	.....	.....	524 94	.....	761 62	404 00	1,758 56
Loss by death, spoilage, shrinkage.....	743 12	817 43	1,117 24	244 02	133 29	65 00	100 61	3,225 71
Otherwise disposed of (manure, etc.).....	2,169 35	743 36	4,354 94	3,811 68	24 00	500 00	575 00	12,178 33
Sub-total.....	68,701 40	57,022 66	37,317 38	32,051 85	11,987 81	36,824 66	23,859 96	267,765 72
Add inventory at end of year.....	21,493 48	20,266 43	15,622 59	16,758 32	6,786 11	26,769 74	29,555 64	137,252 31
Subtract inventory at beginning of year.....	16,368 02	19,981 08	15,581 45	15,784 76	7,790 46	14,416 33	15,007 97	104,930 07
VALUE OF 1951-52 PRODUCE.....	73,826 86	57,308 01	37,358 52	33,025 41	10,983 46	49,178 07	38,407 63	300,087 96

COST OF OPERATIONS 1951-1952

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	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Total
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Operating expenses—								
Tractor.....	762 65	1,384 00	1,180 72	1,205 34	284 63	1,545 40	1,216 57	7,579 31
Other vehicles.....	19 21	35 40	315 45		19 44	91 93	11 77	493 20
Farm expenses—								
Feed and fodder—								
Purchased.....	7,809 90	27,334 16	20,044 74	3,921 18	12,938 03	3,551 93	2,725 55	78,375 49
Produced.....	5,896 04	6,743 27	5,939 20	7,446 29	14 00	7,545 00	5,492 36	39,076 66
Seeds—								
Purchased.....	1,061 14	2,514 35	2,964 56	571 75	943 18	1,519 83	981 18	10,555 99
Produced.....	68 00			524 94		709 12	404 00	1,706 06
Fertilizer—								
Purchased.....	879 00	2,304 03	4,128 65	394 80	915 49	885 50	1,309 10	10,816 57
Produced.....	800 00	550 00	1,500 00	746 00	24 00	500 00	575 00	4,695 00
Canning expenses.....	18,708 27	2,327 21						21,030 48
Other farm expenses.....	2,040 47	1,118 94	2,882 13	1,363 49	827.33	2,409 99	742 90	11,385 25
Veterinary services.....	570 90	346 30	168 00	114 30		252 65	125 00	1,577 15
Veterinary supplies.....	152 11	268 05	662 78	142 18	51 42	443 91	5 50	1,725 95
Maintenance of equipment—								
Tractors.....	394 05	1,088 63	1,248 35		310 11	800 67	384 63	4,226 44
Other equipment.....	967 07	1,539 89	1,754 93	*1,556 88	227 61	1,455 38	845 06	8,346 82
Livestock purchased.....	689 00	725 00	192 00	4,270 50	259 00	**19,533 68	34,404 80	60,073 98
Total cost of operations.....	40,812 81	48,329 23	42,981 51	22,257 65	16,814 24	41,244 99	49,223 92	261,664 35
Add—Capital purchases during year								
Tractors.....	1,315 00					3,688 00	2,360 00	7,363 00
Other equipment.....	1,323 47	4,473 80	4,000 74	1,611 43	949 20	8,436 03	1,810 24	22,604 91
GRAND TOTAL.....	43,451 28	52,803 03	46,982 25	23,869 08	17,763 44	53,369 02	53,394 16	291,632 26

* Includes maintenance to fences (\$188.26).

** Dairy cattle transferred to Saskatchewan w/o repayment valued at \$11,927.46.

XIV—STEWARDS' DEPARTMENT

206. During the fiscal year 1951-52, continued and satisfactory progress was made in the remodeling of the inmates' kitchens and officers' messes. This programme, initially started in 1948, has been proceeded with as availability of materials and funds provided would permit and there is every indication that these projects will be completed in the near future.

207. Kitchen equipment valued at \$49,035.16 was purchased during the fiscal year 1951-52. By providing modern kitchen facilities, it has been possible to accelerate the programme of instruction to inmates engaged in culinary operations and it is of considerable interest to note that quite a few inmates without previous kitchen experience have been returned to civilian life qualified as bakers, cooks or butchers and are now actively engaged in their respective trades.

KITCHEN SANITATION AND PERSONAL HYGIENE

208. This important phase in kitchen administration has been carried out with continued and satisfactory results. Sanitary Rules and Regulations posters have been placed in conspicuous sections of all penitentiary kitchens for the guidance of food handlers. Personal hygiene is observed very carefully with frequent individual examinations being carried out by the Medical Officer and the Steward.

209. The control of kitchen pests has also met with satisfactory results and the loss of foodstuffs has been practically eliminated through continued application of D.D.T.

PENITENTIARY FARM PRODUCE SOLD TO STEWARDS

210. During the fiscal year 1951-52, produce purchased from the penitentiary farms, including canned goods purchased from the canneries at Kingston and St. Vincent de Paul penitentiaries, was valued at \$151,530.49.

211. Processed farm produce manufactured within the institutional kitchens amounted to 10,428 gals. valued at \$1,846.28, an increase of 2,922 gals. from the previous year.

PROCESSED MEATS

212. The manufacture of processed meats within the institutions totalled 334,783 lbs. valued at \$73,512.78, an increase of 52,730 lbs. over 1950-51 and 163,039 lbs. over 1949-50. In view of rising food costs, a concerted effort was again made during the fiscal year 1951-52 to increase the processed meat production within the institutional kitchens and from the results attained, this effort met with great success.

BAKERY PRODUCTION

213. Bread manufactured within the institutional bakeries totalled 2,197,688 lbs. valued at \$94,708.80. The quality of bread produced has been maintained at a high level.

214. Cakes, pies, puddings, cookies, rolls, etc., manufactured in the institutional bakeries, totalled 768,334 lbs. valued at \$77,570.09.

INMATE RATIONS

215. Although the basic ration content remained unchanged during the fiscal year 1951-52, the cost of inmate rations increased from \$917,855.57 to \$995,477.01, an increase of \$77,621.44 due to rising cost of food.

XV—MEDICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES

216. During the past year the medical services in the penitentiaries have continued to function with greater efficiency and adequacy through an increase in qualified and specialized medical personnel, the acquisition of X-ray and laboratory apparatus for the purpose of facilitating and speeding up accurate diagnosis, and by means of enlarged and renovated hospital space supplied with standard hospital equipment for the purpose of providing adequate and complete treatment.

217. These medical activities are planned not merely to deal with illness or injuries as they occur but in the belief that good mental and physical health are essential to the rehabilitation of the offender. It is an important part of the rehabilitation process that the individual who is suffering from physical, nervous or mental conditions should receive treatment that will assist him in overcoming physical handicaps and in developing a better insight into his own personality problems.

218. In addition to the established psychiatric ward at Kingston Penitentiary salaried psychiatrists have been employed during the year at British Columbia and Manitoba penitentiaries. An increasing number of the inmate population take advantage of the opportunities offered by such services; many return for further interviews.

219. As an innovation in some of the penitentiaries, group therapy under the supervision of the Psychiatrist has been started. Its chief purpose is to help inmates arrive at a clearer understanding of some of their troubles, resolve some of their conflicts and enable them to use personal resources in developing methods of behaviour acceptable to society. A Narcotics Anonymous group has been initiated in one penitentiary under the supervision of the Penitentiary Psychiatrist.

220. The medical and psychiatric services provided by penitentiary staffs are supplemented where necessary by consultative services from the outside including hospital and surgical treatment when such is required. The cost of such services amounted to \$26,481.91 for the year, as compared to \$28,804.03 for the previous year. The per capita cost was \$5.61.

221. The cost of medical supplies which at the end of the fiscal year in March, 1951, was \$19,654.94 decreased to \$18,277.14, a per capita cost of \$3.87.

222. In order to protect the health of the inmates and staff through early diagnosis, advantage is taken of the services provided by provincial anti-tuberculosis clinics for chest X-rays of all personnel and inmates. These surveys are carried out annually and are of great assistance in bringing to light any incipient cases where tuberculosis might be suspected. There have been very few such cases in the year under review.

223. The dental services have continued to function satisfactorily. The cost of dental services, which for the year 1950-51 was \$14,672.00, increased to \$14,829.00. Increasing use is being made of the dental laboratory at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary and all mechanical work required by the Eastern penitentiaries is now being fabricated there. It is planned to extend this service to other institutions with an anticipated saving of public funds.

224. An interesting feature has been the generous response given by our inmates to voluntary appeals by the Canadian Red Cross Society for blood donations. Blood Donor clinics have visited all penitentiaries during the year and well over 50 per cent of all inmates have voluntarily given blood donations for this worthy cause. The highest percentage was at Collin's Bay Penitentiary where 72 per cent of the inmates volunteered for this service and had their donations of blood accepted.

XVI—ACCOUNTS, STORES AND PURCHASING SERVICES

225. Amounts provided by parliamentary appropriations, disbursements therefrom and lapsed balances in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1952 were:

	Administration		Penitentiaries	
			Operating	Capital
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Main estimates—				
Vote 182.....		306,014		
Vote 183.....			7,433,900	
Vote 184.....				1,332,411
Supplementary estimates—				
Vote 705.....			125,291	
Vote 706.....				556,380
Total appropriations.....	9,753,996	306,014	7,559,191	1,888,791
Expenditures.....	8,934,454	289,565	7,166,746	1,478,143
Lapsed—				
Unliquidated commitments.....	202,999	1,529	61,442	140,028
Not committed.....	616,543	14,920	331,003	270,620
	9,753,996	306,014	7,559,191	1,888,791

226. Details of disbursements from the penitentiary votes and comparisons with expenditures of the two previous fiscal periods are given in Tables X and XI of this report.

227. During the year under review canteen facilities and a graded scale of inmate remuneration were introduced at all penitentiaries. The earnings of each inmate are recorded on an individual ledger card in such a way as to ensure that a portion is saved against the day of the inmate's release and to permit the balance to be drawn against for amenities obtained from the canteen. The system has worked well and there have developed none of the pitfalls experienced in other countries where transactions have been handled through the medium of money or coupons. The scheme of course has added considerably to the volume of stores and accounting routines but savings were made in other directions and no extra staff was employed.

228. The inspections described in paragraph 210 of the 1950-51 report were repeated in 1951-52 and in the course of these visits the special inmate funds used for welfare and recreation purposes were audited.

229. The stores facilities at Dorchester and British Columbia penitentiaries were improved during the year and now present an attractive appearance.

230. Procedures for estimating and controlling expenditures were further developed and there is now in existence an orderly planned programme which ensures a careful review of proposed expenditure commitments in order that funds may be used to best advantage.

231. During the year the wool market showed a great decline from the previous year and we were able to purchase our requirements of materials, especially cloth for discharge clothing, at a very low price. The quality and patterns selected have proven very popular.

232. The Department entered into a canned food contract with the Canadian Cannery Limited prior to the canning season and we were in a position to secure our total requirements at opening market prices, which are much lower than prices during the latter part of the canning year.

233. Some progress was made during the year in standardization of items purchased by the branch for all institutions. The Purchasing Agent attended the conference held in Montreal on shoe shop requirements. The specifications drawn up on leather have proved most helpful and a considerable saving should be made.

234. We were able to take advantage of an offer made by the Crown Assets Disposal Corporation on steam tables which were shipped to St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. These were purchased at a fraction of their cost.

235. A new tender form has been taken into use for the purchase of bituminous steam coal and we are now purchasing on a B.T.U. basis. Deductions are now being made when the coal delivered does not meet the analysis originally specified by the supplier.

236. During the past fiscal year, a total of 4,166 requisitions were processed and 7,780 purchase orders issued.

XVII—CONSTRUCTION

237. The planning and construction of the new institution, the Federal Training Centre at St. Vincent de Paul, Quebec, and the considerable expansion of existing shop facilities, additions and improvements to living areas and the extended services related to the new policies of treatment at all existing institutions have necessitated an increasing volume of architectural and engineering services and building construction. During the fiscal period 1951-52 the expenditure for the acquisition and construction of buildings, walls, power plants, service lines, etc. amounted to \$1,137,196.51 as compared to \$872,551.23 the previous year. This together with an expenditure of \$112,826.01 for the maintenance of plant services and equipment, and \$43,899.51 for purchases of new related equipment accounted for a total expenditure of \$1,293,922.03 for the construction and engineering division which is summarized in the following table:

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Expenditures for construction by inmates:—	
New construction, existing penitentiaries.....	\$ 183,549 15
New construction, Federal Training Centre....	86,160 27
	269,709 42
Alterations to Calderwood buildings (Penitentiary Staff College).....	20,507 39
Alterations and remodelling of existing buildings and shops.....	44,494 99
Installation and replacement of service lines (sewer, water, electrical, steam).....	59,840 81
Alterations and additions to power plants....	115,236 43
Construction of roads and drains.....	9,971 07
Renovation of staff houses.....	3,692 05
Minor alterations.....	8,868 63
	\$532,370 79
Total expenditure for construction by inmates.....	
Expenditures for construction by contract:—	
Construction at Federal Training Centre.....	604,825 72
Expenditure for purchase of new equipment.....	43,899 51
	\$1,181,096 02
Total capital expenditure.....	

578
9

MAINTENANCE OF FIXED ASSETS
1951-52

Expenditures for work by inmates:—	
Buildings, walls and ducts.....	\$ 69,087 72
Houses and tenements—Repairs.....	8,843 39
Houses and tenements—Equipment repairs..	190 93
Service lines.....	9,466 19
Main sewers and drains.....	84 57
Boiler house, machinery, equipment and tools	7,941 28
Pump house, machinery, equipment and tools	666 04
Construction and quarry machinery.....	7,869 66
Roads, sidewalks, culverts, bridges.....	660 24
Wharves and sidings.....	406 16
	\$105,216 18
Expenditure for work by contract.....	7,609 83
	\$112,826 01
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, CONSTRUCTION AND ENGINEERING DIVISION.....	
	\$1,293,922 03

238. The development of the new institution for the Province of Quebec known as the Federal Training Centre to be taken into use during the first of the next fiscal period continues to be the largest item of expenditure. The increased work necessary in the development of plans and specifications, supervision of the work and administration of the contracts with regard to this new institution have been satisfactorily accomplished in spite of the difficulties experienced in obtaining trained architectural and engineering personnel necessitated by retirements and transfers resulting in the Division being almost continuously understaffed. During the fiscal period in review, four dormitory buildings were completed at a cost of \$515,138.72 and a kitchen and mess hall building at a cost of \$224,777.00. Plans and specifications were completed, contracts let and good progress made on a hospital and chapels building at a cost of \$297,777.00. It is expected that this building will be completed by September 15, 1952. Plans and specifications were completed, a contract let and initial progress made on a building for the administrative offices at a cost of \$179,777.77. Plans and specifications were well advanced for a physical training and exercise hall building for which it is expected a contract will be let in the summer of 1952.

239. While construction of the main buildings of this new institution is being completed by outside contract, a very considerable volume of work is being accomplished through the use of inmate labour. A new modern stores building was substantially completed, a 216-ft. section of the boundary wall previously unfinished and the further extension of ducts, sewers, water, steam and electrical installations to service the new institution have all shown satisfactory progress. Levelling of the grounds within the walls and the construction of sidewalks and roads have been advanced and some landscaping around the completed buildings commenced.

240. Projects completed at the other institutions which required departmental authority totalled in all 124 and 159 other projects were undertaken and satisfactory progress made on these. Included in the new construction completed during the year were a dairy barn at Dorchester, a warehouse for the masons and carpenters at St. Vincent de Paul, a greenhouse at Kingston, a vocational training workshop at Collin's Bay, a dissociation cell block at Manitoba, and additional poultry accommodation at Saskatchewan and Manitoba. At British Columbia substantial progress was made on the new hospital facilities and a unique ablution and change room was completed. The latter building which embodies production line methods of bathing and clothes

changing for the inmates has proven highly satisfactory and greatly reduced the time required; thereby increasing the hours available for productive work and educational and recreational activities.

241. As was the case in the preceding year considerable alterations to existing facilities were proceeded with to meet the demands of the increasing educational and vocational training needs. Very commendable progress was made on: the automotive repair and storage building at Collin's Bay which it is expected will be put into use early in the summer of 1952; the renovation of the former administrative wing at Manitoba Penitentiary to house the school, library, Chief Keeper's department, officers' mess and other minor facilities and on the new vocational training shop building at Dorchester Penitentiary. Plans and specifications were also completed and some materials ordered for a physical and recreational training building at Kingston Penitentiary.

242. Noteworthy major projects undertaken during the year which required considerable time and effort in the planning and organizational stages as well as in actual construction were: remodelling of the kitchen and the provision of a new officers' mess at Dorchester; a new paint shop building at Collin's Bay Penitentiary; reconstruction of the old boiler house building at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary to provide a new carpenter and paint shop and the renovation of the main dome at the same institution which was a particularly difficult undertaking very well carried out. The construction of a stores building at Kingston Penitentiary was advanced to a stage ready for the installation of steel roof trusses.

243. An extensive programme of replacement and modernization of the power plants at the penitentiaries has been necessary because of the increased demand for power resulting from building expansion and the installation of modern processes requiring steam; also because of the advanced age of existing facilities. The expenditure of \$115,286.43 resulted principally from the installation of new boilers at Kingston, Dorchester and St. Vincent de Paul penitentiaries. The latter installation was necessary to provide for the new buildings at the Federal Training Centre which are supplied with steam from the St. Vincent de Paul power plant. Planned programmes of revamping the steam and electrical installations at certain of the institutions together with necessary extension and replacement of steam, water and electrical services generally, resulted in an expenditure of \$59,840.81 during the fiscal period.

244. Of particular notice during the year was the establishment of a Penitentiary Staff College. This property, previously known as the Calderwood Estate, constitutes a group of three buildings situated on a 10.33 acre parcel of land fronting on Union Street in the City of Kingston. The main building (formerly a private residence) has been remodelled and renovated to provide facilities for groups of approximately 24 officers attending training courses, i.e., lecture rooms, dormitories, dining hall, kitchen, physical training and lounge rooms as well as office accommodation for the staff. A building which was originally a coach house is being remodelled to provide living quarters for the Superintendent with an additional apartment for visiting officers or instructors assisting in the courses. A third building previously a barn is at present being used only as a storage area and will require considerable renovation before being put into use. During the fiscal period 1951-52 an amount of \$20,507.39 was expended for materials for renovation of the buildings, the labour being accomplished by inmates from Kingston Penitentiary under their instructors' supervision.

245. Organized maintenance programmes were undertaken at all the institutions and 150 projects requiring departmental authority were completed during the year which included major projects at Kingston and Saskatchewan

in replacing roofs lost through fire. Another 79 projects were undertaken and showed satisfactory progress. This work together with the minor maintenance work authorized by the wardens resulted in an expenditure of \$112,826.01 which is slightly less than the previous year. This is an indication that in spite of the greater cost for materials and the two major fire losses, benefit is being had from the extensive maintenance work carried out in the past few years to alleviate the conditions brought about by the reduction of such work to bare necessities during the war years.

246. On the whole it is considered that the construction activities for the year have been satisfactory and have advanced substantially the development of the present policies of correctional reform. Optimistic goals have been set for the forthcoming fiscal year and with due regard to the difficulty of maintaining suitable staff and the necessity for economy and curtailment in fields affected by the present defence programme, continued forward progress is anticipated.

XVIII—CONCLUSION

247. The year under review has been an outstanding one in the history of the Canadian penitentiaries. Apart from the opening of the Penitentiary Staff College and the Federal Training Centre to which reference has already been made, our staffs are now better paid than at any time previously and the morale of our inmates has shown marked improvement. The ameliorations introduced during the year, as described in the earlier paragraphs of this Report, have surpassed changes made in any previous year. The beneficial results of these changes have been evidenced by the improved conduct and attitude of the majority of the inmates without sacrificing the ever-necessary vigilance and discipline that the requirements of security demand.

248. The upward trend in population has been reversed for the first time in nine years, and there is reason to believe that an increasing number of those released from our penitentiaries are finding it possible to re-establish themselves in the free world without reverting to crime.

249. Gratifying as these results are, no prison administrator should ever allow himself to become complacent. Tension of some kind is always present in a prison. Small grievances can quickly become magnified into sources of explosion, and lack of vigilance can open the door to those who inevitably seek ways and means of escaping from their present plight. It requires constant and careful interest and supervision on the part of all officers to maintain a proper balance between the need for security and the opportunities for rehabilitation.

250. The results of the past year, however, do offer great hope that we are moving in the right direction. Much remains to be done to provide adequate physical facilities for future developments and to put into effect those further changes in routine and programme that will provide increased opportunities for rehabilitation without sacrificing the safeguards that effective custody requires.

251. Much credit is due to the staffs of all our institutions for the efficient and intelligent way in which the administration's policies have been put into effect in the day-to-day operation of our penitentiaries, and in closing, I would like to express to the wardens and their staffs my sincere appreciation of their co-operation and devotion to duty during the past year.

TABLE I.—MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Newfoundland	Total
On register April 1, 1951.....	935	1,406	622	387	563	526	348	30	4,817
<i>Received</i>									
From gaols.....	460	614	221	107	217	214	1	13	1,847
By transfer.....	64	10	1	*36	1		211		323
Ticket-of-leave violators.....	2	4	3			3			12
TOTAL.....	526	628	225	143	218	217	212	13	2,182
<i>Discharged</i>									
By expiry of sentence.....	209	422	237	127	159	176	125	9	1,554
By ticket-of-leave.....	15	117	78	11	86	29	35	2	373
By pardon.....	4	4	6	3	3	4	1		25
By death.....	6	8	1	2	4	1	2		24
By court order.....	6					3	4		13
By transfer.....	200	64	7	8	12	8	23		322
Released on order of military authorities.....			1						1
TOTAL.....	530	615	330	151	264	221	190	11	2,312
On register March 31, 1952.....	931	1,419	517	379	517	522	370	32	4,687
Number on register includes:									
Insane:									
Section 58.....	5		2	1	5				13
Section 61.....	7	18	7	3	8	10			53
Attending outside court.....		7	1						8
Temporary ticket-of-leave.....	3	2	2		3	1	2		13
Unlawfully at large while hospitalized under temporary ticket-of-leave.....	1		1						2
Unlawfully at large.....	1								1

* Includes one Eskimo transferred for record purposes from Eskimo Point, N.W.T., to Manitoba Penitentiary where he is serving his sentence.

TABLE II.—NATIONALITY

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Newfoundland	Total
<i>British—</i>									
Canada.....	822	1,374	485	356	417	447	339	32	4,272
England and Wales.....	12	8	6	1	21	11	7		66
Scotland.....	7		6	1	9	6	3		32
Ireland.....	5	3	2	2	4	3	3		22
Other British countries.....			1						1
<i>Foreign—</i>									
United States.....	21	15	6	2	26	20	5		95
Russia.....	30	2		2	13	4	1		53
Austria.....			1	2	1	4			8
Roumania.....	4	1	1	1					7
Italy.....	2	1	2		4				9
Poland.....	10	4	2	2	2	8	5		33
Hungary.....	5	2		1		3	1		12
France.....	1				2				3
Finland.....				6	2	1			9
Czechoslovakia.....	4			2		2			9
Greece.....							1		1
China.....					5	1			6
Jugoslavia.....	2				1	1	1		5
Germany.....			1		2	3			6
Belgium.....	1	2							3
Norway.....					2	1			3
Switzerland.....	2					1			3
Sweden.....					4	3			7
Ukraine.....					1				1
Holland.....			2				3		6
Other foreign countries.....	3	7	2			3			15
TOTAL.....	931	1,419	517	379	517	522	370	32	4,687

TABLE III.—CIVIL STATUS

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Newfoundland	Total
Single.....	429	997	330	221	264	323	196	16	2,776
Married.....	441	393	162	123	155	142	143	16	1,575
Widowed.....	34	25	15	12	22	16	9		133
Separated.....			8	16	50	26	19		119
Divorced.....	27	4	2	7	26	15	3		84
TOTAL.....	931	1,419	517	379	517	522	370	32	4,687

TABLE IV.—DURATION OF SENTENCE

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Newfoundland	Total
Remanet under two years.....		3	3			3		1	10
Two years.....	152	414	236	85	135	158	92	9	1,281
Over two and under three.....	99	44	10	37	62	34	29	3	318
Three and under four.....	201	237	113	59	84	133	103	3	933
Four and under five.....	96	127	30	29	41	41	53	2	419
Five and under eight.....	164	296	69	91	126	70	72	4	892
Eight and under ten.....	39	41	9	10	5	10	8		122
Ten and under twelve.....	57	104	17	19	20	25	11	3	256
Twelve and under fifteen.....	34	27	7	10	9	6	1		94
Fifteen and under twenty.....	23	29	7	5	11	10	1		86
Twenty and under twenty-five.....	16	23	1	9	4	4		3	60
Twenty-five and over.....	7	18	3	4	1	2			35
Life.....	40	52	11	18	10	21		1	153
Indeterminate sentence.....	3	4	1	3	9	5			25
During Her Majesty's Pleasure.....								3	3
TOTAL.....	931	1,419	517	379	517	522	370	32	4,687

TABLE V.—AGES

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Newfoundland	Total
Under twenty-one years.....	22	227	84	17	30	72	29	4	485
Twenty-one to twenty-four years.....	117	329	132	53	86	121	135	8	981
Twenty-five to twenty-nine years.....	235	341	96	91	126	115	99	7	1,110
Thirty to thirty-nine years.....	319	320	118	122	145	121	83	8	1,245
Forty to forty-nine years.....	134	129	62	62	75	58	19	4	543
Fifty to fifty-nine years.....	70	47	18	21	34	17	4	1	212
Sixty years and over.....	34	17	7	13	21	18	1		111
TOTAL.....	931	1,419	517	379	517	522	370	32	4,687

TABLE VI.—CREEDS

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Newfoundland	Total
<i>Christian—</i>									
Roman Catholic.....	301	1,071	325	142	144	180	145	14	2,322
Church of England.....	264	118	75	53	96	91	96	9	802
Presbyterian.....	70	11	18	14	51	48	26		238
Methodist.....	12	2			7	5			26
United Church.....	108	23	39	53	85	69	61	8	446
Baptist.....	43	6	47	7	10	14	17		144
Lutheran.....	11	1		13	20	22	3		70
Salvation Army.....	16		4	2	5	8	7	1	43
Greek Catholic.....	2			2		6			10
Greek Orthodox.....	7	4			3	5	5		30
Doukhobor.....	21			6	42				63
Others.....	8		8	9	18	16	5		64

TABLE VI.—CREEDS—Concluded

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Newfoundland	Total
<i>Non-Christian—</i>									
Hebrew.....	19	14	1	3	7	3	2		49
Others.....					3	2			5
Atheist (no religion):.....	49	169		75	26	53	3		375
TOTAL.....	931	1,419	517	379	517	522	370	32	4,687

TABLE VII.—PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Newfoundland	Total
None.....	167	332	131	74	105	134	66	14	1,073
One.....	127	224	105	33	60	67	73	3	692
Two.....	122	186	54	45	43	67	58	3	578
Three.....	118	166	51	44	42	45	58	1	525
Four.....	96	115	39	39	46	43	43		421
Five.....	87	89	36	36	39	42	31	2	362
Six.....	60	72	17	27	30	27	14		247
Seven.....	45	51	17	14	29	25	8	1	190
Eight.....	29	35	16	16	20	12	5		133
Nine.....	21	23	11	11	22	10	4	2	104
Ten.....	12	26	10	9	12	9	6	3	87
Eleven.....	13	11	5	7	9	10	1	1	57
Twelve.....	5	7	3	3	9	4	2		33
Thirteen.....	6	6	6	6	10	6	1		41
Fourteen.....	1	5	1	1	7	5			20
Fifteen.....	6	4	5	5	5	3		1	29
Sixteen.....	3	4	1		4	2			14
Seventeen.....	3	4	1	1	4				13
Eighteen.....	3			2	3	2			10
Nineteen.....		1	1	1	3	2			8
Twenty.....		3	1	1	2				7
Twenty-one.....	2			1	3	1		1	13
Twenty-two.....		1	1	1	1	2			5
Twenty-three.....			2		1	1			4
Twenty-four.....	2	1		1		1			5
Twenty-five.....		1	1			1			2
Twenty-six.....			1		1				2
Twenty-seven.....	1		1			2			4
Twenty-eight.....	1				1				2
Thirty.....	1								1
Thirty-one.....					1				1
Thirty-four.....		1							1
Thirty-five.....					1				1
Forty.....				1					1
One hundred and thirty-four.....		1							1
TOTAL.....	931	1,419	517	379	517	522	370	32	4,687
Percentage of recidivists.....	82.1	73	74.7	80.5	70.7	74.3	82.2	56.2	77.1

TABLE VIII.—EMPLOYMENT OF INMATES

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Newfoundland	Total
Blacksmith.....		24	16	6	19	11	10		86
Bookbinding.....	7	21	2	4	2	3	1		40
Broom and brush shop.....		21							21
Canvas work.....	90	49	21	20	7				187
Carpenter.....	24	57	16	19	22	18	21		177
Change room and laundry.....									220
Washing.....	3	10	8	2	8	7	3		(41)
Repairing.....	14	10	3	5	5	6	5		(48)
Sorting.....	5	25	5	6	8	3	6		(58)
Barbering.....	12	8	14	2	7	8	6		(57)
Sock making.....		10	4	2					(16)
Char service.....									502
Cell blocks.....	87	144	19	31	50	27	18		(376)
Administration buildings and offices.....	1	5	5	5	3	5	3		(27)
Others.....	19		16	9	12	33	10		(99)
Clerks.....									194
Shops.....	22	20	14	17	17	17	11		(118)
Others.....	25	20	4	6	2	17	2		(76)
Construction—Buildings and works.....									269
Form work.....		10							(10)
Building carpenters.....		20	9	8	6	10			(53)
Brickmaking.....		20	4			9			(33)
Brick and stonelaying.....		16		1					(17)
Plastering.....		2			10		5		(17)
Machine operators.....		1		1		2			(4)
Helpers and labourers.....		10	2	20	53	7	15		(107)
Masons.....		8				14			(22)
Blacksmiths.....				6					(6)
Engineer's department.....									190
Electricians.....	6	14	4	6	8	5	7		(50)
Plumbers.....	5	4	5	4	7	2	8		(35)
Steamfitters.....		10	4	3	5	5			(27)
Stokers.....	8	4	2	2	4	5	4		(29)
Fuel supply.....	9	4	8	5	4	7	5		(42)
Filtration plant.....	2	5							(7)
Farming.....									357
Garden gang.....		22				6			(28)
General (including stables, piggery and poultry).....	32	83	31	29	24	35	23		(257)
Teamsters.....	8	1	11	5		6			(31)
Ornamental grounds.....	3	10	4	3	8	9	4		(41)
Hospital.....									34
Orderlies.....	14	5	2	1	3	2	1		(28)
Dental.....	2	4							(6)
Library.....	11	29	9	8	11	14	8		90
Machine shop.....	15	39	6	4	7	3			74
Masonry.....	31	16	4	15	9		19		94
Messengers.....	6	20	3	2	2	3			36
Motor mechanics.....									90
Truck drivers.....		10	4	3		3			(20)
Motor mechanics.....	15	12	3	2	14	7	10		(63)
Painters.....	2	2				3			(7)
Painting.....	11	20	9	7	9	14	9		79
Photography.....		1	1						2
Printing.....	25	3				14			42
Prison for Women.....	116								116
Quarrying.....	12	59	14	21			10		116
School.....		14	2						16
Sheet metal.....		16		2					18
Shoe.....	33	49	21	9	19	30	3		164
Steward's department.....									284
Cooks.....	5	10	6	4	9	7	4		(45)
Bakers.....	8	6	5	3	6	6	6		(40)
Cleaners.....	24	49	9	3	14	24	10		(133)
Others.....	5	17	7	12	13	3	9		(66)

Employed under provincial arrangement

TABLE VIII.—EMPLOYMENT OF INMATES—Concluded

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Newfoundland	Total
Stonecutting.....		69	16				6		91
Stores.....	13	3	7	3			3		29
Tailoring.....	68	69	46	21	38	37	11		290
Tinsmithing.....	24	34	10	3	7	8	7		93
Utility									171
"Y" gang.....			31						(31)
Yard and road maintenance.....	39	9	11	13		2	5		(79)
Incinerator.....			1		1				(3)
Others.....	24	23				11			(58)
Vocational training.....									253
Basic training.....		37							(37)
Bricklaying.....		22	12				16		(50)
Cabinet makers.....		14							(14)
Carpenters.....		12	12			10	11		(45)
Draughting.....						2	3		(5)
Electricians.....		9							(9)
Machine shop.....							15		(15)
Plumbers and steamfitters.....		11	9				10		(30)
Sheet metal.....							11		(11)
Rural repairs.....						18			(18)
Painting and decorating.....		8							(8)
Plasterers.....		11							(11)
TOTAL EMPLOYED.....	885	1,380	491	363	453	499	354		4,425
Total on register not employed March 31, 1952	46	39	26	16	64	23	16		230
Newfoundland.....								32	32
TOTAL.....	931	1,419	517	379	517	522	370	32	4,687

TABLE IX.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUE

	1951-52 Revenue Receipts		1950-51 Revenue Receipts	
	Total	From Sales of Farm Produce	Total	From Sales of Farm Produce
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	105,905 64	58,788 54	77,754 03	35,079 46
St. Vincent de Paul.....	115,849 71	54,378 87	97,178 18	46,674 42
Dorchester.....	50,846 28	36,637 96	46,999 17	32,900 68
Manitoba.....	69,011 43	31,035 83	70,168 79	33,542 03
British Columbia.....	22,032 15	11,084 05	22,561 01	12,845 81
Saskatchewan.....	39,536 82	36,204 66	31,868 12	29,746 96
Collin's Bay.....	25,843 61	23,282 59	24,270 28	23,144 48
Federal Training Centre.....	288 49			
TOTAL.....	429,314 13	251,412 50	370,799 58	213,933 84

TABLE X.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS

	1951-52		1950-51		1949-50	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Salaries.....	4,053,959	94	3,520,459	03	3,023,238	42
*Gratuity to retiring officers.....	14,316	83	19,002	99	10,851	66
Gratuities in lieu of retiring leave.....	6,269	80				
Officers' uniforms.....	157,198	29	104,132	22	96,658	80
Officers' duty meals.....	94,067	56	83,079	50	69,561	93
Office stationery, supplies, equipment and furnishings	31,292	39	23,971	04	22,202	87
Other administrative charges.....	53,374	52	60,275	36	53,634	52
	4,410,479	33	3,810,920	14	3,276,148	20
Maintenance of inmates.....	1,558,800	18	1,514,561	80	1,221,316	96
Discharge expenses.....	99,852	95	80,087	81	62,647	32
Operating expenses.....	850,508	76	777,836	71	690,843	67
Repairs and upkeep of buildings, works and equipment	192,901	00	184,113	25	168,607	09
	7,118,542	22	6,367,519	71	5,419,563	24
Acquisition or construction of buildings and works...	1,137,196	51	872,551	23	721,706	86
Acquisition of equipment.....	340,946	45	204,988	87	297,071	80
Livestock purchases.....	48,203	73	30,118	01	29,557	52
Total capital.....	1,526,346	69	1,167,658	11	1,048,336	18
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS.....	8,644,888	91	7,535,177	82	6,467,899	42

* Amount as previously shown under Retiring Allowances for the fiscal years 1949-50 and 1950-51 is now segregated as indicated for the fiscal year 1951-52.

TABLE XI.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS
(by Penitentiary) AS AT MARCH 31, 1952

	1951-52		1950-51	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Kingston.....	1,356,996	55	1,156,395	59
St. Vincent de Paul.....	2,040,688	43	1,757,831	68
Dorchester.....	1,047,458	38	883,581	12
Manitoba.....	741,250	89	657,709	60
British Columbia.....	812,585	68	946,784	65
Saskatchewan.....	890,743	95	798,227	61
Collin's Bay.....	860,678	07	841,671	39
Newfoundland.....	44,729	80	41,663	20
Federal Training Centre.....	807,643	29	451,312	98
Penitentiary Staff College.....	42,108	87		
TOTAL.....	8,644,888	91	7,535,177	82

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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

	1951-52	1950-51	1949-50
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries.....	4,052,178 27	3,520,459 03	3,023,238 42
Retiring allowances.....	20,458 81	18 924 99	10,851 06
Uniforms.....	138,660 10	106,307 55	86,495 12
Messing.....	100,623 62	84,455 45	69,827 37
Printing, stationery and office equipment.....	22,567 30	16,707 97	17,252 67
Other administrative charges.....	52,580 25	62,752 42	53,934 45
	4,387,080 35	3,809,607 41	3,261,599 69
Maintenance of inmates.....	1,469,361 31	1,330,009 82	1,146,170 10
Discharge expenses.....	85,448 33	73,117 20	55,702 98
Operating expenses.....	817,304 10	747,644 03	664,032 63
Maintenance of fixed assets.....	196,775 81	160,875 14	143,355 52
TOTAL OPERATING COSTS.....	*6,955,969 90	6,121,253 60	5,270,860 92

* Exclusive of \$44,729.80 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, 1952

	Total Penitentiaries	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay
Average daily population.....	4,720.5	930.2	1,384.2	592.1	400.5	525.0	523.3	365.2
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries.....	4,052,178 27	717,046 22	1,069,874 72	521,195 43	405,759 70	447,554 46	451,999 00	438,748 74
Retiring allowances.....	20,458 81	7,062 50	9,202 25	642 00	1,130 08	1,214 64	373 92	833 42
Uniforms.....	138,666 10	26,390 32	38,012 66	19,541 87	8,327 22	15,176 76	19,071 96	12,145 31
Messing.....	100,623 62	18,932 02	33,433 46	10,897 97	9,265 80	8,421 55	11,796 35	7,826 47
Printing, stationery and office equipment.....	22,567 30	3,717 51	6,095 71	4,140 40	1,786 71	2,016 82	2,750 00	2,060 15
Other administrative charges.....	52,586 25	6,179 98	15,545 22	4,582 38	9,775 99	6,973 21	6,299 94	3,229 53
Sub-total.....	4,387,030 35	779,328 55	1,172,214 02	561,000 05	436,045 50	481,357 44	492,291 17	464,843 62
Maintenance of inmates.....	1,469,361 31	297,004 36	415,917 30	191,799 33	122,234 83	170,810 92	170,017 63	101,576 94
Discharge expenses.....	85,448 33	14,503 83	19,963 65	14,702 00	7,657 14	8,837 31	12,826 05	6,958 35
Operating expenses.....	817,304 10	129,246 77	236,826 17	119,968 58	74,777 20	81,079 77	97,125 94	78,279 67
Maintenance of fixed assets.....	196,775 81	45,975 10	50,161 94	34,412 75	17,938 94	18,970 70	15,630 47	13,685 91
Total operating costs.....	*6,955,969 90	1,266,058 61	1,895,083 08	921,882 71	658,653 61	761,056 14	787,891 26	665,344 49
Per capita costs—								
Per year.....	1,473.5	1,361.0	1,369.1	1,556.9	1,644.5	1,449.6	1,505.7	1,821.8
Per day.....	4.02	3.72	3.74	4.25	4.49	3.96	4.11	4.98
(previous year).....	(3.57)	(3.26)	(3.15)	(3.55)	(4.34)	(3.88)	(3.68)	(4.67)

* Exclusive of \$44,729.30 covering maintenance of inmates in Newfoundland.

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

	1951-52		1950-51	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Kingston.....	1,371,725	08	1,144,831	31
St. Vincent de Paul.....	2,313,731	69	1,791,453	53
Dorchester.....	1,026,220	50	885,149	18
Manitoba.....	740,573	58	647,382	24
British Columbia.....	802,305	22	895,606	30
Saskatchewan.....	871,427	72	792,787	46
Collin's Bay.....	854,754	73	842,500	84
Newfoundland.....	44,729	80	41,663	20
*Federal Training Centre.....	807,643	29	451,312	98
	8,833,111	61	7,492,687	04

* In the absence of consumption figures for the Federal Training Centre, actual disbursements have been inserted.

TABLE XV.—EXPENDITURES ON MEDICAL AND ALLIED SERVICES
1951-1952

	Medical and surgical fees, X-rays, etc.		Eye specialists' fees		Optical supplies		Dental services and supplies	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Kingston.....	2,781	65	1,380	00	1,054	20	76	00
St. Vincent de Paul.....	4,648	88	1,267	50	535	81	32	00
Dorchester.....	1,441	50	535	00	584	02	3,979	00
Manitoba.....	62	00	280	00	124	06	2,382	50
British Columbia.....	861	30	1,102	50	341	98	3,564	50
Saskatchewan.....	2,614	65	540	00	522	75	4,795	00
Collin's Bay.....	140	00			153	49		
	12,549	98	5,105	00	3,316	31	14,829	00

TABLE XVI.—ACTIVITIES OF WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS DURING FISCAL YEAR 1951-1952

Penitentiary	Number of Interviews	Number of Inmates Interviewed	Number of Inmates Discharged	Number of Visits of Welfare Organizations	Names of Welfare Organizations Visiting	Number of Inmates Interviewed by Each Welfare Organization
Kingston.....	1,450	814	530	294	John Howard Society..... Department of Veterans Affairs.. National Employment Service... Children's Aid Society..... Elizabeth Fry Society..... Salvation Army..... Frontenac Legal Aid Society.....	John Howard Society..... 180 Department of Veterans Affairs.. 45 National Employment Service... 175 Children's Aid Society..... 12 Elizabeth Fry Society..... 16 Salvation Army..... 380 Frontenac Legal Aid Society..... 6
St. Vincent de Paul.....	623	317	615	116	<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> 179 Catholic Rehabilitation Service.. 26 John Howard Society..... 21 Salvation Army..... 91
Dorchester.....	540	363	330	103	National Employment Service... John Howard Society..... Salvation Army..... Children's Aid Society..... Department of Veterans Affairs..	National Employment Service... 214 John Howard Society..... 102 Salvation Army..... 42 Children's Aid Society..... 2 Department of Veterans Affairs.. 3
Manitoba.....	350	239	151	26	Canadian Welfare Society..... National Employment Service... Hugh John MacDonald Hostel for Boys..... Salvation Army..... Jewish Welfare Society.....	Canadian Welfare Society..... 134 National Employment Service... 89 Hugh John MacDonald Hostel for Boys..... 3 Salvation Army..... 9 Jewish Welfare Society..... 4
British Columbia.....	522	269	264	83	John Howard Society..... Salvation Army..... National Employment Service...	John Howard Society..... 122 Salvation Army..... 66 National Employment Service... 81
Saskatchewan.....	351	259	221	40	John Howard Society of Alberta.. John Howard Society of Saskatchewan..... National Employment Service... Department of Veterans Affairs.. Salvation Army.....	John Howard Society of Alberta.. 160 John Howard Society of Saskatchewan..... 24 National Employment Service... 23 Department of Veterans Affairs.. 36 Salvation Army..... 16
Collin's Bay.....	412	344	190	62	John Howard Society..... Salvation Army..... National Employment Service... Department of Veterans Affairs.. Children's Aid Society.....	John Howard Society..... 157 Salvation Army..... 10 National Employment Service... 135 Department of Veterans Affairs.. 39 Children's Aid Society..... 3

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY

R. M. ALLAN, *Warden*

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

Male	Female	Total
831	104	935

The population at the close of prison, March 31, 1952, was as follows:

Male	Female	Total
810	121	931

Of the total population at the close of prison March 31, 1952, 5 males and 2 females were confined in asylums under Section 61 of the Penitentiary Act, while 3 males and 2 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 and 8040 Desjardins, escaped from St. Mary's on the Lake Sanatorium, Haileybury, Ontario, on May 1, 1948, while on temporary ticket-of-leave.

CLASSIFICATION

The Classification department has continued to function under difficulties due to limited staff. Due to increased scope in classification procedure several phases in this important work, particularly in routine follow-up review, have had to be curtailed.

Notwithstanding this, every statistical category has increased. Contacts and correspondence have increased with outside agencies, which is most desirable and provides additional opportunities for rehabilitation of inmates upon release.

During the past two months our Classification Officer, Mr. Miller, has been on loan to the Remission Service and the absence of this very capable and enthusiastic official has placed additional responsibilities upon Assistant Classification Officer Carabine and his staff.

Due to the interest displayed by our Classification department, a Narcotics Anonymous group was organized on February 25, 1952. Several meetings have been held and it is hoped that this venture will bring forth beneficial results.

The Alcoholics Anonymous group continues to operate and the results are most encouraging with a membership of 35 members. Average attendance at meetings is 30 or better. Every effort is made to arrange suitable contacts upon discharge and the co-operation received from outside sources is considered excellent. Preliminary results indicate that our success is equal to that obtained in groups outside prison.

A representative of the Classification department is a member of our Grading Committee and Work Assignment Board. He stresses the important functions of the Assignment Board, which deals with the placement of all inmates at work and also requests for changes of work. The impression created in the minds of inmates with the consideration they receive from their initial boarding, assists materially in their future behaviour.

Our Assistant Classification Officer, Mr. W. F. Carabine, is also used extensively in lectures in Psychology at the Penitentiary Staff College.

A conference of classification officers, special placement officers of the National Employment Service and representatives of the John Howard Society was held in Kingston with a view to eliminating many of the difficulties in rehabilitating discharges.

The following statistics are most interesting and convey the varied and extensive activities in classification operations.

Interviews—Inmates	2,278
Visitors	202
Meetings and correspondence	148
Tests	411
Interviews by outside agencies in Classification Office	617
Research	346

HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

General.—Adjustment and alterations to hospital layout have provided increased efficiency and facilities. The hospital laboratory has also been enlarged to provide increased facilities for diagnostic procedures.

Operational expenditures have augmented during the year due to increased population and extension of treatments. A total of 161 major operations have been performed during the fiscal year. This is an increase of 34 over the previous year. In minor surgery, 161 operations were performed, an increase of 77. It is pointed out that many of the surgical operations will have a very beneficial effect towards rehabilitation.

Previous to this year, surgical operations required on female inmates were performed in outside hospitals. These are now carried out in our main prison hospital, which results in a considerable saving in actual expenditures. Surgical cases for Collin's Bay Penitentiary are also treated in Kingston Penitentiary.

The physicians stress the importance of recreational programmes as a very important factor towards the improvement in the general health of our population. They class recreation as an essential towards improved health standards.

There were 5 deaths during the year, 4 from natural causes and 1 from suicide.

It is considered that Drs. Tweddell and Gibson have fulfilled their responsibilities in a very efficient and satisfactory manner.

A Red Cross blood donors clinic visited the prison and obtained 460 donations from inmates.

Psychiatric.—The psychiatric ward has been taxed to the limit of its facilities during most of the year. The percentage of our male population confined in the ward is 4.4 per cent of our daily average population. There were 41 inmates admitted, 3 being received from other prisons. Owing to limited accommodation in the ward, it has been necessary to confine patients requiring psychiatric treatment in our east cell block, which is unsatisfactory.

During the year 348 consultations were completed; this includes also consultations at Collin's Bay Penitentiary.

General psychotherapy, supportive type, was administered in the ward. Electro-convulsive therapy was administered to 12 patients, averaging 9.5 treatments each.

Occupational therapy was enlarged upon with the completion of the therapy room. Activities in therapy room consist of cards, checkers, sewing (machine), hooked rugs, woodwork, model boats and shellcraft. Exercise and recreational therapy was arranged with a small number of patients attending the ball games, shows and concerts. Group therapy has been continued and while our Psychiatrist reports this has great possibilities, the extent of our activities have had to be restricted through lack of facilities.

Results of Therapy:

Patients treated	41
Patients recovered or much improved	10
Patients improved	11
Patients unimproved	20

Of the latter, 8 were transferred to Ontario hospitals at expiration of sentence. Three patients whose conditions are chronic are unlikely to ever be discharged. We have been unable to arrange for transfer of these men to an Ontario hospital.

Dental Laboratory.—This department has functioned in a satisfactory manner. Dentures are manufactured at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary and are satisfactory. Minor adjustments and repairs are completed in our laboratory.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Roman Catholic Chapel.—Our Roman Catholic population and the Penitentiary Service suffered a distinct and severe loss due to the sudden passing of Rev. Father M. J. Brady. The Warden was associated both at Collin's Bay Penitentiary and Kingston Penitentiary with Father Brady. The remarkable enthusiasm and understanding he imparted in all his religious instructions were appreciated by all who knew him. The appointment of the Rev. Dr. E. J. Way has proved a very happy choice as Father Way brings into this Service a direct and yet sympathetic approach to prison problems and responsibilities which is very desirable.

Protestant Chapel.—During the past year we have experimented with holding a voluntary service once each month. The Chaplain reports this has proved very successful, resulting in increased reverence, and has also permitted more frequent celebrations of Holy Communion. He is firmly convinced that better results can be achieved through voluntary attendance.

Special speakers at services were: The Gideon Society, Dr. Cliffe, Dr. O. E. Saunders, Minneapolis, Rev. R. Braman, H/Major F. Goforth and the Rev. A. M. Laverty with the Queen's University Choir.

A four-day mission was held in March, services being conducted by Rev. W. J. Robinson, Napanee, Ontario. While attendances were somewhat disappointing, interest was well maintained and results are considered good.

The chapel choir has increased in membership and proficiency under the leadership of the organist, Mr. P. Christie.

Over 745 recorded interviews were held additional to visits to hospital, etc.

Salvation Army and Hebrew Services.—The administration is again indebted to the Salvation Army for valuable assistance at all times, particularly when inmates are being released. Major and Mrs. Waters have and are accomplishing a great amount of rehabilitative work in their quiet and efficient manner.

Our Jewish population is fortunate to have as their spiritual adviser Rabbi Kellerman. Special religious services have been well attended and much good accomplished.

SCHOOL AND LIBRARY

School.—The operations of our school have again been greatly curtailed due to the lack of a proper schoolroom. I am pleased to report, however, that a start has been made on our recreational and educational building which will include a spacious schoolroom with every facility.

As schoolroom activities were restricted, special attention has been given to correspondence courses, detailed as follows:

Total school attendance.....	2,941
Total enrolled in correspondence courses.....	242
Department of Veterans Affairs courses.....	171
Ontario Department of Education courses.....	65
Queen's University Extension Department courses.....	4
Others.....	2
Certificates issued.....	58
Subjects taken other than Ontario Department of Education courses.....	42

In June examinations, 5 candidates received Grade VIII certificates, one with honours. Two candidates successfully completed Grade XII examinations in English literature and composition.

Comparative literacy of inmates received during the year is as follows:

Completely illiterate.....	3.73%
Less than Grade VIII.....	51.5 %
Grade VIII but not more than one year High School.....	21.7 %
One year High School but less than complete High School.....	19.34%
Complete High School.....	2.33%
One or more years University.....	1.4 %

Through the kind co-operation of the Queen's University Extension Department, 7 lectures were given. The lecturers were experts in their chosen fields and their addresses were received with marked attention. The assistance received from Queen's University is gratefully acknowledged.

Library.—Circulation of books through our library has decreased considerably during the year. This can be attributed to the increased scope for hobbies, newspapers, radio facilities and extension of recreational activities. It is also noticeable, however, that the type of reading is becoming more selective. Our total circulation for the year was 111,426.

Our Schoolteacher is appreciative of the opportunity extended to attend the Correspondence Course Branch of the Ontario Department of Education.

PRISON FOR WOMEN

The population at the Prison for Women remains at a very high level and this has contributed, along with the presence of a number of Doukhobor women, to the difficulties in administration.

Several important improvements were made, as follows:

Appointment of an Industrial Matron, which has resulted in increased efficiency and production from our sewing room.

Library facilities were extended and improved.

Radio reception was improved with the installation of earphones in each cell and in the hospital, two channel systems now being completed.

School activities and training in stenography have been extended and improved. Typing classes are popular with 14 inmates participating.

Completion of a beauty parlor and commencement of home grooming courses. This is a very popular vocation and will undoubtedly prove most valuable towards rehabilitation.

Creation of a welfare fund from the sale of hobbycraft articles and inmate donations.

Extension of recreational and entertainment activities, including motion pictures, shows by inmates and outside groups, softball, tennis and volleyball.

While knitting, embroidery, etc. were always permitted this privilege has been enlarged so that inmates may participate in hobbycrafts of various kinds. This is proving very popular and has had a beneficial effect in improving morale and behaviour.

Softball games were arranged with outside teams, with the prison team winning 12 from a schedule of 16 games.

It is a privilege to again express our appreciation to the members of the Elizabeth Fry Society for their valued co-operation not only within the prison but arranging as far as possible to place inmates in suitable employment and environment upon release.

Our thanks are also extended to Miss Healey of the Queen's University Extension Department for showing educational films twice monthly during the winter. An average of two-thirds of our population attended.

Six classes in Elementary French were held; however, these had to be discontinued when Mrs. Hughes, of the Elizabeth Fry Society, left the city.

Our thanks are also extended to Major and Mrs. Waters, Salvation Army, for their assistance and donations of soft drinks, ice cream and candies.

AMELIORATIONS AND RECREATION

Our activities are so extensive and varied that it will not be possible to cover in detail each activity as fully as desired. Briefly, they were as follows:

Radio.—Improved radio reception and facilities. At present two channels are in operation (one for radio and one for recordings). Removal of public address system and installation of ear-phones throughout the prison. A switch in each cell permits inmates to tune in on either radio or recordings. A large part of the radio and recording equipments, also installation, was manufactured and reclaimed from salvage by inmates, thereby reducing costs considerably.

Sports.—For the first time in Canadian penitentiaries, a prison softball team was permitted to enter an organized league and participate against outside teams, one of whom was the Kingston Penitentiary Guards. This experiment was an outstanding success even when the "Saints" (inmates) competed against the Kingston Penitentiary Guards in a league game. The "Saints" acquitted themselves so favourably that they finished the schedule runners-up to the Kingston Penitentiary staff team.

Additional to league competition, other games were arranged with outside teams, one game being against "Turk" Broda's National Hockey League All Stars. A prison league (six teams) and scrub ball was also participated in.

During the winter, soccer was played when weather permitted. Handball is also played extensively.

Boxing.—Several boxing shows were held and were a decided success.

Movies and Concerts.—Stage shows were given by both inmates and outside groups of entertainers. Motion pictures were shown on Sundays and holidays, except when stage or boxing shows were held. Three movies were paid for each month from the Inmates' Welfare Fund.

Through the generosity of a Kingston department store, television sets were loaned to the institution which permitted the showing of the World Series baseball games in New York. This was at no expense to the public and reception was excellent and every inmate viewed the games from a perfect vantage point.

Toys.—Several inmates volunteered to repair toys to be distributed to underprivileged children. This was arranged, with the Kiwanis Club supplying the materials and the Kingston Fire Department collecting and distributing; over 1,500 toys were repaired and distributed. The inmates carried on this work while confined in their cells.

Christmas Parcels.—With the authority of the Commissioner, inmates were permitted to purchase Christmas parcels at their own expense. So that every inmate would benefit from this privilege, the Inmates' Welfare Fund Committee appropriated a sum of money to purchase the minimum size parcel for any inmate who had no funds to his credit.

Art Competition.—Through the interest of Queen's University, an art competition with Kingston Penitentiary and Collin's Bay Penitentiary, participating was held and was an outstanding success. The LaSalle Hotel,

Kingston, granted the use of their ballroom for display purposes. The display was open to the public for one week and a considerable number of paintings and etchings were sold. Cash prizes (donated) were awarded.

Essay Contest.—Professor Blackburn and Miss Healey of Queen's University have also promoted an essay writing contest at both institutions. The response has been gratifying with results to be determined later.

Grading.—A revised and improved system for grading was authorized. Grading is based on (1) work habits, (2) co-operation and responsiveness (with officers), (3) effort and perseverance, (4) personal habits and traits, (5) attitude towards other inmates. The higher the grade, the more remuneration is earned. This scheme also provides an additional sum of money on discharge which assists in rehabilitation.

Canteen.—An inmates' canteen has been provided from which purchases of small luxuries such as chocolate bars, tooth paste, etc. may be made from portion of accumulated earnings.

Newspapers.—The privilege of inmates purchasing daily newspapers was also authorized. They now receive daily newspapers, uncensored, from various localities. The permitting of uncensored newspapers into the prison has not created any problems.

Hobbies.—The participation of inmates in hobbycraft has developed to a remarkable degree. Over 400 inmates are now enjoying this privilege and a large variety of articles of real commercial value are being completed and disposed of to the advantage of the inmates and Welfare Fund. All materials and tools, etc., must be purchased by inmates. An inmate committee has been formed to interview and teach those who want to practise hobby work. A fund has also been established from the Inmates' Welfare Fund and loans for inmates who have no funds are considered and approved.

Orchestra.—An inmate orchestra, with 10 pieces, has been organized and has been responsible in providing musical entertainment at all shows.

VISIT OF MR. GARSON

The Honourable the Minister of Justice, Mr. Stuart S. Garson, visited all parts of the institution.

CONSTRUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Major building projects undertaken were commencement of construction on the educational and recreational building (which will include library, school and auditorium), extension to outside stores building, and alteration and renovation of Penitentiary Staff College (Calderwood). General maintenance is always a major undertaking in an institution as old as Kingston.

Production from all shops has been considered satisfactory considering all other factors. Canvas and Printing departments undertook the bulk of Government orders.

ENGINEERS

Installation of a new H.P. Boiler was practically completed. Removal of a woven steel fabric fence on top of the Prison for Women wall was commenced and lighting is now being adjusted to suit.

FARM

Farm operations were greatly retarded due to a late spring and a protracted spell of continuous wet weather during June and July. Yield from root and vegetable crops was considered good. Milk production showed a decrease due

to a large number of our cattle being shipped to Saskatchewan Penitentiary in May. Nevertheless, our herd has been maintained at a high standard. The piggery has maintained an average of 300 pigs, 30 being supplied to the Steward each month for inmates' rations. Canning operations were increased, and extended over a 7-month period. The following fruits and vegetables were processed:

	Gallons	Wholesale value
Apples.....	11,958	\$ 8,769 20
Beans.....	8,358	6,686 40
Peas.....	12,642	9,832 65
Pears.....	7,044	6,417 73
Pumpkin.....	3,354	1,267 05
Rhubarb.....	1,500	950 00
Tomatoes.....	15,060	9,370 65
		<hr/>
		\$ 43,293 68
Operational cost.....		18,703 27
		<hr/>
Profit for year.....		\$ 24,590 41
		<hr/>

The Van Order property which was acquired two years ago has been completely cleared and most of the acreage is now being cropped.

STAFF TRAINING

An event of vital importance during the year was the opening of "The Penitentiary Staff College" (Calderwood) at Kingston in March. This college will provide excellent facilities and accommodation for the training of staff personnel. The location is also excellent with three different types of institutions within a two-mile radius.

Several penitentiary officers' training courses were held during the early part of the year, also continual instruction has been given "on the job" throughout the year. Lectures were held during the winter months by senior administrative officers.

With the revised policy in permitting outside groups to participate in activities within the prison, most of the distrust which was held by the public has been removed. The tangible proof of this is the numerous offers of assistance and donations of both money, articles and time received to assist inmates' activities; this has been more than gratifying. On behalf of the penitentiary administration and the inmates we extend our thanks to each and every one.

In conclusion, perhaps a percentage of the public may be skeptical of the revised concepts in penology. May I, therefore, be permitted to quote in part a letter received from a Special Placement Officer of the National Selective Service who are accomplishing a great deal in placing men in employment after discharge:

"Kingston Penitentiary Dischargees—For some time there has been a gradual improvement in the attitude of the men discharged from penal institutions but recently it has been very pronounced in the men discharged from Kingston and Collin's Bay. Their personalities are improved; their attitude is more co-operative and their genuine desire for rehabilitation is evident in their willingness to accept any position that might give them an opportunity to work their way back into society. The writer notices a lack of former distrust and these men seem to have more confidence in themselves and their fellow men."

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY

COLONEL G. LEBEL, *Warden*

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

In custody, April 1, 1951.....	1,406
Received during the year (including 10 female inmates).....	628
TOTAL.....	2,034
Released during the year, by:	
Expiration of sentence.....	422
Ticket-of-leave.....	117
Transfer (including 10 female inmates).....	64
Pardon.....	4
Death.....	8
TOTAL.....	615
Remaining in custody, March 31, 1952.....	1,419
Distributed as follows:	
1,392 inmates inside the walls;	
18 inmates in asylums, under section 61, Penitentiary Act;	
2 inmates on temporary ticket-of-leave;	
7 inmates attending outside court.	

The population inside the walls averaged 1,362, as compared with 1,376, during the previous year—a decrease of 14—and this, notwithstanding the fact that 54 inmates were transferred to other institutions, as follows: Collin's Bay Penitentiary, 20; Manitoba Penitentiary, 30; Kingston Penitentiary, 4.

The congestion resulting from the steady increase in our population presents additional administrative problems of all kinds, and the relief which the Federal Training Centre will provide was anxiously awaited.

STAFF

Movement.—On April 1, 1951, the total staff comprised 387 officers. During the year, 47 new officers were taken on strength, as follows:

Executive staff.....	5
Administrative staff.....	16
Custodial staff.....	26

This increase was chiefly due to the transfer, to the Federal Training Centre, of six officers from the executive staff, one from the administrative staff and one from the custodial staff.

During the same period, 56 officers were struck off strength for various reasons. The total officer strength, on March 31, 1952, stood at 378, against an authorized establishment of 392.

Promotions.—Twenty-four officers were promoted.

Permanencies.—As a result of the increased quota of permanency, 30 temporary employees were appointed permanently.

Training.—Fifteen members of the staff attended penitentiary officers' training courses and conferences, as follows:

Course	Nature	Attending
21	Regular.....	1 Executive Secretary
22	Regular.....	2 Schoolteachers, 1 Librarian
23	Conference.....	2 Chaplains
24	Regular.....	1 Chief Trade Instructor
25	Regular.....	1 Sheet Metal Worker, 1 Tinsmith, 1 Blacksmith
26	Conference.....	2 Deputy Wardens
27	Regular.....	3 Guards

Guard Grade 2 J. Harris took a course on canning at the American Can Company, in Montreal, during the month of March.

Lt.-Col. G. LeBel, V.D., attended the Wardens' Conference during the month of June.

RECREATION FOR INMATES

Sports were further advanced and well developed this second year. There was great improvement in the softball league, which produced an all-star team that was rated as being of class "B" calibre in professional leagues, in the opinion of visiting professional umpires. The Committee spent about \$250 from its fund to provide the teams with distinctive sweaters. Hockey was the usual winter sport, which is very popular here. The hockey league also produced an all-star team. The fill-in, spring-and-fall sport, a form of touch rugby, has yet to raise greater interest among the inmate spectators. The best results obtained from this sport was to help both hockey and softball players get into shape, prior to each sport's season. At the conclusion of the softball season, the winners of the Col. George LeBel Trophy (adults) and of the E. Brodeur Trophy (youths) were given a joint "banquet" in the officers' mess, and this annual dinner has become an important tradition in this institution among sports-minded inmates.

To add interest to the various sports, personalities of the sports world were invited. Last year, it was Maurice Richard, the hockey idol of the "Canadiens" team. This year, four members of the Toronto Maple Leafs visited the penitentiary during the hockey season. Also, Herb Trawick, football star, Armand Savoie, the Canadian lightweight (professional) champion, the promoter Raoul Godbout, and others, came here during the year. Newspapermen, such as Doctor Wilson, Andy O'Brien and Charles Mayer, also lent their personalities to our sports programmes. The Annual Field Day this year saw the usual programme combined with exhibition boxing bouts, featuring the invited boxers mentioned above. The Committee gave tobacco as prizes, to which the Steward, Mr. Beaupré, added pies and cakes. And to round out its programme, the Committee added, this year, activities for inmates who were not interested in sports. There were chess, checker and horseshoe tournaments, and the champions in these activities were given trophies by the Committee.

The outstanding projects developed by the Committee this year was its "Show Business" undertaking, which was very successful, despite the many obstacles and difficulties. The whole project is based on the all-inmate orchestra, which was formed with ambition and one musician, one piano and many willing inmates who were prepared to learn music at the bottom. Today, the combined inventories of the Committee's musical investment and "personal property" purchases by the inmates who are participating in this project, exceed \$12,000. Of this amount, the Committee's share is a little over \$1,600. The orchestra today consists of a 5-man reed section (saxophones and clarinets), a 5-man brass

section (3 trumpets and 2 trombones) and a full rhythm section of a piano, two guitars, string bass, drums, plus full rhythm effects such as congo drums, bongoes, etc., and the whole orchestra features its violin player. In addition to the 18-piece orchestra, there are four ensembles: cowboy, hill-billy, minstrel, and hawaiian. An attempt is being made to add a string ensemble with a view to introducing better music.

An important side development of the show business project is the participation of female guest artists. The behaviour of the inmates who associated with the invited female entertainers was exemplary, and all visiting artists spoke highly of the gentlemanly conduct of the inmates in the various shows. It is interesting to note that two of the inmates who took up music when the orchestra was formed have since left the institution and both have made music their lifetime work. One enrolled in a music school and is making a serious study of it, while working in the daytime, and the other is playing short engagements wherever he can get a job in an orchestra while waiting for a good opening on a permanent basis.

The Entertainment Committee gave three shows in 1951 and one in February of this year. At Christmas, the orchestra took part in special services in both the Roman Catholic and Protestant chapels. Of special interest was the fact that Reverend G. R. Forneret turned over the choir to the orchestra leader on this occasion, and the leader combined the best singers from the Protestant and Catholic choirs, as well as from the orchestra, to render the carols and Christmas anthems. This service was broadcast over station CKVL, Montreal. The orchestra played Christmas music at the end of this service.

The administration co-operated fully with the Committee as it worked out all these new projects and subprojects. In passing, the Committee feels especially grateful for the facilities placed at its disposal. Mr. J. Maher, the Classification Officer, devoted a great deal of his spare time in helping the Entertainment Subcommittee with each show it put on, and was acting liaison officer for this unit until a new liaison officer was appointed.

The inmates' publication changed its name from "The Bulletin" to "Pen-O-Rama", and an editorial staff was created with a view to improving what used to be a one-man publication. There was a marked improvement in the presentation of the penal publication, but there is room for more improvement, in the opinion of the inmates themselves.

The inmates erected an outdoor canteen with salvaged wood and material it obtained as leftovers from such projects as the construction of the stage and the hockey rink, etc. The Steward continued his programme of adding to the fun of outdoor sports and other events by serving soft drinks, hot dogs, potato chips, etc., at no extra cost. The Committee, however, covered the expenses that arose from the need of such extras as citric acid, needed for the soft drinks. Ice cream was purchased by the Committee, by subscription, for July 1st, and coca-cola for the entire population was provided by outside friends of the Committee, as a gift to the population.

As a result of the varied activities, inmate morale has reached an all-time high, and there have been several instances of concrete evidence of this finding. The Committee, at all times, has been compelled to work under still greater handicaps because its increased activities have added to its burdens, the greatest of which is the financing of its projects. One of the perennial tasks of the secretary of the Committee is to devise ways and means of keeping the fund at a sufficient level. Each and every one of the Committee's undertakings has ended on a note of success, which is a tribute to inmate initiative when given the opportunity to express itself within the limits set for it by the new programme. One of the most important results of an inmate committee is the gradual acceptance of self-discipline, which the Committee has been preaching as gospel to the

entire population. The more active members of the Committee have proved themselves to be worthy of a relatively high degree of confidence and trust, within the obvious limits.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION AND MORAL WELFARE

Roman Catholic Chapel.—Reverend Father Préville has continued, during this year, to provide spiritual assistance to the inmates of his congregation with the same satisfactory results. His population, by the end of March, 1952 was 1,209.

Religious services were held regularly every Sunday and on religious holidays. Confessions were heard every Saturday afternoon and also on the eve of Holy Days. About 4,000 confessions have been heard during the year; with an equal corresponding number of communions.

The annual mission was conducted by Reverend Father Proulx, Redemptorist, from Montreal. Results obtained have been highly satisfactory, 1,000 inmates having followed the mission with 767 receiving Holy Communion at the close of the mission.

Reverend Father Préville holds inmates' interviews every week day between 0820 and 1120 hours; about 1,000 were granted during the year. Frequent visits have been made in Montreal and vicinity, on behalf of the inmates, either for personal or family problems. Social agencies have also been frequently contacted to ensure the moral welfare of the inmates' families.

Protestant Chapel.—Reverend G. R. Forneret, Protestant Chaplain, has had the spiritual guidance of his congregation during the fiscal year 1951-52, and his population, at the end of March, 1952 was 163.

Divine services were held each Sunday and on appropriate Saints' Days. Holy Communion is celebrated on the first Sunday of each month and also on high festivals. The Salvation Army continues to hold frequent services in collaboration with the Protestant Chaplain.

The annual mission was conducted by Reverend R. M. McMillan, of the People's Church, Montreal, and the special feature, this year, was the group of radio Gospel Singers, under the direction of a professional organist, Mr. Hislop, of St. Matthias' Church, Westmount, Montreal.

During the year, the Protestant Chaplain interviewed inmates daily and paid frequent visits to relatives and social agencies in Montreal and vicinity.

Jewish Inmates.—Rabbi C. Bender has continued ministering to the religious and spiritual needs of the Jewish congregation, whose population has increased from 11 to 15 inmates during the fiscal year. Twenty-six pastoral calls were made during the year and a sermon given to inmates on each occasion. Private interviews were also granted after each sermon. Religious holidays of the Jewish faith were observed to the satisfaction of the Rabbi. The latter is of the opinion that the sports and similar activities have a good effect on the morale of the inmates generally.

Alcoholics Anonymous.—The activities of the local Alcoholics Anonymous have been crowned with success. They have celebrated their first anniversary on April 6, 1952. The actual number of inmates, members of this association, is 70. The result obtained, when comparing the number of releases, is very encouraging. The creation of the "Ambassador" (A.A. publication) has contributed to maintain a contact between the members, during their incarceration and after their release.

SCHOOL

The constant increase in the inmate population has made it compulsory to use some of the schoolrooms for temporary dormitories, thus curtailing the organization of the school classes.

Ten classes of adults have been maintained (7 French and 3 English) from Monday to Friday of each week. The average number of students attending the adult school is 152. An increasing number of young inmates have attended the Federal Training Centre school during the year, the average total for that period being 93.

Five hundred inmates, non-veterans, have registered for the correspondence courses, to which must be added 171 courses for veterans. Out of the courses for inmates enrolled this year, 228 have been completed. Out of a grand total of 363 courses completed, the difference of 135 covers those commenced prior to April 1, 1951.

Self-study has also been encouraged and a total of 2,973 books have been issued, while 1,152 other school-books were allowed to inmates to pursue self-study in their cells.

School supplies such as pencils, ink, copy-books and scribblers were issued to inmates as in the past, and a large number of these articles have been supplied by the parents, relatives or friends of the inmates. Some of the articles mostly supplied from outside are school text-books, sheets for binders, bookkeeping copy-books, foolscap paper, drawing sheets, etc:

Noon calls at the inmates' cells are attended daily by the Assistant School-teacher. Three thousand five hundred and nineteen visits were made in connection with the delivery of articles purchased, and 2,060 for educational purposes.

LIBRARY

Books and magazines were circulated as shown below:

Language	Magazines	Fiction Books	Non-fiction	Pocket Books	Total
French.....	65,777	35,128	7,615	628	109,148
English.....	125,326	22,529	5,373	4,917	158,145
Total.....	191,103	57,657	12,988	5,545	267,293

"Pocket Books" appear as a new item in the library and their purchase, by inmates, has been very great. Experimentation is actually being made as to the proper handling method of these books.

There is a noted increase in the circulation figures of both non-fiction and technical books or publications. This is attributed to the growing interest of inmates towards hobbycrafts and also to the educational programme that is being intensified.

A complete revised edition of the catalogues respecting English, French and technical books is an innovation and this is certainly to the credit of the library department.

The privilege granted to inmates, of subscribing to newspapers, has been met with great enthusiasm. The number of issues however, is limited, owing to the prohibitive subscription rates of newspapers. They have contributed to cause a sharp decrease in private magazine subscriptions.

On December 5, 1951, an Inmate Reading Committee was created in order to make instructive suggestions with regard to the improvement of the library facilities, as well as to the handling of fellow inmates' complaints. So far, this Committee has proved to be operating satisfactorily.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

The administration of the kitchen, under the skilled management of Steward Léo Beaupré, has been administered with the maximum amount of satisfaction and effectiveness that had been displayed in the past.

The baking section has been completed, and with two rotary tray ovens in operation, offers a modernly equipped and efficiently functioning unit, covering all the requirements of our institution.

Sanitation, cleanliness and personal hygiene are given constant and personal attention by the Steward. The practice of cleaning the kitchen at night, utilizing a group of selected inmates, has been maintained with very satisfactory result. Inmates employed in the kitchen are periodically checked by the Physician to ensure that they are properly fit to be employed in that department. White clothing issued to the inmates gives to the department a higher tone of cleanliness. All kitchen departments have been painted over, which gives to the kitchen a most inspiring effect.

Kitchen Renovations.—The renovation of the kitchen floor has contributed to improve the appearance of the department tremendously. The Rifle Guard's cage, now installed in the service passageway, enables the guard to have better control of the main kitchen as well as of the inmates lining up for their meals.

I might say with satisfaction that this department is in a very good shape today, and that it may be considered as very modern, sanitary and well designed, representing an efficiently equipped kitchen.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

The maintenance of buildings generally, as well as the new construction projects, has been continued this year under the supervision of Chief Trade Instructor (Construction) J. W. Levasseur.

The major projects completed this year are:

- (a) Alteration to kitchen building B-6, consisting in the demolishing of the old Guard's cage, and its erection in the kitchen passage, thus enabling a better supervision of the main kitchen and of the corridor adjacent to it.
- (b) Staff house H-90—Considered completed except for the bricklaying, which will be done during the summer.
- (c) New culvert, La Pinière Creek—A steel arch, 60 feet long, has been provided to enable a normal flow of water in the spring season.
- (d) Storage facilities for canning plant—A one-storey building, 80 ft. long by 25 ft. wide, was built adjacent to the actual canning plant.
- (e) Steam distributing centre and duct K-17—This duct is 20 ft. long, 9 ft. by 12 ft., located between buildings B-11 and B-12.
- (f) Conversion of stable F-2—Portion of the old stable was converted into a paint shop, and the latter removed from the carpenter shop, thus providing additional room in that department.
- (g) Alterations to the shoe shop—Glazed partitions, separating the office and the shop floor, are looked upon as being good improvement.

Major Repairs.—Among the most important maintenance projects completed during the year, the following may be quoted:

- (a) Monitor roof of building B-1 dome—A large percentage of the rafters had to be replaced and the roof covered with copper sheeting. This is a very good improvement.
- (b) Painting of cells in dome building—Four hundred and fourteen cells have been painted in the dome building, ranges C, D, E, F, G and H. The walls have been painted from the floor up to a height of 4 ft., the remainder being lime-washed.
- (c) Asbestos roof coating has been applied on mostly all shop roofing.
- (d) The walls and ceiling of the laundry and change room were repainted and redecorated.
- (e) Walls of piggery F-5—The north-east corner of this building was damaged and rebuilt on new foundations.
- (f) Minor repairs were also made to the following: poultry house, crusher plant, pumphouse and filter plant, Chief Bookkeeper's office, garage building C-12.
- (g) Repairs were also carried out in the following tenements: H-1, H-34, H-35, H-51, H-63 and H-75.

ENGINEERING SERVICES

During the year, the engineering department, under the direction of Engineer J. C. A. Bélanger, has looked after the maintenance of service lines in all departments of this institution, as well as the maintenance of government tenements. The Engineer has also supervised the electric motors, magnetos, radios and village street lighting.

The following projects have been completed, in so far as service lines are concerned:

- (a) electric wiring, addition to hospital;
- (b) new building F-28;
- (c) staff house;
- (d) soap manufacture;
- (e) tailor shop mezzanine;
- (f) farm department office;
- (g) tenement H-75.

Federal Training Centre Projects

- (h) Instructors' library and conference room; shop M;
- (i) transformers' room;
- (j) wiring of 300 dormitory closets.

FARM DEPARTMENT

Farm Instructor E. Decarie has continued to supervise the farm activities during the past year. Despite adverse weather conditions, the results obtained on the farm were considered satisfactory. Quoted hereunder is a summary of the main items raised on the farm, compared with the previous year:

Particulars.	1950-1951	1951-1952
Vegetables.....	692,415 lbs.	867,012 lbs.
Grains.....	8,579 bus.	6,517 bus.
Feed vegetables and straw.....	617 tons	760 tons

Poultry.—Our flock was made up of 952 laying hens at the beginning of the year and we ended with 996. Sixteen thousand eight hundred and eighty-one dozen eggs were sold to the kitchen, a decrease of 489 dozen compared with last year. The revenue from hens sold to officers and outside was \$1,920.47. The average number of eggs layed per hen per month was 17.08.

Dairy Cattle.—The dairy herd population was 69, an increase of 3 compared with the previous year. Milk production totalled 425,852 lbs., an increase of 12,235 lbs., and 38,343 gals. were delivered to the kitchen. Eight head of cattle were slaughtered for beef during the year, totalling 1,751 lbs. Six heifer calves were transferred to Saskatchewan Penitentiary. Nine bull calves were sold to outside customers for \$867.

Piggery.—The piggery population, on March 31, 1952, was 852, an increase of 185 over the previous year. Six hundred and fifty-five dressed hogs, weighing 141,366 lbs., were delivered to the kitchen, an increase of 185 head and 31,695 lbs. over last fiscal year. One hundred and twenty-three sows farrowed during the year, giving a total of 1,045 suckling pigs. Sales of pork to the kitchen represent a saving of \$26,876.74, when compared with the outside market.

Canning Plant.—There was an increase of 10,120 gals. in the production of that department, compared with the previous year. The total quantity canned was 19,136 gals., consisting mostly of string beans, beets, carrots, pumpkins, rhubarb and tomatoes.

Soap Manufacturing.—Six thousand three hundred and ninety lbs. of soap were manufactured, an increase of 3,384 lbs. over last year. The cost of materials used for the manufacture of this soap was \$193.36, representing a saving of \$509.54 to the institution.

General Remarks.—There were seven tractors in operation during the year, performing an aggregate number of hours estimated at 5,379, costing \$2,472.83 and making an average of 0.4597 cents per hour of work. An average number of 76 adult inmates and 42 young inmates were employed at the farm during the year and every incentive was brought into play to encourage good farming generally.

CHANGE ROOM OPERATIONS

The following data are submitted to describe the activities of this department:

Particulars	Quantity (Units)	Labour (Hours)	Value of Material		Total
			\$	cts.	
<i>Manufacture—</i>					
Bed sheets.....	1,998	180	3,131	15	
Pillow slips.....	1,558	168	610	15	
Labels for clothing.....	80,080	1,873	526	03	
Roller towels.....	500	150	336	36	
Socks (pairs).....	12,989	6,122	10,956	45	
		8,493			15,580 14
<i>Wash and repairs—</i>					
Wet wash (lbs.).....	634,535	10,824	3,718	36	
Socks repaired (pairs) (old yarn used).....	4,228	1,810			
Socks remade (pairs) (old yarn used).....	756	555			
General repairs, E-5c.....		1,871	347	01	
Cleaning pieces (blue).....	1,345		147	45	
Miscellaneous (local).....		38,486			
		53,546			4,212 82
Total value of material.....					19,772 96

INDUSTRIES AND PRODUCTION

The operation and administration of the nine workshops has been placed under the jurisdiction of Mr. M. J. M. LeCorre, who was promoted to Chief Trade Instructor (Industries) on June 20, 1951, to replace Mr. R. Lesage, retiring.

An over-all increase of 38 per cent is shown in the production of the several departments, totalling \$173,678.41 for 1951-52, comparatively to \$125,760.05 for 1950-51.

The following table will serve to demonstrate the value of articles manufactured, made or repaired, comparing with the previous year; there being a net increase of \$47,918.36:

Value of production for	1950-1951		1951-1952		Increase	Decrease
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.			$	cts.
Institution.....	52,910	52	65,884	68	12,974	16
Penitentiary Service.....	20,888	10	59,094	82	38,206	72
Other government departments.....	48,436	66	43,775	34		4,661 32
Penitentiary officers.....	3,524	77	4,923	57	1,398	80
Total.....	125,760	05	173,678	41	52,579	68

There is a decided increase in the production of the carpenter shop: 162 per cent; tinsmith shop: 109 per cent; a moderate increase in the tailor shop and the brush shop. The other departments show a slight increase, except the metal workshop and the blacksmith shop which display a slight decrease.

MEDICAL SERVICES

The hospital department, under the direction of Dr. L. Martel, Penitentiary Physician, has functioned normally during the year and the physical condition and health of inmates generally have been good.

The number of patients hospitalized was 353, averaging 25 monthly. The number of cases treated at the dispensary was 20,470; the morning sick parade cases averaged 108.

The number of injuries sustained by inmates while at work was 292, out of which five were considered major injuries. Nineteen major surgical operations and 24 minor ones have been performed. Eleven T.B. cases were hospitalized during the year, with a total of 7 remaining on March 31, 1952. Eight inmates died during the year from various causes, of which there were two cases of suicide. Nine inmates were transferred to the insane asylum. The cost per capita for hospital and dental supplies was \$3.89.

V.D.S. Treatments—V.D.S. treatment was properly administered in a total of 37 cases. The number of patients under treatment on March 31st was 34. Six hundred and thirty-one Wasserman tests were given: 606 negative and 25 positive.

Dental Treatments.—The Dentist, Dr. E. Joubert, has provided the necessary dental treatments and the number of cases attended to was 3,858. There was also laboratory work performed as follows:

- 501 full upper and lower dentures;
- 233 partials, any kind;
- 269 repairs, any kind.

There was also dental work made for outside penitentiaries, numbering 322 cases.

Health of Officers.—Thirteen officers sustained injuries while on duty, none of which were considered serious. Twelve officers were injured while off duty. Ten officers underwent surgical operations. The total number of officers' sick days for the year numbered 2,960½. Sick leave for officers injured while on duty amounted to 271½ days. Four hundred and sixty-two days were also granted without pay.

CLASSIFICATION DEPARTMENT

One hundred and twenty-five interviews were granted to newcomers, 1,812 to the old population and 315 to discharges. Contacts with the social agencies were maintained, the most important being the *Société d'orientation et de réhabilitation sociale*, the Catholic Rehabilitation Service, the John Howard Society and the Salvation Army.

Some attention was also given to the different inmate committees, as no liaison officers had yet been appointed officially to direct the inmates in their activities. Under the direction of the Classification Officer, the Recreational Committee, the prison magazine Pen-O-Rama's editors, the Sports and Entertainment Committee and the Alcoholics Anonymous were given much encouragement in the right direction.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

The operations of this department have been further improved, putting into actual practice the experience gained from the earlier stage. There was, however, a noted change in the vocational shops which were intensively employed in the construction programme of the new Federal Training Centre, instead of following the regular courses in the shops. The trades most affected by this policy are: plumbing and heating, electricity, carpentry and cabinet making.

The saving effected by this change is enormous, but on the other hand, the trainees have lost much, from an educational training point of view. Learning a trade is considered a very important factor in the training programme, but it must couple with education. In other words, entire facilities must be used to re-educate inmates to obtain the best results.

It has been observed, since the beginning of our activities, that the trainees persevering most after release were those who had undergone a real change in attitude while learning their trade. Therefore, emphasis on general education is being given through the chaplains, the classification officers, the school-teachers, and also through various other officers of the institution.

Very close ties were maintained with the *Société d'orientation et de réhabilitation sociale*, the Catholic Rehabilitation Service, the John Howard Society and the Salvation Army.

The school department has continued to give basic education to inmates at the various shops, under the direction of Schoolteacher F. Bastien, assisted by Mr. E. Massé. The main courses taught were: trade mathematics, French and English conversation and grammar. Special courses were also given in economics, sociology and hygiene.

Draughting Instructor M. A. Lacasse also gave lessons on blueprint reading, elementary draughting and applied sciences.

More books have been added to the small technical library organized at the early stage of the department, comprising a small nucleus of books on general subjects.

The physical education programme improved slowly, due to limited facilities. However, every effort was made to organize sports activities, such as softball, volley ball, hockey, etc. A limited number of games were organized for inside recreation. Monthly recreation films were shown whenever convenient, along with some other form of plays, sketches, etc.

Ninety-nine new trainees were taken on strength this year for vocational training, as compared with seventy-two last year. A total of 153 received vocational training, including those remaining on courses on April 1, 1951, as compared to 132 last year. Although we had a larger number of trainees, only 44 graduated, compared to 43 last year. This can be explained by the fact that more trainees were retarded due to their being assigned to construction projects. Forty-four graduate trainees were released: 23 by ticket-of-leave and 21 by expiration of sentence. Twelve others were also released partly trained.

The following list will give an outline of the amount of work performed by the trainees in the various trades:

Bricklaying and Masonry Shop

Laying of 4,685 blocks, 410 sq. feet of building stone and 1,000 bricks, plus window-sills and lintels at the new stores building.

Laying of 2,200 concrete blocks, 3,000 bricks plus lintels and sills, at the storage building for the canning plant.

Concrete sidewalks for the Federal Training Centre, 2,200 ft. long by 4 ft. wide.

Cabinet Making Shop

Furniture for Federal Training Centre.

Electrical Shop

The distribution of a 550 V. power supply to every shop. This job included the installation of 3 power transformers, distribution panels in every shop for 110/220.

Installation of all lighting fixtures in the new dormitories.

Plastering Shop

Plastering of the interior of 4 manholes; plastering of the new storage building for the canning plant; plastering of a staff house; plastering of the ceiling of the new stores building; several other maintenance jobs.

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY

COLONEL G. T. GOAD, *Warden*

Inmate population as of March 31, 1952 totalled 517, including 13 "on command", made up of nine in provincial hospitals, two on temporary ticket-of-leave, one at large while on temporary ticket-of-leave and one attending court (Judge's Order), a decrease of 105 as compared to the previous year.

Inmates received during the year totalled 225, including one transferred from Kingston Penitentiary and three ticket-of-leave violators. Three hundred and thirty inmates were discharged from the penitentiary, as follows:

By expiry of sentence.....	237
By ticket-of-leave.....	78
By pardon.....	6
By death.....	1
By transfer to Kingston Penitentiary.....	5
By transfer to St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.....	2
Released on order of military authorities.....	1
	<hr/>
	330

CHIEF TRADE INSTRUCTOR'S DEPARTMENT

Construction work was carried out to the limit of available man-power and all shops were well supplied with work.

During the year work was started on the new Vocational Building outside the north wall. Excavation for the ducts and foundation was completed and the ducts poured for 2/3 rds. of the building. Reinforcing steel did not arrive until late in the fall; this caused a three-month delay. It should be pointed out that we have no power machinery for moving earth, and large excavation jobs are all done with the pick and shovel. This is a time-consuming method of doing work, and in sharp contrast to modern building methods.

A start was made on a new eight-inch water pipeline from the storage tanks to the prison. This job is about one-third complete and was also a hand-power project. Two concrete silos were constructed at dairy barn F-40 and will be ready for silage this year.

Officers' tenements H-33 and H-34 were remodelled and re-occupied during the year. Shop C-8a is now being remodelled and should be occupied by the carpenter shop this spring. This will free shop C-2b for the canvas department.

The following additional authorized work was carried out during the year:

- Steam line;
- Storm sash, poultry building;
- Interior painting of piggery buildings F-9, F-10, F-11;
- Interior painting of hospital, building B-6;
- Re-arrangement, blacksmith-machine shop;
- Garage for tenement H-38;
- Interior renovation of tenements H-1, H-2, H-17;
- Repairs to dam of quarry reservoir;
- Alterations to piggery buildings F-9, F-10, F-11;
- Repairs to boundary walls;
- Exterior painting, roof-coating and repairs to chimneys, tenements H-1 to H-12.

Usual maintenance was carried on in addition to the above.

A large number of articles were either manufactured or repaired for the following government departments: National Health and Welfare, Resources and Development, Post Office, National Defence (Army and Air Force).

Penitentiary clothing manufactured for Eastern penitentiaries other than Dorchester include the following:

Prison blue pants.....	487
Prison blue coats.....	477
Prison blue caps.....	155
Brown denim pants.....	3,398
Brown demin coats.....	1,735
Brown denim caps.....	2,864
Brown denim belts.....	250
Brown denim overalls.....	146
White pants.....	1,097
White coats.....	212
White aprons.....	330
White caps.....	926
Pyjamas.....	2,025

PLANT ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT

Electrical.—All tenements except H-42, H-44 and H-45 were changed from institution electrical supply to that of the New Brunswick Power Commission. Lighting and service outlets were installed in shops A-5 and C-10. Lighting and power circuits were 50 per cent completed in shop C-8a. Fluorescent lighting was installed in building A-10.

Wiring was concealed in officers' tenements H-33 and H-34 during renovation. A conduit was installed in forms for new vocational building. Lighting in the schoolroom was increased. Lighting was installed in the root cellar, building F-1-A. The following additional telephones were installed: Farm Instructor's residence, Clerk Personnel's office and Censor Clerk's office. Work was carried out on the signal system, cell block B-7.

Plumbing and Steamfitting.—Connections were made to water tanks and a start was made to lay an 8-inch transit pipeline from the water tanks to the penitentiary, but due to inclement weather and very wet soil, only one third of the project was completed. A water-level indicator was installed at the water tanks and all tanks were cleaned.

Plumbing and heating were completed in shops A-5, C-10. Plumbing renovations were carried out on tenements H-33 and H-34.

Water and steam lines were altered in the blacksmith shop. A steam cabinet was installed in servery B-7 for heating trays. Some changes were effected on steam lines and plumbing in the hospital to make space for a new drug storage room.

A new steam line to heat the trade shops was started and 75 per cent completed. Plumbing and heating are well under way in shop C-8a and are 70 per cent completed. During the change-over, it was possible to dispense with several of the existing lines. Unit heaters were installed in the Physical Training Instructor's department and in stores building A-10.

A 12-inch cast iron drain was installed in the quarry reservoir dam. Draining was installed in connection with the silos.

Power Plant.—Boilers Nos. 1 and 2 were removed in preparation for the installation of a new steam generator. A new stock-room was built in the coal bunker for boiler-room supplies.

Maintenance.—Maintenance was carried out on power-house equipment, electric lines and equipment, institutional plumbing and heating systems, as required.

FARM DEPARTMENT

Feed Crop.—During the last year, the weather was very wet and cold and played a big factor in the tilling of the land. It made it very difficult to prepare the soil properly, which remained soft and mucky until the first week of July. However, some of the field crops made a good showing.

The legumes in the hay crop wintered well. In the past, some trouble was experienced getting the hay in, especially when its feeding value was at its best. However, last summer, most of the hay was harvested after the close of prison. The pick-up baler was of great assistance in harvesting the hay crop. One hundred and twenty tons of grass were ensilaged at top quality, using molasses as a preservative. With the use of the two new silos and the additional one converted over in the red barn this coming year, it is hoped to put up over 400 tons.

A bumper crop of oats was harvested, notwithstanding the late fall harvesting.

Vegetable Crop.—The potato yield was good but other vegetables were only fair and carrots poor.

Dairy.—The dairy herd is gradually showing improvement. Our herd presently consists of:

Pure-Bred Holsteins	Grades and Beef Herd
1 bull	1 pure-bred Aberdeen Angus bull
31 milking cows	7 grade cows
23 heifers	8 grade heifers
	52 steers (for beef)

Several registered and grade cows were replaced with registered heifers.

The splendid co-operation of the New Brunswick Department of Health afforded us an opportunity of improving the quality of our pasteurized milk. The services of their mobile laboratory were available for several days last year,

enabling us to locate several defects that were breeders of bacteria. Milk samples are collected and analyzed (weekly when possible) to keep us in line with the required standards.

The cattle were given the Hotis and Bang's Disease tests. In the former, only two cows showed any sign of mastitis and that only slightly. On the latter the result was negative. One cow died of complication at calf birth and two calves died, one of indigestion and the other of pneumonia.

The addition of "Strathaven Sovereign Posch" as herd sire should be a long step forward. One bull calf (registered) was sold for breeding purposes. Considering that he was sired by "Strathaven Sovereign Posch" and that his dam is a good plus, on a 365-day record of 18,556 lbs. of milk, with 647 lbs. fat, and promise of an increase during the present lactation period, it is believed that he will be an asset to the community.

The permission to sell bull calves from our best breedings has been well received by local farmers. It affords them an opportunity of improving their herd, which some farmers could not obtain otherwise. Several requests are on file for bull calves but we are unable to supply the demand because the herd has not been graded for a number of years, and a cow has to grade V.G. before the bull calf can be registered. It is the intention to have the herd graded this year.

Hogs.—Two hundred and sixty-six pigs were butchered for penitentiary consumption and a shipment of 68 pigs was sent to St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. Total of swine at March 31, 1952 was as follows:

- 2 pure-bred boars, on loan from the Department of Agriculture;
- 27 breeding sows;
- 155 suckling pigs;
- 187 feeders.

Horses.—Two horses were disposed of, one owing to a bad disposition and the other to poor health.

Poultry.—During the year, the laying hens averaged 18.78 eggs per month. The usual cross-bred poultry was purchased in the spring of 1951. They were Hampshire and Light Sussex and proved to be the best we have had to date, both in point of egg production and mortality, with 96 per cent of our stock still in the pens at the end of the fiscal year.

Farm Machinery and Equipment.—Last winter, farm machinery and equipment were given a general overhaul.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

Sanitation.—The kitchen is kept as clean as possible under existing conditions which, it is hoped, will be improved with the removal of a dishwasher from the main kitchen floor.

The bakery is in good condition and is scrubbed daily. The bread mixer and vertical cake mixer, moulder and other equipment are cleaned after usage. The bread mixer is washed with vinegar approximately once each week. The rotary oven is shut down every Sunday, cleaned and lubricated. The refrigeration plant in the basement has operated well during the year, the storage room being kept clean by scrubbing with soda water at least once each week. The main kitchen is scrubbed twice daily; the basement once daily. The officers' mess is cleaned each afternoon.

Personal Hygiene.—Inmates working in the kitchen wear white which is changed three times each week, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, when the kitchen gang goes to the change room to bath and shave. Nail brushes are supplied for use in the wash-room. A chart on personal hygiene is placed near the toilet entrance and the attention of inmates is directed to it.

The Schoolteacher was privileged to attend the Penitentiary Teachers' Conference in Ottawa. Same was under the direction of Deputy Commissioner McCulley, and brought together, for the first time, schoolteachers from all the penitentiaries in Canada. Many useful ideas were exchanged and the conference was highly successful. As these are all measures designed for the reformation and rehabilitation of inmates, it is hoped that the years to come shall bear fruit from the efforts now being made, so that the inmates may attain a proper place in society and not have these years behind walls merely wasted time.

LIBRARY

The following reading material was circulated during the year:

Fiction books, English and French.....	59,754
Magazines, English and French.....	125,165
Educational and vocational books.....	3,759
Private subscriptions, censored and issued.....	4,559

The normal issue of reading material from the library to each inmate is four magazines and two novels per week or alternatively, an issue of six magazines per week. Magazines and novels are those selected by each inmate as his own personal choice of reading material.

A better class of books, both fiction and non-fiction, is available to inmates on request to the Teacher-Librarian. These books are catalogued separately and are issued to the inmates on loan, usually for one week minimum, but with the privilege of extension for sufficient time to enable the inmate to complete reading the book.

Educational and trade books are also catalogued and available to inmates on request. The usual loan period for educational books is six months, and for trade books one month, with privilege of extension, if necessary.

Jig-saw puzzles are available to those who request them and they are particularly valuable for inmates who are illiterate and who find it hard to pass the time while confined in their cells.

The library is open each noon-hour with either the Teacher-Librarian or the Assistant Teacher-Librarian in attendance. Inmates who have made requests are brought to the library to have their particular wants attended to. This period is also used to have letters written for illiterates and semi-illiterates. During the past year, the library has been opened on holidays with either the Teacher-Librarian or his assistant in attendance, so that the library has only been closed on Sundays.

Since the advent of daily newspapers in the institution, there has been a marked improvement generally as to the way library books and magazines are treated. There has been far less damage to our books and they are returned to the library usually on time instead of floating around on the landings as in the past.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Roman Catholic Chapel.—Much time and continued interest was expended in the interviewing of inmates. Approximately eight to ten inmates were interviewed each day, and that mostly at their request, regarding religious guidance, family problems at home, institutional difficulties of a personal nature, etc.

Religious literature was issued to about 15 to 20 inmates each day. Bible classes were held regularly, twice each week, one in English, the other in French, with the exception of the summer months and Christmas holidays.

Quite frequently, contacts were made with the immediate relatives and pastors of the inmates. For example, letters to relatives were written by the Chaplain, averaging three a day. Direct personal contacts with relatives took place on the average of once each month. It should be stated that the inmate here is rather far removed geographically from his family.

About fifteen clergymen visited the institution, some of these showing interest to incarcerated members of their respective flocks. We had the pleasure of hearing the St. Joseph's University choir sing a solemn high mass in the Roman Catholic chapel on November 25, 1951. A large attendance of inmates and a number of officers were impressed with the singing.

The Roman Catholic inmates were privileged to hear Rev. Father F. Cashen, Holy Cross priest, as preacher during the annual mission in April. The mission lasted a week and was very successful. About two thirds of the inmates performed their Easter duties.

Numerous religious publications in the form of pamphlets, magazines, etc., were received for the inmates from outside religious organizations. An effort is being made to conduct guided reading.

The Roman Catholic Chaplain is of opinion that the Alcoholics Anonymous movement has done good in our institution. He has been moderator of the French-speaking inmates. The group was perhaps rather small, eight to ten, but satisfactory results were derived. Periodically, representatives of A.A. have come to the institution to address the group.

Once in the year, the Roman Catholic Chaplain addressed the inmates attending vocational school, as also the personnel of the institution.

Both Protestant and Roman Catholic chaplains still feel that telephones should be installed in their respective offices. This would assuredly facilitate their work.

Deep appreciation is expressed for what has been done to further the interests of religion in our penitentiaries. It is felt that religion is being given its rightful place.

Protestant Chapel.—A member of the staff became organist in the middle of the year and has done very effective work in directing inmate training in choir work. The recent addition of a fine piano is a decided asset in the musical activities of the chapel.

Prominent in our activities, although of a less conspicuous nature, has been the work of Alcoholics Anonymous. We have had association with this work for more than three years, but last fall, a re-arrangement was undertaken. Two groups are now operative—an English-speaking group, sponsored by the Protestant Chaplain, and a French-speaking group, sponsored by the Roman Catholic Chaplain. Both groups meet weekly in the chapels, according to a man's linguistic preference, regardless of religious affiliation. Member participation is a dominant feature of the meetings, which are conducted by duly appointed inmate officers. Visiting groups come upon the invitation of the institutional groups. Results have been gratifying in the records of those released, as well as in the tone of the meetings themselves.

The first Bible Study correspondence course was completed during the year; four members qualified for certificate awards. Others were near completion of the course upon expiry of sentence; one of these has since written that he expects shortly to become a teacher in the Sunday School he is attending. Special Bible classes were held throughout the lenten season.

The annual mission was held in April and was conducted by Reverend I. Judson Levy of First Baptist Church, Moncton. His messages, of a highly inspirational order, were well received.

The Salvation Army work, which enjoys close association here, was interrupted during the year due to the sudden illness of Brigadier W. G. Davis. However, a regularly appointed successor was named to take over the duties.

This year, five choirs visited the institution—three of these were mixed groups.

Approximately 50 volumes were added to the library of the chapel through purchases and gifts.

The Protestant Chaplain participated in noon-hour discussion periods with members of the vocational training classes. He also participated in talks by senior staff members to staff personnel generally.

Efforts are made to have ministers and church committees become better acquainted with what is being undertaken in the penitentiary. A visit was made by a representative group from the Maritime Conference of the United Church of Canada while that body was in annual session at Sackville. Also, the entire executive of the Social Service Board of the Maritime United Baptist Convention visited the institution. In all, some fifteen ministers have visited during the past year.

It is gratifying to note the excellent co-operation of all church groups in providing a very generous supply of religious literature. The British and Foreign Bible Society and the Gideon Society contribute to the extent of our need for Bibles and Testaments within the institution and for inmates being discharged.

HOSPITAL

General Health.—During the past year the general health of the inmates has been good. There have been no epidemics of note and no avoidable deaths. In general, the mental health of the inmates is of more concern than the physical, functional ailments constituting a majority of complaints.

During the summer months, outdoor sports have been carried out. Active participation in sports and general interest has done much to relieve tension.

Minor treatments, including sick parade, dispensary calls and night nurses' rounds numbered 38,924. Three hundred and thirty-eight inmates were hospitalized in the hospital wing, numbering 4,407 patient days. Several minor operations were performed in the penitentiary hospital.

The greater part of major surgical procedures were carried out in the Sackville Memorial Hospital. A few inmates were referred to other hospitals. In all cases, the inmates were returned to the penitentiary hospital as soon as possible for convalescence.

Hygiene and Sanitation.—Hygiene and sanitation have been maintained at a high standard. Cells, corridors, domes and shops are clean, well lighted and well ventilated. Water has been tested periodically by the New Brunswick Department of Health and reports have been satisfactory. The food has been excellent in quality and quantity. Milk is also tested by the New Brunswick Department of Health and reports are satisfactory.

Tuberculosis.—At present we have a former T.B. case in the prison hospital and an active case in the T.B. Annex, Highland View Hospital, Amherst, Nova Scotia.

Mental Health.—We have had more insane inmates in confinement because the provincial mental hospitals, particularly Nova Scotia, have been reluctant to accept transfers. It may be noted that at the present time there is a small percentage of our total inmate population who are candidates for permanent institutionalization on mental grounds.

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

Deaths.—One inmate died of malignancy hypertension at the Moncton City Hospital.

Officers.—The total number of officer sick days for the year numbered 756½. This does not include accident sick leave.

Blood Donor Service.—Five Red Cross Blood Donor clinics were held during the year, and 630 inmates contributed. The Blood Transfusion Division of the Canadian Red Cross Society are highly appreciative of the inmates' response to this worthy cause.

PHYSICAL TRAINING

Officers.—The training of officers consisted of the following:

- small arms training, rifle and revolver, parts, mechanism, cleaning, safety, arm drill, sight-setting, loading, aiming, firing, etc.;
- gas—methods of using gas grenades, machine gun and pistol;
- judo—"come-along holds", attack and defence.

The .22 small bore range has been open during the winter season for all officers who could be detailed. The Annual Service Shoot was carried out on the military range at Amherst, Nova Scotia.

Weekly lectures were held during the winter months and officers were addressed as to the use of tear gas, the procedure at ball field during softball games, and were also given a gas demonstration.

Inmates.—The following gangs were given regular exercise during the year, weather permitting:

Canvas department	Tinsmith department
Dome	Blacksmith department
Carpenter department	Kitchen
Library	Tailor department
Cutting shed	Shoe department
Change room	Masons
Vocational plumbers	Vocational carpenters

Five softball teams were organized and played as a league—games taking place on Sundays and holidays, and also against outside teams.

For daily exercise, in addition to volley ball, horseshoe pitching, etc., the game of long ball was introduced and proved very popular. Touch rugby was also introduced, which proved quite popular with those participating, but lacked spectator interest.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Training Courses.—The third class in plumbing and carpentry completed the in-class training during the fiscal year and were then transferred to the graduate vocational training groups to receive further training of a practical nature in the maintenance and building activities about the institution. The fourth group of carpentry and plumbing trainees were on the fourth month of their scheduled ten-month formal training course at the close of the fiscal year.

A somewhat higher level of instruction is gradually emerging due to the instructional staff becoming better versed in trade shop teaching methods and more diversified practical work projects. The training shops, although somewhat handicapped as to location and space, are splendidly equipped with hand and power tools. It is interesting to note that these tools are in excellent condition after nearly three years of constant use.

A special bricklaying course of ten weeks' duration was conducted during the winter months with a twofold purpose: to have trained men to work on the new vocational building, and to provide trade training as a factor in the inmates' rehabilitation. It is quite apparent from the degree of efficiency shown thus far by this group that our objectives will be attained.

Related Trade Training.—The educational standing of some inmates is somewhat below trade requirements; others have been out of school for some time. A course in shop mathematics, blueprint reading and draughting has been incorporated into the trade syllabi of training to overcome these difficulties. This related training programme conforms to provincial apprenticeship requirements.

All aspects of our vocational training programme conform to apprenticeship requirements and we are keeping in close touch with this provincial department. The Special Placement Section of the Department of Labour and the John Howard Society representatives are doing an outstanding job in the re-establishment of our released trainees.

Building Developments.—The foundation and ducts for the new vocational building, with the exception of shops Nos. 1 and 2, were poured. Unfortunately, the loss of the best three months of the building season, due to delay in the procurement of reinforcing steel, has held up this project, and the winter months have been quite severe with a record snowfall so that progress has been somewhat disappointing due to these factors. Steps have been taken in the procurement of supplies and the training of men in bricklaying to get this work under way at the earliest possible date and at an accelerated pace. It is anticipated that a fairly substantial portion of this project will be completed during the coming year.

Social Training.—A programme for the vocational classes of social training, through talks and forum-type discussions by the Chief Vocational Officer, the Classification Officer and the chaplains, has been, we believe, of value in supplementing the trade training with a basic concept of the obligations one must assume for acceptable social living. Social training has been, as a result of our exploratory course, incorporated into the training programme for vocational classes.

Control Training.—A programme of control training (training on the job) was introduced in the latter part of 1951. This type of training is of particular value to inmates who are employed in production or maintenance shops, in that a fairly comprehensive course of training can be followed by an individual or a small select group without the setting up of a formal full-time vocational course. This programme has been introduced in the following trades: machinists, welders, upholsterers, shoemaking and ornamental iron works. Syllabi of training and instructional methods are being improved in this field as this new venture develops.

CLASSIFICATION

During the past year, 315 newcomers and transferees were interviewed and 273 inmates were interviewed before reclassification. All inmates are interviewed about six weeks before release (unless released by ticket-of-leave) and their plans discussed. If any man needs assistance, he is referred to the appropriate organization and a brief report on him is supplied to that organization.

The Classification Board meets regularly each month. Steps are taken to ensure that the proceedings do not become stereotyped and each inmate is discussed as thoroughly as possible as an individual.

The Work Assignment Board continues to consider inmates' requests for a change of work at its bi-monthly meetings. The opportunity is also taken during these meetings to counsel inmates about their work habits and preparations for work after release.

The officers' library is being used by a few officers who read regularly and by a few more who borrow books occasionally. The library is mentioned during noon-hour talks and every opportunity is taken to make it better known.

The cell hobby activity has settled down and only a few applications are received each month for consideration. There are clear indications that cell hobbies fill a real need and play an important part in raising the level of inmate morale.

Applications by inmates for vocational training are carefully considered on the basis of personality assessment, education and ability. Close liaison between this office and the Chief Vocational Officer continues.

The John Howard Society, the National Employment Service and the Salvation Army are giving excellent service in assisting our inmates to become successfully rehabilitated after release. Close liaison is maintained between the officers of these societies and this office. Reports on all inmates requesting assistance are submitted to the assisting society as required.

Counselling is becoming progressively more prominent in the work here. The practice is to let the man concerned make the initial move. Then after he has presented his problem, it is fully discussed. Every attempt is made to encourage the inmate to develop a sense of responsibility by thinking out solutions to his own problems, while the counsellor and assisting agencies stand by, ready to help when necessary.

The Classification Officer also attempts to round out his institutional work by taking an active part in community affairs outside the penitentiary. For the past three years, a study group has met weekly at Mount Allison University to discuss social problems and behaviour from the points of view of psychology and ethics. This, coupled with active work as a member of the executive committee of the Children's Aid Society and the Home and School Association, provides opportunities for encouraging policies and activity which should tend to reduce the amount of anti-social feeling and behaviour.

ACTIVITIES OF WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS

The National Employment Service, through their Moncton office, were successful in arranging employment for a large number of dischargees throughout the Maritime Provinces, Ontario and Quebec. The John Howard Society, Montreal and Toronto, were also very co-operative and helpful in arranging assistance and employment for many dischargees.

Mr. A. White, of the National Employment Service and the John Howard Society, Moncton, and Mr. John Arnott, of the John Howard Society, Halifax, were regular visitors to the institution and interviewed all inmates desirous of discussing rehabilitation and family matters, and in many cases were successful in arranging assistance to families, supervision and employment following release from the penitentiary.

Brigadier Davis, of the Salvation Army, Moncton, was also a regular and welcomed visitor, and his genial personality will be missed by many inmates who join with me in mourning his recent death. He was a lovable character and always ready and willing to help those in need.

I wish to record my appreciation to all organizations and persons who have so kindly contributed to bring about rehabilitation and other assistance to inmates and their families.

MOTION PICTURES

Films were shown to vocational trainees and other inmates of trade shops under the supervision of the Chief Vocational Officer.

The showing of popular films was arranged throughout the winter months. Through the kindness of the Roman Catholic Chaplain, these showings are held in the Roman Catholic chapel which is presently the only suitable location. It is hoped that before long another building will be made available for indoor recreation and entertainment, which is considered very necessary.

INMATES' BEHAVIOUR

I am pleased to report that discipline generally has been very good throughout the year.

MANITOBA PENITENTIARY

A. H. CAMPBELL, *Warden*

The inmate population as of March 31, 1951 was 387. There were 143 inmates received during the year and 151 discharged, leaving a total of 379 on March 31, 1952, which includes one insane inmate in an 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 36 inmates were transferred here from other penitentiaries. The daily average population for the year was 401.

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT

The Physician has reported that the general health of the inmates has been very satisfactory throughout the year with no outbreak of infectious or contagious disease. The average number of patients in the hospital daily was 7.12 as against 12.93 the previous year. Two appendectomies and eight minor operations were performed in the penitentiary hospital and all patients made uneventful recoveries.

Wasserman blood tests were done on all new arrivals as well as frequent repeat tests on syphilitic patients. A total of 1,149 tests were made. Nine cases of syphilis were treated, of which six were apparently cured. Two cases of gonorrhoea were treated and apparently cured.

The Travelling Tuberculosis Clinic again paid their annual visit to the penitentiary and chest X-rays were done on all the inmates and as many of the staff as were available. The report was quite favourable, no active cases of tuberculosis being detected.

The Red Cross Blood Donors Bank also visited the penitentiary and were quite pleased with the large number of inmates and officers who donated blood. The response of the inmates is always generous to the Blood Bank, approximately 50 per cent of the population donating. Those inmates who donated blood received individual letters of thanks from the Red Cross Society.

Two inmates died during the year, one from coronary occlusion and the other from suicide.

Monthly inspections were made throughout the institution by the Physician and he reported that the general sanitation of the penitentiary is satisfactory. Samples of water were taken from taps throughout the institution each month and submitted to the Provincial Bacteriological Laboratory and all were found to be free from impurities.

In August of 1951, Doctor G. Stephens joined the staff as Psychiatrist. Since that time he has examined 153 new inmates and made 353 re-examinations. He has also given seven lectures to the officers and had five group therapy sessions with the inmates.

MORAL AND SPIRITUAL WELFARE OF THE INMATES

Regular and special religious services were held in both the Protestant and Roman Catholic chapels during the year and both chaplains are well satisfied with the attendance, behaviour and attentiveness of the inmates.

In the Protestant chapel special services were held at Christmas, Easter and a Memorial Service for our late King George VI. Christmas and Easter communions were held with a fairly good attendance of inmates, 51 inmates taking communion on Christmas Day and 53 on Good Friday.

A mission was held in both chapels daily from January 27, 1952 to February 3, 1952, the first mission to be held in approximately twenty years. The Rev. Thos. Davies, M.C., M.A., of Saskatoon, Sask., conducted services in the Protestant chapel and Rev. Father Leo Burns, S.J., of the Jesuit Mission Bank, Toronto, Ontario, conducted services in the Roman Catholic chapel.

Both chaplains were more than pleased with the results obtained and would like the mission to be an annual event. The Roman Catholic Chaplain reports that due to the mission and other causes the number of inmates who approach the Sacraments has nearly doubled.

The choirs in both chapels, under the able direction of Mr. Allan Caron, have been very active throughout the year and our Christmas Day broadcast of carols by the combined choirs was better than in previous years. Station CKRC, the Manitoba local of C.B.C., seem to have accepted us as part of their Christmas Day programme and were most co-operative.

Both chaplains take great interest in the welfare of the young inmates at this institution. On Friday evening the young inmates, under their supervision, are allowed out in the corridor in association for study and recreation. During part of this period an educational film is shown and the remainder of the period is given to games and intelligence tests.

Major McKinley, of the Salvation Army, has continued to take the Protestant Church Service the first Sunday of each month and on January 2, 1952, he was accompanied by the Winnipeg Citadel Band. The music was greatly appreciated both in the chapel and prison dome. The co-operation and assistance rendered by the Salvation Army is much appreciated and Major McKinley, their representative here, has greatly assisted individual inmates with their personal and domestic problems and also in their rehabilitation.

CLASSIFICATION AND REHABILITATION

The Classification Officer held a total of 835 personal interviews with inmates during the year, made up as follows:

(a) Newcomers' interviews.....	119
(b) Routine follow-up interviews.....	97
(c) Inmates' request.....	431
(d) Referred by other officers.....	46
(e) Pre-discharge interviews.....	131
(f) Interviews with visitors.....	11

The Classification Officer reports more definite and concrete progress in all activities of the Classification department. Our relationship with social welfare agencies has improved and thus widened our programme of rehabilitation. Two hundred and three inmates, on release, have been referred to outside agencies and 350 interviews were held by outside agencies.

The Classification Board has met the second Tuesday in each month throughout the year and inmates, after their case histories, reports from the Chief Trade Instructor and the Schoolteacher are studied, are allocated to occupations from which they are most likely to benefit.

The Classification Officer also reports that the pre-discharge routine during the past year has been marked by even greater co-operation from the National Employment Service. Their representative, who is also the Placement Officer, interviews each inmate about a month prior to discharge and if the inmate is to proceed outside the immediate area a letter is sent to the National Employment Service Special Placement Officer at the point of destination. At the time of discharge the inmate is given a letter of introduction to the latter official, his unemployment insurance book and a letter of introduction to the John Howard Society at point of destination, a letter already having been forwarded to the Society outlining the inmate's background and his plans for the future. Reports are later received from both the National Employment Service and the John Howard Society concerning their contacts with the discharged inmates and these indicate that the ex-inmates are receiving excellent assistance from the John Howard Society and Canadian Welfare Society in the way of temporary lodging, working clothes, tools and small loans.

SCHOOL AND LIBRARY

The Schoolteacher reports that school was held on 201 mornings during the year and that the average daily attendance was 22.6 inmates. Classes for the illiterates and lower grades were held on Monday and Wednesday mornings and attendance at these classes ranged from 25 to 32. An effort to offer a more varied programme to this group was made and educational films, discussion groups, spelling matches and various quiz tests were all conducted to attempt what might be termed as "character education".

The art class which was established two years ago continues to function effectively. Approximately 20 men engage in art as a cellular activity and many have benefited from the instruction received.

Revised Beta I.Q. tests along with the regular reception tests are now given to all newcomers. The results of these tests are forwarded to the Classification Officer. We also have the abridged Benet test which is useful in testing semi-illiterates.

The Department of Veterans Affairs continued to provide most of our correspondence courses for non-veterans as well as veterans. One inmate is studying for his first class steam engineer's certificate. Another is studying for his third class steam engineer's certificate and one for his fourth class certificate, through the Technical Branch of the Province of Manitoba.

One inmate is taking Grade XI through the Department of Education of Saskatchewan, and another is taking Grade X through the Department of Education of Ontario. Two inmates took courses in Psychology (1) through the Department of Extension, Queen's University, one inmate graduating. One inmate graduated in English (11), also obtained through the Department of Extension, Queen's University.

One inmate completed a correspondence course through the School of Accountancy and was presented with his diploma. One inmate is taking a course in practical chemistry through the International Correspondence Schools. One inmate is taking a course in blue print reading, another a course in building installation and another a course in elementary algebra through the American School, Chicago.

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

Fiction.....	43,764
Non-fiction.....	4,921
Technical-vocational.....	102
School text-books.....	216

The average number of books issued per inmate during the year was 146. The total number of magazines issued during the year was 51,680. Between 60 and 70 inmates have taken advantage of the privilege of subscribing to the daily newspapers. A daily re-issue system has also been inaugurated by which all inmates interested are able to receive a fairly recent copy of their favourite newspaper.

FARM DEPARTMENT

Owing largely to lack of moisture early in the summer and cool weather generally our potato and vegetable crop was somewhat disappointing, but despite the lateness of the spring weather we harvested 15,634 bushels of all grain, which is better than average. We also harvested 2,067 bushels of potatoes. Our total farm production amounted to \$33,025.41.

Dairy Cattle.—Our Holstein herd is in good condition and during the year produced 250,700 lbs. of milk, of which 227,605 lbs. were sold to the Steward at a value of \$5,007.39. During the year the dairy herd went on a "Record of performance" test.

In June, 1951 we exhibited our new bull, Sovereign Model, our dairy cow, Korndyke Lassie, and our heifer calf, Tilda, at the Holstein Jersey Show at Selkirk, Manitoba and won three second prizes against strong opposition. In May of 1951 we sent our herd sire, Rockwood Lyons Rocket, to Saskatchewan Penitentiary together with three heifer calves and two milk cows.

Hogs.—Hog production has been satisfactory. Our herd has increased to 308 compared with 261 last year and the kitchen has been supplied with 57,624 lbs. of pork during the year.

Poultry.—During the year we switched from the Barred Rock type of hen to the Barred Rock New Hampshire Cross breed. As a result, our egg production has improved and during the year we supplied the Steward with 8,947 dozen eggs.

KITCHEN DEPARTMENT

Our Steward reports that during the past year there has been a marked improvement in the conduct and industry of inmates employed in his department and it would appear that a greater number are desirous of learning at least one branch of the trade. Those interested are given instruction in butchering, cooking, baking and kitchen sanitation.

The following meats were processed during the year:

Bacon.....	5,859 lbs.	Ham.....	5,027 lbs.
Pork lard.....	10,824 "	Beef lard.....	579 "
Head cheese.....	440 "	Sausage, pork.....	7,298 "
Sausage, beef.....	1,228 "	Sausage roll, beef...	220 "
Sausage, garlic.....	120 "	Meat loaf, pork.....	25 "
Meat loaf, beef.....	140 "	Spam, beef.....	750 "
Bologna, beef.....	1,720 "	Corned beef.....	480 "
Spam, pork.....	25 "		

Due to the fact that we cannot procure certain commodities, such as casings, the Steward found it necessary to drop the manufacture of weiners and other products.

During the year a total of 207,732 lbs. of bread was produced in the bakery, of which 28,630 lbs. were sold to officers.

The food prepared in our kitchen has been wholesome and menus appear to have been well chosen and varied and few complaints from the inmates have been received during the year.

CHIEF TRADE INSTRUCTOR'S DEPARTMENT

The following projects were completed during the year:

Administration building, A-1
 Dissociation cell block
 Alterations, house No. 31
 Visitors' cage, new administration building
 Dough proofer in kitchen
 Decoration, houses 28, 29, 30, 40, 41, 44, 45, 55, 57, 32, 34
 Repairs to roof, building B-4
 Repairs to ceiling, house 32
 Repairs to roof deck, house 29
 Fluorescent lighting, change room
 Interior decorating, boiler room
 Repairs, barber shop floor
 Repairs to shower floor, B-7
 Repairs to chimneys, houses 19 and 30
 Brick veneering ventilators, F-4
 Inmate canteen, stores building A-1
 Dark room and X-ray storage, hospital
 20 humidifier valves installed in new houses
 Drainage ditch, sewage effluent
 Extension sewer line, staff house area
 20 soft water tanks for staff houses
 Projection room, north wing
 Alterations, east wing
 Radio installations in north wing
 Replacement of kitchen chute
 Stone bins for quarry.

Good progress was made on the following projects:

Heating installations, carpenter and canvas shops
 Re-location of radio equipment
 Construction of cold frames for farm
 9 double and 1 single garage for new staff houses
 Painting, west wing
 Alterations, kitchen.

Carpenter Shop.—The following articles were manufactured in the carpenter shop:

Plant labels 156,500
 for the Department of Agriculture at a cost of \$1,141.10.
 86 pieces of furniture repaired for the Royal Canadian Air Force at a cost of \$127.37.

Blacksmith Department.—Fifty-four wheelbarrows manufactured for this institution and other penitentiaries.

Garage Department.—Trucks were employed during the summer months, hauling materials for the landscaping of the north group of staff houses. The following quantities were hauled:

11,317 cubic yards loose fill
 17,760 square feet of sod
 60 cords limestone flag stones.

Masonry Department.—One hundred and sixty-seven thousand cement bricks were manufactured during the year.

Canvas Working Department.—During the year, 145,775 mail bags were repaired for the Post Office Department which brought a revenue of \$27,787.30. One thousand nine hundred locks were attached to certain types of mail bags which produced a revenue of \$95.00. One thousand and thirty pairs of canvas mitts for inmates were manufactured, also 624 pairs of insoles.

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT

In addition to the usual electrical, heating and plumbing services, the following work has been carried out and completed by the Engineer's department:

- Plumbing, heating and lighting, dissociation cell block
- Electrical installations, new chicken brooder house
- Electrical and plumbing installations, dark room and X-ray machine storage
- Electrical installations, 9 double garages
- Fluorescent lighting, change room and laundry
- Radio installations, north wing.

Good progress was made on the following:

- Wiring and conduit, re-location of radio equipment
- Heating installations, carpenter and canvas shops
- Electric wiring, fixtures, plumbing and heating for south wing, building B-4
- Fluorescent lighting, tinsmith shop, electrical shop and carpenter shop
- Installation of new Powers temperature regulator for shower baths
- Installation of mechanical milker in dairy barn
- Installation of new steam-water mixing valve in laundry.

DISCIPLINE

The general conduct of the inmates during the year has been good and no instance of a disturbance of a serious nature occurred.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY

R. S. DOUGLASS, *Warden*.

The population showed a decrease of 46 during the last fiscal year. This was due to the reduction in the number of Doukhobor prisoners. Sixty were released under the Ticket-of-Leave Act, on recommendations by the Doukhobor Consultative Committee of the Provincial Government and the Attorney General's Department of the Province of British Columbia. Three Doukhobors were also released by expiration of sentence, while one died of natural causes. The total Doukhobor population at the penitentiary was thus reduced from 103 to 39 as of March 31, 1952 and, at the same time, the grand total of inmates at the penitentiary decreased from 563 to 517.

There were 206 male and 12 female inmates received during the year. Five inmates received indeterminate sentences,—four as habitual criminals, and one as a criminal sexual psychopath. This makes a total of 9 inmates serving indeterminate sentences here—7 as habitual criminals and 2 as criminal sexual psychopaths.

Two-hundred and fifty-four male and 10 female inmates were discharged from the institution by reason of expiration, ticket-of-leave, pardon and transfer to other penitentiaries. In addition there were four deaths, due to natural causes, one of these being an inmate serving life and confined for many years at the Provincial Mental Hospital, Essondale, B.C.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

The general health of the inmates during the year was good. The incidence of venereal disease numbered about three quarters of one percent of the total population. All received the necessary treatment. Owing to the renovation of the prison hospital, a tier in the north wing was allotted for hospital use. Fifteen patients were admitted to this tier. Thirty-eight inmates were taken to outside hospitals for X-rays—6 for stomach and duodenum, 2 for pyelograms and 30 for various other reasons. Twenty-six were X-rayed at the local chest clinic, and 13 at the office of the Dentist for dental purposes. Nine inmates were com-

mitted to the Provincial Mental Hospital. The Dentist gave 553 treatments to inmates; the eye, ear, nose and throat specialist examined 101 inmates,—1 for nose, 2 for ear, 3 for throat and 95 for eye examinations. Four hundred and twenty-five inmates have been interviewed by the penitentiary Psychiatrist since he joined the staff on July 18, 1951. There were 37 minor surgical operations performed in the prison hospital. An average of about 50 inmates attended the medical desk daily, making a total of approximately 18,250 attending the desk parade for the year.

On January 4, 1952, the Red Cross Clinic for blood transfusions visited the penitentiary and 272 inmates voluntarily donated their blood. This represents an increase of 79 pints over the total of last year. Colonel M. D. Robertson, Divisional Director, Blood Donor Panels of the Red Cross, wrote to each inmate in appreciation of his voluntary donation. It is anticipated that in the coming year we will have two visits from the Red Cross Clinic for blood donations, the first of which is expected in July, 1952.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AND MORAL WELFARE

The Reverend B. H. Wallace, Protestant Chaplain, reports that the regular work was fully maintained. Church attendance was good, though more inmates attend in the winter than in the summer months.

The Inmates' Church Council functioned throughout the year and was of great help to the Chaplain in many of his activities. Its members, on occasions, conducted lay reading in chapel, specialized in encouraging young inmates to attend divine services, provided newcomers with information on the activities of the group, and contributed to the prison magazine, "Transition", and to radio programmes.

Religious films were again shown at church festivals, and were much appreciated. Mr. Fraser McRae, of the Moody Bible Institute, showed excellent sound and colour pictures of scientific and devotional interest.

In the fall of the year, arrangements were made for the Protestant inmate choir to sing over the local New Westminster radio station, CKNW, through the medium of recordings which were made at the penitentiary for re-broadcast at the Christmas season. Under the auspices of the New Westminster Ministerial Association, the Protestant Chaplain conducted a morning service over the radio for a period of one week, and used the inmate choir recordings. These services were so well received by the radio-listening audience, that the Ministerial Association asked Mr. Wallace to give a further series with inmate choir recordings for the Easter season. Mr. Rae McNess, the organist, has given of his best time and effort in perfecting the choir for these broadcasts.

The Protestant Bishop of the Westminster Diocese, the Right Reverend G. P. Gower, visited the institution on two occasions, officiating at Confirmation and Communion Services. A very fine Memorial Service was held for His Late Majesty, King George VI.

Reverend Father M. J. Barry, Roman Catholic Chaplain, reports that the activities of his department have been well maintained during the year. Mass is said every Sunday at 9.00 o'clock in the morning, with the assistance of the inmate servers and choir. On one occasion, a visiting choir sang a High Mass which was most favourably received by the inmates. The average Catholic population for the year was 147.

The Roman Catholic chapel library was increased with twenty books. It is noted that weekly and monthly periodicals are more popular with the inmates.

Reverend Father Barry reports that the facilities and continued co-operation from the staff for the Chaplain's interviews are most appreciated. Besides the personal interviews in the chapel office, group talks have been given in the

reception area to newcomers twice monthly. The Roman Catholic Chaplain has also taken part in the staff "in-training" programme, and is appreciative of the opportunity given him to speak to each class on the functions of a penitentiary chaplain.

A chaplains' conference took place in Ottawa from May 30 to June 6, 1951. Reverend Wallace and Reverend Father Barry state that it has proved most helpful to them in their functions at the institution.

Alcoholics Anonymous.—The Alcoholics Anonymous group, which was formed during the previous year, has met twice monthly with outside visitors attending. Results have been most encouraging, and reports of former inmates show that it is achieving some success. The following is an extract from a report published in the inmate magazine, "Transition", written by the inmate secretary of that group:

"Since all A.A. principles are embodied in a specific program which we call "The Twelve Steps", it stands to reason that A.A. anywhere is basically the same, modified only by the character of the area in which it grows up, the nature of the people who help shape it and the circumstances that surround them. Alcoholics Anonymous has grown throughout the world wherever it has been needed, and fortunately for the alcoholics in this institution, the penitentiary authorities saw the great need for an A.A. program here.

It is true that in prison we do not have alcohol to tempt us, but the Alcoholics Anonymous program does much more for alcoholics than just keep them sober. There are values inherent in "The Twelve Steps" program which provide for us the hope of an entirely new and happier way of life, a life that will be free from fear, self-consciousness and remorse, and that will help us to take our rightful place in society once more.

The introduction of A.A. into penal institutions in Canada is a progressive step in the direction of successful rehabilitation for the imprisoned alcoholic. A.A. to us is an institution in itself, with an un-barred entrance leading to hope, confidence, and possible future happiness. We gratefully acknowledge the A.A. Prison Group at San Quentin, California, which pioneered this philosophy behind prison walls, and on whose successful plan our own group is based."

Narcotics Anonymous.—A Narcotics Anonymous group has also been formed. Though many difficulties exist in the operation of such a group, it is felt that the initial steps taken have been worth while. The penitentiary Psychiatrist has been requested to sponsor the group with the assistance of the Protestant and Roman Catholic chaplains. An executive committee has been elected, and some literature has been obtained from Mr. Danny Carlsen, of New York, the founder of the N.A. in the United States.

The Roman Catholic Chaplain shares with the Protestant Chaplain in the promotion and function of both the Alcoholics Anonymous and the Narcotics Anonymous groups in our institution. They attend committee meetings and the regular fortnightly meetings of the A.A., and on alternate Sundays they attend the Narcotics Anonymous meetings.

SCHOOL, LIBRARY AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

At the end of the fiscal year there were 3,122 fiction, 1,057 non-fiction and 610 reference books on stock in the library. In the magazine section, there are 136 subscriptions purchased with public funds, and 170 private subscriptions, which circulate after having been issued to the original subscriber.

During the year, 43,646 book issues and 143,051 magazine issues were made. In addition, 22,985 magazines, weekly newspapers and daily newspapers were issued to the individual subscribers. These issues amounted to a monthly average of 17,495, exclusive of the issue of text-books and special study-books. At March 31, 1952, there were 80 private subscriptions to daily newspapers and 73 subscriptions to weekly newspapers in force.

Through the office of the Chief Trade Instructor 19 technical books and 31 trade magazines were purchased for use in the shops.

The bookbinding department again increased its volume of production—2,828 books were bound and/or repaired, of which 634 were for the New Westminster School Board, 175 books for the Department of Veterans Affairs, Shaughnessy Military Hospital, and 40 books for the University of British Columbia. Fifty-four record or photograph albums were manufactured. The acquisition of a paper-cutting machine in April, 1951 contributed largely to this increased output, and also ensured a higher grade of work.

School classes were in session during 190 days in the forenoon, with 15 being the average attendance. A total of 78 inmates attended school classes during the year. Group class instruction was given to students of less than Grade VI attainment, while those of Grades VI to VIII were enrolled for correspondence courses, and given individual assistance. An inmate monitor assisted in the teaching of school classes. Visual education for school classes was continued, films and filmstrips being shown alternately every two weeks to the interest and appreciation of all attending school. Registrations for elementary and high school correspondence courses were continued through the British Columbia Department of Education.

At March 31st, 128 students were studying courses in 59 different subjects. One hundred and eighty-three new registrations were made during the year. Fifty-six courses were completed, 70 discontinued because of discharge and 7 cancelled because of lack of interest and application. Eighty-five new students were enrolled for courses, 15 students completed their courses, 55 students were discharged before completing their courses, and 4 discontinued their studies. One student is taking a course in mechanical engineering through the Canadian Institute of Science and Technology, one a course in house planning with the International Correspondence Schools, and one is studying psychology (6), commerce (63), and economics (4) with the Extension Department of Queen's University. A complete set of French and Spanish records together with a self-contained record player were purchased for correspondence courses in these subjects, and were of valuable assistance. Special classes, at which the records were used, met for 48 sessions.

A successful winter lecture programme, made possible by professors of the University of British Columbia, was continued with 7 lectures being given by these gentlemen. Attendance was voluntary and averaged 124 inmates per lecture.

Cellular activities continued to expand—at the close of the year, 62 inmates were engaged in hobby work. Sale of hobbycraft articles was instituted, the monies so received being placed in the trust fund of the inmate concerned.

For the first time in Canadian penitentiaries there commenced in February, 1952, at this institution, a course in effective speaking and human relations, given by the Dale Carnegie Institute. By March 31st, indications of the success of this course were already noticeable. All the text-books required were donated to the penitentiary by the Dale Carnegie Institute. Thirty-three inmates are attending the class.

A further innovation was the publishing of an inmate magazine, "Transition"—a monthly issue, the first number of which appeared in March, 1952. All materials for the magazine were purchased from the Inmates' Recreation Fund.

Subscriptions are sold to subscribers at \$1.50 per year. Subscriptions from the outside public are welcomed. The inmate editorial staff is advised and supervised by the Library Board.

A schoolteachers' conference was held at Ottawa from May 17 to May 26, 1951. The gathering of these officers and the pooling of their knowledge and practices will prove to be of benefit to the institutional educational programme.

CLASSIFICATION OFFICER'S DEPARTMENT

The Classification Officer held a total of 1,095 interviews with inmates during the fiscal year: 213 were with newcomers, 88 with applicants for ticket-of-leave, 591 connected with inmates' individual problems, and 203 with men due for discharge.

Weekly meetings of the Classification Board and of the Work Committee, which meets to allocate work assignments, have been attended regularly by the Classification Officer, who has many diversified duties. Among these, the following might be mentioned: Secretary to the Classification Board, recording and distribution of books from the officers' library, fortnightly lectures to the newcomers in the reception area, the preparation of case histories for all newcomers, lectures on the classification programme and related subjects to staff members undergoing "in-service" training courses, meeting and assisting welfare agencies and other privileged visitors, and instruction to the young inmate group. With the kind permission of the Commissioner, the Classification Officer also attended the first conference to be held in British Columbia of the Probation and Parole Association.

Rehabilitation and Employment on Discharge.—The programme of rehabilitation continues to receive maximum attention in the implementation of modern penal policies. Employment on discharge and the means whereby the discharged prisoner can maintain himself until he has an income from employment continue to be among the major problems facing the rehabilitative policies. Close contacts have been maintained with the welfare and employment agencies which visit the institution monthly. The National Employment Service continues to interview each inmate three months before his discharge, and after assessing his abilities, undertakes to try and place him in gainful employment when he leaves. This service is of great value, and most inmates are eager to avail themselves of it. The John Howard Society, the Salvation Army and the Vancouver Alcoholics Anonymous group offer worthwhile services in this important field.

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 fully employed, the variety of work performed was instructive and interesting, while they received good training in their respective trades.

The extension to the laundry building C-4B, composed of a new shower room, barber shop and dressing room, was completed. This has provided a continuous system of bathing which is a great improvement over the previously existing facilities. The interior of this extension has been attractively finished in white tile and modern fixtures. It may be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition with very little difficulty.

The new recreation area has been completed, backstops for baseball installed, also bleachers and toilets. A more extensive sports programme may now be considered.

Initial work has been completed on the installation of a new refrigeration plant in building B-62, concrete bases have been installed for all the machines

of the machine room. When finished, the new installation will afford improved facilities for refrigeration and storage of foodstuffs.

The renovation and modernizing of one tenement house was completed during the year. Some preparatory work has been started on another tenement, which will be continued during the coming year.

Industrial and vocational films totalling 76 in number were shown to men employed at various trades, such as blacksmiths, tinsmiths and carpenters, engineers, steamfitters, plumbers, firemen, electricians, motor mechanics, machinists, masons, plasterers, shoemakers, farm and construction workers. In addition, 110 filmstrips were obtained from the University of British Columbia for use in the garage for the courses in motor mechanics.

A third class for motor mechanics was conducted in the garage under the Instructor Motor Mechanic. It consisted of 9 students, who graduated with an average rating of 84.9 per cent. Officials of the Ford Motor Company of Canada assisted at this course with merco-matic transmission and stroboscope, accompanied by necessary charts and illustrations, to the benefit of all concerned. Mr. E. L. Allen, Director of Apprenticeship for British Columbia, also addressed the class on the prospects of employment in the motor mechanics industry and promised co-operation in securing gainful work for graduates of the courses held at our institution.

Limited instruction has also been conducted in the machine shop to a group of 7 men.

PLANT ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT

All routine maintenance work and repairs to electrical wiring, intra-mural telephone lines, steam pipes and wiring fixtures were carried out by this department under the supervision of the Plant Engineer.

The radio system has given satisfaction, but as all cells are provided with ear-phones, considerable work is found necessary in maintenance of the ear-phone cords. Replacement cords are being made at the penitentiary and, it is hoped, will be of better quality and of lower cost than those available from manufacturers.

All machinery throughout the institution has been regularly inspected and serviced, as well as all electric motors. This department undertakes the showing of all films—46 educational and 76 vocational training films were thus displayed, as well as several fire prevention and recreational films. Both projectors have been serviced and maintained in good order.

In the sphere of vocational training the results attained this year have once more been gratifying. Ten inmates were prepared for a fourth class engineer's certificate, all being successful in passing the examination which was presided over by the Provincial Boiler Inspector. Another class has been organized and presently four inmates are engaged in studies, one of whom will be ready for examination in a few weeks. This class will shortly be augmented by additional students, and another successful year in this field is anticipated.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

Inmates employed in the kitchen continue to receive detailed instruction in the elements of cooking and baking, the instruction commencing in the rudimentary stage and proceeding progressively until a qualified tradesman's skills have been attained. Presently there are two butchers, two bakers, and two cooks who have reached a standard which would fit them for first class tradesmen's positions in their respective spheres.

Kitchen sanitation is constantly stressed, both personal cleanliness and cleaning of all equipment, which are daily routines. All floors are scrubbed daily. Insects and rodents are discouraged by all possible means.

Thirty-four inmates were employed in the kitchen during the year. A total of 301,156 meals was served, a good variety of food and a high standard of sanitation being maintained.

FARM OPERATIONS

Farm operations were maintained during the year, although a prolonged drought, lasting three months, affected certain of the crops. However, generally fair crops were realized. A very good crop of apples was harvested, and a fair crop of plums. The trees were all pruned and whitewashed after the harvest. The greenhouse was operated to capacity, producing quantities of tomato, celery, cabbage, green pepper plants, as well as numerous seedlings for the ornamental grounds. There was an increase in egg production of about 430 dozen. The electric brooders were successful, only 2 chicks out of a total of 700 being lost, compared with a loss of 25 last year. Produce from the farm during the year 1951-52 totalled \$11,987.81, of which the value of vegetables, fruits, pork and eggs supplied to the Steward's department amounted to \$11,045.55.

The new power mower, purchased during the year, has maintained the ornamental grounds in excellent condition. Sixteen additional flower beds have been added to these grounds.

Numerous educational films have been shown to the inmates both on horticultural and agricultural subjects, while educational books have been supplied to those inmates who are engaged in the study of farming. Practical knowledge and instruction were readily furnished by the farm officers, with resultant material benefit to the inmates desirous of improving their skills in the agricultural field.

During the past year, in December, 1951, the Inmates' Canteen commenced operations, the purchase of supplies and the storing of same, before issue for consumption, being carried out by the Stores department. The value of supplies delivered to the Canteen during the four months' period, totalled \$2,767.62 at selling prices.

DOUKHOBOR PRISONERS

In my report for the previous fiscal year, 1950-51, mention was made of the difficult problem presented by the incarceration in a special encampment of a group of fanatical prisoners, belonging to the Russian Doukhobor sect, serving sentences for arson. On May 13, 1951, these prisoners were successful in destroying their dormitories in the encampment by fire, with the result that they—79 in number—had to be transferred to the main prison. The two dormitory buildings were completely gutted, and a determined attempt was made to destroy the office building and the records; however, these were saved and preserved intact. In the main prison, the Doukhobors continued, through their unco-operative attitude, to present a problem. They indulged in a prolonged hunger strike, alleging as a reason for same that they desired "freedom for all". In conjunction with the Attorney-General of British Columbia and the Advisory Committee on Doukhobor Problems appointed by him, the total of these troublesome prisoners has been reduced to 39, as at the close of the fiscal year, by releases under the Ticket-of-Leave Act. Though the attitude of these Doukhobor inmates continues to be unco-operative, there is some improvement in their behaviour.

ROYAL VISIT

The visit of our Gracious Queen (then Princess Elizabeth) on October 26, 1951 to New Westminster, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, afforded the penitentiary staff an opportunity of showing their devotion and respect to the First Lady of our land. The royal couple alighted at a platform built

facing the penitentiary, where a civic reception by the municipal and military authorities took place. In order to deal with the large crowds of spectators expected, the city authorities asked for, and received, the co-operation of the penitentiary staff for security purposes and other related duties. The staff paraded between 1130 and 1410 hours, every officer wearing his Military Service medals. The fine weather which prevailed combined to afford all concerned a memorable souvenir of this happy visit of our royal family. Letters of appreciation for the manner in which the staff acquitted themselves of these special duties were received from civic and police officials.

WARDENS' CONFERENCE

The conference of wardens which took place between June 13 and June 23, 1951, was one of the highlights of the year. At this conference important matters affecting policy, treatment and inmate management were discussed, and the benefit to all may be measured by the advancements made in our new programme.

Other conferences which took place were that of the deputy wardens and chief trade instructors, from March 9 to March 20, 1952, which was held at "Calderwood", the Penitentiary Staff College, Kingston, Ontario, and that of the executive secretaries and senior clerks, May 7 to 12, 1951, in Ottawa. These conferences convened with the object of creating greater administrative efficiency, an enlarged treatment programme and improved vocational training practices.

STAFF TRAINING

During the year, four officers attended Penitentiary Officers' Training Course No. 20, which finished on April 28, 1951. Two officers proceeded to Course No. 27, which commenced on March 25, 1952, and was still in session at the end of the fiscal year. As in the past, officers have returned from these courses with added enthusiasm and better understanding of their duties and functions.

A successful programme of "in-service" training was conducted over the winter months. By sending officers on annual holidays of three weeks' duration at one time, coupled with the fact that penitentiary officers' training courses did not draw a regular quota of officers pending completion of the Staff Training College at Kingston, it was possible to provide a fairly constant number of officer students for a concentrated in-service training programme of 10 days' duration. The officers, who were drawn from the newer officers and those older ones who have not yet had the opportunity of attending the training courses, were excused from all duties for the duration of the short course. Instructors and lecturers were drawn from Department Heads, graduates from former P.O.T.C.'s and representatives of the various agencies co-operating in the rehabilitation programme: John Howard Society, Salvation Army, National Employment Service and the Remission Service.

Six 10-day courses were held, and a total of 68 officers completed these periods of instruction and study. Of these, 53 were custodial officers, 4 were hospital officers, 5 were from the engineering staff, 5 were from the instructors' group, and one was a clerical officer. Particular notice should be made of the contribution of our Psychiatrist, Dr. D. C. MacDonald, who devoted an hour of each day to lectures and films relative to his interesting profession.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS

A diversified programme of activities having as its object the general up-lift of inmate morale, and the channeling of the inmate's thoughts away from criminal ideas towards healthy constructive outlets, has been maintained continuously.

Reference has been made to Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous groups. The much needed appointment of a full-time Physician, Dr. Alan Pedlow, and the creation of a position of penitentiary Psychiatrist, to which Dr. D. C. MacDonald was appointed, are forward steps in this direction.

Commencing as of October 1, 1951, a new system of remuneration was established accompanied by a grading of the inmate and payment on a graduated scale. This has had the effect of raising the interest of the inmate in his work and in work habits, and of offering an incentive to improve his attitudes and himself, so that he may be rewarded by a higher rate of pay.

The Inmates' Canteen, established in conjunction with graded remuneration, affords the inmate the further incentive of being able to purchase comforts, such as smoking materials, candies, toilet articles, etc. with the fruits of his labour. This canteen, which commenced operation in December, 1951, has received a total of goods for sale to inmates, during the four months to the close of the fiscal year, in the amount of \$2,800.00.

This year, for the first time, inmates were permitted to purchase gift parcels for the Christmas season. The parcels were of fixed content and price, in 3 categories, \$1.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00. Inmates' orders for parcels were placed with one of the large department stores, which had offered the best assortment. The parcels were delivered to the institution, wrapped and boxed individually in suitable Christmas wrappings. This privilege was greatly appreciated both by the inmates and their families, and was reflected in the improved morale over the Christmas holiday. Following is an extract from a letter received from the mother of an inmate:

"I am sure that I speak for many mothers, who like myself, have sons there in the penitentiary, who would like to thank the Commissioner for the good news of allowing the inmates to receive a parcel for Christmas this year. I was kind of dreading the holiday, but now I am very happy indeed. Hoping you don't mind my appreciation."

Newspapers were permitted for the first time in Canadian penitentiaries; daily, weekly and monthly newspapers are freely available to the inmates, provided that they are mailed direct by the publisher. Thus the inmate is, without distortion, well informed of events taking place in the outside world. After being read by the individual subscriber, the papers are available to any other inmate who wishes them. This privilege is also appreciated by the inmate population.

INMATE RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES

In the realm of sports, the opening of the new recreational area has greatly enlarged the opportunities for healthy physical recreation. Throughout the summer season, an intra-mural softball league was in operation; in addition, an all-star penitentiary team, selected by the inmates themselves and named by them the "Seals", contested with the various teams of the New Westminster Softball Association. The Seals were able to win most of their games (11 wins to 4 losses) against both New Westminster teams and Vancouver teams of the class "B" leagues. So successful were these competitions that it is intended to enter the Seals as a regular member of the New Westminster Softball Association, at the invitation of that body, in the coming year, in the class "A" division.

Regular league umpires officiated at all the exhibition games. The inmates being desirous of showing their appreciation for the facilities offered them by the Softball Association of New Westminster, made a donation to it of a much-needed score board, which has since been installed at Moody Park, New Westminster, for the regular season there. They also presented to Mr. Fred Larkin, one of the umpires, who officiated most frequently at their games, a beautifully manufactured coffee table, made by the inmates themselves. The score board and

coffee table were presented to the Softball Association and to Fred Larkin respectively, at a ceremony on Labour Day, September 3, 1951. This day was given the designation of "LARKIN DAY" by the inmates in appreciation of Mr. Larkin's interest in their games throughout the season.

Dominion Day, July 2, 1951, was the occasion of a Sports Field Day. About 200 inmates, divided into 15 teams, competed against one another, in varied events, such as 100 yds. relay, 100 yds. dash, sack-race, three-legged race, wheelbarrow race, etc. There were such other events as a fat man's race, horse-shoes and tug-of-war. Prizes in the form of ice-cream, soft drinks, and 15 packages of tobacco were purchased from the Recreation Fund for the competitors. Softball games took place with outside teams on both July 1 and 2, 1951.

At Christmas and New Year's, concerts were provided. On Christmas Eve, a boys' band consisting of 25 boys, under the direction of Mr. Turner, of New Westminster, and a concert group of 19 inmates under the direction of Guard Mawhinney, provided a programme of concert music.

On December 31, 1951, Mr. Mawhinney and his concert group of inmates provided the entire programme which was greatly enjoyed by the inmates, many encores being requested. The inmates heard the music in their cells by means of the ear-phone system. Both concerts were an eminent success.

GENERAL REMARKS

In looking back over the year's activities, it may be seen that 1951-52 has again been a year of steady progress in our long range planning of a new programme of penal management. Some most worthwhile conferences have been held during the year, which included those for officers from all institutions directly concerned with administration, treatment and training. The constructive proposals emanating from the conferences are gradually being incorporated into the over-all programme.

With the completion of our new recreational area outside the walls, it has been possible greatly to expand our physical training and sports activities. This has contributed in a noticeable manner to the morale of the prison population. The formation of inmate committees on sports, recreation, prison magazine and religious activities, together with continued and enthusiastic operation of the Alcoholics Anonymous group and the formation of a Narcotics Anonymous group, has provided the inmates with means, under supervision, whereby they may assist the administration in matters affecting the prison population. This has improved the rapport between prisoner, officer and administration.

We have had our unique difficulties in handling the group of fanatical Doukhobor prisoners. With the release of the majority of them on ticket-of-leave licence, and the transfer of the rest to the main prison, it is anticipated that their tendencies to arson will be kept under control.

The provision of a full-time Physician and part-time Psychiatrist has reflected a noticeable improvement in our medical treatment and services.

We continue to enjoy the full co-operation of the University of British Columbia and the Provincial Department of Education in our educational programme. The John Howard Society, the National Employment Service and the Salvation Army function in a constant and faithful manner to assist the prisoner during his sentence, and to provide him with employment on his release.

The establishment of such ameliorations as an increased remuneration scale and an inmates' canteen; issue of personal shaving articles; subscriptions to daily newspapers; increased number of entertainment films; enlargement of library facilities; and distribution of Christmas gift parcels, has been received with appreciation by the inmate population; which is demonstrated in improved general conduct and attitudes.

SASKATCHEWAN PENITENTIARY

J. W. EVERATT, *Warden*

As at the close of the prison on March 31, 1952, 522 inmates were shown on the prison register as compared with 526 on March 31, 1951. The number shown on register included 10 inmates in mental institutions in Alberta, Saskatchewan and the province of Quebec, one inmate in an outside hospital for treatment, and one inmate in a sanatorium on temporary ticket-of-leave to receive treatment.

During the year, 214 inmates were received from the courts of Alberta and Saskatchewan. Three other inmates were received, having violated the terms of their licence under the Ticket-of-Leave Act. During the year, 173 inmates were released from the penitentiary by expiration of sentence, three by expiration of sentence while in mental institutions, 29 by ticket-of-leave, four by pardon, five female inmates by transfer to Kingston Penitentiary, two inmates by transfer to Manitoba Penitentiary, one by transfer to British Columbia Penitentiary. One inmate died while on temporary ticket-of-leave.

WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS

During the year, excellent co-operation was received from the Alberta Branch of the John Howard Society. The Executive Secretary of that organization, Mr. Walter Lemmon, visited the penitentiary at two to three-month intervals. Mr. Lemmon has shown a keen interest in the problems of men being released to society, with the result that the greater percentage of men being released are now seeking assistance from the John Howard Society in both provinces. Mr. W. R. Frances, Executive Secretary of the Prince Albert Branch of the John Howard Society, has also visited the prison whenever necessary for interviews with men being released. Mr. Frances has worked in close co-operation with the National Employment Service, the local manager of this Service, Mr. T. J. E. Conroy, being also the President of the John Howard Society. The ability and training of Mr. Lemmon is being recognized and the inmates being released on licence under the Ticket-of-Leave Act are now being placed under his supervision for counselling and guidance.

While the securing of employment and the placement of men being released has been handled to the greater extent by the John Howard Society and the National Employment Service, the Salvation Army has been of great assistance particularly in the cases of men going to some of the smaller centres. Captain James Robertson, who is in charge of the local branch of the Salvation Army, has frequently visited the penitentiary to give spiritual guidance to those requesting same, and has also helped a great many men with marital difficulties.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

There were no serious endemics of an infectious nature during the year and the general health of the prison population has been good. There were 127 accidents, most of these being trivial in character, and the injured received necessary attention. Nine major and twelve minor operations were performed successfully. The general sanitation and cleanliness of the prison were found satisfactory by the Physician. The Physician has also expressed his satisfaction with the food generally and the special diets prepared for inmates who were patients in the hospital. While there were no deaths in the institution during the year, one inmate passed away while on temporary ticket-of-leave. It is regrettable that as yet adequate psychiatric services are not available.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

The Steward's department continued to function very satisfactorily throughout the year, a good quality of meals being maintained with varied menus.

It is regretted that during the year the retirement of Steward R. A. Bassett was made necessary by his continued ill health. Mr. B. E. Hamilton was transferred from Kingston Penitentiary and promoted to the position of Steward on June 11, 1951. Mr. Hamilton, since taking over the operation of this department has proven a very capable and conscientious officer.

The oil-burning rotary oven installed during the previous year has proved a real asset to this department. A new dish-washing machine was installed in February, 1952. This unit will greatly assist the Steward in maintaining the cleanliness of dishes, etc.

CLASSIFICATION BOARD

The Classification Board continued to function very satisfactorily throughout the year. With the transfer of Classification Officer DesRosiers and his promotion to the position of Chief Keeper at Manitoba Penitentiary in June, the institution was left without the services of a Classification Officer until August 11, 1951. During this period, Senior Clerk Stenographer H. R. Jacobs carried out the general routine of this department very effectively. On August 11, 1951, Mr. C. A. Williamson, of British Columbia Penitentiary, was appointed as Classification Officer.

Since assuming this position, Mr. Williamson has greatly increased the information contained in individual reports and has improved the procedure generally. He has worked in close co-operation with Mr. Lemmon and Mr. Frances of the John Howard Society, the representatives of the National Employment Service and also the representatives of other similar organizations. The Classification Officer's report for the year shows a total of 1,550 interviews.

During the year, arrangements were made to hold Classification Board meetings at two-week intervals in order to stabilize employment of inmates and as far as possible to eliminate unnecessary changes of work. The Work Board was instituted to meet twice monthly during weeks where there were no Classification Board meetings, the findings of the Work Board being confirmed or otherwise by the Classification Board. It is believed this innovation is getting the desired results.

The Alcoholics Anonymous group has continued to meet during the year, with considerable improvement in attitude generally shown by members of this group. Due to pressure of other work, it was necessary to relieve the Classification Officer of the supervision of the A.A. group, and arrangements for the Chief Vocational Officer to take over such supervision were made.

YOUNG INMATES

With a view to increased segregation of young inmates under the age of twenty-one years, arrangements were made during the year to remove all adult inmates from the library department. All young inmates then received were assigned to this department where they were under the direction of the schoolteachers. They remain in this department during the reception period where the schoolteachers can have them under close observation. They are also immediately available for counselling by these officers and encouraged to undertake a course of study while in the institution. After the reception period, when they are considered by the Classification Board, the Schoolteacher's report and recommendations are available. They are then assigned to employment by the Board.

The practice of providing cell accommodation for vocational trainees and young inmates in one cell block has been continued, also the period of recreation in the evenings.

With few exceptions, young inmates only are employed in the printing and bookbinding department, and some of the lads have shown remarkable aptitude at these trades.

CHAPLAINS

The chaplains report that with the improved morale generally in the institution, most of the inmates have a better outlook on life and are showing an increased interest in the chapel services.

As in the past, inmates having family difficulties of any kind are referred to the chaplains.

A mission was held in each of the chapels during the period December 2 to 9, 1951. The services of special speakers were secured for this period and the attendance at this mission was purely voluntary. The special missionary for the Roman Catholic services was Rev. Father Mulcahy of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, and the missionary for the Protestant services was the Rev. Canon W. S. Noble, Rector of St. Alban's Cathedral, Prince Albert. Ministers from the city were invited to attend these services. During the year, Salvation Army officials visited the penitentiary on several occasions and conducted additional services on Sunday afternoons.

There being no Rabbi attached to the Hebrew congregation in Prince Albert, arrangements were made to have a visiting Rabbi attend at the penitentiary.

The Roman Catholic Chaplain, through church channels, was instrumental in securing employment for a young man of his congregation in a district in which no welfare organization was represented.

The organists were faithful in the performance of their duties, and choir practices were held regularly.

RECREATION

During the year the fast-ball programme was continued with departmental teams playing regular schedules. All schedules were under the supervision of the inmate commissioner and the Inmate Committee elected by the inmate population. During the summer months several outside teams visited the penitentiary to play against the inmate All-Star team. The All-Star team was successful in all events but one. On three occasions they defeated the Junior Lumber Jacks, junior provincial champions for the Province of Saskatchewan. During the summer months, in addition to fast-ball, soccer, touch rugby, handball, table-tennis, horse shoes, etc., were indulged in by inmates other than the members of fast-ball teams.

With the coming of cold weather, a standard size sheet of ice was provided for ice hockey, this ice area being surrounded by a four-foot fence. Inmates were permitted to have skates from their effects and have skates and boots sent in by relatives, also to purchase these items and other hockey equipment from funds to their credit in the Inmates' Welfare Fund.

Several departmental teams within the institution were formed and a hockey schedule was arranged. Later in the winter, arrangements were made to have several local intermediate teams visit the penitentiary to play against an all-star team composed of inmates. The penitentiary team, however, was not as successful in hockey as in fast-ball.

Early in the season, through the kind co-operation of Mr. James Wilson, coach of the Prince Albert Junior Mintos and Mr. Alex Shibicki, coach of the

Flin Flon Bombers, two twenty-minute periods of exhibition hockey were played by these two teams on the penitentiary rink on a Sunday afternoon. This game was much appreciated by the inmate population.

During the winter, Mr. Murray Armstrong, coach of the Regina Pats, and Mr. Don McCullough, chief referee for the Prince Albert district, visited the penitentiary and gave instructions to a number of inmates in refereeing and in style of hockey. These visits were greatly appreciated.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Experience during previous years having shown the advantage of a pre-vocational training programme for inmates desirous of inclusion in vocational classes, these programmes were continued throughout the year. In addition to giving vocational trainees the necessary basic training for a course, the manner in which a student applies himself to the pre-vocational course indicates the attitude to be expected of him during the course itself. This has been helpful when screening applicants for courses. Instructor Draughting (vocational) H. M. Jackson has given very valuable assistance not only in such pre-vocational courses, but also in the related training programme.

The programme of social study introduced during the previous year has been enlarged upon with good results. Regular showings of educational films have been carried out. The cultivation of a proper attitude on the part of vocational trainees is considered fully as important as the gaining of trade knowledge and skill.

In addition to the vocational training, arrangements have been made whereby Mr. Jackson conducts classes in draughting and mathematics for interested inmates from the industrial shops of the institution; these classes have proved very helpful.

The vocational classes in painting and decorating have continued in operation during the year in the shop originally provided for the vocational classes in plumbing. These classes have shown good progress and have also been of assistance to the administration generally in undertaking some of the decorating in the institution as training projects. The classes in rural repairs have made good progress as the members have had very worthwhile experience working on cars of members of the staff on custom requisition. This provided useful experience at no cost to the institution as all parts are provided by owners of the cars. The classes have also had excellent training in repairing and overhauling various types of mechanized farm equipment, the property of the institution.

The class in vocational carpentry completed construction of staff house No. 3 during the year and this house is now occupied by Chief Keeper Weeks. A good start was made on staff house No. 4 during the autumn of 1951, but due to winter weather setting in early, this building was not sufficiently advanced to permit of interior work during the winter.

EDUCATION

The Schoolteacher-Librarian reports a successful year with increased interest in the educational programme on the part of inmates. While 18 inmates only were shown on the school roll as at March 31, 1952, there has been an increase in the number of inmates studying correspondence courses. These men receive help with the more difficult problems from Schoolteacher Dunning and Assistant Schoolteacher Swystun. The number of inmates enrolled for correspondence courses are as follows:

Canadian Legion Correspondence courses (Veterans)	40
Canadian Legion Correspondence courses (Non-veterans)	67
Saskatchewan Government Correspondence courses	25

During the winter months, short courses were held in agriculture, prospecting and in St. John's Ambulance first aid. Outside lecturers came in for the purpose of conducting such courses.

In January, 1952, arrangements were made to put hobby articles on display for sale to members of the staff. A number of the inmates who showed artistic ability also displayed their paintings for sale. In order to fairly assess the value of such paintings, Mr. Charles Stegeman, an artist who received training in Belgium and who at that time was in Prince Albert, very kindly came to the penitentiary and placed a value on several paintings and gave a very helpful lecture to those interested in this type of work.

During the month of January, the testing of inmates to ascertain their mental ability and educational standing was commenced. This has proved of assistance to the Classification Board.

MOTION PICTURES AND ENTERTAINMENT

Monthly showings of entertainment films to the inmate population throughout the year, with the exception of the months of July and August, was continued. Training and educational films were also made use of during the year, for showing to small groups of inmates during recreational periods in inclement weather, the vocational projection room being used for this purpose.

In preparation for the Christmas and New Year holidays, steps were taken to organize an inmate orchestra to provide entertainment during the season. Guard P. Voros, who is active in orchestra work in Prince Albert, was the organizer and supervisor for the inmate group. Practices were held during noon hours and after the normal closing of the prison in the evenings, and scenery was made and painted by the inmates. Concerts were then given on Christmas and New Year's days and were much appreciated by the audiences. With the permission of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries, the inmate orchestra and concert party put on a show on Sunday afternoon, January 6th, for members of the staff and their wives. Among the officials invited to this show was Mr. E. A. Rawlinson, Manager of Radio Station CKBI in Prince Albert. Mr. Rawlinson was so impressed by the talent of the performers that he suggested holding an amateur night at the penitentiary to raise funds for the Anti-Tuberculosis League of this province. An amateur night was conducted under the auspices of the Associated Commercial Travellers of Prince Albert. Additional telephones were run into the institution and the staff of CKBI conducted the programme. Phone calls requesting various numbers were taken and donations were received throughout the evening, the total donations amounting to over \$1,000.00. In order that an audience be present to provide applause for the programme going out over the air, a number of members of the Associated Commercial Travellers and their wives were in attendance together with officers of the institution and their wives. Very favourable comments have been heard from the public regarding this programme and it is believed that greater assistance can be expected from the public in offering employment, etc., to ex-inmates.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

During the year work was continued on the following projects:

The dairy barn was completed with the exception of the manure-carrying equipment. The dairy herd has been installed.

Milk house—This building was completed and put into operation.

Staff house No. 3—Completed and occupied by the Chief Keeper.

Double garage—For staff houses Nos. 3 and 4; this building was partly completed. The west side is in use.

Staff house No. 4—This building was commenced during the late summer of 1951, but due to an unusually early winter condition, work was not sufficiently advanced to permit of work on the interior into the winter months.

Spray booth, garage—Work on this project proceeded during the winter and as at March 31st, was 95 per cent completed.

Air line, rural repair department—An air line was run from the compressor in the prison garage to the rural repair department during the year.

Piggery—Lighting is 95 per cent completed.

Staff houses—Water and sewer lines for the staff houses were completed during the year.

Dairy—Service lines to the dairy barn were also completed.

During the year an officers' barber shop was constructed in the basement of the administration building as an annex for the library department.

Warden's residence—The removal of the verandas and the construction of front and back entrances and exterior decorating was completed during the year.

In addition to the above, there were numerous small projects and an extensive decorating programme.

MANUFACTURE FOR OTHER GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

Plant labels manufactured for the Department of Agriculture numbered 226,056 and manual training benches for the Indian Affairs Branch of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration totalled 36.

The printing and bookbinding department manufactured 500 booklets and printed 70,000 forms for other government departments. This department also handled all necessary printing for this and other penitentiaries.

The tailor department manufactured a quantity of prisoners' clothing for the R.C.M.P. It is regretted that due to the fact no Instructor Tailor was available, it was necessary to request assistance from other institutions in the manufacture of discharge clothing, officers' uniforms and winter pea jackets.

The sheet metal department manufactured 35 garbage can covers for the Prince Albert National Park.

In addition to the above, the various departments, under the supervision of the Chief Trade Instructor, carried out all maintenance and necessary repairs for the penitentiary.

FARM OPERATIONS

During the growing and maturing seasons, weather conditions were very favourable and a bumper crop was expected with surpluses of grain and vegetables. However, as in the previous year, inclement weather was experienced in September and winter actually set in in the month of October with the result that 175 acres in grain were left in stock. This was the general condition throughout this district. While vegetable crops were all harvested, it was necessary to take up the potatoes and other vegetables from wet ground which lessened their keeping qualities. Despite these factors, it is not anticipated that the purchase of any vegetables will be necessary, and the remaining grain will be thrashed as soon as weather permits.

It is with pleasure that we report that the dairy herd was received in May and has shown no setback as a result of the transfer from eastern to western climatic conditions. The foundation stock received here is of an excellent type and great interest has been shown in the herd by agricultural representatives all over the province. Since arrival, eleven calves have been born, six of them heifers. During the winter 1951-52, some difficulty was experienced with con-

densation in the dairy barn. This was not evident during normal winter weather, but when the temperature dropped from 30 to 40 degrees below zero, the use of the ventilating system was not feasible as the water lines would freeze. With the experience gained and the use of an additional heating unit, it is hoped to eliminate this problem during the coming winter.

Work on the milk house has been completed and pasteurizing equipment installed and put into use. This equipment is working very satisfactorily and the dairy herd is now providing all the milk requirements of the Steward's department.

Feeder cattle.—As in the past year, the Farm Instructor reports a loss of \$1,565.14 due to the high prices paid for feeder animals as compared to the price of beef paid by the Steward's department.

Poultry Flock.—During the year the poultry flock was increased by 500 birds with the result that the Steward's department was provided with eggs and 800 dozen were sold as surplus.

Hogs.—Difficulty was experienced in the breeding of hogs due to sterility on the part of brood sows. Investigations were made and it was discovered that a number of the animals were affected by brucellosis. On this being reported to the Commissioner of Penitentiaries, it was decided to slaughter the present herd as the animals reached a suitable weight and place the carcasses in cold storage until all hogs would be thus disposed of, then thoroughly disinfect the piggery, hog pastures and adjacent buildings, and start a new herd with fresh breeding stock. This programme is now being carried out.

During the winter 1951-52, considerable clearing of land took place and approximately 75 acres of raw land are now ready to be broken.

During the year, roads were maintained along the prison boundaries, surplus cinders from the boiler house being used for this purpose.

STAFF

During the year, two members of the staff with many years of service were retired: Steward R. A. Bassett, because of ill health, and Assistant Engineer R. C. H. Wilson, having attained the age of sixty-five years. On March 17th, Accountant W. Cayo was transferred to the Federal Training Centre at St. Vincent de Paul, Quebec, to take over the duties of Accountant at that institution. As of the same date, Assistant Accountant J. P. Jutras was promoted to the position of Accountant at Saskatchewan Penitentiary. On June 5th, Classification Officer C. E. DesRosiers left the staff of Saskatchewan Penitentiary on transfer to Manitoba Penitentiary to take up the position of Chief Keeper at that institution. On June 11th, Assistant Steward B. E. Hamilton of Kingston Penitentiary arrived at this institution to take up the duties of Steward, with the resulting promotion to that position. Chief Keeper C. A. Williamson of the staff of British Columbia Penitentiary arrived at Saskatchewan Penitentiary on August 11th and took up the duties of Classification Officer on that date. In May, 1951, Senior Clerk Baldie attended the Senior Clerks' Conference at Ottawa. In June of the same year, Warden J. W. Everatt attended the Wardens' Conference at Ottawa and in March, 1952, Deputy Warden G. T. Crofton and Chief Trade Instructor West attended a joint conference of deputy wardens and chief trade instructors, at "Calderwood", Kingston, Ontario. All officers attending such conferences returned to the institution with a better understanding of the new programme.

While penitentiary officers' training courses were discontinued due to lack of accommodation at Ottawa, in-service training continued in the form of lectures and suitable films during the winter months.

COLLIN'S BAY PENITENTIARY

H. CLEETON, *Warden*

The total inmate population on register as of March 31, 1952, was 370, including two inmates out of the penitentiary on temporary ticket-of-leave, undergoing treatment for tuberculosis in Ongwanada Sanatorium, Kingston. The inmate movement during the year was as follows:

<i>Received by transfer:</i>	
From Kingston Penitentiary.....	192
From St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.....	19
From gaol.....	1
Total.....	212
<i>Released during the year:</i>	
By expiration of sentence.....	125
By ticket-of-leave.....	35
By pardon.....	1
By transfer.....	23
By court order.....	4
By death.....	2
Total.....	190

HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

The penitentiary Physician, Dr. F. D. O'Connor, reports that the general health of the inmate population was excellent throughout the year. There were 206 cases of inmate illness where hospitalization was considered advisable, being a reduction of 35 cases from the previous year. Of the 206 cases, most were of a minor nature. The total number of hospital days was 1,747.

During the year 16 inmates were transferred to Kingston Penitentiary for surgical treatment. Three inmates were transferred to Ongwanada Sanatorium under temporary ticket-of-leave for treatment for tuberculosis, and one inmate transferred to the psychiatric ward at Kingston Penitentiary. There were no major accidents. Two inmates died as a result of drinking ethylene glycol antifreeze, full report of which was made, after investigation, to the Commissioner.

The Ontario Department of Health travelling chest clinic made its annual visit in January and X-rayed the total inmate population, also 93 members of the staff.

The Red Cross blood donor clinic also visited the institution in December and of the inmate population of 369 there were 214 volunteer blood donors.

SPIRITUAL AND MORAL WELFARE

Religious services were held in the Protestant and Roman Catholic chapels each Sunday throughout the year; in addition, special services were conducted on all Holy Days. Inmate attendance at the regular Sunday services is almost one hundred per cent. The behaviour and reverence of the inmates at religious services has been excellent throughout the year. The Protestant and Roman Catholic chaplains report that the number of inmates attending Holy Communion doubled during the past year.

Study groups and instruction classes were conducted throughout the year by the Rev. Minto Swan and Rev. Father F. Devine, S.J., for inmates of their respective faiths.

Rev. Father N. Bradley, S.J., and his successor, Rev. Father F. Devine, S.J., conducted Holy Mass and confessions regularly for inmates of the Roman Catholic faith.

The continued assistance of the Reverend Fathers of the staff of Regiopolis College, Kingston, at confessions and other special services in the Roman Catholic chapel throughout the year is appreciated.

Rabbi Kellerman held regular monthly services for those inmates of the Hebrew faith and all Jewish holidays were observed.

Senior Major A. E. Waters, of the Salvation Army, conducted monthly services for those inmates of the Protestant faith who desired to attend. In addition, Major Waters rendered further valuable assistance to inmates and their families.

During the year we were most fortunate in having the two positions of part-time chaplains created to full-time positions. This has been most beneficial as the Rev. Minto Swan and Rev. Father F. Devine, S.J., have not only been able to give more time to the spiritual welfare of the inmate population but they are now able to take a larger part in the activities of the institution, especially where the inmates' welfare and family relations are concerned.

On August 9, 1951, Rev. Father N. Bradley, S.J., resigned as part-time Roman Catholic Chaplain after three years of excellent service. He was succeeded by Rev. Father F. Devine, S.J., of the staff of Regiopolis College.

The choirs of both chapels under the direction of Mr. Harry Birchall, organist, have maintained a very good standard throughout the year.

STAFF TRAINING

During the year a further number of officers attended the penitentiary officers' training courses. Almost one third of the staff of this penitentiary have now attended these specialized courses. In addition to those officers attending the courses mentioned, eight senior officers attended special conferences held for chaplains, deputy wardens, chief trade instructors, school teachers, executive secretaries and senior clerks. Two instructors also attended a ten days' specialized course in welding in Montreal. One Assistant Hospital Officer attended a ten-day laboratory technical course at the Hotel Dieu Hospital in Kingston.

In-service training was carried out during the winter months by a series of lectures by senior officers of the staff and one lecture by Deputy Commissioner J. McCulley. The officers' library was further augmented by the receipt of new publications on penological affairs and articles written by the Commissioner and deputy commissioners.

SCHOOL AND LIBRARY

The Schoolteacher reports that at the end of the year there were 190 correspondence courses in progress as compared with 159 at the end of the previous fiscal year, thus showing a marked increase in the interest on the part of the inmates of gaining further knowledge. Daily classes were held for all grades up to High School Entrance class.

Sixteen candidates were successful in obtaining High School Entrance certificates signed by the Public School Inspector of Kingston.

A series of lectures was given for the benefit of the inmates as follows:

Dr. H. W. Curran (Biology).

Professor H. Alexander (Literature).

Dr. A. W. Joliffe (Geology).

Dr. R. H. Hay (Co-operatives).

Professor A. Bieler (Art).

Professor F. L. Bartlett (Leathercraft).

Mr. D. Miles, Ontario Department of Agriculture (Agriculture).

The library continued to be a centre of activity as indicated by the number of issues of books and other literature as recorded by the Schoolteacher:

Fiction and bound volumes.....	32,896 issues
Non-fiction.....	7,050 "
Institutional subscriptions to magazines and periodicals.....	37,994 "
Private subscriptions to magazines and periodicals.....	7,386 "
Technical books.....	1,049 "
Educational books.....	1,328 "
Newspapers.....	21,844 "
Newspapers re-issued.....	10,643 "
Total circulation.....	120,280 "

There was a total of 302 new fiction and non-fiction books and 222 educational and technical books added to the library during the year.

Books repaired and rebound totalled 689. A new 48-page library catalogue was completed and a copy issued to each inmate.

The authorization in September for the subscription by inmates to daily newspapers for the first time in the history of Canadian penitentiaries was enthusiastically received by the inmate population; it was the realization of a privilege that had been looked forward to for many years by inmates passing through our penal institutions. It is doubtful if any of the new innovations introduced into our penitentiaries under the enlightened penal programme has given so much satisfaction to the inmate population as has daily newspapers.

CLASSIFICATION AND REHABILITATION OF INMATES,

Meetings of the Classification Board were held twice monthly during the year. The Classification Officer held a total of 1,601 interviews with inmates. There were also 21 interviews with relatives of inmates. The continued close co-operation of outside agencies in furnishing information of value to the Classification Officer for use of the Classification Board has been most helpful throughout the year and is much appreciated.

In the rehabilitation of inmates, the John Howard Society and the National Employment Service have been most active, the former having held 177 interviews with inmates and the latter 146 interviews. The Department of Veterans Affairs Counsellor held a total of 63 interviews. Through the co-operation of the John Howard Society and the National Employment Service, many encouraging reports are furnished to the Classification Officer from time to time, dealing with the progress made by discharged inmates in their rehabilitation after release from the institution. The appointment of the Rev. Minto Swan and Rev. Father F. Devine, S.J., as full-time chaplains has permitted of their giving much more time to the rehabilitative aspects of the inmates of their respective faiths with very good results.

Considerable ground work was done by the senior officers on newcomer and pre-release courses and it is anticipated that these courses will be put into effect early in the new fiscal year.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

The interest shown by the inmates in the vocational training programme of this institution has reached its highest point since its first inception in 1947. The Chief Vocational Officer reports that during the year, 123 inmates received some measure of training and of this number 43 inmates successfully completed the prescribed course and received certificates of merit. On March 31st, there were 59 inmates on full course and of this number it is expected all will eventually complete their courses. Trades in progress are construction carpentry, brick-

masonry, sheet metal, plumbing and steamfitting, and machinists. To these trades will be added in a short time auto mechanics, the building for which is now nearing completion.

During the year 32 graduates of vocational training were released. Of this number, as far as is known from the best information available, 93.94 per cent are so far endeavouring to live useful lives in the communities to which they have returned. This percentage is slightly higher than that attained last year and reflects the sound programme of vocational training developed for the inmates of this penitentiary and which will be further expanded as more facilities become available.

As in the past three years, vocational trainees of the carpentry, brick-masonry, plumbing and steamfitting, and sheet metal classes were employed during the summer months on construction work which included the complete erection of an additional staff house, thus giving the inmates practical experience in the construction trades being taught.

On September 26, 1951, the third graduation ceremony was held in the auditorium at which 37 graduates received certificates of merit. For the first time the whole inmate population was given the opportunity of attending the ceremony on a voluntary basis, and it is worthy of note that 98 per cent of the inmates were in attendance, thus revealing their growing interest in trade training while serving their sentences.

RECREATION AND DIVERSION

Softball was the most popular recreation during the year, operating from May 24th. until well on into October with eight teams taking part in a well organized schedule—four in the Major League and four in the Minor League. Some very good exhibition games were arranged at intervals during the season with good teams from outside points. These games were greeted with great enthusiasm by the inmates and were marked by clean play and good sportsmanship by all those taking part. Volley-ball, rugby, handball, horse-shoe pitching also create considerable interest among the inmates almost the year round as weather permits.

A most successful Field Day was held on September 9th, which included all the events that contribute to such a sports programme.

Four evenings each week, all inmates are allowed out of their cells into the corridors for two hours to play bridge, cribbage, canasta, checkers and chess.

Motion pictures were shown on Sunday afternoons during the winter months, two such showings each month being paid for from the Inmates' Welfare Fund.

During the year an inmate orchestra was organized, and an all-inmate concert party presented a full two-hour show on December 23rd. The following entertainment was also provided for inmate benefit during the winter months: Dick Edney's dance orchestra, two concerts by outside entertainers, also a concert party provided by the local Red Cross Society.

Interest in hobbies continues to grow with leather craft being the most popular.

With the permission of the Commissioner, an exhibit was held in the Hotel LaSalle, Kingston, of the art work produced by the inmates of Collin's Bay and Kingston Penitentiaries. This art exhibit was sponsored by the Rotary Club of Kingston and caused considerable interest. Judging of the pictures was carried out by Professor Bieler of Queen's University and prizes were awarded to those inmates having the best works of art.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

With this institution still under construction, the works programme was a large one during the year. The second floor of new cell block B-3 was entirely completed and partly occupied by inmates on March 13, 1951. Completion of the ground floor of this block is now in sight and it is expected that the whole interior will be completed and ready for occupation at the end of three months. Considerable work was also done on the exterior walls of this building.

The new automotive building which will eventually house the vocational class in motor mechanics and the maintenance department for trucks and heavy construction equipment was proceeded with. The remaining foundation walls at the north end were formed and poured; all concrete block walls were built and steel sash and door frames set in. Roof trusses were fabricated and erected and the entire roof and monitors completed. All concrete slabs in the basement and on the ground floor were poured and finished. Interior partitions were erected and wood doors and sash manufactured and installed. Insulation of the roof area was completed and asbestos sheets applied. Glazing of all windows and interior partitions was finished. Exhaust ducts were fabricated and erected. Most of the interior painting was done.

An additional staff house (H-8) was erected in the main by vocational trainees—plastering, painting and glazing, and manufacture of storm doors, windows and fly screens being done by the Chief Trade Instructor's department as was the storm sewer. The brickwork on staff house H-7 erected the previous year was painted and the exterior woodwork given a further coat of paint. Combination doors and fly screens for this house were also manufactured and installed.

Corridor K-3 at the east end of the new cell block was proceeded with. The north wall was built and large window frames and sash manufactured and installed as were two smaller windows. Glazed partitions were manufactured and erected on the second floor with doors all complete. Plastering on both floors was completed. Cement base and floor were laid on the ground floor and cement floor upstairs. The upper floor, when completed, will house the offices of the Classification Officer at the north end and will provide a Board room at the south end.

The south-west tower was constructed from the ground up. All forming and concrete work was completed and structural steel of the floor and stairs placed. The lantern was framed and sheathed and all interior finished lumber applied. Sash and casings were manufactured and installed. Doors were fabricated and all glazing completed.

A new paint shop was erected. Excavation work was done, forms erected and foundations poured. Cement block walls were erected and steel sash and door frames installed. Structural steel trusses were set in place and corrugated asbestos roof laid. Floor slab was poured and interior steel partitions were erected and glazed. Plastering and insulation were completed, doors manufactured and hung. Air ducts were fabricated and installed.

Alterations to two of the large roof monitors of the inmates' kitchen were completed. Wall and floor tile were completed in the vegetable room. The fan and most of the duct work of the new ventilating system were installed.

The west trunk sewer was completed and two concrete manholes formed and poured.

The quarry fence was extended 100 feet to the east and stripping of the extended area was commenced. This additional area should supply sufficient stone for the institution's needs for some years to come.

In addition to the main construction projects mentioned, many smaller construction jobs were undertaken and completed together with a great deal of maintenance work including a considerable painting programme.

The shops were taxed to capacity, manufacturing and fabricating the numerous items required in the construction of buildings and requirements of maintenance work.

MOTOR MECHANICS DEPARTMENT

This department was kept overly busy throughout the year. Maintenance and overhaul work on all cars, trucks, construction equipment, farm tractors, and other gasoline-operated equipment used within the institution. In addition, considerable custom work was carried out for officers in cars overhauled and repaired.

Approximately 7,263 tons of dimension stone, crushed stone, crusher rock, and rock fill were hauled to locations as required. Six thousand cu. yds. of stripping were removed from the new extension at the quarry; approximately 225 cu. yds. of shale for road purposes were also hauled, as were 1,500 cu. yds. of refill for the new automotive building.

Excavation for a new storm sewer by power shovel for a distance of 830 feet, of which one third was rock, was completed. Sewer pipe was lowered by power shovel and refill put in by bulldozer.

Approximately 1,200 tons of coal were unloaded at the railway siding.

Owing to the large construction programme at this institution, the Motor Mechanics department is called upon to do many jobs where motorized equipment is required on construction work, such work being of a nature not ordinarily connected with the sole operation of the Motor Mechanics department.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

Further progress was made on the installations in the new steam power plant. A new auxiliary steam header for feed pumps, vacuum pumps, soot blower, etc., was constructed. A cat-walk was also erected under the main steam header. A steel trough was erected under the feed screw of the coal bunker. A washroom and shower space were also completed.

Plumbing installations were completed on the ground floor of new cell block B-3, all fixtures installed and tested. Showers have been installed and plumbing roughed in for slop sinks. Radio speakers have been installed on the ground floor and a considerable amount of wiring done for the signal system. Wiring for lighting system has been completed in the west half of the building. Heating system is also being installed.

Two new electric ranges, two new electric deep fat fryers and an electric toaster were installed in the inmates' kitchen. Underground electric cables were run to meet requirements of the new equipment. Two new steam kettles were also installed involving considerable work in re-arranging of piping.

In the new automotive building, work was rushed on the permanent heating system in order that other trades could carry on work in the building throughout the winter months. A temporary 35 K.V.A. transformer was installed to provide lighting. Conduit work has been completed and 75 per cent of the fluorescent lighting fixtures are installed. The heating system was completed and all piping was asbestos-covered. Four stand pipes, fitted with fifty feet of 1½" fire hose, were also installed.

Plumbing, heating, and electrical installations were completed in the new paint shop C-10. An exhaust fan was installed in the spray paint room, as was the necessary fire-fighting equipment.

Heating and electrical wiring work was completed in corridor K-3.

Extension and renovating of steam lines to meet the requirements of new buildings was undertaken. This work was all the more difficult as steam to all buildings required to be maintained while the work was in progress.

Work on the installation of permanent electrical equipment in the new steam power plant was proceeded with as conditions permitted. To date, three 200 K.V.A. distribution transformers have been set up complete with secondary bus bars in place. The new switchboard has been set in position and a considerable amount of conduit installed in connection with hooking up the new switchboard. Two thousand feet of lead armoured cable were pulled in the boiler house duct. The steam turbine generator was set up on its foundations.

Permanent lighting on the main driveway was completed; this included the erection of three 35-foot standards on concrete bases and the laying of 550 feet of underground cable.

In addition, the Plant Engineer's department carried out a great deal of other work in connection with construction, besides a heavy programme of maintenance work and, at the same time, maintained the efficient operation of the steam power plant throughout the year.

Regular inspection of the fire-fighting equipment was maintained; monthly instruction to officers in the use of the equipment and fire-fighting was carried out through the year.

FARMING OPERATIONS

Weather conditions being most favourable, grain and other crops were above average as indicated by the following figures on production:

Grain.....	bushels	12,781
Hay.....	tons	447
Straw.....	tons	188
Roots.....	lbs.	18,000
Timothy seed.....	lbs.	1,980
Ensilage—corn.....	tons	255½
Beans—string.....	lbs.	28,205
Beets.....	lbs.	9,468
Turnips.....	lbs.	35,690
Pumpkin.....	lbs.	80,150
Onions.....	lbs.	11,090
Cabbage.....	lbs.	15,010
Carrots.....	lbs.	38,895
Tomatoes.....	lbs.	56,570
Other vegetables.....	lbs.	17,675

Acreage under cultivation was: grain, 230 acres; hay, 117 acres; vegetables, 27 acres; seeded to pasture, 130 acres; summer fallow, 25 acres.

Farm produce supplied to the Steward's department for consumption within the penitentiary were: beef, 54,912 lbs.; eggs, 8,896 dozen; vegetables, 93,135 lbs.

During the year a total of 140 head of feeder cattle was purchased and two calves produced. Nine hundred chicks were purchased. There were 46,981 feet of ditching and tiling completed.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

Throughout the year, the Steward's department has been operated in an excellent manner. The Steward has maintained a good standard of meals and much credit is due to him for his untiring efforts at all times. The new bake shop which was opened late in the previous year has produced bread above average quality; total production was 219,104 lbs. of bread and 54,938 lbs. of cake, pastry and buns.

New electric ranges, two deep fat friers and two new heavy aluminum cookers were purchased and installed. A new exhaust fan system was also installed.

Processed meats produced totalled 22,232 lbs., consisting of ham, bacon, beef, pork and beef sausages, bologna, corned beef, hock loaf, macaroni and cheese loaf, and weiners. Five thousand lbs. of beets were pickled and 2000 cabbage processed to sauerkraut.

STOREKEEPER'S DEPARTMENT

The efficient operation of the Stores department is still somewhat handicapped, operating as it is in the old temporary wooden building which has been in existence for 20 years. It is sincerely hoped that provision will be made in the 1953-54 estimates for a new fire-proof stores building with ample space for storage and offices for the Storekeeper and his assistant.

The movement of railway cars (on the siding) which required to be unloaded was:

Incoming for Collin's Bay Penitentiary.....	94
Outgoing for Collin's Bay Penitentiary.....	1
Incoming for Kingston Penitentiary.....	17
Outgoing for Kingston Penitentiary.....	9
Total cars.....	<u>121</u>

GENERAL

During the year further new policies were introduced which were formulated at the Wardens' Conference held in Ottawa in June last with the Commissioner and deputy commissioners. The introduction of further privileges for the inmates in the form of daily newspapers, canteen, Christmas parcels and higher remuneration has greatly contributed to the morale of the inmates, so much so that the explosive tension which existed within the penitentiary prior to 1947 has now practically vanished. These new policies along the lines of modern penological treatment of inmates have produced a far better attitude among the inmate population. Morale has reached an all-time high. Inmates are now being discharged better trained and with a better outlook towards society and final rehabilitation.

Staff changes during the year were: by resignation, twelve; by retirement, five; by transfer to the Penitentiary Staff College, two—total, 19. Nineteen new officers were appointed.

Alcoholics Anonymous was introduced into the penitentiary with the first meeting being held on June 9th, and since that date, meetings were held every two weeks with much success. It is known that of the original inmate members of A.A. who have since been discharged from this institution, all are successfully employed and keeping contact with outside groups of Alcoholics Anonymous.

APPENDIX TO THE ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF PENITENTIARIES
FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1952

ANALYSES OF
ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

PHYSICS 354: QUANTUM MECHANICS

PROBLEM SET 1

DATE: _____

NAME: _____

PROFESSOR: _____

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REPORT OF PENITENTIARY ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

April 1, 1951 to March 31, 1952

INTRODUCTION

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics maintains a perpetual inventory of persons committed to and discharged from Canadian penitentiaries by means of a system whereby admission and discharge cards are completed by penitentiary authorities and a copy forwarded to the Bureau. The information contained in the following tables is tabulated from these cards.

Three tables which appeared in the 1951 report have been omitted in this report as the cross-classification did not seem to have particular value. They were: Types of Sentences by Penitentiaries, Birthplaces of Inmates by Residence Prior to Commitment and Recidivists by Number of Dependents.

Table 17, Age on Admission by Penitentiary, Table 18, Age on Admission by Type of Sentence and Table 19, Age on Admission by Penal Record, which previously included only admissions up to 21 years of age are now extended to all age groups. Table 23 now shows education attainment by school grade.

The tables formerly under the heading Young Offenders may be found under the heading Age on Admission.

To facilitate the analysis of this Appendix, the 55 tables have been grouped under ten headings.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES (Table 1)

There were 137 fewer admissions to penitentiaries and 71 more discharges in the year ended March 31, 1952, than in the previous year. During the twelve months, 323 inmates were transferred from one penitentiary to another. At the close of the year, March 31, 1952, there were 150 fewer males and 20 more female inmates on the register than at the same date in 1951.

The following table shows the total admissions and discharges, not including transfers from one penitentiary to another, and the inmates on register on March 31 for the ten-year period 1943-1952.

	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Total direct admissions.....	1,060	1,171	1,210	1,452	1,522	1,397	1,571	2,026	1,996	1,859
Total discharges.....	1,419	1,241	1,264	1,355	1,300	1,485	1,504	1,546	1,919	1,900
Inmates on register March 31.....	2,969	3,078	3,129	3,362	3,752	3,851	4,225	4,740	4,817	4,687

NATURE OF OFFENCES (Tables 2-14)

Of the male inmates admitted during the year, 79.1 per cent committed crimes against rights and property of which more than half (55.4 per cent) were guilty of violent crimes of breaking and entering with theft and robbery.

Offences against the person and reputation were the cause of 9 per cent of the commitments. Three murders, three murder attempts, 35 cases of manslaughter and 22 cases of rape were in this group.

Offences against morals and public convenience accounted for another 8.5 per cent of the admissions, and more than half of these offenders had committed breaches of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.

Offences against the administration of law and justice included 34 escapes or attempts to escape from lawful custody and 10 ticket-of-leave violators.

The following table shows the percentage of the offences committed by the employed, and those who were unemployed, had never worked, were retired or were students at the time of the offence.

	Employed Per cent	Not Employed Per cent
Offenders against public order and peace.....	50.0	50.0
Offenders against the administration of law and justice.....	52.0	48.0
Offenders against morals and public con- venience.....	72.7	27.3
Offenders against the person and reputation..	88.9	11.1
Offenders against rights and property.....	63.3	36.7
Relating to bank notes and counterfeiting.....	100.0	

The usual place of residence of the majority of the men (85.9 per cent) was recorded as urban, 8.8 per cent were rural residents and 4.4 per cent were transients or wanderers.

SENTENCES (Tables 15 and 16)

More than half of the men (56.3 per cent) admitted to the penitentiaries received a sentence of less than three years; another one third of them (33.9 per cent) were committed for from 3 to under 6 years; and 4.5 per cent were given ten years and more. Seventeen men were incarcerated for 20 years and more, as well as 7 given life sentences. Four habitual criminals were given indeterminate sentences. In 24 cases lashes were added to the penalty, and in 71 cases a fine was imposed. Of the latter, the offence in 52 instances was breach of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.

AGE ON ADMISSION (Tables 6, 17-25)

Young Offenders

There were 324 young offenders between the ages of 15 and 21 years admitted to penitentiaries in the year under consideration. Twenty-three boys were 16 years of age, while there were 9 juveniles who had not had a sixteenth birthday.

The following table shows the proportion of these boys confined to each penitentiary.

	Per cent		Per cent
St. Vincent de Paul (Quebec)	49.6	Kingston (Ontario).....	3.4
Dorchester (Maritimes)....	17.0	British Columbia.....	5.6
Saskatchewan.....	13.9	Manitoba.....	4.6
Collin's Bay (Ontario).....	5.6	Newfoundland.....	0.8

Most of their offences (87.7 per cent) were against property and mainly the daring crimes of breaking and entering and theft, robbery while armed and with violence, and automobile theft.

Crimes against the person were the reason for the commitments of eighteen of these youths (5.6 per cent). One was guilty of murder, one of manslaughter and six of rape.

Only 39.8 per cent of these young men were first offenders. Thirty-four of them (10.5 per cent) had previous commitments to penitentiaries. The remainder of the recidivists had been in gaols, reformatories or both. Thirteen of them had escaped from lawful custody, and three were ticket-of-leave violators.

Twelve of these minors were married men. Two others were already widowers, and one divorced. Forty-eight dependents were affected by their confinement.

At the time of the crime 44.1 per cent of these youths were unemployed or had never worked. Eight of them were students. When asked about alcohol and drug habits, ninety-one of these young people claimed that they were abstainers, eight that they were excessive drinkers and 2 that they used drugs as well as alcohol.

Although 4 of these boys were illiterate, more than half of them (59 per cent) were reported to have achieved Grade 7 in school, and 21.3 per cent to have attended high school.

All Ages

The largest proportion of admissions (23.5 per cent) were men in the age group of 21 to 24 years; the next largest those of 25 to 29 years (20.9 per cent), and the third largest the young offenders of less than 21 years of age (18.0 per cent). These three groups, all in their twenties or teens, constituted approximately two thirds of the admissions.

All but 20.8 per cent of the males admitted had had previous penal institution commitments, in fact over a third of them (38.9 per cent) had had previous penitentiary confinements.

Single men were in the majority (60.4 per cent). Slightly more than one third (35 per cent) of the inmates had persons financially dependent on them—children, parents or younger brothers and sisters. The number of dependents ranged from one in 220 cases to over 10 in seven cases, with the average approximately 2.3 dependents.

Illiteracy was recorded in 29 cases. The school attainment of 16.4 per cent of the men was not beyond 4th grade; 36.1 per cent had not gone beyond 6th grade, and the achievement of 70.9 per cent had not reached beyond 8th grade; 27.4 per cent had attended high school for some period of time, and eleven men had some higher education.

The claim of moderate use of alcohol was made by 68.1 per cent of all men admitted, while 14.4 per cent said they were abstainers; 12.4 per cent were recorded as excessive drinkers, and 4.3 per cent as users of drugs.

ORIGIN, COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND CITIZENSHIP (Tables 26-30)

Before drawing conclusions regarding racial background and countries of birth from which the inmates come, comparison should be made with the general population distribution of persons of like origin and birthplace. Nearly 80 per cent of the men admitted to penitentiaries were of British (42.6 per cent) and French (37.2 per cent) extraction, which is to be expected in a country populated mainly by these two races. According to the 1951 Census, those of British origin were 47.9 per cent, and those of French 30.8 per cent of the population of Canada, including both sexes and all ages. Of the European races, German, Polish and Ukrainian were numerically the next most common origins recorded, though none of these were more than 2.7 per cent of all admissions.

Canada was the country of birth of 92.7 per cent of the male admissions; 35 of the men were born in other British countries, 59 in Europe and 34 in the United States of America. Of those born outside this country, 12 had been in Canada less than 5 years, six of whom were from the U.S.A.; 106 had been here 10 years or more. The period of residence was not stated in 14 cases.

Both parents of 60.4 per cent of the inmates were born in Canada; 10.7 per cent had one parent born in this country, and in another 9.3 per cent of the cases both parents were British born.

Added to the native born Canadian citizens were 93 men who had been naturalized, so that 97.8 per cent of the men were Canadian citizens. There were five British citizens and 33 citizens of foreign countries.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS PRIOR TO COMMITMENT (Tables 31-33)

Gainful employment at the time of commitment was reported for two thirds of the men (66.1 per cent). Two thirds of those employed were in the following types of occupations.

	Per cent
Manufacturing and mechanical.....	20.5
Construction.....	20.4
Transportation.....	13.9
Commercial.....	11.1

Of the 587 unemployed, 71.9 per cent were single men, 42.4 per cent had been out of work for less than three months, an added 24.4 per cent for less than a year, and 25.4 per cent for a year or more.

According to the statement of the inmates, their wages when last employed varied from less than \$10.00 a week to \$70.00 a week and over. In 12.5 per cent of the cases the wages reported were under \$30.00 a week; 53.5 per cent earned \$30.00 to \$59.00 a week, and 23.3 per cent \$60.00 or more a week.

The following table shows the percentage of those employed and unemployed in the different age groups. (Table 25).

	Total	15 to 19 years	20 to 29 years	30 to 39 years	40 years and over
	%	%	%	%	%
Total.....	100	100	100	100	100
Employed.....	66.1	51.3	66.9	66.3	76.2
Unemployed.....	32.5	44.0	32.0	32.8	23.4
Students, never worked and retired.....	1.4	4.7	1.1	0.9	0.4

RECIDIVISM (Tables 34-40)

The men who had already been committed to some penal institution numbered 1,422 or 78.7 per cent of the total count. Almost half of these had been previously sentenced to a penitentiary. Two years or more had already been spent in a penal institution by 59.1 per cent of the recidivists; five years or more by 25.9 per cent; 10 years and over by 8.6 per cent; and 14.3 per cent were

known to have had some training school experience. At the time of their last offence 63.9 per cent of the repeaters were gainfully employed.

Reports showed that 90.2 per cent of the excessive drinkers were in the group of recidivists, so were all but one of the 76 drug addicts.

MALES RELEASED (Tables 42-46)

A total of 1,956 male inmates were released in the year under consideration. One hundred and seven of them (5.5 per cent) were still in their teens, while more than half (55.7 per cent) were not yet thirty years of age. Thirty-six men were over 60.

The sentence had expired for 78.2 per cent of the men. Of the 1,530 releases who had served full time, 56.9 per cent had been detained for a period under two years while another 39.6 per cent had served from two to under five years, and 3.5 per cent had been detained for 5 years or more. Seventeen men had been over 10 years in the penitentiary.

Ticket-of-leave was granted for 18.7 per cent of those released. The majority of these had been inmates for less than 2 years. Twenty-one men were pardoned and 24 had died.

FEMALES ADMITTED (Tables 47-52)

There were 54 women admitted to penitentiaries during the year. All women inmates are assigned to Kingston Penitentiary, but at March 31, 1952, there was one in the Newfoundland gaol and two still in the British Columbia Penitentiary.

Eighteen of these women were from 16 to 24 years of age. Offences under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act were the reason for 30 of the admissions, and nine of them were in the young offenders group of 24 years or less. Sixteen women had committed offences against rights and property, and the remaining eight, offences against the person of which one was murder, one infanticide and two manslaughter.

This was the second commitment to a penal institution for all but six of these women, though it was the first commitment to a penitentiary for all but nine.

The length of sentence varied from 2 to 12 years with the average length of time 2 years, 9 months and 25 days. In addition there was one life sentence.

All but eight of the women were born in Canada. There were two born in the British Isles, five in other European countries and one in the United States. Six of them were naturalized Canadians who had been in this country for at least six years. One citizen of Czechoslovakia had resided in Canada for 22 years, and one American citizen for 12 years.

More than half (41) of these 54 women were married of whom six were widows and one a divorcee. Only three of them had any dependents. Eight of them were reported to be drug users and another 19 users of both drugs and alcohol, while 10 claimed to be abstainers from the use of alcohol and drugs.

Other information obtained from the reports but which has not been tabulated showed that only three of these women were rural residents, though 13 were classified as transients. Six were reported to have previously been confined to a hospital for the insane, and three to a tuberculosis hospital. Seven of them were illiterate; nine had attended Grades 3 to 6 in school, 18 Grades 7 and 8 and

17 Grades 9 to 12. The school grade was not known in three cases. Twenty-four of them were housewives and 17 were unemployed. The occupation of the thirteen employed at the time of commitment was mainly of a personal service nature, though millinery, factory work and fortune telling were also recorded as a means of livelihood. The weekly earnings, when last employed, of those other than housewives varied from \$6.25 to \$63.00, with the average weekly wage of \$27.70.

FEMALES DISCHARGED (Tables 53-55)

During the year the sentence expired for 25 women, two others were pardoned and released and seven were given ticket-of-leave, making a total of 34 discharges.

Nine of those discharged were from 19 to 24 years of age, and the oldest was 64. Their stay in the penitentiary varied from 1 year 6 months and 1 day to 12 years and 10 days, with the average length of incarceration of 2 years 11 months and 15 days.

TABLE 1.—ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1952

	Total Inmates	New-found-land	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kingston	Collin's Bay	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
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
Admissions—									
Received by direct admission.....									
M.	1,805	12	219	608	448	1	100	212	205
F.	54	1	5	10	14		7	5	12
Received by transfer.....									
M.	286		1	10	27	211	*36		1
F.	37				37				
Total admissions.....									
T.	2,182	13	225	628	526	212	143	217	218
M.	2,091	12	220	618	475	212	136	212	206
F.	91	1	5	10	51		7	5	12
Total admitted during year and retained.....									
M.	1,806	12	220	605	310	136	108	211	204
F.	54	1			51				2
Releases—									
Discharges.....									
M.	1,956	11	323	551	296	167	143	213	252
F.	34				34				
Transfers.....									
M.	285		2	54	200	23	1	3	2
F.	37		5	10			7	5	10
Total releases.....									
T.	2,312	11	330	615	530	190	151	221	264
M.	2,241	11	325	605	496	190	144	216	254
F.	71		5	10	34		7	5	10
Inmates on register March 31, 1952.....									
T.	4,687	32	517	1,419	931	370	379	522	517
M.	4,562	31	517	1,419	810	370	379	522	514
F.	125	1			121				3

* Includes one Eskimo transferred for record purposes from Eskimo Point, N.W.T., to Manitoba Penitentiary where he is serving his sentence.

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 2.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS

Nature of Offence	Total Inmates	Single Offence		Multiple Offences	
		Single Conviction	Multiple Convictions	One Conviction for Each Offence	Multiple Convictions
Total Inmates.....	1,806	975	241	297	293
Against Public Order and Peace.....	10	4		6	
Carrying offensive weapons.....	8	3		5	
Illegal possession of firearms.....	2	1		1	
Against the Administration of Law and Justice.....	50	33	2	12	3
Escape from lawful custody, and attempt.....	34	20	2	10	2
Obstructing peace officer.....	2	1			1
Perjury.....	2	2			
Possessing contraband merchandise.....	1			1	
Ticket-of-leave violator.....	10	10			
Unlawfully at large; breach of recognizance.....	1			1	
Against Religion, Morals and Public Convenience.....	154	101	35	12	6
Buggery, and attempt.....	6	5	1		
Contributing to juvenile delinquency.....	14	10	3		1
Gross indecency, and attempt.....	21	10	10	1	
Incest.....	24	20	3		1
Living on avails of prostitution.....	6	3	1	1	1
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, breach of.....	79	51	17	9	2
Procuration, and attempt.....	2			1	1
Seduction.....	2	2			
Against the Person and Reputation.....	162	120	10	24	8
Abduction.....	1	1			
Abortion, and attempt.....	5	2	1	2	
Assault, causing bodily harm.....	11	6		4	1
" indecent.....	10	8	1	1	
" intent to rob.....	17	8		8	1
" on female.....	9	3	5	1	
" on peace officer.....	1			1	
Bigamy.....	1		1		
Carnal knowledge.....	22	18	1	3	
Carnal knowledge, attempt.....	4	4			
Causing grievous bodily harm, and attempt.....	7	5	1		1
Endangering life.....	1			1	

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 2.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS—*Concluded*

Nature of Offence	Total Inmates	Single Offence		Multiple Offences	
		Single Conviction	Multiple Convictions	One Conviction for Each Offence	Multiple Convictions
Against the Person and Reputation <i>—Concluded</i>					
Manslaughter.....	35	35			
Murder.....	3	3			
" attempt.....	3	2			1
Rape.....	22	18		1	3
" attempt.....	3	1		2	
Shooting with intent.....	2	2			
Wounding, and with intent.....	5	4			1
Against Rights and Property.....	1,428	717	194	241	276
Aiding and abetting.....	1	1			
Arson, and attempt.....	15	7	1	6	1
Breaking, entering and theft.....	460	215	66	66	113
Breaking and entering with intent...	93	58	8	21	6
Breaking and entering, attempt.....	3	1		2	
Conspiracy.....	27	12	5	8	2
Damage to property.....	4	2	1	1	
Extortion, blackmail, and attempt..	2	2			
False pretences and fraud.....	66	13	21	9	23
Forgery.....	37	8	8	5	16
Possessing housebreaking instruments	15	9	3	3	
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	44	28	8	3	5
Robbery.....	32	21	1	5	5
" with violence.....	75	52	4	14	5
" while armed.....	110	48	14	30	18
" while armed, attempt.....	18	11	2	2	3
Theft.....	223	129	37	26	31
" of automobile.....	160	80	12	37	31
" of bicycle.....	8	5	1	1	1
" of horse, cattle, birds and animals.....	9	3		1	5
" of postal matter.....	1				1
Uttering forged document, and attempt.....	25	12	2	1	10
Relating to Bank Notes and Counterfeit Money.....	2			2	
Counterfeiting, and attempt.....	1			1	
Possessing counterfeiting tools.....	1			1	

Endangering life.....	1				1												
Manlaughter.....	35		5	4	1	4	2	1	3	1	8	2	1	1	2		
Murder.....	3									1						1	
" attempt.....	3			1							1	1					
Rape.....	22			2	6	6		1			3	1	1		2		
" attempt.....	3		1	1	1												
Shooting with intent.....	2		1				1										
Wounding, and with intent.....	5		2	2								1					
Against Rights and Property.....	1,428	1	845	289	82	98	19	31	12	8	25	5	4	8	1		
Aiding and abetting.....	1		1														
Arson, and attempt.....	15		4	9		1					1						
Breaking, entering and theft.....	460	*1	275	104	32	25	7	8	1	2	5						
Breaking and entering with intent.....	93		50	21	5	6	2	5	1		2		1				
Breaking and entering, attempt.....	3			2		1											
Conspiracy.....	27		10	7		1		1	4		1	1	1	1			
Damage to property.....	4		3		1												
Extortion, blackmail, and attempt.....	2		2														
False pretences and fraud.....	66		47	13	3	2					1						
Forgery.....	37		29	1	1	4		2									
Possessing housebreaking instruments.....	15		8	3	3							1					
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	44		32	10		1		1									
Robbery.....	32		12	5	1	7	3	2	1		1						
" with violence.....	75		42	13	2	5		4	2		5						
" while armed.....	110		23	11	12	30	2	7	1	4	8	3	2	6	1		
" while armed, attempt.....	18		11	3	1	1	1							1			
Theft.....	223		150	45	11	12	4		1								
" of automobile.....	160		118	33	5	2		1	1								
" of bicycle.....	8		6		2												
" of horse, cattle, birds and animals.....	9		4	3	2												
" of postal matter.....	1			1													
Uttering forged document, and attempt.....	25		18	3	3						1						
Relating to Bank Notes and Counterfeit Money.....	2				1						1						
Counterfeiting, and attempt.....	1				1												
Possessing counterfeiting tools.....	1										1						

*Ticket-of-leave violator.

TABLE 4.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY TYPE OF SENTENCE

Nature of Offence	Total Inmates	Type of Sentence											Remanet	Remanet and Sentence
		Simple	Simple with Lash	Simple and Fine	Con-current	Con-current with Lash	Con-current and Fine	Con-secutive	Con-secutive with Lash	Con-secutive and Fine	Con-current and Con-secutive	Con-current and Con-secutive with Lash		
Total Inmates.....	1,806	889	12	35	634	9	24	80	2	12	82	1	7	19
Against Public Order and Peace.....	10	4			2	1					3			
Carrying offensive weapons.....	8	3			1	1					3			
Illegal possession of firearms.....	2	1			1									
Against the Administration of Law and Justice.....	50	7	1		8			14			3		6	11
Escape from lawful custody, and attempt.....	34	3			5			14			2			10
Obstructing peace officer.....	2	1			1									
Perjury.....	2	1			1									1
Possessing contraband merchandise	1				1									
Ticket-of-leave violator.....	10	3	1		1								6	
Unlawfully at large, breach of recognizance.....	1										1			
Against Religion, Morals and Public Convenience.....	154	49	2	33	27	2	11	16		10	4			
Buggery, and attempt.....	6	5						1						
Contributing to juvenile delinquency.....	14	10			1			2			1			
Gross indecency, and attempt.....	21	9	1		10			1						
Incest.....	24	16	1	1	4	1		1						
Living on avails of prostitution.....	6	3			2		1							
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, breach of.....	79	3		32	9	1	10	11		10	3			
Procuration, and attempt.....	2	1			1									
Seduction.....	2	2												
Against the Person and Reputation.....	162	116	3		30	1	1	8			3			
Abduction.....	1	1												
Abortion, and attempt.....	5	2			2		1							
Assault, causing bodily harm.....	11	6			3	1					1			
" indecent.....	10	6			4									
" intent to rob.....	17	8			8			1						
" on female.....	9	2	1		4			2						
" on peace officer.....	1				1									
Bigamy.....	1	1												
Carnal knowledge.....	22	18			3			1						

Carnal knowledge, attempt.....	4	4																	
Causing grievous bodily harm, and attempt.....	7	5			2														
Endangering life.....	1				1														
Manslaughter.....	35	35																	
Murder.....	3	3																	
" attempt.....	2	2																	
Rape.....	22	17	1		1				3										
" attempt.....	3	3	1		1				1										
Shooting with intent.....	2	2																	
Wounding, and with intent.....	5	4																	
Against Rights and Property.....	1,428	713	6	2	565	5	12	42	2	2					69	1	1	1	8
Aiding and abetting.....	1	1																	
Arson, and attempt.....	15	7			6			1							1				
Breaking, entering and theft.....	460	214			206		4	11		1					20	1	1	1	2
Breaking and entering with intent.....	93	58		1	25			5		1					3				
Breaking and entering, attempt.....	3	1			1			1							1				
Conspiracy.....	27	10			9	1	1	5							1				
Damage to property.....	4	2			1			1											
Extortion, blackmail, and attempt.....	2	1			1			1											
False pretences and fraud.....	66	13			46									1	6				
Forgery.....	37	10			26														1
Possessing housebreaking instruments.....	15	10			4			1											
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	44	28			13			1							2				
Robbery.....	32	20	2		7			1							2				
" with violence.....	75	52	1		15			3		1					2				1
" while armed.....	110	44	3		39	3		10							10				1
" while armed, attempt.....	18	11			4	1		1							1				1
Theft.....	223	132		1	81			1							5				1
" of automobile.....	160	79			63			2		1					13				2
" of bicycle.....	8	5			3										3				
" of horse, cattle, birds and animals.....	9	3			5			1											
" of postal matter.....	1														1				
Uttering forged document, and attempt.....	25	12			10			1							2				
Relating to Bank Notes and Counterfeit Money.....	2				2														
Counterfeiting, and attempt.....	1				1										1				
Possessing counterfeiting tools.....	1				1														

TABLE 5.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY PENAL RECORD

Nature of Offence	Total Inmates	First Commitment	Penal Record							Not Stated
			Gaol only	Reformatory only	Penitentiary only	Gaol and Reformatory	Gaol and Penitentiary	Reformatory and Penitentiary	Gaol, Reformatory and Penitentiary	
Total Inmates.....	1,806	375	477	121	77	122	375	94	156	9
Against Public Order and Peace.....	10	4	1	1		1	1		2	
Carrying offensive weapons.....	8	4	1	1			1		1	
Illegal possession of firearms.....	2					1			1	
Against the Administration of Law and Justice.....	50	3	10	14	5	6	8	2	2	
Escape from lawful custody, and attempt.....	34	2	8	11	1	5	3	2	2	
Obstructing peace officer.....	2			1	1					
Perjury.....	2			2						
Possessing contraband merchandise.....	1		1							
Ticket-of-leave violator.....	10	1	1		3		5			
Unlawfully at large, breach of recognizance.....	1					1				
Against Religion, Morals and Public Convenience.....	154	36	45	7	5	6	34	4	17	
Buggery, and attempt.....	6	1		1	1	1		1	1	
Contributing to juvenile delinquency.....	14	5	5		1		2		1	
Gross indecency, and attempt.....	21	12	6	1	1		1		1	
Incest.....	24	13	9					1		
Living on avails of prostitution.....	6	1	1				1		3	
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, breach of.....	79	2	24	5	2	5	27	2	12	
Procuration, and attempt.....	2	1					1			
Seduction.....	2	1					1			
Against the Person and Reputation.....	162	90	29	9	6	6	13	5	3	1
Abduction.....	1	1								
Abortion, and attempt.....	5	2	1		1					1
Assault, causing bodily harm.....	11	3	3	1			3	1		
" indecent.....	10	5	2	1			1	1		
" intent to rob.....	17	4	4	2		2	2	1	2	
" on female.....	9	4	5							
" on peace officer.....	1		1							
Bigamy.....	1	1								
Carnal knowledge.....	22	14	2	1	1	2	2			

Carnal knowledge, attempt.....	4	1	1				2			
Causing grievous bodily harm, and attempt.....	7	4	2	1						
Endangering life.....	1	1								
Manslaughter.....	35	27	4		1	1		2		
Murder.....	3	3								
" attempt.....	3	2			1					
Rape.....	22	15	2	1	2	1			1	
" attempt.....	3		1	1			1			
Shooting with intent.....	2	1	1							
Wounding, and with intent.....	5	2	1				2			
Against Rights and Property.....	1,428	242	392	89	61	103	318	83	132	8
Aiding and abetting.....	1		1							
Arson, and attempt.....	15	5	6			2	1			1
Breaking, entering and theft.....	460	56	123	30	15	35	121	30	46	4
Breaking and entering with intent.....	93	5	20	6	10	7	24	7	14	
Breaking and entering, attempt.....	3		1			1			1	
Conspiracy.....	27	8	8	2	1	1	4		3	
Damage to property.....	4	1	2						1	
Extortion, blackmail, and attempt.....	2	1						1		
False pretences and fraud.....	66	10	17	7	2	2	18	4	6	
Forgery.....	37	4	11			6	10	2	4	
Possessing housebreaking instruments.....	15	1	1	2	1	2	6		2	
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	44	4	14	1	1	2	14	5	3	
Robbery.....	32	10	7		5	1	7		2	
" with violence.....	75	14	26	5	1	7	9	5	8	
" while armed.....	110	36	23	12	6	6	11	6	8	2
" while armed, attempt.....	18	13	2	1		1			1	
Theft.....	223	34	67	7	13	11	64	9	18	
" of automobile.....	160	34	53	12	5	13	20	12	11	
" of bicycle.....	8		1			1	4		1	1
" of horse, cattle, birds and animals.....	9	4	2	1		1	1			
" of postal matter.....	1					1				
Uttering forged document, and attempt.....	25	2	7	3	1	3	4	2	3	
Relating to Bank Notes and Counterfeit Money.....	2			1			1			
Counterfeiting, and attempt.....	1						1			
Possessing counterfeiting tools.....	1									

TABLE 6.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY AGE ON ADMISSION

Nature of Offence	Total Inmates	Age on Admission						Total under 21 Years	Age on Admission							
		Under 16 Years	16 Years	17 Years	18 Years	19 Years	20 Years		21-24 Years	25-29 Years	30-34 Years	35-39 Years	40-44 Years	45-49 Years	50-59 Years	60 Years and over
Total Inmates	1,806	9	23	43	71	96	82	324	424	378	238	179	112	68	59	24
Against Public Order and Peace	10				1			1	1	5	1	2				
Carrying offensive weapons	8				1			1	1	5	1					
Illegal possession of firearms	2											2				
Against the Administration of Law and Justice	50			1	5	5	5	16	16	12	3	2	1			
Escape from lawful custody, and attempt	34			1	4	5	3	13	9	8	1	2	1			
Obstructing peace officer	2								2							
Perjury	2								1	1						
Possessing contraband merchandise	1										1					
Ticket-of-leave violator	10				1		2	3	4	2	1					
Unlawfully at large; breach of recognizance	1									1						
Against Religion, Morals and Public Convenience	154			2		3		5	12	22	17	34	22	20	14	8
Buggery, and attempt	6									2		1			1	
Contributing to juvenile delinquency	14							1		2	2	1	3	3	1	2
Gross indecency, and attempt	21			1				1	2	1	2	5	3	2	4	1
Incest	24			1		1		2	2			6	4	7	3	
Living on avails of prostitution	6			1		1		1	1			2				
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, breach of	79					1		1	7	17	10	19	8	8	4	5
Procuration, and attempt	2							1			1		1			
Seduction	2												1		1	
Against the Person and Reputation	162			3	4	4	7	18	37	26	24	13	12	11	11	10
Abduction	1												1			
Abortion, and attempt	5									2	2	1		3	1	1
Assault, causing bodily harm	11			1				1	3	1	2	1	1	1		
" indecent	10							1	1	1	3	1	2			2
" intent to rob	17					1	1	2	4	7	3		1			
" on female	9					1		2	1	1			2		2	
" on peace officer	1								1							
Bigamy	1									1						
Carnal knowledge	22						1	1	3	5	4	2		1	1	3
Carnal knowledge, attempt	4								1	1			1		1	
Causing grievous bodily harm, and attempt	7						1	1	2	2	1	1				
Endangering life	1													1		
Manslaughter	35				2	1		3	8	2	5	7	3	1	3	3
Murder	3			1				1	1							1
" attempt	3										1	1		1		
Rape	22			1	2	1	2	6	10	4						
" attempt	3										2					
Shooting with intent	2								2					1		
Wounding, and with intent	5						1	1	1		1		1		1	

Against Rights and Property.....	1,428	9	23	37	61	84	70	284	358	313	192	128	76	37	34	6
Aiding and abetting.....	1									1						
Arson, and attempt.....	15			1				1	3	3	3	3	3			
Breaking, entering and theft.....	460	5	9	12	27	27	26	106	123	106	63	25	16	11	9	1
Breaking and entering with intent.....	93			2	4	4	7	17	14	26	14	14	4	1	3	
Breaking and entering, attempt.....	3								2		1					
Conspiracy.....	27			1		1			3	9	2	2		4	1	
Damage to property.....	4								1		1			1	1	
Extortion, blackmail, and attempt.....	2										1					
False pretences and fraud.....	66						1	1	9	16	16	8	9	4	5	
Forgery.....	37							1	7	5	6	9	4	1	4	
Possessing housebreaking instruments.....	15								3	4	3	3			1	
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	44					1	1	2	10	9	9	5	6	1	2	
Robbery.....	32					3	1	4	10	10	4		2	1	1	
" with violence.....	75				1	4	7	12	24	21	4	9	4	1		
" while armed.....	110				5	11	10	27	41	20	12	8	2			
" while armed, attempt.....	18				1	3		7	3	4	3	1				
Theft.....	223		2	3	15	10	6	39	47	38	38	30	10	11	6	4
" of automobile.....	160	4	7	13	12	17	9	62	46	29	10	7	6			
" of bicycle.....	8					1		1	3	2				1		
" of horse, cattle, birds and animals.....	9					1		1	3	3		2				
" of postal matter.....	1									1						
Uttering forged document, and attempt.....	25						1	1	6	6	2	5	2	1	1	1
Relating to Bank Notes and Counterfeit Money.....	2										1		1			
Counterfeiting, and attempt.....	1										1					
Possessing counterfeiting tools.....	1												1			

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TABLE 7.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY ORIGIN

Nature of Offence	Total In-mates	Origin																																
		British Isle Races			Other European Races														Asiatic Races			Other Races												
		English	Irish	Scottish	Austrian	Belgian	Czech and Slovak	Finnish	French	German	Greek	Hungarian	Italian	Jewish	Lithuanian	Netherlander	Polish	Roumanian	Russian	Scandinavian				Ukrainian	Yugoslavia	Other	Chinese	Japanese	Other	Eskimo	North American Indian	Negro	Not Stated	
																				Danish	Icelandic	Norwegian	Swedish											
Total Inmates.....	1,806	367	219	184	10	1	6	5	671	49	1	12	31	10	1	24	42	6	18	8	1	13	8	41	8	3	5	1	4	1	38	17	1	
Against Public Order and Peace.....	10	1	4	1				1								1		1					1											
Against the Administration of Law and Justice.....	50	14	6	7		1		12				1			4							1	3							1				
Escape from lawful custody, and attempt.....	34	11	2	5		1		7				1			3							1	2							1				
Ticket-of-leave violator.....	10	1	4	2				3																										
Other.....	6	2						2							1							1												
Against Religion, Morals and Public Convenience.....	154	38	25	10	3			38	7		1	9	2		1	7		3			1	2	4		1				1	1				
Gross indecency, and attempt.....	21	3	4					12	1						1																			
Incest.....	24	10	3	2				8				1																						
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, breach of.....	79	15	17	8	3			5	5			7	2			6		3				2	4		1						1			
Other.....	30	10	1					13	1		1	1			1						1													
Against the Person and Reputation.....	162	34	20	19	2		2	42	2		2	3			3	8		1	1		1	2	2		1	1			1	9	4			
Assault, causing bodily harm.....	48	10	10	4				19							1						1								1	1				
Manslaughter.....	35	4		5	1		1	10	1			2			2	1					1				1			1	3	2				
Murder.....	3	1					1	1																										
" attempt.....	3	1					1	1							1																			
Rape, and attempt.....	25	5	3	5				4	1		1				1	4						1												
Other.....	48	14	6	5	1		1	8			1				2		1	1			1					1			4	1				

Against Rights and Property....	1,428	278	164	147	51	4	3	578	40	1	9	18	8	1	16	26	6	13	7	1	11	5	33	4	3	3	4	27	12	1	
Arson, and attempt.....	15	4	1	1				6							1	1															
Breaking, entering and theft	460	99	61	46	1			185	13		4	4	1		5	4	3	2	1		1	1	11			1		2	9	6	
Breaking, and entering with																															
intent, and attempt.....	96	15	12	13	1			37	2		2	3			2	3		2			1		2					1			
Conspiracy.....	27	2	2	2				11	3				1		4						1		1								
False pretences and fraud...	66	14	9	11	1			17	3			1	1	1	2			1			1	1	1		1						
Forgery.....	37	6	7	5	1			8	4						1		2				1		1					1			
Possessing housebreaking																															
instruments.....	15	1	2	1				7	1	1													1	1							
Receiving and retaining																															
stolen property.....	44	14	2	3				12	1		2	1			1		1				1	1	2	1				1	1		
Robbery.....	32	5	1	2				13			1				1	1	1	1			1		1		1				2		
" with violence.....	75	17	6	10				24	1		1				2	2					1		2					3	3	1	
" while armed, and																															
attempt.....	128	25	14	12	1			58	3		1	1			1	2		1	2		1	3	2								
Theft.....	223	43	21	15				110	2		1	4			2	3	1	1	1		3		7		1	1	1		5		
" of automobile.....	160	26	17	20				68	6		1	3			1	1	2	2			1		1			1		6			
Uttering forged document,																															
and attempt.....	25	4	5	4				11	1																						
Other.....	25	3	4	2				11			2				1						1							1			
Relating to Bank Notes and																															
Counterfeit Money.....	2	2																													

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TABLE 8.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY MARITAL STATUS

Nature of Offence	Total Inmates	Marital Status					
		Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Not Stated
Total Inmates.....	1,806	1,091	526	39	31	118	1
Against Public Order and Peace.....	10	5	5				
Against the Administration of Law and Justice.....	50	36	13			1	
Escape from lawful custody, and attempt.....	34	25	8			1	
Ticket-of-leave violator.....	10	7	3				
Other.....	6	4	2				
Against Religion, Morals and Public Convenience.....	154	67	65	6	6	10	
Gross indecency, and attempt.....	21	16	3	2			
Incest.....	24	4	17	1	1	1	
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, breach of.....	79	35	34	2	4	4	
Other.....	30	12	11	1	1	5	
Against the Person and Reputation.....	162	76	61	10	2	13	
Assault.....	48	25	18	1		4	
Manslaughter.....	35	16	11	7		1	
Murder.....	3	2	1				
" attempt.....	3		2			1	
Rape, and attempt.....	25	15	8			2	
Other.....	48	18	21	2	2	5	
Against Rights and Property.....	1,428	907	381	23	22	94	1
Arson, and attempt.....	15	8	5	1		1	
Breaking, entering and theft.....	460	317	102	2	6	33	
Breaking and entering with intent, and attempt.....	96	65	20	3	2	6	
Conspiracy.....	27	13	12		1	1	
False pretences and fraud.....	66	30	25	2	3	6	
Forgery.....	37	14	13	3	2	5	
Possessing housebreaking instruments..	15	12	2			1	
Receiving and retaining stolen property.	44	21	18	1		4	
Robbery.....	32	20	7		1	4	
" with violence.....	75	38	30		1	5	1
" while armed, and attempt....	128	84	32	1	1	10	
Theft.....	223	141	64	5	3	10	
" of automobile.....	160	119	33	1	2	5	
Uttering forged document, and attempt	25	12	9	3		1	
Other.....	25	13	9	1		2	
Relating to Bank Notes and Counterfeit Money.....	2		1		1		

TABLE 9.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY RELIGION

Nature of Offence	Total Inmates	Religion															No Religion	Not Stated		
		Adventist	Anglican	Baptist	Christian Science	Doukhorbor	Eastern Religions	Greek Orthodox	Jewish	Lutheran	Mennonite	Pentecostal	Presbyterian	Protestant n.o.s.	Roman Catholic	Salvation Army			United Church of Canada	Other Religions
Total Inmates.....	1,806	1	293	65	3	2	2	13	15	31	1	11	81	21	968	14	177	17	84	7
Against Public Order and Peace.....	10		1	1		1				1			1		3		1		1	
Against the Administration of Law and Justice.....	50		9	2	1								2	1	27		8			
Escape from lawful custody, and attempt.....	34		9	2									2	1	16		4			
Ticket-of-leave violator.....	10														6		4			
Other.....	6				1										5					
Against Religion, Morals and Public Convenience.....	154		28	8					3	2		4	10	3	71	1	12	4	6	1
Gross indecency, and attempt.....	21		2	2		1							2		11		1	2		1
Incest.....	24		3	1									2		11	1	3	1		
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, breach of.....	79		18	4					3	2		2	6	3	31		4		6	
Other.....	30		6	1											18		4	1		
Against the Person and Reputation.....	162		30	7		1		1	1	5	1	4	8	4	71	3	16	1	8	1
Assault.....	48		9	2						1		1	1	1	25	2	5		2	
Manslaughter.....	35		7	1		1		1			1	2	2	1	15		2		1	
Murder.....	3									1				1	1					
" attempt.....	3													1	2		1			
Rape, and attempt.....	25		6	1								1	2	10		2	1	2		
Other.....	48		8	3					1	2		1	4	18	1	6		3		1
Against Rights and Property.....	1,428	1	224	47	2		1	12	11	23		3	60	13	795	10	140	12	69	5
Arson, and attempt.....	15	1	2												8		2			
Breaking, entering and theft.....	460		60	16	1			3	2	10		1	18	7	264	4	45	5	23	1
Breaking and entering with intent, and attempt.....	96		20	2						2			5	2	53		5		6	
Conspiracy.....	27		3		1			2		1					11		6		3	
False pretences and fraud.....	66		21	1				1	2				6		28	1	5		3	
Forgery.....	37		13	1				1		2			2	1	11		2		3	1
Possessing housebreaking instruments.....	15		4	1										1	8				1	
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	44		12	2					1	2					19		3		5	
Robbery.....	32		5	3				1		1					18		2	1	1	
" with violence.....	75		14	2				1	1				7		35		10	1	4	
" while armed, and attempt.....	128		19	5				1	1	2			4		76		13	1	6	
Theft.....	223		24	6			1	1	4	1		1	12	1	142	1	16	2	10	1
" of automobile.....	160		22	7			1	1		1		1	5	1	89	2	24	1	5	1
Uttering forged document, and attempt.....	25		3	1								1			15	1	3		1	
Other.....	25		2												18		4	1		
Relating to Bank Notes and Counterfeit Money.....	2		1												1					

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TABLE 10.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Nature of Offence	Total Inmates	Illiterate	Degree of Education		Not Stated
			School Grade 1-13	Above High School	
Total Inmates.....	1,806	29	1,746	11	20
Against Public Order and Peace.....	10		10		
Against the Administration of Law and Justice.....	50	1	49		
Escape from lawful custody, and attempt.....	34	1	33		
Ticket-of-leave violator.....	10		10		
Other.....	6		6		
Against Religion, Morals and Public Convenience.....	154	3	145	1	5
Gross indecency, and attempt.....	21		18	1	2
Incest.....	24	1	21		2
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, breach of.....	70	2	76		1
Other.....	30		30		
Against the Person and Reputation.....	162	8	152	1	1
Assault.....	48	1	47		
Manslaughter.....	35	3	32		
Murder.....	3		3		
" attempt.....	3		3		
Rape, and attempt.....	25		24		1
Other.....	48	4	43	1	
Against Rights and Property.....	1,428	17	1,389	9	13
Arson, and attempt.....	15	1	14		
Breaking, entering and theft.....	460	3	452		5
Breaking and entering with intent, and attempt.....	96		95		1
Conspiracy.....	27	1	25	1	
False pretences and fraud.....	66	1	62	3	
Forgery.....	37		37		
Possessing housebreaking instruments.....	15		15		
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	44		43		1
Robbery.....	32	1	31		
" with violence.....	75	2	72		1
" while armed, and attempt.....	128		125	2	1
Theft.....	223	6	212	1	4
" of automobile.....	160	2	158		
Uttering forged document, and attempt.....	25		23	2	
Other.....	25		25		
Relating to Bank Notes and Counterfeit Money.....	2		1		1

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TABLE 11.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY SOCIAL HABITS

Nature of Offence	Total Inmates	Social Habits					Not Stated
		Abstinent	Use of Alcohol		Drugs only	Alcohol and Drugs	
			Moderate	Excessive			
Total Inmates.....	1,806	260	1,230	224	23	54	15
Against Public Order and Peace.....	10	2	3	4		1	
Against the Administration of Law and Justice.....	50	8	35	6		1	
Escape from lawful custody, and attempt.....	34	7	23	4			
Ticket-of-leave violator.....	10	1	7	1		1	
Other.....	6		5	1			
Against Religion, Morals and Public Convenience.....	154	20	70	13	17	34	
Gross indecency, and attempt....	21	4	14	3			
Incest.....	24	4	17	2		1	
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, breach of.....	79	5	23	1	17	33	
Other.....	30	7	16	7			
Against the Person and Reputation...	162	29	111	19		2	1
Assault.....	48	5	36	6		1	
Manslaughter.....	35	6	22	7			
Murder.....	3	1	2				
" attempt.....	3	1	2				
Rape, and attempt.....	25	4	18	3			
Other.....	48	12	31	3		1	1
Against Rights and Property.....	1,428	200	1,010	182	6	16	14
Arson, and attempt.....	15	3	12				
Breaking, entering and theft.....	460	67	324	56		8	5
Breaking and entering with intent and attempt.....	96	12	64	18		1	1
Conspiracy.....	27	4	21	2			
False pretences and fraud.....	66	6	46	13			1
Forgery.....	37	3	22	11		1	
Possessing housebreaking instruments.....	15		14		1		
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	44	4	34	4	1	1	
Robbery.....	32	3	26	3			
" with violence.....	75	4	56	11	2	1	1
" while armed, and attempt.....	128	16	100	9		1	2
Theft.....	223	33	153	30	2	3	2
" of automobile.....	160	37	104	18			1
Uttering forged document, and attempt.....	25	5	16	3			1
Other.....	25	3	18	4			
Relating to Bank Notes and Counterfeit Money.....	2	1	1				

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TABLE 12.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY RESIDENCE

Nature of Offence	Total Inmates	Residence			
		Rural	Urban	Transient	Not Stated
Total Inmates.....	1,806	159	1,551	79	17
Against Public Order and Peace.....	10		9	1	
Against the Administration of Law and Justice.....	50	2	44	3	1
Escape from lawful custody, and attempt.....	34		32	2	
Ticket-of-leave violator.....	10	1	7	1	1
Other.....	6	1	5		
Against Religion, Morals and Public Convenience.....	154	23	111	19	1
Gross indecency, and attempt.....	21	4	14	3	
Incest.....	24	12	11	1	
Opium and Narcotics Drug Act, breach of.....	79	5	61	12	1
Other.....	30	2	25	3	
Against the Person and Reputation.....	162	33	126	2	1
Assault.....	48	8	38	2	
Manslaughter.....	35	10	25		
Murder.....	3	2	1		
" attempt.....	3		3		
Rape, and attempt.....	25	2	23		
Other.....	48	11	36		1
Against Rights and Property.....	1,428	101	1,259	54	14
Arson, and attempt.....	15	4	9		2
Breaking, entering and theft.....	400	26	415	16	3
Breaking and entering with intent and attempt.....	96	4	89	2	1
Conspiracy.....	27	1	26		
False pretences and fraud.....	66	5	57	4	
Forgery.....	37	8	28	1	
Possessing housebreaking instruments.....	15		14	1	
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	44	4	37	2	1
Robbery.....	32	5	26	1	
" with violence.....	75	6	61	7	1
" while armed, and attempt.....	128	6	115	4	3
Theft.....	223	15	197	11	
" of automobile.....	160	10	145	3	2
Uttering forged document, and attempt.....	25	3	21	1	
Other.....	25	4	19	1	1
Relating to Bank Notes and Counterfeit Money.....	2		2		

TABLE 13.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Nature of Offence	Total Inmates	Employment Status					Unemployed	Period of Unemployment						
		Em- ployed	Student	Never Worked	Retired	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	Time not Stated
Total Inmates.....	1,806	1,193	10	14	1	1	587	249	79	64	48	39	64	44
Against Public Order and Peace.....	10	5					5	2		1		1	1	
Against the Administration of Law and Justice.....	50	26					24	5	2	3	3			11
Escape from lawful custody, and attempt.....	34	13					21	4	2	2	2			11
Ticket-of-leave violator.....	10	9					1			1				
Other.....	6	4					2	1			1			
Against Religion, Morals and Public Convenience.....	154	112	1	1			40	9	4	6	7	2	5	7
Gross indecency, and attempt.....	21	15	1				5	1	1	1	1	1		
Incest.....	24	22					2			2				
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, breach of.....	79	47		1			31	7	3	3	5	1	5	7
Other.....	30	28					2	1			1			
Against the Person and Reputation.....	162	144	2		1		15	7	1	3		1	2	
Assault, causing bodily harm.....	48	43					5	4			1			
Manslaughter.....	35	32	1		1		1			1				
Murder.....	3	1	1				1	1						
" attempt.....	3	3												
Rape, and attempt.....	25	25												
Other.....	48	40					8	2	1	2		1	2	
Against Rights and Property.....	1,428	904	7	13		1	503	226	72	51	37	35	56	26
Arson, and attempt.....	15	12					3		1			1	1	
Breaking, entering and theft.....	460	264	5	4			187	77	28	24	16	15	17	10
Breaking and entering with intent, and attempt.....	96	58		1			37	22	4		2	2	3	4
Conspiracy.....	27	19	1				7	3	1		1	1	1	1
False pretences and fraud.....	66	54					12	5	2	1	1	1	2	
Forgery.....	37	32					5	2		2				1
Possessing housebreaking instruments.....	15	9		1			5	3					2	
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	44	35					9	5	1	1			1	1
Robbery.....	32	19					13	5			1		2	
" with violence, and attempt.....	75	51				1	23	8	2	5	6		2	
" while armed.....	128	75		3			50	27	10	3	3	3	3	1
Theft.....	223	133	1	1			88	32	12	9	3	10	17	5
" of automobile.....	160	111		3			46	25	5	4	5	1	5	1
Uttering forged document, and attempt.....	25	16					9	5	1	1		1		1
Other.....	25	18					9	7		1				1
Relating to Bank Notes and Counterfeit Money.....	2	2												

TABLE 14.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY WEEKLY EARNINGS WHEN LAST EMPLOYED

Nature of Offence	Total Inmates	Weekly Earnings										
		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 and over	Own Account	Not Applicable	Not Stated
Total Inmates.....	1,806	3	47	175	295	389	282	200	221	4	10	180
Against Public Order and Peace.....	10			1	3		4					2
Against the Administration of Law and Justice.....	50		1	3	7	11	7	7	2	1		11
Escape from lawful custody, and attempt.....	34				6	9	4	5				10
Ticket-of-leave violator.....	10		1	3		2	1	2	1			
Other.....	6				1		2		1	1		1
Against Religion, Morals and Public Convenience.....	154	1	4	10	18	21	22	18	32		1	27
Gross indecency, and attempt.....	21		1	1	7	4	4	1	1		1	1
Incest.....	24		2	2	1	5	3	3	2			6
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, breach of.....	79		1	3	8	8	13	12	18			16
Other.....	30	1		4	2	4	2	2	11			4
Against the Person and Reputation.....	162		3	17	20	28	25	28	20	1		20
Assault, causing bodily harm.....	48		1	6	6	8	9	10	4			4
Manslaughter.....	35			2	4	9	3	7	4			6
Murder.....	3				1							1
attempt.....	3						1	1	1			
Rape, and attempt.....	25			5	3	4	4	4	3			2
Other.....	48		2	4	6	7	7	6	8	1		7
Against Rights and Property.....	1,428	2	39	144	247	329	224	147	165	2	9	120
Arson, and attempt.....	15		1	1	2	3	1	2	1			4
Breaking, entering and theft.....	460		13	51	84	109	71	41	47	1	5	38
Breaking and entering with intent, and attempt.....	96		1	8	18	28	13	11	7			10
Conspiracy.....	27		1		1	1	8	5	4	1	1	5
False pretences and fraud.....	66			6	9	9	10	15	12			5
Forgery.....	37			2	3	5	4	7	12			4
Possessing housebreaking instruments.....	15			3	1	4	2	1	1			3
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	44			2	7	11	8	11	5			
Robbery.....	32		2	1	7	5	6	3	4			4
with violence.....	75		2		20	8	13	7	8			8
while armed, and attempt.....	128		3	8	19	35	21	17	17		1	7
Theft.....	223	1	9	23	48	52	29	14	25			22
of automobile.....	160		6	23	22	44	31	7	18		2	7
Uttering forged document, and attempt.....	25			4	5	6	2	3	3			2
Other.....	25	1	1	3	1	9	5	3	1			1
Relating to Bank Notes and Counterfeit Money.....	2								2			

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 15.—TERM OF SENTENCE BY PENAL RECORD

Term of Sentence	Total Inmates	First Offence	Penal Record							Not Stated
			Gaol	Reformatory	Penitentiary	Gaol and Reformatory	Gaol and Penitentiary	Reformatory and Penitentiary	Gaol, Reformatory and Penitentiary	
Total Inmates.....	1,806	375	477	121	77	122	375	94	156	9
Under 2 years.....	10	1	1		3		5			
2 and under 3 years.....	1,006	209	332	58	26	78	193	34	74	2
3 and under 4 years.....	366	62	73	32	22	24	90	25	36	2
4 and under 5 years.....	114	17	21	10	6	5	25	13	17	
5 and under 6 years.....	133	37	23	8	3	7	31	10	11	3
6 and under 7 years.....	30	12	3	4	2		6		1	2
7 and under 8 years.....	35	4	3	1	1	3	9	3	0	
8 and under 9 years.....	17	5	2	2	1	1	1	2	3	
9 and under 10 years.....	10	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
10 and under 15 years.....	44	12	10	3	2	3	9	4	1	
15 and under 20 years.....	10	3	1	1	2		3		1	
20 and under 25 years.....	8	2		1	1	1	1		2	
25 years and over.....	9	4	3				1			
Life.....	1	2			3			1		
Death, commuted to life.....	1	1								
Indeterminate.....	4	1			1				2	

MALES UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE ADMITTED

TABLE 16.—TYPE OF SENTENCE BY PENITENTIARY

Type of Sentence	Total Inmates under 21 Years	New-foundland	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kingston	Collin's Bay	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Total Inmates under 21 Years	324	1	55	161	11	18	15	45	18
Simple.....	134		38	60		4	9	15	8
Simple with lash.....	1			1					
Concurrent.....	141		15	80	2	8	5	25	6
Concurrent with lash.....	3			1					2
Concurrent and fine.....	1								1
Consecutive.....	19	1	2	4	7	4			1
Concurrent and consecutive.....	18			13	1	1	1	2	
Concurrent and consecutive with lash.....	3			2				1	
Remanet and sentence.....	4				1	1		2	

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 17.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY PENITENTIARY

Age on Admission	Total Inmates	New-foundland	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kingston	Collin's Bay	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Total Inmates.....	1,806	12	220	605	310	136	108	211	204
Under 16 years.....	9		4	2				3	
16 years.....	23		5	15				2	1
17 years.....	43		8	24		3		7	1
18 years.....	71		11	43	1	3	3	6	4
19 years.....	96	1	21	35	5	4	10	14	6
20 years.....	82		6	42	5	8	2	13	6
Total Inmates under 21 Years.....	324	1	55	161	11	18	15	45	18
21 to 24 years.....	424	3	46	147	65	49	14	61	39
25 to 29 years.....	378	3	38	108	82	36	27	31	53
30 to 34 years.....	238	2	33	65	48	15	20	20	32
35 to 39 years.....	179	1	17	54	44	9	9	17	28
40 to 44 years.....	112	1	13	34	25	4	12	10	13
45 to 49 years.....	68		8	15	17	2	6	11	9
50 to 59 years.....	59	1	6	15	16	3	2	11	5
60 years and over.....	24		4	3	2		3	5	7

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 18.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY TYPE OF SENTENCE

Age on Admission	Total Inmates	Type of Sentence												
		Simple	Simple with Lash	Simple and Fine	Concurrent	Concurrent with Lash	Concurrent and Fine	Consecutive	Consecutive with Lash	Consecutive and Fine	Concurrent and Consecutive	Concurrent and Consecutive with Lash	Remanet	Remanet and Sentence
Total Inmates.....	1,506	889	12	35	634	9	24	80	2	12	82	1	7	19
Under 16 years.....	9	5			4									
16 years.....	23	8			15									
17 years.....	43	18			20			2			3			
18 years.....	71	27			30			7			4		1	2
19 years.....	96	42			40	3	1	6			3		3	1
20 years.....	82	34	1		32			4			8		2	1
Total Inmates under 21 Years.....	324	134	1		141	3	1	19			18		3	4
21 to 24 years.....	424	220	3	4	159		4	12			15		2	5
25 to 29 years.....	378	184	3	5	123	3	7	12	1	1	30		1	8
30 to 34 years.....	238	121	2	5	86		4	7		4	8		1	
35 to 39 years.....	179	90		10	58	2	3	6	1	4	3	1		1
40 to 44 years.....	112	64		4	26		2	8		2	6			
45 to 49 years.....	68	30	2	1	22	1	3	7		1	1			
50 to 59 years.....	59	31	1	3	15			7			1			1
60 years and over.....	24	15		3	4			2			1			

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 19.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY PENAL RECORD

Age on Admission	Total Inmates	First Commitment	Penal Record							Not Stated
			Gaol only	Reformatory only	Penitentiary only	Gaol and Reformatory	Gaol and Penitentiary	Reformatory and Penitentiary	Gaol, Reformatory and Penitentiary	
Total Inmates.....	1,806	375	477	121	77	122	375	94	156	9
Under 16 years.....	9	8	1							1
16 years.....	23	15	2	5						1
17 years.....	43	28	8	2	2	1	1		1	1
18 years.....	71	26	29	5	3	6	1			1
19 years.....	96	35	41	4	2	7	5		1	1
20 years.....	82	17	33	12	9	2	5	2		
Total Inmates under 21 Years...	324	129	114	28	16	16	12	2	4	3
21 to 24 years.....	424	80	126	48	16	37	70	16	29	2
25 to 29 years.....	378	57	87	23	16	38	97	27	31	2
30 to 34 years.....	238	36	61	10	9	11	62	12	36	1
35 to 39 years.....	179	19	46	7	7	9	48	12	31	
40 to 44 years.....	112	16	18	3	7	5	40	12	11	
45 to 49 years.....	68	17	14	1	2	3	19	5	6	1
50 to 59 years.....	59	11	8		3	3	20	8	6	
60 years and over.....	24	10	3	1	1		7		2	

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 20.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY MARITAL STATUS

Age on Admission	Total Inmates	Marital Status					Not Stated
		Single	Married	Widower	Divorced	Separated	
Total Inmates.....	1,806	1,091	526	39	31	118	1
Under 16 years.....	9	9					
16 years.....	23	23					
17 years.....	43	43					
18 years.....	71	70	1				
19 years.....	96	89	3	2	1	1	
20 years.....	82	75	7				
Total Inmates under 21 Years...	324	309	11	2	1	1	
21 to 24 years.....	424	324	79	1	1	18	1
25 to 29 years.....	378	207	138	3	4	26	
30 to 34 years.....	238	106	104	4	6	18	
35 to 39 years.....	179	65	83	2	9	20	
40 to 44 years.....	112	36	47	7	5	17	
45 to 49 years.....	68	22	33	5		8	
50 to 59 years.....	59	17	22	10	5	5	
60 years and over.....	24	5	9	5		5	

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 21.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS

Age on Admission	Total Inmates	No Dependents	Number of Dependents										Not Stated
			Number with Dependents	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight to Ten	Over Ten	
Total Inmates.....	1,806	1,174	625	220	170	126	48	26	14	8	6	7	7
Under 16 years.....	9	9											
16 years.....	23	22	1	1									
17 years.....	43	41	2		1	1							
18 years.....	71	68	3			1			2				
19 years.....	96	88	7	4	3								1
20 years.....	82	71	11	6	4	1							
Total Inmates under 21 Years.....	324	299	24	11	8	3			2				1
21 to 24 years.....	424	319	103	45	33	21	3	1					2
25 to 29 years.....	378	224	154	48	55	31	13	6	1				
30 to 34 years.....	238	122	114	32	31	26	12	6	4				2
35 to 39 years.....	179	80	99	37	16	20	11	4	4	6		1	
40 to 44 years.....	112	49	62	21	15	11	4	6	1		2	2	1
45 to 49 years.....	68	28	40	9	8	11	3	2	2	2	2	3	
50 to 59 years.....	59	37	21	10	4	2	2	1			1	1	1
60 years and over.....	24	16	8	7		1							

TABLE 22.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Age on Admission	Total Inmates	Illiterate	School Grade													Above High School	Not Stated
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
Total Inmates.....	1,806	29	13	54	78	123	140	214	247	332	192	138	90	59	16	11	20
Under 16 years.....	9				1	1		1	3	3							
16 years.....	23				1	1	4	4	10	2	1						
17 years.....	43	1	1		3		2	5	13	11	4	1	2				
18 years.....	71		2		3	6	11	12	11	14	6	3	3				
19 years.....	96	2	1	2	3	6	8	17	15	11	16	9	4	2			
20 years.....	82	1		2	3	5	12	10	13	16	8	6	2	2			2
Total Inmates under 21 Years.....	324	4	4	4	14	19	37	49	65	57	35	19	11	4			2
21 to 24 years.....	424	5	2	8	13	27	31	64	70	90	46	25	24	7	5	5	2
25 to 29 years.....	378	4	2	9	10	22	28	39	52	86	49	39	17	15	3	1	2
30 to 34 years.....	238	4	1	10	6	15	14	25	30	59	25	15	17	11	4	1	1
35 to 39 years.....	179	5	3	9	16	12	9	11	13	40	19	16	8	11	1		6
40 to 44 years.....	112	1		7	4	11	10	12	8	19	6	14	10	5		2	2
45 to 49 years.....	68		1	2	3	10	8	6	4	18	4	3	2	3	2		2
50 to 59 years.....	59	1		3	11	4	3	7	5	9	5	6	1	2			2
60 years and over.....	24	5		2	1	3		1		4	3	1		1		2	1

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 23.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY RESIDENCE

Age on Admission	Total Inmates	Residence			
		Rural	Urban	Transient	Not Stated
Total Inmates.....	1,806	159	1,551	79	17
Under 16 years.....	9	2	7		
16 years.....	23	3	20		
17 years.....	43	3	40		
18 years.....	71	4	67		
19 years.....	96	9	85	2	
20 years.....	82	7	72	3	
Total Inmates under 21 Years.....	324	28	291	5	
21 to 24 years.....	424	30	371	17	6
25 to 29 years.....	378	33	321	17	7
30 to 34 years.....	238	23	202	12	1
35 to 39 years.....	179	14	152	12	1
40 to 44 years.....	112	11	95	4	2
45 to 49 years.....	68	7	56	5	
50 to 59 years.....	59	7	48	4	
60 years and over.....	24	6	15	3	

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 24.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY SOCIAL HABITS

Age on Admission	Total Inmates	Social Habits					Not Stated
		Abstainer	Use of Alcohol		Use of Drugs only	Use of Alcohol and Drugs	
			Moderate	Excessive			
Total Inmates.....	1,806	260	1,230	224	23	54	15
Under 16 years.....	9	4	5				
16 years.....	23	11	11				1
17 years.....	43	18	25				2
18 years.....	71	19	50				2
19 years.....	96	18	71	4		1	2
20 years.....	82	21	56	4		1	
Total Inmates under 21 Years.....	324	91	218	8		2	5
21 to 24 years.....	424	58	302	48	4	9	3
25 to 29 years.....	378	33	280	47	5	12	1
30 to 34 years.....	238	22	170	33	6	5	2
35 to 39 years.....	179	23	102	38	3	11	2
40 to 44 years.....	112	10	75	18	4	4	1
45 to 49 years.....	68	7	45	11		5	
50 to 59 years.....	59	8	31	18		2	
60 years and over.....	24	8	7	3	1	4	1

TABLE 25.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY PREVIOUS OCCUPATION AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Previous Occupation	Total In-mates	Age on Admission													
		Under 16 Years	16 Years	17 Years	18 Years	19 Years	20 Years	21-24 Years	25-29 Years	30-34 Years	35-39 Years	40-44 Years	45-49 Years	50-59 Years	60 Years and over
Total Inmates.....	1,806	9	23	43	71	96	82	424	378	238	179	112	68	59	24
Agriculture.....	56	2	1		2	2	3	14	11	6	2	1	3	6	3
Clerical.....	27				3	1		4	7	5	3	1	2		1
Commercial.....	132		1	2	1	6	1	31	26	19	15	13	7	8	2
Construction.....	243	1	2	7	4	9	12	52	52	23	29	20	11	17	4
Communication.....	2						1		1						
Electric light and power production.....	8				1			1	3		1		1	1	
Fishing, trapping, logging.....	84		1	1	2	4	4	18	23	9	13	3	2	3	1
Labourer.....	35	1		1	1	3	3	7	7	4	2	3	1	2	
Managerial.....	1										1				
Manufacturing and mechanical.....	245		1	3	8	14	9	53	55	41	21	20	15	3	2
Mining.....	34			1				6	6	6	5	3	3	3	1
Professional.....	11							3	2	1	1	1	2	1	1
Services—Domestic.....	32		1	1	2	2		7	4	4	3	3	2		3
Personal.....	49				2		2	5	12	12	10	2	3	1	
Protective.....	55				4	3	6	25	4	2	3		1	1	
Other.....	13				1	1	1	4	2	2		2			
Transportation.....	166			1	4	11	6	52	45	20	15	9	1	2	
Total employed.....	1,193	4	7	23	32	59	48	282	260	154	124	81	54	47	18
Student.....	10	2	1	2		1			2						
Never worked.....	14	2	1		2		1	3	2	1	2				
Retired.....	1														1
Not stated.....	1							1							
Unemployed.....	587	1	14	18	35	36	33	138	114	83	53	31	14	12	5
Under 3 months.....	249		9	10	12	16	15	67	45	35	19	14	4	2	1
3 and under 6 months.....	79		2	4	7	5	4	20	15	10	6	3		2	1
6 and under 12 months.....	64		1	2	4	4	2	17	9	10	7	3	2	3	
1 and under 2 years.....	48		2	1	4	1	3	9	13	5	4	3	2	1	
2 and under 3 years.....	39				1	3	5	7	10	6	4	1		2	
3 years and over.....	62				2	2	1	11	14	10	8	4	6	2	2
Time not stated.....	46	1		1	5	5	3	7	8	7	5	3			1

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PENITENTIARIES

TABLE 27.—ORIGIN BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

68701-11

Origin	Total Inmates	Illiterate	School Grade													Above High School	Not Stated
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
Total Inmates.....	1,806	29	13	54	78	123	140	214	247	382	192	138	90	59	16	11	20
British Isles races.....	770	8	4	10	20	34	41	66	93	190	106	85	53	34	11	5	10
English.....	367	5	2	4	10	22	21	36	42	89	43	34	27	18	6	3	5
Irish.....	219	3	1	4	5	7	15	16	25	51	36	26	15	9	4	2	2
Scottish.....	184	1	1	2	5	5	5	14	26	50	27	25	11	7	1	2	3
Other European races.....	969	14	9	37	53	83	91	136	148	186	84	49	34	25	5	6	9
Austrian.....	10	1						2	1	3	1	1	1				
Belgian.....	1	1															
Czech and Slovak.....	6							1		2	1			2			
Finnish.....	5					2				1	2						
French.....	671	7	8	34	47	69	79	110	113	92	48	24	15	11	2	4	8
German.....	49			1	1		1	5	6	17	6	3	5	2	2	1	1
Greek.....	1												1				
Hungarian.....	12	1				1	2	2	1	2	1				1		1
Italian.....	31				1	1	3	3	7	7	3	2	2	1	1		
Jewish.....	10	1								4	1	1	3				
Lithuanian.....	1					1							1				
Netherlands.....	24	1		1		1		1	2	9	2	3	1	3			
Polish.....	42	2		1	1	2	1	4	3	16	5	5	2				
Roumanian.....	6								1	2	1	1	1		1		
Russian.....	18						3		4	4	2	4	1				
Scandinavian—Danish.....	8						1		1	1	2	1	1			1	
Icelandic.....	1					1											
Norwegian.....	13								2	6	2	1		1			
Swedish.....	8							1	1	4		1	1	1			
Ukrainian.....	41		1		2	5	1	7	4	10	7	2	1	1			
Yugoslavic.....	8				1				1	4	1	1					
Other.....	3								1	2							
Asiatic races.....	10	1			1	1				1	1	3	2				
Chinese.....	5				1	1						1	2				
Japanese.....	1										1						
Other.....	4	1								1		2					
Other races.....	56	6		7	4	5	8	12	6	5	1	1	1				
Eskimo.....	1	1															
North American Indian.....	38	4		4	4	4	7	8	3	2		1	1				
Negro.....	17	1		3		1	1	4	3	3	1						
Not stated.....	1																1

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PENITENTIARIES

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 28.—BIRTHPLACE OF INMATES BY BIRTHPLACE OF PARENTS

Birthplace of Inmates	Total Inmates	Birthplace of Parents						Not Stated
		Both Canadian	Both British	Both Foreign	One Canadian, one British	One Canadian, one Foreign	One British, one Foreign	
Total Inmates.....	1,806	1,091	169	274	99	95	41	37
Canada.....	1,674	1,076	138	198	98	93	39	32
Britain—								
England and Wales.....	18		15	1	1		1	
Northern Ireland.....	9		6	3				
Scotland.....	6		5	1				
Other British Commonwealth countries.....	2	1						1
United States.....	34	10	5	14		2		3
Europe—								
Austria.....	3	1		2				
Belgium.....	1			1				
Czechoslovakia.....	4	1		3				
Denmark.....	2	1		1				
Finland.....	3			3				
France.....	2			1			1	
Germany.....	2			2				
Hungary.....	5	1		4				
Italy.....	3			3				
Netherlands.....	4			4				
Norway.....	2			2				
Poland.....	13			13				
Roumania.....	4			4				
Russia (Estonia, Lithuania, Ukraine).....	6			6				
Sweden.....	1			1				
Yugoslavia.....	4			4				
Asia—								
China.....	1			1				
Latin American countries.....	2			2				
Not stated.....	1							1

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 29.—BIRTHPLACE OF INMATES BORN OUTSIDE CANADA
BY LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN CANADA

Birthplace of Inmates	Total Inmates	Length of Residence in Canada				
		Born in Canada	Less than 5 Years	10 to 15 Years	15 Years and over	Not Stated
Total Inmates.....	1,806	1,674	12	14	92	14
Canada.....	1,674	1,674				
Britain—						
England and Wales.....	18		1	4	11	2
Northern Ireland.....	9				8	1
Scotland.....	6			1	4	1
Other British Commonwealth countries.....	2				2	
United States.....	34		6	3	18	7
Europe—						
Austria.....	3				3	
Belgium.....	1				1	
Czechoslovakia.....	4		1	1	2	
Denmark.....	2				2	
Finland.....	3				3	
France.....	2		1		1	
Germany.....	2				2	
Hungary.....	5			2	3	
Italy.....	3		1		2	
Netherlands.....	4		1	1	2	
Norway.....	2				2	
Poland.....	13			1	12	
Roumania.....	4			1	3	
Russia (Estonia, Lithuania, Ukraine)	6				5	1
Sweden.....	1				1	
Yugoslavia.....	4		1		3	
Asia—						
China.....	1				1	
Latin American countries.....	2				1	1
Not stated.....	1					1

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 31.—PREVIOUS OCCUPATION BY PENITENTIARY

Previous Occupation	Total Inmates	New-found-land	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kingston	Collin's Bay	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Total Inmates.....	1,806	12	220	605	310	136	108	211	204
Agriculture.....	56		8	12	5	5	1	23	2
Clerical.....	27	1	3	7	6	1		6	3
Commercial.....	132		8	35	34	19	4	17	15
Construction.....	243	1	18	84	45	16	18	47	14
Communication.....	2				1			1	
Electric light and power production.....	8	1		1		1	1	3	1
Fishing, trapping, logging.....	84	2	24	7	2	4	6	11	28
Labourer.....	35		7	15	1	4	6		2
Managerial.....	1				1				
Manufacturing and mechanical.....	245	2	12	56	65	33	15	31	31
Mining.....	34		2	2	4	1	1	16	8
Professional.....	11		2	2			3	3	1
Service—Domestic.....	32			15	5		1	4	7
Personal.....	49		3	14	16	5	5	3	3
Protective.....	55		14	15	4	5	2	12	3
Other.....	13		1	4	3		4	1	
Transportation.....	166		15	51	27	15	11	31	16
Total employed.....	1,193	7	117	320	219	109	78	209	134
Student.....	10		5	2		1			2
Never worked.....	14	1	1	10	1	1			
Retired.....	1								1
Not stated.....	1			1					
Unemployed.....	587	4	97	272	90	25	30	2	67
Under 3 months.....	249	1	46	134	20	17	10		21
3 and under 6 months.....	79	2	20	32	12		4		9
6 and under 12 months.....	64		11	25	14	4	5		5
1 and under 2 years.....	48		5	20	10	1	1	1	10
2 and under 3 years.....	39		5	21	7	1	1		4
3 years and over.....	62		4	31	13		3	1	10
Time not stated.....	46	1	6	9	14	2	6		8

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 32.—WEEKLY EARNINGS WHEN LAST EMPLOYED BY MARITAL STATUS

Weekly Earnings	Total Inmates		Marital Status					Not Stated
	Number	Percentage	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	
Total Inmates.....	1,806	100.0	1,091	526	39	31	118	1
Under \$10.....	3	0.2	3					
\$10 and under \$20.....	47	2.6	43	3			1	
\$20 and under \$30.....	175	9.7	144	24	1	1	5	
\$30 and under \$40.....	295	16.3	204	63	9	4	15	
\$40 and under \$50.....	390	21.6	236	113	13	2	26	
\$50 and under \$60.....	281	15.6	157	97	2	11	14	
\$60 and under \$70.....	200	11.1	95	82	2	5	16	
\$70 and over.....	221	12.2	90	91	7	6	27	
Own account.....	4	0.2	3				1	
Not applicable.....	10	0.5	10					
Not stated.....	130	10.0	106	53	5	2	13	1

TABLE 33.—EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY MARITAL STATUS AND NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS

Employment Status	Total Inmates		Marital Status						No Dependents	Number of Dependents										Not Stated
	Number	Percentage	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Not Stated		Total with Dependents	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight to Ten	Over Ten	
Total Inmates.....	1,806	100.0	1,091	526	39	31	118	1	1,174	625	220	170	126	48	26	14	8	6	7	7
Employed.....	1,193	66.1	647	404	31	25	86		702	487	158	141	101	38	20	9	8	6	6	4
Student.....	10	0.5	10						10											
Never worked.....	14	0.8	12	2					13	1	1									
Retired.....	1	.05			1				1											
Not stated.....	1	.05						1		1										1
Unemployed.....	587	32.5	422	120	7	6	32		448	136	61	29	25	10	6	5			1	2
Under 3 months.....	249	13.8	185	47	2	3	12		187	62	23	13	16	5	4	1				
3 and under 6 months.....	79	4.4	52	22	1		4		54	24	12	7	1	3	1					1
6 and under 12 months.....	64	3.5	51	9	1		3		53	10	4	2	2		2					1
1 and under 2 years.....	48	2.7	1	13			4		35	13	8	2	2		1					
2 and under 3 years.....	39	2.2	33	2	1		3		34	5	4	1	1							
3 years and over.....	62	3.4	40	18	2		2		50	12	7	1	2		1				1	
Time not stated.....	46	2.5	30	9			3		35	10	3	4	3		1					

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 36.—RECIDIVISTS BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Number of Previous Commitments	Total Inmates	Degree of Education			
		Illiterate	School Grade 1-13	Above High School	Not Stated
Total inmates.....	1,806	29	1,746	11	20
No previous commitments.....	375	5	356	6	8
Total recidivists.....	1,422	24	1,381	5	12
One previous commitment.....	278	6	268	2	2
Two previous commitments.....	218	5	213		
Three.....	185	4	178	1	2
Four.....	158	2	154	1	1
Five.....	122	2	120		
Six to ten.....	340	3	332		5
Eleven to fifteen.....	73		71	1	1
Sixteen to twenty.....	36	1	34		1
Over twenty.....	12	1	11		
Not stated.....	9		9		

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 37.—RECIDIVISTS BY SOCIAL HABITS

Number of Previous Commitments	Total Inmates	Use of Alcohol			Use of Drugs only	Use of Alcohol and Drugs	Not Stated
		Abstinent	Moderate	Excessive			
Total inmates.....	1,806	260	1,230	224	23	54	15
No previous commitments.....	375	89	260	22	1		3
Total recidivists.....	1,422	169	963	202	22	54	12
One previous commitment.....	278	58	199	14	1	3	3
Two previous commitments.....	218	22	164	21	3	4	4
Three.....	185	27	129	22	1	6	
Four.....	158	18	116	21	2	1	
Five.....	122	9	86	17	2	7	1
Six to ten.....	340	30	211	71	8	17	2
Eleven to fifteen.....	73	3	40	18	4	8	
Sixteen to twenty.....	36	2	14	12	1	5	2
Over twenty.....	12		4	5		3	
Not stated.....	9	2	7				

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 38.—RECIDIVISTS BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Number of Previous Commitments	Total Inmates	Employment Status					Unemployed	Period of Unemployment						
		Em- ployed	Student	Never Worked	Retired	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	Time not Stated
Total Inmates.....	1,806	1,193	10	14	1	46	542	249	79	64	48	39	62	1
No previous commitments.....	375	281	8	2		6	78	44	15	10	6	1	1	1
Total recidivists.....	1,422	909	2	12	1	40	458	201	62	54	42	38	61	
One previous commit- ment.....	278	188	1	4	1	9	75	34	12	7	8	8	6	
Two previous commit- ments.....	218	136	1	2		5	74	36	9	9	3	7	10	
Three.....	185	113				3	69	32	10	8	7	6	6	
Four.....	158	99		1		2	56	24	15	5	1	2	9	
Five.....	122	83		1		2	36	19	1	2	7	2	5	
Six to ten.....	340	215		4		13	108	45	11	16	9	11	16	
Eleven to fifteen.....	73	47				3	23	9	2	5	2	2	3	
Sixteen to twenty.....	36	20				2	14	2	2	1	5		4	
Over twenty.....	12	8				1	3			1			2	
Not stated.....	9	3					6	4	2					

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 39.—PENAL RECORD BY RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Penal Record	Total Inmates	Residence and Employment Status							
		Rural		Urban		Transient		Not Stated	
		Em- ployed	Unem- ployed and Student	Em- ployed	Unem- ployed, Student, Retired	Em- ployed	Unem- ployed	Em- ployed	Unem- ployed
Total Inmates.....	1,806	127	32	1,027	524	31	48	8	9
No previous commitments.....	375	42	15	232	75	5	1	2	3
Gaol only.....	477	39	10	263	136	9	14	2	4
Reformatory only.....	121	5		66	45	1	4		
Penitentiary only.....	77	3		47	25	1		1	
Gaol and reformatory.....	122	7		72	39		1	3	
Gaol and penitentiary.....	375	22	6	187	129	10	19		2
Reformatory and penitentiary.....	94	2		70	20		2		
Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary	156	6	1	88	50	5	6		
Not stated.....	9	1		2	5		1		

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 40.—PENAL RECORD BY NON-PENAL INSTITUTION HISTORY

Penal Record	Total Inmates	No Non-penal Institution History	Non-penal Institution					Not Stated
			Hos- pital for Insane	Home for Mental Defect- ives	Tuber- culosis Hos- pital	Protec- tion Home	Training School	
Total Inmates.....	1,806	759	16	13	11	31	229	747
No previous commitments.....	375	161	3	2		7	25	177
Gaol only.....	477	182	5	3	2	8	47	230
Reformatory only.....	121	71		1	2	1	25	21
Penitentiary only.....	77	33			1	4	10	29
Gaol and reformatory.....	122	58		1		5	23	35
Gaol and penitentiary.....	375	130	6	2	2	3	35	197
Reformatory and penitentiary.....	94	52			3		18	21
Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary	156	70	2	4	1	2	44	33
Not stated.....	9	2				1	2	4

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MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 41.—DEGREE OF EDUCATION BY LANGUAGE SPOKEN

Degree of Education	Total Inmates	Language Spoken						Not Stated
		English only	French only	English and French	English and Mother Tongue	English, French and Mother Tongue	Mother Tongue only	
Total Inmates.....	1,806	1,054	201	509	33	7	1	1
Illiterate.....	29	17	1	5	5			1
Grade one.....	13	5	6	2				
Grade two.....	54	24	15	15				
Grade three.....	78	29	19	27	3			
Grade four.....	123	48	20	51	3		1	
Grade five.....	140	51	37	51	1			
Grade six.....	214	93	40	78	2	1		
Grade seven.....	247	126	31	85	3	2		
Grade eight.....	382	230	16	77	7	2		
Grade nine.....	192	128	9	52	1	2		
Grade ten.....	138	105	3	26	4			
Grade eleven.....	90	73		15	2			
Grade twelve.....	59	46	2	11				
Grade thirteen.....	16	13		2	1			
Above high school.....	11	8		3				
Not stated.....	20	8	2	9	1			

MALES DISCHARGED

TABLE 42.—AGE ON DISCHARGE BY AGE ON ADMISSION

Age on Admission	Total Inmates Discharged	Age on Discharge								
		15 to 19 Years	20 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 Discharged.	1,956	107	514	468	284	212	141	85	97	48
15 to 19 years.....	260	107	154	2	3					
20 to 24 years.....	595		360	228	5	2				
25 to 29 years.....	363			238	121	3				
30 to 34 years.....	251				155	90				
35 to 39 years.....	183					117				
40 to 44 years.....	113						58			
45 to 49 years.....	81						70			
50 to 59 years.....	68							33		
60 years and over.....	36							43	6	2
									36	10
										36

MALES DISCHARGED

TABLE 43.—METHOD OF DISCHARGE BY PENITENTIARY

Method of Discharge	Total Inmates Discharged	New-found-land	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kingston	Collin's Bay	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Total Inmates Discharged.....	1,956	11	323	551	296	167	143	213	252
Expiration of sentence.....	1,529	9	237	422	274	125	127	176	159
Ticket-of-leave.....	366	2	78	117	8	35	11	29	86
Pardoned.....	23		6	4	2	1	3	4	3
Released on court order.....	13				6	4		3	
Released on order of military authorities.....	1		1						
Died.....	24		1	8	6	2	2	1	4

MALES DISCHARGED

TABLE 44.—METHOD OF DISCHARGE BY TIME SERVED

Method of Discharge	Total Inmates Discharged	Time Served								
		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 10 Years	10 and under 15 Years	15 and under 20 Years	20 Years and over
Total Inmates Discharged.....	1,956	59	1,107	437	217	58	47	18	10	3
Expiration of sentence.....	1,529	7	863	361	200	45	36	12	4	1
Ticket-of-leave.....	366	38	218	73	13	10	4	6	4	
Pardoned.....	23		14	1	3	1	4			
Released on court order.....	13	10	3							
Released on order of military authorities.....	1						1			
Died.....	24	4	9	2	1	2	2		2	2

TABLE 45.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY TIME SERVED

Nature of Offence	Total Inmates Discharged	Time Served								
		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 10 Years	10 and under 15 Years	15 and under 20 Years	20 Years and over
Total Inmates Discharged.....	1,956	59	1,107	437	217	58	47	18	10	3
Against Public Order and Peace.....	17		10	4		3				
Carrying offensive weapons.....	11		5	3		3				
Illegal possession of firearms.....	2		2							
Public mischief.....	3		3							
Unlawful possession of explosives.....	1			1						
Against the Administration of Law and Justice.....	45	4	23	6	11		1			
Escape from lawful custody, and attempt.....	29		16	3	9		1			
Perjury.....	4	1	1	1	1					
Possessing contraband merchandise.....	1		1							
Ticket-of-leave violator.....	6	3	1	1	1					
Unlawfully at large; breach of recognizance.....	4		4							
Other.....	1			1						
Against Religion, Morals and Public Convenience.....	152	4	76	37	28	6		1		
Buggery, and attempt.....	13		6	4	3					
Contributing to juvenile delinquency.....	16		14	1	1					
Gross indecency, and attempt.....	27		17	4	6					
Incest, and attempt.....	29		11	9	6	2		1		
Living on avails of prostitution.....	2		1							
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, breach of.....	60	1	27	16	12	4				
Parading in the nude.....	3	3								
Procuration, and attempt.....	2			2						
Against the Person and Reputation.....	161	3	72	40	13	10	7	8	6	2
Abduction.....	2		2							
Abortion, and attempt.....	1					1				
Assault, causing bodily harm.....	14		12	2						
" indecent.....	11	2	6	1	1	1				
" intent to rob.....	29		14	10	3	2				
" on female.....	9		7	1	1					
Bigamy.....	1		1							
Carnal knowledge, and attempt.....	18		8	6	2	1	1			
Causing grievous bodily harm, and attempt.....	5		3	2						
Endangering life.....	2		1		1					
Manslaughter.....	20	1	2	4	1	2	3	3	2	2
Murder.....	7						1	3	3	
Negligence to provide.....	1		1							

TABLE 45.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY TIME SERVED—*Concluded*

Nature of Offence	Total Inmates Discharged	Time Served								
		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 10 Years	10 and under 15 Years	15 and under 20 Years	20 Years and over
<i>Against the Person and Reputation—Concluded</i>										
Rape, and attempt.....	27		8	11	2	3	2	1		
Shooting with intent.....	3				1			1	1	
Suicide, attempt.....	2		2							
Wounding, and with intent.....	8		4	3	1					
Other.....	1		1							
<i>Against Rights and Property</i>	1,576	48	925	350	165	37	38	9	3	1
Arson, and attempt.....	49	13	24	7	3	1	1			
Breaking, entering and theft.....	467	5	266	111	51	14	18	1	1	
Breaking and entering with intent.....	123	1	81	25	17	2	2			
Breaking and entering, attempt.....	13		10	2			1			
Conspiracy.....	63	14	26	13	8		1	1		
Damage to property.....	6		3	1	1	1				
Extortion, blackmail, and attempt.....	2		1		1					
False pretences and fraud.....	70		54	13	1	1	1			
Forgery.....	52		39	8	5					
Possessing housebreaking instruments.....	14		5	5	3		1			
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	56	1	35	12	7	1				
Robbery, and attempt.....	23	1	15	10	2		2			
“ with violence.....	106	3	39	42	14	2	2	4		
“ while armed.....	77	1	21	14	23	9	5	3	1	
“ while armed, attempt.....	16		4	2	7		2			1
Theft.....	220	4	155	43	12	3	3			
“ of automobile.....	146	3	106	25	7	3	1		1	
“ of bicycle.....	5		3	2						
“ horse, cattle, birds and animals.....	8		7		1					
“ of postal matter.....	3		1	1	1					
Uttering forged document, and attempt.....	43	2	26	14	1					
Other.....	4		4							
<i>Relating to Bank Notes and Counterfeit Money</i>	2		1						1	
Counterfeiting.....	1								1	
Possessing and uttering counterfeit money.....	1		1							
<i>Against the Defence of Canada Regulations</i>	3					2	1			
In Canada.....	2					2				
Overseas.....	1						1			

TABLE 46.—MAIN OCCUPATION DURING SENTENCE BY TIME SERVED

Occupation	Total Inmates Discharged	Time Served								
		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 10 Years	10 and under 15 Years	15 and under 20 Years	20 Years and over
Total Inmates Discharged.....	1,956	59	1,107	437	217	58	47	18	10	3
Not employed.....	6	2	2						1	1
Barbering.....	39	1	19	11	5	1	2			
Blacksmith.....	30		18	8	1	2		1		
Bookbinding.....	5		1	3			1			
Broom and brush shop.....	4		2	1	1					
Butcher.....	1				1					
Canvas work.....	39	2	24	9	2		2			
Carpenter and cabinet maker.....	117	3	67	29	13	2		2	1	
Change room and laundry.....	38	2	17	9	7	1			2	
Char service.....	62	2	34	12	11		2	1		
Clerk and book-keeping.....	51		21	16	5	3	2	3		1
Cooking, baking and kitchen help.....	85	2	44	22	8	5	4			
Construction—										
Building carpenter.....	8		3	3	1		1			
Bricklaying.....	80	2	38	28	7	4		1		
Plastering.....	6		4	1		1				
Machine operator.....	8		3	2	1		2			
Labourer.....	612	31	370	106	74	16	13		2	
Truck driving and teamster.....	10		7	2	1					
Engineer's department—										
Electrician.....	32		16	10	1	2		2	1	
Plumbing.....	35	1	24	5	2	1		1	1	
Steam fitting.....	17	1	8	6	2					
Stoking.....	13		9	3	1					
Gardening.....	27	1	18	4	3		1			
Farming (general).....	154	2	104	29	13	2	3	1		
Hospital orderly.....	22	1	14	2	3		1	1		
Library.....	44		29	8	3	2	2			
Machine shop.....	7		3	3	3					
Motor Mechanic.....	31		14	8	5	3		1		
Painting.....	36		18	9	6	2			1	
Printing.....	9		3	3	2			1		
Quarrying, stone cutting.....	62	1	33	18	7	1	2			
School.....	1		1							
Shoemaking.....	65	1	37	17	7	1		2		
Tailoring.....	112	3	55	28	15	3		1	1	
Tinsmith, sheet metal worker.....	63	1	32	16	8	3	3			
Upholstering.....	1		1							
Rural repairing.....	2		2							
Hospital patient.....	22		12	6	1	2				1

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TABLE 47.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY TERM OF SENTENCE

Nature of Offence	Total Female Inmates	Term of Sentence									
		2 Years	Over 2 and under 3 Years	3 years	Over 3 and under 4 Years	Over 4 and under 5 Years	Over 5 and under 6 Years	6 Years	7 Years	12 Years	Life
Total Female Inmates.....	54	26	12	6	3	1	1	1	2	1	1
Against Morals and Public Convenience.....	30	9	12	5	2	1		1			
Breach of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	30	9	12	5	2	1		1			
Against the Person.....	8	5							2		1
Abandoning child.....	1	1									
Abortion, and attempt.....	1	1									
Assault, causing grievous bodily harm....	1	1									
Infanticide.....	1	1									
Manslaughter.....	2								2		
Murder.....	1										1
Suicide, attempt.....	1	1									
Against Rights and Property.....	16	12		1	1			1		1	
Arson, and attempt.....	2	1						1			
Breaking, entering and theft.....	1	1									
False pretences.....	1	1									
Receiving and retaining stolen property..	1									1	
Robbery, with violence.....	2	2									
Robbery, while armed.....	1	1									
Theft.....	6	5			1						
Uttering forged document.....	2	1		1							

TABLE 48.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY PENAL RECORD

Nature of Offence	Total Female Inmates	First Commitment	Penal Record							Not Stated
			Gaol only	Reformatory only	Penitentiary only	Gaol and Reformatory	Gaol and Penitentiary	Reformatory and Penitentiary	Goal, Reformatory and Penitentiary	
Total Female Inmates.....	54	6	4	14	3	19	1	1	4	2
Against Morals and Public Convenience.....	30			10	2	12			4	2
Breach of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	30			10	2	12			4	2
Against the Person.....	8	3	1	1	1	2				
Abandoning child.....	1	1								
Abortion, and attempt.....	1					1				
Assault, causing grievous bodily harm.....	1		1							
Infanticide.....	1	1								
Manslaughter.....	2			1	1					
Murder.....	1	1								
Suicide, attempt.....	1					1				
Against Rights and Property.....	16	3	3	3		5	1	1		
Arson, and attempt.....	2	1				1				
Breaking, entering and theft.....	1		1							
False pretences.....	1	1								
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	1					1				
Robbery, with violence.....	2			2						
Robbery, while armed.....	1		1							
Theft.....	6	1		1		3		1		
Uttering forged document.....	2		1				1			

TABLE 49.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY AGE ON ADMISSION

Nature of Offence	Total Female Inmates	Age on Admission						
		16-19 Years	20-24 Years	25-29 Years	30-34 Years	35-39 Years	45-49 Years	50-60 Years
Total Female Inmates.....	54	3	15	15	7	6	2	6
Against Morals and Public Convenience.....	30	1	8	9	3	5		4
Breach of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	30	1	8	9	3	5		4
Against the Person.....	8		1	2	2	1	1	1
Abandoning child.....	1				1			
Abortion, and attempt.....	1			1				
Assault, causing grievous bodily harm.....	1			1				
Infanticide.....	1					1		
Manslaughter.....	2						1	1
Murder.....	1		1					
Suicide, attempt.....	1				1			
Against Rights and Property.....	16	2	6	4	2		1	1
Arson, and attempt.....	2	2						
Breaking, entering and theft.....	1						1	
False pretences.....	1			1				
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	1							1
Robbery, with violence.....	2		2					
Robbery, while armed.....	1		1					
Theft.....	6		3	2	1			
Uttering forged document.....	2			1	1			

TABLE 50.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY MARITAL STATUS AND SOCIAL HABITS

Nature of Offence	Total Female Inmates	Marital Status				Social Habits				
		Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Abstinent	Temperate	Intemperate	Use of Drugs	Use of Alcohol and Drugs
Total Female Inmates.....	54	13	34	1	6	10	15	2	8	19
Against Morals and Public Convenience.....	30	6	19	1	4	2	4		8	16
Breach of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	30	6	19	1	4	2	4		8	16
Against the Person.....	8		7		1	1	5	2		
Abandoning child.....	1		1				1			
Abortion, and attempt.....	1		1				1			
Assault, causing grievous bodily harm.....	1		1				1			
Infanticide.....	1		1			1				
Manslaughter.....	2		2				1	1		
Murder.....	1				1		1			
Suicide, attempt.....	1		1					1		
Against Rights and Property.....	16	7	8		1	7	6			3
Arson, and attempt.....	2	2				2				
Breaking, entering and theft.....	1		1				1			
False pretences.....	1		1				1			
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	1				1	1				
Robbery, with violence.....	2	1	1				2			
Robbery, while armed.....	1	1				1				
Theft.....	6	3	3			2	1			3
Uttering forged document.....	2		2			1	1			

TABLE 51.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY RELIGION

Nature of Offence	Total Female Inmates	Religion								Atheist
		Anglican	Baptist	Greek Orthodox	Presbyterian	Roman Catholic	Salvation Army	Theosophist Circle	United Church	
Total Female Inmates.....	54	12	2	1	4	26	1	1	5	2
Against Morals and Public Convenience.....	30	9	1	1	4	8		1	4	2
Breach of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	30	9	1	1	4	8		1	4	2
Against the Person.....	8					7	1			
Abandoning child.....	1						1			
Abortion, and attempt.....	1					1				
Assault, causing grievous bodily harm.....	1					1				
Infanticide.....	1					1				
Manslaughter.....	2					2				
Murder.....	1					1				
Suicide, attempt.....	1					1				
Against Rights and Property.....	16	3	1			11			1	
Arson, and attempt.....	2	2								
Breaking, entering and theft.....	1					1				
False pretences.....	1					1				
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	1					1				
Robbery, with violence.....	2					2				
Robbery, while armed.....	1					1				
Theft.....	6	1				4			1	
Uttering forged document.....	2		1			1				

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 52.—ORIGIN BY BIRTHPLACE AND CITIZENSHIP

Origin	Total Female Inmates	Birthplace							Citizenship				
		Canada	British Isles		Europe				United States	Canadian		American	Czechoslovakian
			England	Scotland	Austria	Czechoslovakia	Ireland	Italy		Born	Naturalized		
Total Female Inmates....	54	46	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	46	6	1	1
British Isles races.....	25	21	1	1			1		1	21	3	1	
English.....	8	6	1						1	6	1	1	
Irish.....	9	8					1			8	1		
Scottish.....	8	7		1						7	1		
Other European races.....	24	20			1	2		1		20	3		1
Austrian.....	1				1						1		
Czechoslovakian.....	2					2					1		1
French.....	9	9								9			
Italian.....	2	1						1		1	1		
Lithuanian.....	1	1								1			
Norwegian.....	1	1								1			
Polish.....	1	1								1			
Roumanian.....	1	1								1			
Russian.....	1	1								1			
Swedish.....	2	2								2			
Ukrainian.....	3	3								3			
Asiatic races.....	1	1								1			
Japanese.....	1	1								1			
Other races.....	4	4								4			
Indian (North American).....	2	2								2			
Negro.....	2	2								2			

FEMALES DISCHARGED

TABLE 53.—AGE ON DISCHARGE BY AGE ON ADMISSION

Age on Admission	Total Females Discharged	Age on Discharge							
		20 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 Females Discharged.....	34	6	10	8	2	1	1	5	1
19 years.....	1	1							
20 to 24 years.....	8	5	2	1					
25 to 29 years.....	12		8	3	1				
30 to 34 years.....	5			4	1				
35 to 39 years.....	1					1			
40 to 44 years.....	1						1		
45 to 49 years.....	2							2	
50 to 55 years.....	4							3	1

FEMALES DISCHARGED

TABLE 54.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY TIME SERVED

Nature of Offence	Total Females Discharged	Time Served						
		1 and under 2 Years	2 and under 3 Years	3 and under 4 Years	5 and under 6 Years	7 and under 8 Years	10 and under 11 Years	12 Years
Total Females Discharged..	34	18	9	2	1	2	1	1
Against the Administration of Law and Justice.....	1		1					
Perjury.....	1		1					
Against Morals and Public Convenience.....	15	9	6					
Breach of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	15	9	6					
Against the Person and Reputation.....	9	3		1	1	2	1	1
Assault with intent to rob, while armed.....	1	1						
Manslaughter.....	5			1	1	2	1	
Murder.....	1							1
Suicide, attempt.....	2	2						
Against Rights and Property.....	9	6	2	1				
Breaking and entering with intent.....	1	1						
False pretences.....	2	1	1					
Receiving stolen goods.....	1							
Robbery, with violence.....	2		1	1				
Theft.....	1	1						
Uttering forged document.....	2	2						

FEMALES DISCHARGED

TABLE 55.—METHOD OF DISCHARGE BY TIME SERVED

Nature of Offence	Total Females Discharged	Time Served						
		1 and under 2 Years	2 and under 3 Years	3 and under 4 Years	5 and under 6 Years	7 and under 8 Years	10 and under 11 Years	12 Years
Total Females Discharged..	34	18	9	2	1	2	1	1
Expiration of sentence.....	25	15	8	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Pardon.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ticket-of-leave.....	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

