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CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

**COMMISSIONER OF
PENITENTIARIES**

For the Fiscal Year Ended
MARCH 31, 1956

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1957



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*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, 1956, made by him in pursuance of the provisions of Section 15 of the Penitentiary Act.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

S. S. GARSON,

Minister of Justice.

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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, I have the honour to submit herewith the following report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1956, together with excerpts from Wardens' Reports and appropriate statistics dealing with the penitentiaries.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. B. GIBSON,
Commissioner.

OTTAWA, September 1, 1956.

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF PENITENTIARIES

FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1956

1—INTRODUCTORY

1. Despite certain occurrences which were matters of serious and immediate concern at the time, the fiscal year 1955-56 was one in which definite progress was made in several ways. The most serious event was a disturbance which occurred at Saskatchewan Penitentiary on July 15, 1955. At the conclusion of a recreation period at 6.30 P.M. on that date, a number of inmates endeavoured to seize control, overpowering the officers who were supervising their return to cells. Fires and destructive activity on the part of those inmates resulted in a considerable loss of buildings, equipment and furnishings. The disturbance was subdued, without escape, within three hours. Details of the damage have already been made public, and the ring-leaders of the riot have been tried in the courts, with the result that additional sentences have been meted out to a number of those responsible.

2. In the investigation which was conducted at the Penitentiary by Deputy Commissioner March at my direction, a special effort was made to uncover the causes of this incident. Every inmate and every staff member of the institution was given an opportunity to say (in confidence) what he thought to be the real cause. Although various complaints were brought to light, there was general condemnation by the majority of inmates themselves for the group which had started this trouble. It was generally said that there was no condition existing in the penitentiary that would justify riotous conduct, and that the outbreak had been an almost spontaneous affair, sparked by a few malcontents and psychopaths, followed by a number of other inmates who were drawn into it by the excitement of what they saw happening about them. Some significance may be attached to the fact that only about 100 of the 600 inmates took an active part in the disturbance.

3. This event, and the similar one which occurred in the previous year at Kingston Penitentiary, have given additional emphasis to the overcrowded conditions in several of our institutions, making proper segregation very difficult. Some progress has been made toward solution of this difficulty, along the lines mentioned in last year's report.

4. During this year we have been actively investigating the relative merits and availability of suitable sites in both Eastern and Western Canada for new institutions of the "medium security" type, which would be suitable for agricultural and vocational activity for selected inmates who do not require incarceration under maximum security. Negotiations were undertaken with a view to the acquisition of a site at Joyceville, within a convenient distance of Kingston and Collin's Bay Penitentiaries. At the time of writing, title to a portion of the site in question has been acquired, and action has been instituted to expropriate the remainder. Thus it is anticipated that, within the coming fiscal year, a new institution on this site will actually be set up. We have thus far been less successful in locating suitable available property in Western Canada.

5. Plans were drawn up, and tenders were invited for the construction of a new Prison for Women, adjacent to Collin's Bay Penitentiary. Before work

actually commenced, however, representations were received from several interested organizations, advocating delay until such time as consultation could occur between federal and provincial authorities upon the most satisfactory method of administering the custody and treatment of women who are sentenced to imprisonment for two years or more. There is a considerable body of opinion in favour of discontinuance of the Prison for Women as a separate institution, especially in view of the geographical separation from next-of-kin which results from the transfer of women to Kingston from other parts of Canada. One possibility to be considered is that such prisoners might be cared for in suitable institutions under provincial jurisdiction by appropriate financial arrangement with the federal government. This matter, and other aspects of custodial treatment of female prisoners, will have to be fully explored and investigated before the outlay of close to a million dollars for the proposed new institution is actually undertaken. This is a matter which will be discussed at a forthcoming Dominion-Provincial Conference.

6. There are convincing reasons to justify the early conversion of the present Prison for Women into a Reception Centre for males sentenced in Ontario. Without such provision, the full potentiality for segregation at Kingston, Collin's Bay and Joyceville cannot be realized.

FIRST UNITED NATIONS CONGRESS
ON THE
PREVENTION OF CRIME AND THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

7. The Commissioner was privileged to attend at Geneva, Switzerland, in August, 1955, the first United Nations Congress on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders as a representative of the Government of Canada. This Congress was attended by some six hundred delegates representing sixty-six different nations. The programme of the Congress was devoted to consideration of five major problems of penology:—

- (a) Standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners;
- (b) Recruitment and training of prison personnel;
- (c) Open institutions;
- (d) Prison labour;
- (e) Prevention of juvenile delinquency.

The discussion of these important matters, and the views upon them expressed by representatives from all parts of the world, were extremely informative and interesting, and it is significant to note that the ultimate resolutions setting forth the views of the Congress were passed unanimously. The opportunity of exchanging views and obtaining opinions from the representatives of many other countries was most helpful in planning our own developments in Canada.

II—ADMINISTRATION AND PERSONNEL

8. It was with sincere regret that the resignation of Assistant Commissioner N. R. McLean, C. A., was accepted in October 1955, when he was transferred on promotion to the position of Deputy Financial Adviser, Department of Defence Production, Ottawa. Mr. McLean had been in the Service since May 1, 1948 and had been in charge of the financial aspects of its activities. We wish him every success in his new appointment.

9. The position left vacant by Mr. McLean was filled by Mr. A. L. Brown, C.A., of Toronto. Mr. Brown has had an extensive knowledge and experience in staff organization, budgeting and financial supervision. At one time (1940-42) he was in the Government Service with the Foreign Exchange Control Board in the Treasury Cost Section.

APPOINTMENTS

10. During 1955-56 there were 346 appointments of which 138 were veterans with military service overseas. 278 guards were appointed either as replacement to those who left the Service, or else to meet the requirements of the 40-hour week, which was introduced on September 1st, 1955.

11. By institutions these appointments were:

	Custodial Officers	Other than Custodial	Total
Dorchester.....	21	9	30
St. Vincent de Paul.....	59	7	66
Federal Training Centre.....	52	7	59
Kingston.....	30	15	45
Collin's Bay.....	27	9	36
Manitoba.....	18	4	22
Saskatchewan.....	24	5	29
British Columbia.....	47	12	59
Total.....	278	68	346

RETIREMENTS

12. A total of 186 officers left the Service during the year; 137 resigned; 30 were retired; 13 were dismissed; 5 died; and 1 was granted military leave.

13. Out of the 137 who resigned, 107 were members of the custodial staff (60 guards resigned in 1954-55, and 103 in 1953-54). By Penitentiary those resignations of the custodial staff were as follows:

Dorchester.....	5
St. Vincent de Paul.....	13
Federal Training Centre.....	24
Kingston.....	14
Collin's Bay.....	7
Manitoba.....	5
Saskatchewan.....	11
British Columbia.....	28
Total.....	107

14. It is hoped that with the new salary increase which became effective April 1st, 1956, the number of resignations will decrease as it is expected that far more officers will be encouraged to accept prison work as a continuing career.

15. Amongst those whose retirement was effected during the year, there were eleven officers whose serviced exceeded twenty-five years. By institution these officers were:

Penitentiary	Officer	Position at time of Retirement	Date of Appointment	Date of Retirement
Kingston	R. G. A. PINDRED	Chief Keeper	May 17/26	Nov. 22/55 (died)
St. Vincent de Paul	N. C. D. GIASSON	Keeper	July 28/24	Apr. 13/55
	G. LOYER	Keeper	Apr. 12/26	Jan. 1/56
Federal Training Centre	J. P. C. FORGET	Hospital Officer	Sept. 13/22	Jan. 14/56
Dorchester	D. H. CORMIER	Keeper	June 20/21	Sept. 12/55
	W. SERGEANT	Senior Clerk	May 4/21	Nov. 24/55
British Columbia	F. S. WILLIAMS	Guard Herdsman	Sept. 4/28	May 18/55
	E. SMALE	Guard	Feb. 19/30	Jan. 31/56
Saskatchewan	S. RICE	Guard	May 5/21	May 25/55
	J. D. CAMERON	Farm Instructor	July 12/20	July 3/55
	F. D. DOIG	Physical Training Instructor	Aug. 1/29	Nov. 9/55

16. The following table records the number of separations and appointments for each fiscal year since 1945-46:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Appointments</u>	<u>Separations</u>
1945-46.....	142	153
1946-47.....	235	188
1947-48.....	193	128
1948-49.....	225	147
1949-50.....	195	96
1950-51.....	293	162
1951-52.....	157	157
1952-53.....	244	163
1953-54.....	232	175
1954-55.....	215	160
1955-56.....	346	186

PROMOTIONS

17. 80 officers were promoted during the year to higher status. Amongst those were Principal Keeper Foulkes who was promoted Chief Keeper, and Chief Keeper T. W. Hall to Deputy Warden Grade 1, both at British Columbia Penitentiary.

18. Deputy Warden T. W. Hall of British Columbia Penitentiary has since been promoted Warden Grade 1 at Saskatchewan Penitentiary effective May 17th, 1956, to replace Warden C. C. Coutts who resigned to accept a position with the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Hall joined the Service in April 1933 and through his initiative and devotion to duty worked his way up from the ranks to the position of Warden, this proving again that in the Service there is a real future for those who apply themselves diligently to the performance of their responsibilities.

NEW POSITIONS

19. 228 new positions were authorized by the Treasury Board, of which 166 were for the custodial staff. This high figure, is accounted for by the introduction of the 40-hour week. Two positions were approved for the executive staff, and sixty for the administrative staff. By institution these positions were:

	<u>Executive</u>	<u>Administrative</u>	<u>Custodial</u>	<u>Total</u>
Kingston.....	-	6	27	33
St. Vincent de Paul.....	-	8	43	51
Dorchester.....	1	7	17	25
Manitoba.....	-	6	9	15
British Columbia.....	1	8	18	27
Saskatchewan.....	-	8	20	28
Collin's Bay.....	-	7	14	21
Federal Training Centre.....	-	10	18	28
Total.....	2	60	166	228

20. Since the proclamation of the Penitentiary Act on September 1, 1947, 687 new positions have been authorized by the Treasury Board. By classification and year these positions are:

	<u>Executive</u>	<u>Administrative</u>	<u>Custodial</u>	<u>Total</u>
1947-48.....	4	38	22	64
1948-49.....	8	21	2	31
1949-50.....	1	6	17	34
1950-51.....	4	38	83	125
1951-52.....	11	26	75	112
1952-53.....	1	12	20	33
1953-54.....	7	18	5	30
1954-55.....	3	22	5	30
1955-56.....	2	60	166	228
Total.....	41	251	395	687

21. By institution these new positions were:

	<u>Executive</u>	<u>Administrative</u>	<u>Custodial</u>	<u>Total</u>
Kingston.....	4	32	53	89
St. Vincent de Paul.....	6	46	92	144
Dorchester.....	3	22	33	58
Manitoba.....	2	17	18	37
British Columbia.....	4	27	28	59
Saskatchewan.....	2	28	30	60
Collin's Bay.....	4	39	22	65
Federal Training Centre.....	13	40	119	172
Penitentiary Staff College....	3	—	—	3
Total.....	41	251	395	687

PRAISE FROM ABROAD

22. It may be of interest to Canadian readers to note the comments made by the "Revue Pénitentiaire et de Droit Pénal" of Paris, September 1955, on the Annual Report on Canadian Penitentiaries for the fiscal year 1953-54. The comments were in part as follows:

"The annual report on Canada's penitentiary institutions is presented for the fiscal year 1953-54 in the form of an imposing volume of 200 pages.

"It is divided into three parts, and contains, in addition to the general report of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries, the reports of the Wardens of the institutions as well as a very complete statistical documentation.

"Certain specially important conclusions may be drawn from the general report. The following in particular should be noted:

- the efforts being made towards modernization of buildings;
- the tendency to identify the public as far as possible, by means of the press, the radio and television, with the penal reform that is being undertaken;
- a considerable improvement in the recruiting, instruction and technical training of penitentiary personnel;
- the constant development of the penitentiary farms;
- finally, the increase in the number of organizations and services which are dealing more and more effectively with aid to released prisoners.

"It appears that those efforts have paid off, since the number of recidivists is on the decrease in Canada (38% of the prison population as against 45% in 1948).

"But Canada has not merely contented itself with improvements of a practical nature. The report also contains, on the scientific side, the report of the Conference of the American Prison Association which was held in Toronto in October 1953. That Congress is considered the most outstanding gathering in the field of penology for the North American continent.

"Without being overly optimistic, we find that the conclusions to be drawn from this very important study are extremely favourable. Canada is even managing to compensate for the increase in the number of inmates (an inevitable consequence of the growth of the population) through an up-to-date and generous parole policy".

23. The "Revue Pénitentiaire et de Droit Pénal", an outstanding French penal periodical, has been eighty years in existence and is published quarterly.

SALARY REVISIONS AND RE-ORGANIZATION OF STAFFS

24. Consistent with the general increase of salaries throughout the Canadian Government, new salary ranges of the Penitentiary Officers were approved effective April 1, 1956. A second salary increase was also granted effective April 1, 1956, by P.C. 10/1128, dated July 26, 1956. This second salary increase was brought about as a result of a survey carried out in the Penitentiaries at the request of the Treasury Board by Mr. C. A. Boudreau, of the staff of the Civil Service Commission. The objective of the survey was threefold:

- (a) To review the present establishment and to examine the soundness of the principles on which it is based;
- (b) To study the classification plan;
- (c) To examine the present salary plan in relation to the duties and responsibilities carried out by Penitentiary personnel.

25. The survey indicated that there was a lack of flexibility in the existing salary ranges in that while there are considerable variations in the duties and responsibilities of certain classes, all persons in the class receive the same salary. It indicated that the salaries in the junior classes were proving to be inadequate to attract to the Service the type of officer with the education and training considered desirable to carry out the reformatory and rehabilitative programme that is the present objective of the Penitentiary Service. The fact that officers serving on the custodial staff are required to undertake night and week-end duty indicated that it was desirable to reduce somewhat the differential that has hitherto existed between their salary ranges and those of junior clerical and administrative officers who normally have nights and week-ends free.

26. It also pointed up the desirability of some rearrangement of functions within the institutions so that there would be a greater delegation of responsibility from the Warden to his senior assistants, and from such assistants to the officers carrying out the varied activities undertaken within our institutions. In furtherance of this objective consideration is being given to working out a plan whereby certain senior positions will be created to supervise the three or four main functions in a penitentiary, i.e. administration, industries and construction, mass treatment and individual treatment, each responsible for the operation of the functions under him and reporting to the Warden in respect to their activities. This is a long range plan which it will take some time to work out and put into operation.

27. As an immediate step it seemed desirable to introduce a salary plan that would be flexible, with successive levels, uniform annual increases, and simplicity in its application. As a further step towards simplification of the present classification, which consists of some 105 different descriptive titles in the Service, it has been decided to reclassify all penitentiary positions into five main classifications, each with a number of salary levels within the classification group. In addition certain special classes, covering medical, psychiatric, dental and chaplains' positions will be continued as at present. While these classifications will be used for estimating and accounting purposes it will still be necessary to use descriptive titles within the institutions to designate the duties and responsibilities of the various individual positions. It will, however, be feasible to vary the salary of the various positions within each main classification group without having to create new classes and should thus make the readjustment of salaries, as circumstances warrant, much more flexible when the establishments are reviewed each year.

28. The allotment of the many positions in the Penitentiary Service to their proper places in the new classification plan has been worked out.

For instance:—

- (a) Guards Grade 1 and Matrons will be allocated to the group Penitentiary Assistant 3.
- (b) Guards Grade 2 will be allotted to the group Penitentiary Assistant 5.
- (c) Keepers will be allotted to the group Penitentiary Officer 1.
- (d) Principal Keepers will be allotted to the group Penitentiary Officer 3.
- (e) Assistant Chief Keepers will be allotted to the group Penitentiary Officer 4.
- (f) Chief Keepers will be allotted to the group Penitentiary Officer 6.
- (g) Clerks and Stenographers (other than Senior Clerks) will be allotted to the groups Penitentiary Assistants 4 and 5.
- (h) Bookkeepers will be allotted to the groups Penitentiary Assistants 3 and 4.
- (i) Instructors will be allotted to the groups Instructor 6 to 3 according to duties and responsibilities.
- (j) Assistant Instructors will be allotted to the groups Instructors 3 and 2 on the same basis.

29. The present annual salary range effective April 1, 1956, is as follows for each new class:

Class	Annual Salary Range			
Warden 2	—	8070	8370	8670
Warden 1A	—	7620	7920	8220
Warden 1	—	7170	7470	7770
Deputy Warden 2	6060	6300	6540	6780
Deputy Warden 1	5760	6000	6240	6480
Penitentiary Officer 8	4890	5070	5250	5430
Penitentiary Officer 7	4710	4890	5070	5250
Penitentiary Officer 6	4530	4710	4890	5070
Penitentiary Officer 5	4350	4530	4710	4890
Penitentiary Officer 4	4200	4380	4560	4740
Penitentiary Officer 3	4020	4200	4380	4560
Penitentiary Officer 2	3930	4080	4230	4380
Penitentiary Officer 1	3780	3930	4080	4230
Penitentiary Assistant 7	3780	3930	4080	4230
Penitentiary Assistant 6	3630	3780	3930	4080
Penitentiary Assistant 5	3450	3600	3750	3900
Penitentiary Assistant 4	3300	3450	3600	3750
Penitentiary Assistant 3	3000	3150	3300	3450
Penitentiary Assistant 2	2820	2940	3060	3180
Penitentiary Assistant 1	2520	2640	2760	2880
Instructor 10	4710	4890	5070	5250
Instructor 9	4530	4710	4890	5070
Instructor 8	4350	4530	4710	4890
Instructor 7	4200	4380	4560	4740
Instructor 6	4020	4200	4380	4560
Instructor 5	3930	4080	4230	4380
Instructor 4	3780	3930	4080	4230
Instructor 3	3630	3780	3930	4080
Instructor 2	3450	3600	3750	3900
Instructor 1	3300	3450	3600	3750
Rehabilitation Officer 8	4710	4850	5070	5250
Rehabilitation Officer 7	4530	4710	4890	5070
Rehabilitation Officer 6	4350	4530	4710	4890
Rehabilitation Officer 5	4200	4380	4560	4740
Rehabilitation Officer 4	4020	4200	4380	4560
Rehabilitation Officer 3	3930	4080	4230	4380
Rehabilitation Officer 2	3780	3930	4080	4230
Rehabilitation Officer 1	3630	3780	3930	4080
Medical Officer 2	6060	6300	6540	6780
Medical Officer 1	5760	6000	6240	6480
Superintendent, Penitentiary Staff College	5490	5700	5910	6120

30. In view of the substantial increase that has been authorized it is considered that much greater selection can be exercised in accepting candidates for appointment to the Penitentiary Service and particularly so for members of the custodial staff.

NEW RENTALS

31. The Treasury Board, pursuant to the Financial Administration Act, and in order to give effect to the recommendations of the Auditor General of Canada in one of his official reports to the House of Commons, directed a complete review of all rentals of the Government owned houses throughout the country, and this of course included the houses located on the Penitentiary reserves, excluding however the houses occupied by Penitentiary Officers under the statutory provisions of Section 39 of the Penitentiary Act. The reason for the increased rentals was that most of the rents previously charged for houses supplied by Departments to their employees had been set a number of years ago. During the intervening period construction costs have risen significantly and rents charged by commercial landlords have followed suit. Accordingly employees who do not live in Government houses have had to face a considerable increase in housing costs over the past few years, and it did not seem proper that those who live in Government-owned houses should be in a preferred position over their fellow workers.

32. The new rentals for each house, which will come effective November 1, 1956, are based on an independent appraisal made by trained real estate appraisers and supervised by the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. In order to prevent hardship in individual cases three safeguards have been provided in the new policy:

- (a) No tenant will be expected to pay more than 20% of his salary for rent alone or in the exceptional case where the Department provides services as well more than 25% for rent, heat and light.
- (b) Where this new policy would result in increases over rentals presently paid, rent increases will be applied gradually over a period of up to five years, i.e. each year the monthly rental will be increased by one-fifth of the difference between the present and the proposed value. However the minimum annual increment in monthly rent will be \$5.00, so that the proposed value may in some cases be reached in less than five years.
- (c) Approximately six months have been allowed between the time when the rents were approved by the Board and made known to the Department and the dates when the rates will come into effect, which is November 1, 1956.

III—STATISTICS OF THE INMATE POPULATION

GENERAL DATA

33. The total number of inmates on the Penitentiary registers as on March 31, 1956, was 5,508, against 5,507 in the previous year, an increase of one only. Direct receptions from the gaols were 2,384, against 2,378 in 1954-55 and 2,434 in 1953-54.

34. By Penitentiary, direct receptions from gaols were as follows, for the last three fiscal years:

	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56
Dorchester.....	258	264	268
St. Vincent de Paul.....	886	783	744
Kingston.....	497	585	577
Manitoba.....	143	133	151
Saskatchewan.....	299	321	290
British Columbia.....	343	280	337
Newfoundland.....	8	12	17
Total.....	2,434	2,378	2,384

35. Compared with fiscal year 1954-55, there were 39 less receptions at St. Vincent de Paul, but there were 57 more at British Columbia. Manitoba has an increase of 18 receptions, Dorchester 4, and Newfoundland 5.

36. The following table shows the total population on the registers of the Penitentiaries for the last twenty-five years:

1932.....	4,164	1944.....	3,078
1933.....	4,587	1945.....	3,129
1934.....	4,220	1946.....	3,362
1935.....	3,552	1947.....	3,752
1936.....	3,098	1948.....	3,851
1937.....	3,264	1949.....	4,225
1938.....	3,580	1950.....	4,740
1939.....	3,803	1951.....	4,817
1940.....	3,772	1952.....	4,686
1941.....	3,688	1953.....	4,934
1942.....	3,232	1954.....	5,120
1943.....	2,968	1955.....	5,507
		1956.....	5,508

FIRST OFFENDERS

37. Of the total number on the registers on March 31, 1956, 1,134 or 20.58% had no previous convictions of any kind (previous figures, 1954-55: 22.4%; 1953-54: 22.9%).

GENERAL RECIDIVISM

38. Considering previous convictions of all types, the percentage of general recidivism is 79.41%, against 77.6% in 1954-55, and 77% in 1953-54.

PENITENTIARY RECIDIVISM

39. Considering Penitentiary sentences alone, it is found that of the grand total of 5,508, there were 3,087 who were in the Penitentiary for the first time. The balance, 2,421 inmates, or 43.95%, were Penitentiary recidivists. (1954-55: 42.5%; 1953-54: 38%).

40. The following table gives figures of Penitentiary recidivists by institution.

Penitentiary	Total Population March	No previous Penitentiary Commitment	Total Penitentiary Recidivists
Dorchester.....	612	306	306
St. Vincent de Pau.....	1,281	655	626
Federal Training Centre.....	321	288	33
Kingston.....	1,022 ^a	403 ^b	619
Collin's Bay.....	447	396	51
Manitoba.....	442	224	218
British Columbia.....	692	376	316
Newfoundland.....	42	36	6
Saskatchewan.....	649	403	246
Total.....	5,508	3,087	2,421

^a includes 81 females

^b includes 59 females

^c includes 22 females

41. As to the number of previous Penitentiary commitments, figures by institution are as follows:

	Second Penitentiary Commitment	Third Penitentiary Commitment	Fourth Penitentiary Commitment	Fifth or more Penitentiary Commitment	Total
Dorchester	153	63	47	43	306
Federal Training Centre..	33				33
St. Vincent de Paul.....	362	145	71	48	626
Kingston.....	280 ¹	163 ²	78 ³	98	619
Collin's Bay.....	38	10	2	1	51
Manitoba.....	109	58	22	29	218
Saskatchewan.....	138	48	36	24	246
British Columbia.....	146	75	53	42	316
Newfoundland	4	2			6
Total.....	1,263	564	309	285	2,421

NATIONALITY OF INMATES

42. 5,157 inmates were Canadian Subjects, and 118 were British Subjects (134 in 1954-55). 62 were born in England and Wales; 20 in Ireland; 30 in Scotland; and 6 were from other British Countries.

43. 233 inmates were foreign born (previous year: 250). The largest groups were: U.S.A., 86; Poland, 37; Germany, 12; Hungary, 11; Italy, 10.

YOUNG INMATES IN PENITENTIARIES

44. On March 31, 1956, there were 669 young inmates (12.14%) under 21 years of age. (694 in 1954-55, or 12.6%).

45. The following table shows the number of young inmates on the registers and their percentage as compared to the whole population since 1942.

	Total Population of all Ages	Under 21	Percentage of total
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.....	4,686	485	10.34
1953.....	4,934	564	11.43
1954.....	5,120	639	12.48
1955.....	5,507	694	12.6
1956.....	5,508	669	12.14

RELEASES 1955-56

46. During the year, 2,406 inmates (2,350 males and 56 females) were discharged, of which 1,572 by expiration of sentence; 723 by Ticket-of-Leave; 70 by Unconditional Releases; 14 by Court Order; 17 died; and 10 were discharged for other reasons.

¹ includes 17 females

² includes 4 females

³ includes 1 female.

47. It is noted with great satisfaction that the new policy of the Remission Service in extending the facilities of the Ticket-of-Leave Act is bringing results. Far more inmates were discharged this year by way of Ticket-of-Leave than had been the case heretofore. This new policy was described in the 1954-55 report.

ADMISSIONS

48. During the year 2,363 male and 43 female inmates were admitted, a total of 2,406 (2,366 in 1954-55).

PENAL RECORD OF INMATES ADMITTED

49. Of the 2,363 males admitted, 508 or 21% were first offenders, which is the same percentage as for 1954-55.

Males

No previous record.....		508
Gaol only.....	550	912
Reformatory.....	134	
Gaol and Reformatory.....	228	
Penitentiary only.....	85	943
Gaol and Penitentiary.....	454	
Reformatory and Penitentiary.....	97	
Gaol, Reformatory and Penitentiary.....	307	
		2,363

Females

No previous record.....		10
Gaol only.....	5	21
Reformatory.....	7	
Gaol and Reformatory.....	9	
Penitentiary only.....	nil	12
Gaol and Penitentiary.....	3	
Reformatory and Penitentiary.....	1	
Gaol, Reformatory and Penitentiary.....	8	
		43

The number of male Penitentiary recidivists was 943 against 961 in 1954-55.

YOUNG INMATES ADMITTED

50. 493 inmates under twenty-one years were admitted during the year. This represents 20.6% of the total admitted. Of the 493 admitted, 227 were first offenders. The following table shows the number of young inmates admitted since 1937-38 up to and including 1955-56:

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	38	67	97	83	308
March 31, 1940.....	1	12	30	77	72	73	265
March 31, 1941.....	2	20	33	56	79	71	261
March 31, 1942.....	1	6	33	41	68	52	201
March 31, 1943.....	10	15	49	42	71	66	253
March 31, 1944.....	4	20	56	87	93	94	354
March 31, 1945.....	2	12	40	68	84	75	281
March 31, 1946.....	4	15	51	69	93	101	333
March 31, 1947.....	4	19	44	70	113	89	339
March 31, 1948.....	2	15	42	75	100	67	301
March 31, 1949.....	4	18	49	64	83	91	309
March 31, 1950.....	6	20	59	85	92	109	371
March 31, 1951.....	5	21	49	76	67	94	312
March 31, 1952.....	9	23	43	71	96	82	324
March 31, 1953.....	18	48	71	90	111	116	454
March 31, 1954.....	24	46	78	114	89	123	474
March 31, 1955.....	14	45	75	116	115	115	480
March 31, 1956.....	26	51	78	104	121	113	493

These 493 young inmates were admitted in the following institutions:

Newfoundland.....	6
Dorchester.....	82
St. Vincent de Paul.....	240 ^a
Kingston.....	45 ^b
Manitoba.....	22
Saskatchewan.....	59
British Columbia.....	39
Total.....	493

PENAL RECORD OF YOUNG INMATES ADMITTED

51. Of the 493 young inmates admitted, 227 or 47.87% were first offenders (44% in 1954-55 involving 213 inmates).

The criminal record of the 266 remaining inmates was as follows:

Gaol only.....	140	
Reformatory only.....	41	215
Gaol and reformatory.....	34	
Penitentiary only.....	24	
Gaol and Penitentiary.....	19	51
Reformatory and Penitentiary.....	3	
Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary.....	5	
Total.....		266

Nature of offences (Young Inmates Admitted):

Against rights and property.....	427
Against the administration of law and justice.....	11
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct.....	24
Against the person and reputation.....	16
Wilful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property.....	9
Conspiracy.....	2
Preventive detention.....	1
Against public order.....	3
Total.....	493

IV—CLASSIFICATION

52. Reference has been made in another section of this report, and in previous Annual Reports, to the important functions performed by our Classification staff-members. The recent authorization of new positions of Psychologist, Classification Officer and Classification Assistant should materially relieve the pressure which Classification Departments are now operating, and enable more complete implementation of the statement of policy and practice which was mentioned in last year's report. The volume of Classification Reports received from all institutions increased by approximately eleven per cent during the year, and comprised:

Admission Reports.....	1,023
Case Histories.....	1,287
Re-classification and Progress reports.....	1,098
Special Reports.....	1,861
Discharge and Pre-Discharge reports.....	2,271
Total.....	7,540

Copies of all of these reports were forwarded to the Director of the Remission Service, Department of Justice.

^a 136 were transferred to Federal Training Centre during the year.

^b 20 were transferred to Collin's Bay during the year.

53. During recent years considerable progress has been made in the improvement of the physical facilities in every penitentiary. New cell-blocks, dormitories, shops, schools, libraries, recreation halls, power plants and farm buildings have been erected, and the hospital and administration facilities in several penitentiaries have been improved. Staff and equipment for vocational training have been built up to the point where this phase of treatment has achieved very commendable results. Reference has been made in previous reports to the diagnostic and therapeutic functions which are performed by the Classification staff in each penitentiary. Officers with professional training in Social Work, Psychology and related fields have made an important contribution to the programmes of admission, treatment, pre-release counselling and liaison with After-care Agencies. Coincident with the additional load imposed by increased activity of the Remission Service, our Classification departments have found themselves over-burdened in the performance of their regular duties. To cope with this situation, and to improve the capacity of the treatment teams to give greater attention to individual inmates, new positions have been authorized as from April 1st 1956 as mentioned above.

54. The report of the Special Committee appointed by the Minister of Justice to report upon the principles and practices of the Remission Service has been awaited with very considerable interest. Although it is not possible to predict at this time what effect upon the administration of penitentiaries may be the ultimate result of the Committee's report, it is hoped that through careful consideration of its recommendations there may result a better integration and a more uniform approach to the problems which are involved in the treatment of offenders in Canada.

V—EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

55. The School and Library rooms in the new auditorium at Saskatchewan Penitentiary were almost ready for use at the end of the fiscal year, and preparation was being made to move these departments into their new quarters. Three of our institutions have now been provided with buildings of this type, and it is hoped that other institutions may soon be similarly equipped. Additional audio-visual equipment was provided for several penitentiaries during the year, and the regular practice of keeping the schools and libraries adequately stocked with text-books, fiction, non-fiction and educational reading matter for inmates was continued. In addition, we were pleased to accept gifts of books from several generous donors during the year.

56. Educational lectures were again provided in those institutions in whose vicinity capable speakers were available. We are especially indebted to those men who have given so willingly of their time and talents to give leadership in Dale Carnegie Courses at British Columbia, Dorchester and Collin's Bay Penitentiaries.

57. Correspondence courses continue to be one of the most important aspects of the educational activity in penitentiaries. During the year, registrations and completions of D.V.A. courses were:

	Veterans	Non-Veterans	Total
Registrations.....	263	668	931
Courses completed.....	97	242	339

For the eight-year period during which these courses have been available to inmates, the totals have been:

	Veterans	Non-Veterans	Total
Registrations.....	3,581	6,505	10,086
Courses completed.....	1,515	2,617	4,132

VI—PHYSICAL TRAINING AND RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES

58. Ample explanation has been given in previous reports concerning the need for a well-rounded programme of activity for inmates. It seems unnecessary to repeat those observations here. Attention is drawn, however, to the details contained in the reports of the several Wardens.

VII—CELLULAR ACTIVITIES AND HOBBIES

59. Progress has been achieved in this area, mainly through improved methods of management and through adoption of uniform rules under which such activity is conducted. Inmate committees have been consulted and the aims of good administration have been explained in greater detail. As a result, there is clearer understanding of the principles and financial controls which have been evolved, to the mutual advantage of all concerned. As previously reported, some difficulty is experienced through limited outlets for the products of hobbycraft, but the level of hobby activity continues at about its former level, and the privilege of participation is greatly appreciated by a large number of inmates. Publications have been produced by inmate editorial committees as in former years, and these continue to serve as useful media of expression. The "outside" press and many private individuals frequently express appreciation of these publications. Their titles are:

The Beacon—Dorchester Penitentiary
 Pen-O-Rama—St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary
 Horizons—Federal Training Centre
 Tele-Scope—Kingston Penitentiary
 C. B. Diamond—Collin's Bay Penitentiary
 Mountain Echoes—Manitoba Penitentiary
 The Pathfinder—Saskatchewan Penitentiary
 Transition—British Columbia Penitentiary.

VIII—RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES

60. Attention is drawn to the paragraphs on Religious Services in the Warden's Reports published herewith. Close contact has been maintained with our Chaplains through the medium of quarterly reports which are transmitted to Head Office through the Wardens. By this means, and by personal discussion with the Chaplains from time to time, we have been able to offer encouragement and assistance, especially in matters pertaining to chapel supplies and furnishings. Alterations to the Protestant Chapel at Dorchester have now been completed; the new altar vestments, rail curtains and matching carpet have given this chapel a finished appearance, quite appropriate for the purpose and conducive to the proper church atmosphere. The new organ in this chapel has proven very satisfactory; some difficulty has been experienced at Dorchester in obtaining the services of a regular organist.

61. New altar frontals were supplied for the Protestant Chapels in Kingston Penitentiary and in the Prison for Women. Provision was made for replacement of an obsolete organ at Saskatchewan, and this was received shortly after the close of the fiscal year now being reported upon. The organ at British Columbia is slated for replacement within the next year, in conjunction with the planned improvement of the chapel itself.

62. It is still a matter of regret that some of our chapels have to be used as auditoria for the showing of films and for other entertainment of a secular nature. Steady progress is being made, however, in the elimination of this undesirable condition by erection of buildings which combine the facilities for school, library and recreation, as mentioned in a previous paragraph.

63. Experiments have continued at several penitentiaries in the matter of chapel attendance. There is a growing tendency among Chaplains of all

faiths to prefer the practice of permitting voluntary attendance on normal occasions, with compulsory attendance once a month. Where this procedure has been adopted, attendance on "voluntary" occasions has been well sustained, and Chaplains feel that an improved attitude on the part of the inmate congregation has been the result. It is understood, of course, that there is no absolute compulsion in the matter of religious services. Inmates who state that they cannot conscientiously accept the ministry of either Chaplain are granted exemption from chapel attendance in accordance with Penitentiary Regulations.

64. There has been a gratifying indication of interest in the religious aspect of penitentiary work by outside clergy and laity. Choirs and preachers have been frequent visitors at all institutions, and such generous assistance has been greatly appreciated by our Chaplains and our inmate congregations. Bible classes and forums are regularly conducted by the Chaplains, and again, in this field, the assistance of visitors has been invaluable. Several of our Chaplains are invited, from time to time, to participate in daily religious broadcasts by local radio stations. Usually these broadcasts include tape recordings of selections by the inmate choirs which come under the Chaplain's personal charge. Much favourable comment has been received in response to these broadcasts.

65. It is now customary to hold an Annual Mission in each of our several chapels. Outside clergy are selected as special speakers for these events which are scheduled at various times of the year, according to local custom. Daily services are held for periods of several days, up to a full week, and the response of the inmates has been uniformly gratifying. Missioners, especially those who undertake this work for the first time, are favourably impressed with the atmosphere they encounter, and not infrequently their written reports contain observations which are a source of inspiration and encouragement to the regular Chaplains and to the administration generally.

66. During the past three years there has developed in several of our Roman Catholic congregations a movement known as the League of the Sacred Heart. A small bulletin is issued for the members of the league; masses, general meetings and forums are held at times which do not conflict with other institutional activity. Chaplains report that encouraging results are being achieved.

ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS

67. Previous reports have contained reference to the A.A. movement, which has been steadily holding the interest of groups of inmates in every penitentiary. Where circumstances dictate, both English and French Groups are sponsored. Each group published a small journal, through which medium there results a measure of mutual support with other groups both inside and outside of the institutional setting. We are grateful for the interest and service rendered by A.A. members on the "outside", who generously contribute their time and effort in support of the "inside" movement. It is quite obvious that an essential principle of A.A. (personal contact and mutual strength in time of actual conflict with the urge to resort to use of alcohol) can be practised only in the freedom of society at large. During his incarceration the alcoholic inmate is protected from the immediate conflict by the very nature of the institution in which he is confined. Thus, the real test of A.A. in prison begins only at the time of release. If, through regular meeting and discussion with others who have a similar problem, the prisoner can gain an awareness and a realization of the possibility of mastering himself with the help of others and of a higher power and if on release he is thus enabled to lead a better life, the effort expended in support of A.A. in prison is amply justified. Success is known to occur in some cases, and we are hopeful that ever-increasing results may be attained.

IX—TRAINING OF OFFICERS

68. Details of the central training programme are contained in the report of the Superintendent of Penitentiary Staff College, which appears later in the volume. Particular attention is drawn to the series of three special courses in Penitentiary Administration which were held in the January-March quarter of the year. It was particularly gratifying to have assembled at these courses selected groups of officers whose combined knowledge and experience covered practically every phase of our work. Deputy Wardens, Chief Keepers, Assistant Chief and Principal Keepers, Engineers, Classification Officers, Accountants, Senior Clerks, Storekeepers, Chief Trade Instructors, Chief Vocational Officers, Teachers, Trade Instructors, Training Officers, Keepers, Matrons and other categories of officers were afforded for the first time an opportunity to concentrate on pooling and sharing their knowledge. Instruction was given by the Commissioner and by all of his senior associates. Emphasis was placed upon legal interpretation, financial administration and institutional procedures with a view to widening and deepening the capacity of candidates to improve performance in all institutions and to develop their potentiality as future leaders.

69. We were most fortunate during this undertaking to have the assistance of expert lecturers from other departments of the Government Service. We are especially indebted to the Staff Training Division of the Civil Service of Canada and to the undermentioned gentlemen who met with our classes at the Staff College: Dr. O. E. Ault, Mr. J. Y. Harcourt, Mr. Hector Leroux, Mr. R. J. Grenier (all of the Civil Service Commission), Mr. L. J. Rodger of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Brigadier F. G. Coleman of Canadian Arsenals Limited and Mr. W. A. Magill of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. We trust that these lecturers, who gave to our classes the benefit of their knowledge of the principles of administration, enjoyed the association as we did. We sense that, in this venture, a strong bond of affinity and of mutual appreciation was forged, through which further significant developments in public staff training may be stimulated.

70. During these special courses, training materials and procedures were developed which are expected to be useful for the improvement of our regular courses for penitentiary custodial officers. Progress has been made in the accumulation of material for the compilation of a Handbook or Manual of Penitentiary Administration, for which there is felt a growing need.

71. A significant training development during this fiscal year was the inclusion for the first time of candidates from a service other than our own. At the request of the Deputy Attorney General of Manitoba we were pleased to provide the opportunity for two officers of Headingley Gaol to receive instruction as members of a regular course (POTC 51). These candidates, who had been selected for senior responsibility upon their return to local duty, stood high in competition with penitentiary officers, and their zealous application was an undoubted stimulus to our own training effort. Plans were made for repetition of the experiment early in the fiscal year 1956-57 by the acceptance of two more candidates from the Manitoba Provincial Gaol Service. Preliminary discussion had also taken place, relative to the possibility of accepting two candidates from the Canadian Army Provost Corps during the Fall of 1956.

X—AFTER-CARE OF PRISONERS

72. Close liaison was continued with the John Howard Societies and other organizations whose function is related to the re-establishment of ex-prisoners on release. A third Conference on Care and After-Care of the Offender was held at Kingston in February 1956 under the sponsorship of the Director of

the Remission Service, and we were pleased to have this third opportunity to provide facilities at Penitentiary Staff College without which such a conference would be difficult or impossible to arrange.

During the fiscal year 1955-56 a total of \$40,000 was again disbursed in the form of grants-in-aid to recognized prisoners' aid societies in proportion to the number of inmates and ex-inmates of federal penitentiaries assisted by each. Close association has been maintained with all such organizations, especially by the Classification Departments in the several penitentiaries. Special mention is due to the Elizabeth Fry Society of Kingston, through whose interest and assistance special programmes of a recreational and educational nature have been provided at the Prison for Women. Personal case-studies and counselling interviews with inmates have constituted a very valuable part of the Elizabeth Fry Society's activity in the Prison for Women. This Society participated in a unique experiment during this fiscal year, whereby special pre-release preparation was provided for a female prisoner through specially-arranged periods of supervised movement beyond the institution under escort just prior to final release. The Society has also given valued advice and suggestion relative to the need for additional rehabilitative services in the institution. A special meeting between representatives of the Society and the administration occurred at the Staff College during the year, at which time several matters of mutual interest were discussed.

73. The assistance of all prisoners' aid societies in matters pertaining to inmate-rehabilitation is gratefully acknowledged. It may be truthfully said that there has grown up between the executive staffs of these organizations, and those of the several branches of the Justice Department most concerned, a mutual confidence and respect out of which constructive thought and action are continually being stimulated.

XI—VOCATIONAL TRAINING

74. In October 1947 vocational training was first introduced into Canadian penitentiaries with the object of making available, to inmates who could profit by it, trade training.

75. The greatest possible selectivity was utilized in employing vocational personnel to secure men well qualified in the trades as instructors, with the additional quality of leadership-character, capable of changing for the better wrong social attitudes of their trainees.

76. The vocational training programme has expanded as space and personnel could be made available from our modest beginning of eight courses at two institutions until during this fiscal year thirty-three courses were operated in five institutions.

77. To March 31, 1956, a total of 2,494 inmates have been enrolled for vocational training. 1,156 of these men graduated; 225 were released before completion of their courses; 830 inmates were unsuccessful as trainees, having been dropped from courses for various reasons; and 283 were attending current courses.

78. 1,041 graduates were released and of these 281 again got into difficulties with the law. 73 of the 275 non-graduates who were released also acquired additional criminal records.

79. Analysis of subsequent criminal records of 288 discharged graduate and non-graduate vocational trainees (reported to March 31, 1955) reveals that there were 170 convicted of offences meriting another penitentiary term and 118 were awarded lesser sentences ranging from suspended sentence, fine, jail or reformatory.

80. The following table, compiled on these 288 inmates, indicates the length of time they were free before again becoming involved with the law, and in relationship to the method by which they were released.

Length of time "free" after discharge before first conviction:	Method of Release	
	Expiry and Pardon	Ticket-of-Leave
1 month or less.....	22	0
1 to 2 months.....	22	3
2 to 3 months.....	12	6
3 to 6 months.....	49	15
6 months to 1 year.....	49	24
Over one year.....	60	26
	214 (74.3%)	74 (25.7%)

81. Owing to the disturbance and fire at Saskatchewan Penitentiary on July 12, 1955 that institution did not make much progress with vocational training during the fiscal year as much of their equipment and space was destroyed. As nearly all text books and syllabi were destroyed, the first task facing all instructors was making complete new syllabi, job sheets, information sheets, project and operation sheets before classes could commence, along with repairing damage and ordering new machinery and tools. Before the end of the fiscal year courses had re-opened in Rural Repair and in Plumbing, but Carpentry and Painting Courses could not be resumed until 1956-57.

82. Cooperation between welfare societies and with the National Employment Service continued to be good. In some cases it is not necessary to persuade an employer to engage one of our discharged trainees as an act of kindness; we are finding that inmates who responded well to their training opportunities are going out so ably equipped as tradesmen that prospective employers realize they are getting a good workman despite his past record as an offender.

83. The Home Grooming Course was not conducted at the Prison for Women this fiscal year due to lack of inmates of the type that could benefit from the training.

84. Some old, surplus Government typewriters were located in Ottawa and procured for the purpose of commencing a course in commercial subjects at British Columbia Penitentiary. A fully qualified instructor visits the institution two mornings a week for classes and a further afternoon is set aside for supervised study. The results to date have been comparable to outside commercial schools and are entirely satisfactory.

85. Part-time civilian instructors conduct classes in barbering at Collin's Bay Penitentiary and at Federal Training Centre. These courses are designed to meet provincial apprenticeship requirements. Several inmates have been certified as journeyman barbers and are making a success of the trade on the outside.

86. During the past year full advantage was taken of opportunities for our vocational personnel to participate in specialized training given locally. Furthermore, two weeks of P.O.T.C. No. 50 at Penitentiary Staff College in July 1955 were devoted to training industrial instructors in the elements of teacher training. Arrangements have been made for Part 2 of vocational teacher training course to be held in July 1956, under the charge of Messrs. Forneri and Holloway of Port Arthur Technical and Commercial High School.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING COURSES IN OPERATION DURING 1955-56

—	Dorchester	Federal Training Centre	Collin's Bay	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Automotive Mechanics		1	1		1
Barbering		1	1		
Brickmasonry	1	1	1		
Carpentry	1	1	1	1	1
Commercial					1
Cabinet Making		1			
Drafting		1			1
Elementary Training		1			
Electricity		1	1		
Machine Shop		1	1		
Plastering		1			
Plumbing	1	1	1	1	
Rural Repair				2	
Sheet Metal		1	1		1
Upholstering	1				
Welding				1	

"CONTROL TRAINING" COURSES IN OPERATION 1955-56

—	British Columbia	Federal Training Centre
Bookbinding		1
Canvas Working	1	
Drafting	1	
Machine Shop	1	
Motor Mechanics (Mtce.)		1
Printing		1
Shoe Shop	1	
Wheel Aligning		1

XII—INDUSTRIAL DIVISION

87. This was a year of preparation and development in the Industrial Division. Last year, the formation by the Cabinet of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Employment of Prison Labor was reported. The survey of government purchases requested by the Committee was completed on eight of ten selected departments. This survey demonstrated that purchases to the extent of several millions of dollars are made annually by these departments of articles which are within penitentiary ability to produce, and diversion of the

portion of annual orders which the limited population of penitentiaries have capacity to produce would guarantee the continuous work necessary to successful correctional administration and training, while, at the same time, having little impact on Canadian commercial economy.

88. At the year's end, plans were being made to deal with the survey results on a three-fold basis.

- (a) *Immediate*.—Manufactures possible now with present shops, staff, and equipment.
- (b) *Intermediate*.—Manufactures possible mainly with present shops, staff, and equipment, but requiring industrial warehousing, which could be met by buildings of temporary type.
- (c) *Long Range*.—Development extending over a period of three to ten years and including additional buildings, staff, and equipment suited to factory production methods.

89. The general trend upward in penitentiary industries during the last five years is shown by the progressive rise from \$953,007.26 in 1950-51 to \$1,223,722.97 in 1955-56; an increase of 28.4 per cent. Of this increase, \$84,083.80 is over the last year's report, in spite of several shops being still inactive in production due to fires at Kingston and Saskatchewan Penitentiaries. The fire at St. Vincent de Paul on March 19, 1956, constituted a serious setback to that institution's programme, as it knocked out the machine, blacksmith, welding, canvas, and laundry departments, and time was lost while temporary relocation was made. The foresight of having started construction on the new Industrial Centre, the first wing to house seven departments, was evident, and this building is planned for occupation before the end of 1956-57.

90. The new Industrial Carpenter Shop was occupied at Kingston, and work started on reconstruction of a block destroyed by fire which is to have maintenance shops on ground level and Industrial Paint and warehouse above. Clearance of Laundry and Change Room in 1956-57 to the new building will release the old laundry for industrial purposes after renovation.

91. From the detailed returns, it is notable that penitentiary production was still more than 70 per cent engaged on industrial manufactures and repairs for the penitentiary service. The welfare programme coupled with reconstruction after the riots and fires since 1954, and increases in maintenance items due to higher population and staffs, have kept up the pressure on the limited production facilities of some institutional shops, and this will not be lessened when new institutions are built by contract but equipped by penitentiary manufactures.

92. Under these circumstances, showing a slight total increase in work for other government departments was quite an accomplishment and industrial revenue from such work was \$261,539.63 against \$198,626.00 in 1954-55.

93. Lack of warehousing for raw materials and articles advance-manufactured on continuing contracts for government departments continues to retard industrial development. Operations which require storage of materials at work locations, or fine finished furniture under hazardous conditions, do not encourage industrial people to try larger fields of manufacture. Temporary warehousing appears to provide the answer.

94. Two hundred and seventy-eight orders were processed for other Government Departments, down eighty-six from last year. This is largely due to the print shop in Kingston, with its production facilities returned to normal, not having received the volume of printing orders of former years from the Department of Public Printing and Stationery.

95. The general trend in seeking orders from Government Departments is for articles of a continuing nature and static as to specifications. Tri-Service standards of National Defence, or general government standards developed by the National Research Council, are used whenever possible, and, constantly, the effort is to produce an article at least equal to top commercial quality. This is recognized as a positive contributing factor in inmate training and in cultivation of proper work attitudes. International standards call for correctional shops to equal the best commercially in order that men after release may not have their job ability and attitude as an additional burden in adjustment.

96. Canadian Labour Congress officials have shown interest in co-operating with us in having inmates trained to meet the demands of industry. The report of the Fauteux Commission refers to the desirability of additional training facilities. It is recognized that one of the areas where more specific use could be made of organized training is in the departments devoted to industrial and maintenance work, as the daily work projects provide a changing pattern to encourage the use of recognized techniques of the trade. Some instructors freed of duties unrelated to production and training could make real advances in organizing training, and some additional shops could be brought into this plan if the shop area permitted. Most instructors have received elementary teacher training instruction to supplement their trade knowledge, and it is proposed to offer direct assistance to instructors during the coming year in their field of organizing training.

97. The total population on register as of March 31, 1956, was 5,508, with 2,144 or 39 per cent, employed in penitentiary shops. Two weeks earlier, prior to the fire in St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, 44 per cent of the population was industrially employed.

98. To the twenty-eight Government Departments, Divisions, and Agencies for whom work was reported last year, five have been added in 1955-56, and eight of the ten provinces again purchased products.

99. It is estimated that, were the penitentiaries to value production, whether for their own use or for sale to other Government Departments at conservative commercial rates with consequent allowance for value of labour in the products, the estimated revenue derived from all industrial departments would be approximately \$1,424,387.92 divided as follows: \$975,161.03 from industrial shops, \$14,309.29 from soap manufacture and canneries, \$434,917.60 from bakeries and processed meats. These figures do not include the value of inmate labour required for institutional maintenance or for construction of new buildings.

TABLE No. 1—TOTAL VALUE OF SHOP PRODUCTION

Penitentiary Name	Own Institution	Other Penitentiaries	Govt. Depts. and other Organizations	Officer Custom Work	Total
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	74,860 77	71,263 34	65,475 73	9,856 68	221,456 52
St. Vincent de Paul.....	101,103 25	56,479 26	109,918 95	3,832 93	271,339 39
Dorchester.....	46,007 88	51,076 75	20,502 72	3,963 92	121,551 27
Manitoba.....	42,338 77	1,314 85	47,913 88	2,473 26	94,040 76
British Columbia.....	57,601 31	2,637 72	20,917 34	6,033 75	87,190 12
Saskatchewan.....	79,186 35	2,016 48	356 14	5,288 77	86,847 74
Collin's Bay.....	22,185 57	5,405 29	258 50	3,526 26	31,375 62
Federal Training Centre.....	3,967 75	Nil	Nil	48 95	4,016 70
TOTAL.....	427,256 65	190,193 69	265,343 26	35,024 52	917,818 12

100. Of the total industrial production of \$1,223,722.97, \$897,039.36 was for penitentiary purposes, \$266,011.50 for other Government Departments, \$60,672.11 for custom work as undertaken for penitentiary staff and other authorized personnel. The value of products included in the above figures which were manufactured by vocational shops as training projects and eventually taken into the institutions or sold amounted to \$9,351.62.

TABLE No. 2—VALUE OF SHOP PRODUCTION PERFORMED
BY PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES

Shop Name	For the Institution	Other Work and Gov't Depts.	Total
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Broom and Brush.....	4,727 02	1,023 47	5,751 09
Canvas.....	11,184 12	201,287 19	212,471 31
Garage.....	20,747 42	4,161 89	24,909 31
Metal Working.....	41,314 35	23,784 00	65,098 35
Printing and Bookbinding.....	12,767 04	11,979 96	24,747 00
Shoe Manufacturing.....	68,011 57	5,545 52	73,557 09
Stone and Concrete Products.....	46,003 33	8,708 61	54,711 94
Tailoring.....	234,832 34	10,027 19	244,859 53
Wood Working.....	33,739 28	32,135 90	65,875 18

TABLE No. 3—VALUE OF SHOP PRODUCTION FIVE YEAR COMPARISON

	1951-1952	1952-1953	1953-1954	1954-1955	1955-1956
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	311,898 61	305,006 59	278,520 81	264,491 34	285,542 83
St. Vincent de Paul.....	314,875 27	320,862 13	327,426 28	338,342 94	372,250 88
Dorchester.....	131,122 43	105,767 90	150,001 90	140,181 39	154,660 66
Manitoba.....	101,454 66	109,455 20	127,515 85	115,594 64	117,820 40
British Columbia.....	108,026 87	119,780 16	120,307 80	121,390 86	116,461 85
Saskatchewan.....	104,498 39	93,400 31	95,476 03	99,800 43	112,728 17
Collin's Bay.....	61,667 70	49,994 74	56,047 12	45,883 90	52,154 77
Federal Training Centre.....		7,258 77	7,103 81	13,953 67	12,103 41
TOTAL.....	1,133,543 93	1,111,525 80	1,162,399 60	1,139,639 17	1,223,722 97

101. Officials of the Industrial Division have taken an active part in presenting to each Penitentiary Staff College course from the outset the principles and policy of correctional industry and maintenance with the related subjects of shop safety and accident prevention and inmate grading. The administrative courses of the past winter called for increased preparation and participation in this field.

TABLE No. 4.—PRODUCTION VALUE OF PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES BY PENITENTIARY

Penitentiary	Work for	Broom and Brush	Canvas	Garage	Metal Working	Printing and Bind.	Shoe Mfg.	Stone and Concrete	Tailor	Wood Working
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	Pen. Services.....		4,236 25	3,147 23	16,108 06	8,105 31	2,569 87	7,312 45	63,611 32	6,809 06
	Other.....		58,509 57	1,148 74	1,158 07	1,917 57	737 78	2,972 83	6,567 83	1,475 42
	Total.....		62,745 62	4,295 97	17,266 13	10,022 88	3,307 65	10,285 28	70,179 15	8,284 48
St. Vincent de Paul.....	Pen. Services.....	4,727 62	3,224 91	8,147 39	8,585 39	403 80	23,479 43	15,270 78	44,300 84	14,799 20
	Other.....	1,023 47	64,467 85	347 02	10,679 78	8,435 93	1,788 04	5,000 00	32 13	21,977 66
	Total.....	5,751 09	67,692 76	8,494 41	19,265 17	8,839 73	25,267 47	20,270 78	44,332 97	36,776 86
Dorchester.....	Pen. Services.....		3,185 19	2,596 74	2,346 45		16,067 20	1,263 55	57,434 34	2,316 50
	Other.....		20,023 53	540 68	1,012 68		804 08	240 51	612 94	1,232 22
	Total.....		23,208 72	3,137 42	3,359 13		16,871 28	1,504 06	58,047 28	3,548 72
Manitoba.....	Pen. Services.....		232 31	926 02	2,928 09	802 83	4,638 24	2,445 37	16,403 85	913 98
	Other.....		44,502 91	164 73	2,343 33	18 79	272 58	7 86	959 49	1,900 45
	Total.....		44,735 22	1,090 75	5,271 42	821 62	4,910 82	2,453 23	17,363 34	2,814 43
British Columbia.....	Pen. Services.....		305 46	1,275 00	3,991 41	474 74	8,823 28	4,983 94	25,851 89	4,044 10
	Other.....		13,783 33	736 76	5,321 24	1,387 28	1,594 84	478 57	1,784 27	1,288 90
	Total.....		14,088 79	2,011 76	9,312 65	1,862 02	10,418 12	5,462 51	27,636 16	5,333 00
Saskatchewan.....	Pen. Services.....			1,447 36	5,801 04	2,980 36	8,794 77	10,432 80	18,977 45	3,424 72
	Other.....			1,200 96	1,924 00	220 39	299 25	8 84	16 70	1,898 22
	Total.....			2,648 32	7,725 04	3,200 75	9,094 02	10,441 64	18,994 15	5,322 94
Collin's Bay.....	Pen. Services.....			3,207 68	1,553 91		2,689 34	4,294 44	7,398 75	1,431 72
	Other.....			23 00	1,344 90				53 83	2,363 03
	Total.....			3,230 68	2,898 81		2,689 34	4,294 44	7,452 58	3,794 75
Federal Training Centre...	Pen. Services.....						949 44		853 90	
	Other.....						48 95			
	Total.....						998 39		853 90	

SAFETY AND ACCIDENT PREVENTION

102. Preoccupation with the market survey of Government Departments and other phases of industrial development prevented the intended progress on developing a detailed programme of shop safety. The scope of shop activities makes this a full-scale assignment, which cannot be met adequately by present staff without neglecting other important work.

103. As far as time allowed, shops were checked for safety practices during staff inspections, machinery requisitions were scrutinized for safety qualifications, and penitentiary Safety Committees were encouraged to keep up-to-date posters and safety literature before their officers. In addition, general information on shop safety was given at all Staff College courses.

XIII—PENITENTIARY FARMS

104. The total production of most field and vegetable crops was slightly lower than in the preceding year due to lack of rainfall. Production of livestock products was increased.

105. The following increases are worthy of note: 75,195 lbs. of pork, 53,443 lb. of beef, 2,604 gallons of milk, 4,136 lbs. of butterfat, 2,720 dozen eggs, 3,379 lbs. of poultry, 31,752 gallons of canned goods.

106. The value of farm production for the year, based on fixed penitentiary prices, amounted to \$340,468.11, an increase of \$55,332.38 over the previous year.

107. If the current district wholesale price was allowed for the commodities produced on the farm, other than feed, seed, and manure, the value of production would amount to \$456,227.23. The actual saving to the department after paying for all operating costs and the purchase of new equipment amounted to \$182,464.80.

Kingston

108. Frequent showers in April, which delayed seeding, followed by prolonged drought during June, July, and August, seriously affected crop production.

109. The vegetable requirements of the Steward's Department were met with the exception of cabbage. This crop was extensively damaged by "Yellows".

110. A yearling Holstein heifer was sold in the National Sale for \$775.00, and a calf in the Frontenac Calf Club Sale for \$165.00. Two cows were awarded Silver Seal Certificates for producing over 125,000 pounds of milk each; four others received Red Seal Certificates for records over 100,000 pounds.

111. Pork production was increased by 8,400 pounds over the previous year.

112. A portable irrigation system was purchased.

St. Vincent de Paul

113. In spite of high temperatures and severe drought, production of vegetable and grain crops was higher than the previous year. Total egg production was slightly lower than a year ago, due to a decrease in size of the laying flock. Milk and pork productions were increased by 4,880 pounds and 5,892 pounds respectively. Applesauce and pears were processed in the cannery for the first time.

Dorchester

114. Favourable weather conditions prevailed and higher than average yields of good quality crops were obtained. Milk production averaged 13,000 pounds per cow with sixty per cent of the herd testing over four per cent. Five

cows have produced over 100,000 pounds of milk each. Production of pork was maintained at a high level. Egg production has been maintained. Day-old chicks were purchased in two different lots, one in the fall, the other in the spring. This will maintain a more constant rate of production throughout the year. The kitchen received its full requirement of eggs from the farm. Pork production increased from 52,366 pounds in 1954-55 to 77,582 pounds in 1955-56.

Manitoba

115. Warm weather and a plentiful supply of moisture in June induced rapid growth. The months of July and August were hot and dry. The hay crop was above average. The grain and garden crops, seriously affected by conditions in July and August, were the poorest on record. Inbred-crossbred pullets were purchased in 1955. Egg production from these birds has exceeded that of previous years. Twelve heifers were transferred to the Department of Agriculture's Experimental Station, Prince George.

British Columbia

116. Early in the season, cool nights, lack of sun, and showery weather resulted in a lower than average yield of corn and tomatoes. Heavy rains in the fall followed by severe frosts caused a heavy loss of apples, winter cabbage, celery and turnips. Bush fruits were so severely damaged that little or no crop can be expected in 1956. The ground was prepared for setting out 115 new fruit trees. There was an increase in egg production of over 600 dozen.

Saskatchewan

117. Dry weather for six weeks following seeding operations resulted in an uneven stand of grain. The grain was very light on the higher ground. A heavy crop of hay was harvested. Approximately 350 tons of green forage was ensiled. Vegetable production was good. An exceptionally heavy yield of potatoes was obtained. Production of pork and milk increased over the previous year. The silver cup, awarded by Saskatchewan's Holstein Friesian Association to the owner of the cow producing the highest milk and butterfat record in the province was won for the second consecutive year. Twenty-five cows averaged 13,776 lbs. of milk each during the year.

Collin's Bay

118. While the dry weather of June, July, and August permitted harvesting an excellent crop of good quality hay and grass silage, it reduced the yield of grain and vegetables. Prolonged wet weather in October made it difficult to harvest root crops without loss.

119. Fifty thousand pounds of dressed beef was supplied to Kingston during the last four months of the year. The work of tile draining the reserve was completed in 1955 with the installation of approximately 17,000 feet of tile. Construction of a new poultry house to accommodate 1,500 birds was started in October 1955.

CANNING OPERATIONS

120. The details of the year's canning operations are given in the tables which follow:

Kingston

The cannery at Kingston processed 47,526 gallons of canned goods from 450,775 lbs. of raw products.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DETAILS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES PROCESSED

Fruits and Vegetables	Quantity of Raw Products	Quantity Canned	Penitentiary Value	Wholesale Value
	lbs.	gals.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Apples (solid pack).....	129,480	13,086	6,225 40	8,300 53
Applesauce.....	30,640	4,410	2,682 75	3,577 00
Beans, Wax.....	20,300	5,280	3,520 00	4,693 33
Pears.....	50,250	5,478	4,017 20	5,356 27
Plums.....	17,150	4,200	2,450 00	3,266 67
Rhubarb.....	6,585	750	387 50	516 67
Tomatoes.....	196,370	14,322	8,473 85	11,298 47
TOTAL.....	450,775	47,526	27,756 70	37,008 94

COST OF OPERATIONS

Cost of Fruit and Vegetables.....	\$ 9,777.94
Sugar.....	1,077.30
Salt.....	135.60
Cans and Carriers.....	5,563.30
Cartons.....	961.59
Operating (grease and oil).....	15.16
Maintenance.....	217.43
Rental of Closing Machine.....	321.00
Total.....	\$ 18,069.32

The foregoing operations resulted in a saving to the department of \$18,939.62.

St. Vincent de Paul

121. The St. Vincent de Paul canning plant processed 271,925 lbs. of raw products resulting in 33,024 gallons of canned goods.

DETAILS OF VEGETABLES PROCESSED

	Quantity Raw Product	Quantity Canned	Penitentiary Value	Wholesale Value
	lbs.	gals.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Beans.....	18,225	2,790	2,033 25	2,541 56
Beets.....	1,900	270	108 00	135 00
Rhubarb.....	11,895	1,830	945 50	1,181 90
Pumpkin.....	16,420	1,026	333 45	416 80
Tomatoes, Whole.....	153,085	11,772	6,965 10	8,706 35
Tomato Juice.....		2,676	1,226 50	1,533 12
Pears.....	37,000	7,300	5,368 00	6,710 00
Applesauce.....	33,400	5,340	3,248 50	4,060 62
TOTAL.....	271,925	33,024	\$20,228 30	\$35,285 35

COST OF OPERATIONS

Cost of Vegetables.....	\$ 4,632.45
Cans and Carriers.....	3,582.40
Cartons.....	713.44
Rental of Closing Machine.....	321.00
Salt.....	22.80
Sugar.....	662.68
Maintenance.....	144.51
Oil and Grease.....	9.50
Total.....	\$ 10,088.78

This cannery resulted in a saving to the department of \$15,196.57. The total quantity of raw products processed at the two canneries increased from 468,414 lbs. in 1954-55 to 722,700 lbs. in 1955-56. This resulted in an increase of 31,752 gallons of canned goods. The saving from the operation of both canneries amounted to \$34,136.19.

122. The tables on next pages show the farm production for the year, the value of the farm production and the cost of operations respectively.

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

Year	Value of Production
1942-43.....	\$ 167,884.06
1943-44.....	206,543.82
1944-45.....	216,553.72
1945-46.....	223,947.88
1946-47.....	241,043.92
1947-48.....	249,168.01
1948-49.....	248,786.66
1949-50.....	244,122.85
1950-51.....	243,258.40
1951-52.....	300,087.96
1952-53.....	276,365.19
1953-54.....	288,892.67
1954-55.....	285,135.73
1955-56.....	340,468.11

124. The following is the value of the production on the individual farms, 1955-56.

Kingston.....	\$ 60,691.88
St. Vincent de Paul.....	73,006.10
Dorchester.....	47,948.88
Manitoba.....	41,689.15
British Columbia.....	13,516.74
Saskatchewan.....	60,738.63
Collin's Bay.....	42,876.73
Total.....	\$ 340,468.11

125. The value of the total production represents an amount of \$340,468.11 based on values set by the department which is considerably less than the whole-sale value.

FARM PRODUCTION 1955-56

Item	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskat- chewan	Collin's Bay	Total
Fruit.....(lb.)					7,526			7,526
Vegetables.....(lb.)	428,848	358,378	178,399	91,547	107,108	119,720	113,708	1,397,708
Roots.....(tons)	100	70	135	20	2	29	5	379
Potatoes.....(lb.)		313,135	328,576	204,955	136,025	629,304		1,611,995
Pork.....(lb.)	75,776	180,568	77,582	69,069	58,499	94,444		555,938
Beef.....(lb.)	5,118	2,645	22,679	27,183		45,417	114,630	217,672
Milk.....(gal.)	39,195	34,970	47,163	26,144		35,339		182,811
Butterfat.....(lb.)			6,465					6,465
Eggs.....(doz.)		15,550	16,510	10,207	11,410	15,200	12,952	81,829
Poultry.....(lb.)		5,727	4,854	3,825	2,970	3,795	4,898	26,069
Veal.....(lb.)	1,074							1,074
Hay.....(tons)	226	300	380	506	3	267	250	1,932
Straw.....(tons)	105	180	202	236		226	200	1,149
Ensilage, corn.....(tons)	165			137			110	412
Ensilage, grass.....(tons)	320	110	298			350	150	1,228
Grain.....(bus.)	4,300	5,002	5,500	7,000		15,000	7,658	44,465
Hides.....(lb.)	hides 15	hides 12	hides 1,900	hides 60	hides	hides 91	hides 13,014	lb. 14,914 hides 178
Soap.....(lb.)		14,350						14,350
Ice.....(cakes)			223					223
Manure.....(tons)	750	600			24	697	1,600	3,671
Green Feed.....(tons)			30					30
Plants.....	31,560	25,000	648		2,904			60,112
Seeds.....(lb.)								

VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTION 1955-56

Item	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskat- chewan	Collin's Bay	Total
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Sold to:								
Steward.....	33,327 26	55,288 52	32,156 68	27,258 39	13,400 54	40,719 99	23,093 42	225,244 80
Other Penitentiaries.....	15,757 94	7,708 66	1,436 68				15,850 13	40,753 41
Other Government Depts.....	943 80			1,800 00			9 60	2,753 40
Officers.....	72 00	1,517 52	1,992 24	1,020 25	53 00	1,584 67	865 20	7,104 88
Outside Revenue.....	2,743 92	663 43	2,753 03	799 22	790 01	3,908 87	1,029 89	12,688 37
Fed to Livestock or used for bedding.....	4,366 70	5,471 68	6,743 72	7,163 02	42 00	10,116 63	6,952 43	40,856 18
Used for seed.....	64 00	475 92		208 90		677 80	593 00	2,019 62
Value of Soap.....		328 10						328 10
Loss by Death, Spoilage or shrinkage.....	1,376 68	2,862 41	1,406 07	561 52	385 00	2,303 74	425 72	9,321 14
Otherwise disposed of (manure, etc.).....	750 00	600 00			24 00	697 00	1,600 00	3,671 00
SUB-TOTAL.....	59,402 30	74,916 24	46,488 42	38,811 30	14,694 55	60,008 70	50,419 39	344,740 90
Add Inventory at end of year.....	22,221 23	16,275 62	25,661 50	22,615 89	5,925 27	25,315 86	23,420 93	141,436 30
Subtract Inventory at beginning of year.....	20,931 65	18,185 76	24,201 04	19,738 04	7,103 08	24,585 93	30,963 59	145,709 09
VALUE OF 1955-56 PRODUCE.....	60,691 88	73,006 10	47,948 88	41,689 15	13,516 74	60,738 63	42,876 73	340,468 11

COST OF FARMING OPERATIONS, 1955-56

Item	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskat- chewan	Collin's Bay	Total
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Operating Expenses—								
Tractor.....	641 30	954 77	1,250 51	1,090 40	210 28	2,174 21	1,039 57	7,361 04
Other Vehicles.....	10 44	61 39	179 67	.....	8 86	76 02	.....	336 38
Farm Expenses—								
Feed and Fodder								
Purchased.....	5,585 14	29,016 78	18,911 03	10,041 12	11,690 33	3,962 26	3,147 27	82,353 93
Produced.....	4,366 70	5,471 68	6,747 72	7,163 02	.....	10,116 63	3,821 16	37,686 91
Seeds								
Purchased.....	1,295 04	2,474 85	3,545 10	1,109 97	1,063 27	380 89	1,822 10	11,691 22
Produced.....	64 00	475 92	.....	208 90	.....	677 80	593 00	2,019 62
Fertilizer								
Purchased.....	722 77	2,247 05	3,808 23	289 25	1,027 34	1,221 73	3,214 56	12,530 93
Produced.....	750 00	600 00	.....	.....	24 00	697 00	1,600 00	3,671 00
Canning Expenses.....	17,330 82	10,088 78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,419 60
Other Farm Expenses.....	3,259 14	1,886 78	4,925 65	1,547 48	445 62	1,620 01	77 33	13,762 01
Veterinary Services.....	279 00	56 00	36 00	279 30	.....	150 50	37 00	837 80
Veterinary Supplies.....	342 65	344 49	258 55	246 70	116 22	423 53	50 00	1,782 14
Maintenance of Equipment.....								
Fences and Drains.....	.....	.....	.....	84 10	166 81	348 92	.....	599 83
Tractors.....	270 58	347 15	1,110 02	737 27	163 50	2,033 50	1,316 38	5,978 40
Other Equipment.....	1,140 55	1,807 62	2,177 80	.....	331 18	809 02	1,007 56	6,773 73
Livestock Purchased.....	1,315 69	580 00	104 28	4,946 80	283 00	7,697 10	14,811 39	29,738 26
Total Cost of Operations.....	37,378 82	55,913 26	43,054 56	27,744 31	15,530 41	32,389 12	32,537 32	244,542 80
Add—Capital Purchases during year								
Tractors.....	1,635 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,635 00
Other Equipment.....	6,513 49	4,001 46	3,208 46	1,213 06	161 18	7,601 88	4,885 10	27,584 63
GRAND TOTAL.....	45,522 31	59,914 72	46,263 02	28,957 37	15,691 59	39,991 00	37,422 42	273,762 43

XIV—STEWARDS' DEPARTMENT

126. Continuing and satisfactory progress has been made in accordance with plans initiated in 1948 to remodel all the penitentiary kitchens with the view to completion by 1958. British Columbia, Manitoba, St. Vincent de Paul, Collin's Bay and Dorchester Penitentiaries kitchens have now been completed and Saskatchewan Penitentiary kitchen is well underway now leaving only Kingston Penitentiary kitchen to be undertaken. Plans are now underway to remodel Kingston Penitentiary and it is hoped that a start can be made during the fiscal year 1957-58 which, when finished, will complete the ten-year renovating program as planned.

127. The renovating of all the penitentiary kitchens and the installation of modern kitchen equipment has been instrumental in promoting greater efficiency and more economical operations. The over-all results attained have been well worth the inconvenience and disruptions that did occur while the work was being carried out.

INMATE TRAINING

128. Inmate training in the culinary field continues to make slow but satisfactory progress. At the penitentiaries where the kitchen renovations have been completed and modern kitchen equipment installed, it has been possible to accelerate practical training. However, it has not as yet been possible to expand the culinary training to include classroom instruction, but it is hoped that in the not too distant future this will be accomplished.

129. More careful selection of the inmates desirous of learning the culinary trade is now given with the result that inmate kitchen staff turnover has been reduced considerably making it possible to carry out a step by step training program. Periodicals and trade magazines are available from the Stewards' library to any kitchen inmate taking an active interest in this field and wishing to broaden his knowledge of the various culinary trades.

PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE

130. Preventive maintenance of kitchen equipment that was instituted at all Institutions has proven to be most beneficial in reducing maintenance costs. Weekly inspection of heavy kitchen equipment is made and repairs carried out where necessary. Essential spare parts are kept in stock so that repairs can be effected immediately with no production loss.

131. Painting and decorating of the various penitentiary kitchens continues to be carried out in accordance with the annual painting program and touch-up painting is done whenever required.

KITCHEN SANITATION AND PERSONAL HYGIENE

132. Kitchen sanitation and personal hygiene continues to hold first place in the administration of the Stewards' Department. Continued instruction and inspections are carried out in this important phase of operation and special care is taken in the washing and handling of all utensils. All utensils are sanitized and air dried before storing in their proper place ready for the next meal service.

133. Floors, lavatories, showers, refrigerators, racks, heavy equipment, etc., are scrubbed daily with a daily inspection routine being carried out by the Steward. Windows and walls are washed down weekly and a high standard of sanitation is maintained at all times.

134. The control of kitchen pests is given special attention through the use of various recommended insecticides and has met with excellent results. The loss of food stuffs by mice is negligible and this through a planned program

of trapping and proper storage facilities. No food stuffs remaining after the evening meal are left out overnight but are either refrigerated or disposed of and the kitchen left tidy before the cleaning crew returns to their cells.

135. Disposal of garbage is given close attention. Swill suitable for the piggery is kept separate from other refuse, which is burned in the incinerator. Every precaution is taken to prevent rodent infestation at the garbage dumps by destroying all possible food sources.

136. Garbage cans are cleaned daily with a satisfactory degree of sanitation in this respect being maintained.

137. Inmate personal hygiene is given very close attention and each inmate before commencing work in the Stewards' Department must be given a clean bill of health by the penitentiary physician. Ample white clothing is available, is changed daily, more frequently if necessary. Daily shower baths are provided as well as barbering facilities. Daily inspection of the inmates working in the kitchen is carried out by the Steward with periodic check-ups by the Penitentiary physician. A most satisfactory situation prevails insofar as personal hygiene in the kitchen is concerned.

KITCHEN EQUIPMENT PURCHASED

138. Kitchen equipment to the value of \$40,081.52 which includes heavy equipment, smallwares and furnishings, was purchased during the fiscal year 1955-56. This expenditure was necessary to replace obsolete or worn out equipment and to install some new equipment so that the newly renovated kitchens could be operated along modern lines. The acquisition of this equipment has permitted more efficient and economical operation and has been instrumental in the instruction of the inmates who have indicated a desire to follow this vocation on their release from the penitentiary.

PENITENTIARY FARM PRODUCE SOLD TO STEWARD

139. During the fiscal year 1955-56, produce purchased from the penitentiary farms including canned goods from the canneries at Kingston and St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiaries was valued at \$259,443.68, an increase of \$70,040.90 over the previous fiscal year. This large increase was due primarily to better crop conditions and increased cannery production. Closer liaison between the Steward and farm instructor has resulted in more uniformity and greater variety of early and late fresh vegetables with considerable savings in public funds being realized. The possibility of waste caused by overabundance of fresh vegetables within a short period of time has been well controlled to the extent that the penitentiary kitchens can handle the vegetable crop as harvested.

PROCESSED MEATS

140. The manufacture of bacon, hams, corned beef, bolognas, etc., within the Institutions totalled 290,025 lbs. valued at \$62,689.20, an increase of 10,783 lbs. over the previous fiscal year. Much importance is placed on this important phase of kitchen administration as it not only contributes to a considerable annual saving but also to inmate training which is an important step in learning the culinary trade.

BAKERY PRODUCTION

141. Bread manufactured within the institutional kitchens totalled 2,274,208 lbs. valued at \$95,117.01. The quality of bread produced has remained consistently high.

142. Cakes, pies, puddings, cookies, rolls, etc., manufactured in the Institutional bakeries totalled 792,752 lbs. valued at \$77,036.30. A wide variety of

these items is manufactured and new tested formulae are introduced as often as possible. The quality of the goods produced is consistently at a high level.

INMATE RATIONS

143. Although the basic ration content remained unchanged during the fiscal year 1955-56, the cost per meal from the previous fiscal year increased from 15.88 cents to 16.26 cents. This was due to increased market food prices. However, efficient food control along with the increased penitentiary farm and cannery production was of great assistance in maintaining a food cost at a fairly normal level. During the fiscal year 1955-56, 5,895,231 inmate meals were served at a cost of \$958,957.89, an increase of 136,738 meals over the previous fiscal year.

OFFICERS' MESS

144. The officers' mess at each institution has been maintained at a high level. New equipment and furnishings were installed wherever necessary to improve their efficiency and operation. During the fiscal year 1955-56, a total of 314,430 officer meals were served at a cost of \$93,721.13, an increase of 3,320 officer meals over the previous fiscal year. The fiscal year 1955-56 has been a successful one for the Stewards' Department with emphasis being placed on better food services and more economical operations and the results shown are a credit to those entrusted with this most important phase of Penitentiary administration.

XV—MEDICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES

145. Medical care and treatment provided for the penitentiary inmate population have been maintained at an efficient level. Complete and thorough treatment has been provided for whatever type of condition of illness inmates were found to be suffering from. It has been the practice to provide required treatment for most of the medical and surgical cases in the penitentiary hospitals and to authorize hospitalization in General Hospitals for cases requiring prolonged and specialized care and treatment. In the course of the year there have been more than the average number of sick inmates who have required such treatment and it appears that this trend is a continuing one. The penitentiary hospitals have continued to provide care for a number of chronically ill and debilitated long term inmates whose physical condition would not likely permit them to commit further antisocial acts but who cannot be released on Ticket of Leave because of lack of adequate outside assistance to meet their requirements. The latter factor remains a prerequisite for the granting of Remission.

146. The rate of incidence of tuberculosis amongst the inmates (there are only a few) has continued to show a decline. This, it is felt, is due in part to a similar occurrence in the general population but mostly to the fact that improved diagnostic facilities in some of the larger provincial jails have led to the early recognition of the disease and treatment before transfer to Federal Institutions for those awarded such sentences, this in accordance with Section 50 of the Penitentiary Act.

147. In order to meet the expanding needs and in keeping with the policy of providing necessary care and treatment for inmates within the institution, more equipment for surgical, medical, laboratory and diagnostic purposes, has been purchased in accordance with the indicated needs.

148. X-ray equipment has been of great advantage both from the administrative as well as from the medical standpoint. It is frequently used, as shown by the fact that for an average population of 5,362 inmates, 2,263 X-rays were

taken, and this does not take into account the number of chest x-rays done by the various clinics of the provincial anti-tuberculosis league who examine the staff and inmates of the penitentiaries at approximately every eighteen months.

149. More medical specialists have been employed for the purpose of improving services such as for anaesthesia and orthopedics.

150. The Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Specialists visited the institutions regularly and performed 1,101 examinations.

151. Dentists are now all employed on a part-time salaried basis and have, throughout the year, provided the required dental care for over 3,000 inmates. All dental prosthetic work is now done at the dental laboratory at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. A total of 1,512 full or partial dentures were made.

152. The demand for ever increasing services from the Psychiatric Departments has made it imperative that consideration be given to enlarging the facilities and increasing the personnel presently employed. Institutional Psychiatrists had 2,316 interviews with inmates. Group therapy sessions were held. The number of inmates who participate varies in each penitentiary from 40 to 80. To make the work easier, such large groups must be divided into smaller groups. This has the disadvantage that more personnel is required, as well as space. Urgent requests have been made by all psychiatric departments for more space and because of the beneficial results obtained it is felt that serious consideration must be given to this very important section of the service which holds a great deal of promise both from the standpoint of rehabilitation and also to provide the necessary care and treatment to individuals who show symptoms of mental illness. The compilation of statistics in the course of the past few years has shown that the problem created by those with symptoms of mental illness is of greater magnitude than was ordinarily thought to be. From the time of inception of the psychiatric services, accurate and dependable information has been obtained which makes it possible to conclude that the number of inmates who become psychotic to the extent that they are certified as such is in the ratio of 1:50 to 1:60. It has also been evident that those who seek the advice of the psychiatrist on the subject of their mental condition, their behaviour and their problems occur in the proportion of 1:3 or 1:4. Improvement is possible for many through various forms of therapy. Individual psychotherapy is too time-consuming. Group therapy must be resorted to.

153. The above lends further strong support to the idea expressed some twenty years ago by a foremost student of criminal behaviour that "criminality is without exception symptomatic of abnormal mental states and is an expression of them". It would also tend to indicate that a certain proportion of penitentiary inmates' criminal behaviour is a by-product of and is concomitant with the development of mental abnormality, which abnormality in its not too advanced state is often not recognized as such by the victim but only by trained personnel.

154. The psychotic and pre-psychotic obviously require care. The treatment seeking inmates must be provided with the assistance they ask for. Individual psychotherapy, because of the time requirement, cannot meet the situation because there are not enough available trained personnel. Group therapy must be resorted to and should be supplemented by careful supervision and observation carried on by personnel who have received special training in rehabilitation procedures. This will require more facilities both as to buildings and personnel. The need exists in all the penitentiaries and is felt more acutely at the present time in the institutions having the larger populations.

XVI—ACCOUNTS, STORES AND PURCHASING SERVICES

155. In the fiscal year ended March 31, 1956, the amounts provided by parliamentary appropriation, expenditures made therefrom, and lapsed balances, were as follows:

	Total	Administration	Penitentiaries	
			Operating	Capital
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Appropriations				
Main Estimates—				
Vote 170.....	398,326	398,326		
Vote 171.....	8,927,174		8,927,174	
Vote 172.....	1,322,390			1,322,390
Supplementary estimates—				
Vote 668.....	327,600		327,600	
Vote 669.....	418,700			418,700
	11,394,190	398,326	9,254,774	1,741,090
Expenditures.....	10,700,570	368,811	9,076,114	1,255,645
Lapsed—				
Unliquidated commitments.....	130,778	196	32,274	98,308
Not committed.....	562,842	29,819	146,386	387,137
	11,394,190	398,326	9,254,774	1,741,090

156. A comparative summary of revenues for the five fiscal periods prior to March 31, 1956, is as follows:

	1955-56	1954-55	1953-54	1952-53	1951-52
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
House rentals.....	27,967	25,624	25,767	23,832	20,060
Sale of farm produce:					
Cash sales.....	19,274	17,019	15,624	20,151	22,016
Charged to operating vote.....	292,866	252,912	241,868	238,764	229,396
Sale of manufactured products.....	261,540	198,626	210,178	202,618	137,823
Sale of water.....	17,560	16,029	2,657	9,097	12,026
Miscellaneous sales.....	1,969	1,896	1,905	2,031	1,009
Department's share of canteen profits.....	1,806	1,375	1,679	1,595	
Refunds of previous year's expenditure.....	11,443	10,090	34,650	14,897	6,188
Miscellaneous refunds.....	614	182	468	708	796
	635,039	523,753	534,796	513,693	429,314

157. The values of supplies on hand in the institutional canteens and the amounts of unspent remuneration owing to inmates at March 31, 1956 was as follows:

<i>Penitentiary</i>	<i>Canteen Revolving Fund</i>	<i>Inmates Earning Fund</i>
Kingston.....	\$ 4,133.18	\$ 23,866.52
St. Vincent de Paul.....	916.55	24,773.34
Dorchester.....	3,020.16	11,968.95
Manitoba.....	1,972.59	9,453.46
British Columbia.....	3,061.14	11,606.14
Saskatchewan.....	3,722.12	11,225.32
Collin's Bay.....	1,837.26	7,035.24
Federal Training Centre.....	.....	3,548.48
	<u>\$ 18,663.00</u>	<u>\$ 103,477.45</u>

158. The Purchasing Division during this period processed 4,773 requisitions and against these issued 9,607 Purchase Orders. These figures reflect a continued increase in the growth of this division.

159. Contacts were made by the Purchasing Agent with suppliers located in the Newmarket, Meaford, Owen Sound, Barrie, Orillia, Gravenhurst and Huntsville areas. It was felt that these visits were very beneficial.

160. The Purchasing Agent visited the Staff Training College during POTC 53 and 54 to give the Senior Officers attending the Penitentiary Administration Courses some insight into the functions of Purchasing procedures and policies as carried out in the Department. During the discussion periods which followed his talks, many points were raised which gave those present a better mutual understanding of each other's problems.

161. Further arrangements were made with the Department of Agriculture to carry out more extensive inspections of the various food items purchased. The service afforded by their Department has been very satisfactory and tends to guarantee complete satisfaction with the food products procured for our institutions.

162. Inspection facilities of the Department of National Defence were used in conjunction with purchases of leather and wool and cotton products. This Department has been most helpful in providing technical assistance when required.

163. The use of Canadian Government Specifications was extended to include many products for which brand names had formerly been used. The practice of using these specifications wherever possible has eliminated many problems previously experienced.

164. It has been the policy to purchase on an annual basis food items which are packed at a particular season of year. This guarantees supply in time of shortages and results in lower costs due to bulk buying. During this period there were nine additional food items purchased in this manner.

165. New Specifications were adopted for a superior type of upper leather used in the manufacture of officer and inmate shoes. This new leather should give added life to the shoes and result in lower overall costs.

XVII—CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

166. The total expenditure of \$1,642,456.58 accounted for by the Architectural and Engineering Division as summarized hereunder is related to steady progressive programmes of Construction and Maintenance projects at the institutions, as well as the yearly operating expenses for the primary Engineering Services. The expenditure of \$427,918.72 for Construction by Inmates and \$476,902.05 for Construction by Contract is somewhat lower than last year, which was reported as a sharp increase over the average and was related to the re-construction work being carried out following the fire at Kingston Penitentiary, as well as the construction of a new Power Plant at Manitoba. The expenditure for Maintenance of Fixed Assets is only slightly higher than average and this increase can be accounted for almost entirely by the expenditure necessitated by the fires at Saskatchewan and St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiaries. Operating expenses for Engineering Services at \$507,637.91 show a minor increase over the \$486,630.31 expended last year which is readily accounted for by the increase in facilities being provided for and by rising material costs. New equipment purchases, which are primarily for replacement, are maintained at a fairly constant level and during this fiscal period resulted in an expenditure of \$64,869.02.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Expenditures for Construction by Inmates:—

New Construction Existing Penitentiaries.....	\$144,774.71
New Construction Federal Training Centre.....	30,819.68
	175,594.39
Alterations and Remodelling of Existing Buildings and Shops.....	49,556.52
Installation and Replacement of Service Lines (Sewer, Water, Electrical, Steam).....	40,682.90
Alterations and Additions to Power Plants.....	4,848.93
Construction of Roads and Drains.....	11,047.83
Renovation of Staff Houses.....	15,657.19
Minor Alterations.....	5,353.60
Restoration of Fire Damage—Kingston Penitentiary ..	92,718.37
Restoration of Fire Damage—Saskatchewan Penitentiary.....	32,458.99
Total Expenditure for Construction by Inmates.....	\$427,918.72

Expenditures for Construction by Contract:—

Construction of Reception & Security Building— Federal Training Centre.....	202,303.48
Erection of Structural Steel and Asbestos Cement Tile Roofs on New Laundry, Ablution and Dormitory Bldg. and Rebuilt Shop Bldgs. C-2 and C-3— Kingston Penitentiary.....	74,767.99
Installation of New Boiler—Dorchester Penitentiary ..	63,097.29
Installation of New Boiler—Saskatchewan Penitentiary	59,597.25
Erection of Steel Frame for New Shop and Storage Bldg.—St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.....	43,930.00
Completion of New Power Plant— Manitoba Penitentiary.....	32,906.04
Land Appraisal Fee in Connection with New Institutions.....	300.00
Total Expenditure for Construction by Contract.....	\$476,902.05
Expenditure for Purchase of New Equipment.....	64,869.02
Total Capital Expenditure.....	\$969,689.79

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MAINTENANCE OF FIXED ASSETS

1955-56

Expenditure for Work by Inmates:—

Buildings, Walls and Ducts.....	100,664.41
Houses and Tenements.....	9,865.21
Service Lines.....	13,813.91
Machinery and Equipment (Engineering Items).....	26,470.77
Construction and Quarry Machinery.....	10,882.30
Roads, Sidewalks, Culverts and Bridges.....	1,440.81
Wharves and Sidings.....	1,991.47

\$165,128.88

OPERATING EXPENSES

1955-56

Electric Light and Power.....	119,838.19
Fuel for Power Plants and Heating.....	359,066.45
Water—Municipal Payments—Treatment.....	24,970.69
Construction and Quarry Equipment.....	3,762.58

\$507,637.91

TOTAL EXPENDITURE ARCHITECTURAL AND

ENGINEERING DIVISION.....\$1,642,456.58

167. The largest single undertaking by the headquarters' Architectural and Engineering Division during the 1955-56 fiscal period was the organizing and planning of a new Prison for Women, to be constructed on the Reserve of Collin's Bay Penitentiary. Complete sets of drawings and specifications were prepared for the initial buildings in anticipation of contracts being let for construction to commence during 1956. This work was satisfactorily completed in spite of the continued demand for working drawings, assistance in procurement, expediting of materials and other activities related to the extensive construction and maintenance programmes of the existing institutions, and under difficulties due to shortages in staff.

168. Plans and specifications were prepared in 1955 and a contract let for the construction of a Reception and Security Building at Federal Training Centre. This building was completed at a cost of \$202,303.48, and will be occupied early in 1956. Drawings were completed and contracts let for structural steel work and asbestos tile roofs for three buildings at Kingston Penitentiary, made necessary by the major fire and disturbance in August 1954. Specifications were prepared and contracts let for the installation of new boilers to supplement the existing Power Plants at Dorchester and Saskatchewan Penitentiaries and these were nearing completion at the close of the fiscal period. The new Power Plant at Manitoba Penitentiary was completed and put into operation during the winter 1955-56.

169. Some of the larger projects completed by inmate labour during the year include: Construction of a Paved Road, Sidewalks, Curbs, Etc., to the Administration Building at Dorchester Penitentiary; Construction of an Oil Storage and Guard House at Federal Training Centre, Renovation of the North Gate Offices and Construction of a Temporary Garage Building at Kingston Penitentiary; Construction of a new Laundry, Clothing Repairs and Storage Building, and a new 50-bed Dormitory at Collin's Bay Penitentiary; Alterations and Improvements to the Kitchen at Manitoba Penitentiary; and Construction of new Staff Houses at Dorchester, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia Penitentiaries.

170. In addition, there were many projects under construction at the close of the year upon which substantial progress had been made. Some of the larger projects are as follows: Addition to the Power House Bldg. at Dorchester; Construction of a Maintenance Shop Bldg. and two Staff Houses at Federal Training Centre; Construction of a new Industrial Bldg. and a Double House at St. Vincent de Paul; Re-construction of the Carpenter Shop Bldg. and Construction of a new Laundry, Ablution and Dormitory Bldg. at Kingston; Construction of a Stores Bldg., Poultry Laying House and Grist Mill at Collin's Bay; Extensive additions to Service Lines and Internal Piping in the Power Plant at Manitoba; Construction of an Exercise Hall, School and Library, as well as reconstruction of fire damaged buildings at Saskatchewan; and Construction of a Tinsmith Shop and another 50-Bed Dormitory Bldg. at British Columbia.

171. Initial reports from some institutions indicate that there has been a slowing down of progress on building construction and maintenance due to the introduction of the 40-hour week which reduced the working time of all technical personnel to some degree. However, there is indication that re-organization of time and work schedules are being effected which will continually improve this situation and it is expected that the productive capacity of the construction and maintenance force will not be seriously handicapped by this very considerable change in working conditions. It is a fact that fewer than average construction and maintenance projects were completed in the institutions this year. However, this must also be related to the increase in other activities now engaging the inmates which reduces the working time spent on construction and maintenance jobs. During the year, 124 capital projects requiring departmental authority were completed and 178 were still in progress at the close of the fiscal period.

172. The expenditure for Maintenance of Fixed Assets which has been maintained at a closely comparative level for the past three years, is somewhat higher this year. However, this is due almost entirely to the increased expenditure for materials required as a result of the major fire at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary and the disturbance with the resulting fire at Saskatchewan Penitentiary. The number of maintenance projects requiring departmental authority, as is the case with the capital projects, shows a decrease. During 1955-56, 81 maintenance projects were completed and 144 were still in progress at the close of the year.

173. In reviewing the projects generally, we find that many of those uncompleted at the close of the fiscal period require very little more work to bring them to completion and it is reasonable to assume that many will be completed early in 1956-57, thereby providing for the undertaking of the rather extensive Construction and Maintenance programme contemplated for the 1956-57 period.

174. As a result of the continually increasing population within the existing institutions, which was referred to in the last year's report, and to relieve the conditions of emergency accommodation which have been made necessary in the past few years and which, in many cases, are unsuitable, funds were provided in 1955-56 Estimates for the acquisition of land for two new institutions. As specific sites were not determined nor the particulars regarding conditions of accommodation and treatment definitely decided upon, detailed planning was not possible. However, considerable preliminary information has been gathered and some sketches prepared for consideration of proposed buildings. It is anticipated that more forward progress will be made during 1956-57 and possibly some start made on construction.

175. Mainly as a result of the unfortunate disturbances and fires which occurred at some institutions, the introduction of the 40-hour week and the extended activities of the inmates in other directions, there has been some slowing down in the construction programme, designed to provide the facilities to implement the new principles of treatment and training. Nevertheless, continued forward progress toward improvement and expansion of the existing institutions has been made. It is anticipated that considerable time and effort will be directed towards the planning of the new proposed institutions during 1956-57, as well as a continuation of the administrative and technical assistance to the staffs of the existing institutions.

XVIII—CONCLUSION

176. Despite the disruption to industrial production and the setback to new construction caused by the fires in the shops of Saskatchewan and St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiaries, the year under review was marked with very considerable progress.

177. The survey of the requirements of other Government departments undertaken at the request of the Inter-Departmental Committee on the Employment of Prison Labour has enabled a definite plan for the expansion of the use of prison labour in meeting Government requirements to be worked out. Construction of industrial buildings and the procurement of new machinery and equipment are being planned to meet these requirements.

178. The adoption of the 40-hour 5-day working week and a substantial revision of salaries have greatly improved the working conditions of our staffs. Increases for Guards Grade 1 at their maximum amount to \$540. per annum and for Guards Grade 2 \$612. per annum.

179. For the first time since 1952 the substantial increase each year in the penitentiary population has been halted, the increase at the end of the fiscal year being one only. While this has been due to some extent to the increased releases authorized by the Remission Service, it is of interest to note that at the date of this report (September 1st, 1956) the population on the registers has decreased further to 5,281.

180. After the close of the fiscal year the Report of the Special Committee under the chairmanship of the Honourable Mr. Justice Fauteux presented a series of recommendations which may affect very materially the future of the Penitentiary Service if implemented. These recommendations will require careful study to assess their implications in accommodation and costs. Their objective, to integrate more closely the various correctional services and agencies in Canada, deserves the consideration and support of all who are anxious to improve the methods of dealing with offenders and of reducing the numbers of those who are committed to imprisonment.

181. In concluding I should like to express to the Wardens and their staffs my sincere appreciation of the loyal cooperation and support that has been given to the policies of the administration during the year under review. It is only by the teamwork of those who have the day-to-day responsibility for the operation of our institutions that continuing progress will be made in the improvement of penal administration.

TABLE I.—MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Federal Training Centre	Newfoundland	Total
On Register April 1, 1955.....	1,048	1,204	645	446	678	652	393	349	32	5,507
<i>Received</i>										
From Gaols.....	577	744	268	151	337	290	nil	nil	17	2,384
By Transfer.....	62	38	42	33	1	3	281	246	.....	706
Ticker-of-Leave Violators.....	3	13	3	1	2	nil	nil	nil	.....	22
TOTAL.....	642	795	313	185	340	293	281	246	17	3,112
<i>Discharged</i>										
By Expiry of Sentence.....	305	323	205	146	192	201	120	74	6	1,572
By Ticket-of-Leave.....	38	130	111	33	92	79	75	164	1	723
By Unconditional Release.....	2	11	16	3	13	7	7	6	.....	70
By Court Order.....	.....	1	.....	.....	8	3	2	.....	.....	14
By Transfer.....	315	303	10	6	14	5	23	30	.....	706
Died.....	6	5	1	1	2	2	nil	.....	.....	17
Other Reason.....	2	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
TOTAL.....	668	778	346	189	326	297	227	274	7	3,112
On Register March 31, 1956.....	1,022	1,281	612	442	692	649	447	321	42	5,508
Number of Register Includes:										
Insane:										
Section 58.....	4	2	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	2	13
Section 61.....	8	11	2	3	2	15	.....	.....	.....	41
Attending Outside Court.....	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Temporary Ticket-of-Leave.....	2	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	6
Unlawfully at Large while Hospitalized under Temporary Ticket-of-Leave.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unlawfully at Large.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	3

TABLE II.—NATIONALITY

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Federal Training Centre	Newfoundland	Total
<i>British—</i>										
Canada.....	923	1,228	604	428	612	585	414	321	42	5,157
England and Wales.....	15	11	2		15	12	7			62
Ireland.....	11	2		2		5				20
Scotland.....	5		1		13	6	5			30
Other.....		1			3	2				6
<i>Foreign—</i>										
Austria.....		1				4	1			6
Belgium.....					1					1
China.....	1				6	1				8
Czechoslovakia.....	1		1		1		1			4
Finland.....	1			4						5
France.....		1				2				3
Germany.....	4	2		1	1	1	3			12
Greece.....										
Holland.....	1				1		2			4
Hungary.....	6	3				2				11
Italy.....	6	2			2					10
Jugoslavia.....	3		2				1			6
Norway.....					1	1				2
Poland.....	12	8	1	2	4	5	5			37
Roumania.....	3	2				3				8
Russia.....	4	1		1	1	2				9
Sweden.....					2	2				4
Switzerland.....										
Ukraine.....	2	1		1	1		1			6
United States.....	21	16	1	3	26	14	5			86
Other.....	3	2			2	2	2			11
TOTAL.....	1,022	1,281	612	442	692	649	447	321	42	5,508

TABLE II.—CIVIL STATUS

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Federal Training Centre	Newfoundland	Total
Single.....	485	831	427	260	378	392	242	287	23	3,325
Married.....	392	409	143	116	172	145	176	34	14	1,601
Widowed.....	46	31	15	14	20	27	2		1	156
Separated.....	71	2	24	39	64	60	22		3	285
Divorced.....	28	8	3	13	58	25	5		1	141
TOTAL.....	1,022	1,281	612	442	692	649	447	321	42	5,508

TABLE IV.—DURATION OF SENTENCE

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Federal Training Centre	Newfoundland	Total
Remanet under Two Years.....	7	6	2	2	2					19
Under Two Years.....							1			1
Two Years.....	123	443	298	93	195	234	113	207	12	1,718
Over Two and under Three.....	186	50	7	56	52	78	36	9	1	475
Three and under Four.....	195	182	88	80	130	145	118	56	8	1,002
Four and under Five.....	91	86	54	36	58	48	59	17	2	451
Five and under Eight.....	167	226	90	83	158	71	95	27	9	926
Eight and under Ten.....	37	44	15	17	13	5	11	2		144
Ten and under Twelve.....	45	66	19	19	27	18	9	3	2	208
Twelve and under Fifteen.....	43	35	6	7	8	3	2			104
Fifteen and under Twenty.....	37	33	10	6	14	7	1			108
Twenty and under Twenty-five.....	16	23	4	6	6	4	2		4	65
Twenty-five and over.....	7	30	3	5	2	1				48
Life.....	48	52	10	23	10	22			1	166
Indeterminate sentence.....	20	5	6	9	17	13				70
During Her Majesty's Pleasure.....									3	3
TOTAL.....	1,022	1,281	612	442	692	649	447	321	42	5,508

TABLE V.—AGES

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Federal Training Centre	Newfoundland	Total
Under Twenty-One Years.....	21	141	103	32	57	91	39	181	4	669
Twenty-One to Twenty-Four Years..	116	197	124	68	109	132	130	89	10	975
Twenty-Five to Twenty-Nine Years.	241	284	130	102	148	146	139	44	8	1,242
Thirty to Thirty-Nine Years.....	369	383	149	150	304	166	103	6	16	1,546
Forty to Forty-Nine Years.....	178	187	55	49	122	76	26	1	4	698
Fifty to Fifty-Nine Years.....	70	67	34	25	32	23	8			259
Sixty Years and over.....	27	22	17	16	20	15	2			119
TOTAL.....	1,022	1,281	612	442	692	649	447	321	42	5,508

TABLE VI.—CREEDS

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Federal Training Centre	Newfoundland	Total
<i>Christian—</i>										
Baptist.....	49	2	66	5	21	21	19			183
Church of England.....	196	115	84	59	126	89	102	21	8	800
Doukhorob.....					3	1				4
Greek Orthodox.....	9	22		3	11	8				56
Lutheran.....	8	3	3	19	27	28	7		1	96
Methodist.....	8		1	1	5	11	1			27
Presbyterian.....	95	10	23	15	57	28	29	1		258
Roman Catholic.....	322	1,049	343	175	215	201	179	289	24	2,797
Salvation Army.....	23	1	4	7	9	8	15		2	69
United Church.....	120	28	43	65	148	119	68	8	6	605
Other.....	19	30	2	16	20	39	9		1	130
<i>Non-Christian—</i>										
Hebrew.....	13	19	2	6	9	4	4	2		59
Other.....			38		8	2				48
Atheist (no religion).....	160	2	3	71	33	90	11			370
TOTAL.....	1,022	1,281	612	442	692	649	447	321	42	5,508

TABLE VII.—PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Federal Training Centre	Newfoundland	Total
None.....	148	279	139	66	97	133	74	175	23	1,134
One.....	129	185	110	66	76	72	59	75	3	775
Two.....	116	144	71	61	86	71	65	42	1	657
Three.....	136	148	45	52	61	57	38	13	2	557
Four.....	116	111	66	46	54	51	51	6	3	504
Five.....	91	95	41	22	67	52	49	2		419
Six.....	66	60	32	33	44	34	26	2	2	299
Seven.....	45	68	19	20	37	47	26		1	263
Eight.....	49	53	19	15	27	19	22	1	1	206
Nine.....	22	28	12	15	27	21	8		2	135
Ten.....	25	30	6	7	16	16	5		1	106
Eleven.....	12	17	6	9	14	17	6		1	82
Twelve.....	15	14	6	7	13	8	3		1	67
Thirteen.....	11	8	9	6	18	4	3		1	60
Fourteen.....	8	5	5	3	12	7	5			45
Fifteen.....	7	7	9	3	6	3	2			37
Sixteen.....	6	2	4	2	4	8	1			27
Seventeen.....	1	9	1	2	8	5	1			27
Eighteen.....	5	3	4	1		5	2			20
Nineteen.....	3	2	1	1	8	2				17
Twenty.....		3		3	3	2				11
Twenty-One.....	1	3	1		4	1				10
Twenty-Two.....	4	3			2	1				10
Twenty-Three.....	2				1					3
Twenty-Four.....		2	1		1	2	1			7
Twenty-Five.....						2				2
Twenty-Six.....	3				1	1				5
Twenty-Seven.....			1							1
Twenty-Eight.....			1		1	2				4
Twenty-Nine.....			1		1	1				3
Thirty.....				1						1
Thirty-One.....			1							1
Thirty-Two.....	1				1	1				3
Thirty-Four.....				1						1
Thirty-Five.....		1			1					2
Thirty-Six.....		1								1
Thirty-Eight.....										
Thirty-Nine.....						1				1
Forty.....						1				1
Forty-Two.....			1		1	1				3
Forty-Six.....						1				1
TOTAL.....	1,022	1,281	612	442	692	649	447	321	42	5,508
Percentage of Recidivists.....	85.5	78.02	77.3	85.06	85.9	79.5	83.44	45.4	45	79.41

TABLE VIII.—EMPLOYMENT OF INMATES

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Colin's Bay	Federal Training Centre	Newfoundland	Total
Blacksmith.....	2	9	7	19	20	18	7	.....	.....	82
Bookbinding.....	7	20	2	5	3	3	3	1	.....	44
Broom and Brush Shop.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Canvas Work.....	111	.....	19	24	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	171
Carpenters.....	41	104	31	25	21	24	15	.....	.....	261
Change Room and Laundry.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barbering.....	12	11	13	5	4	7	10	6	.....	68
Repairing.....	15	.....	4	2	7	3	2	5	.....	38
Sock Making.....	4	.....	3	5	2	4	2	3	.....	23
Sorting.....	11	.....	9	6	12	5	8	1	.....	52
Washing.....	2	6	7	3	3	8	3	1	.....	33
Char Service.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Administration Buildings and Offices.....	1	7	5	4	25	6	4	10	.....	62
Cell Blocks (Dormitories for F.T.C.).....	74	147	33	33	83	70	25	.....	.....	465
Other.....	48	.....	18	13	10	35	19	2	.....	145
Clerks.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shops.....	12	16	9	22	18	18	15	3	.....	113
Other.....	38	17	18	3	6	10	10	2	.....	104
Construction—Buildings and Works.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blacksmiths.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Brick and Stonelaying.....	4	10	.....	4	2	5	4	.....	.....	29
Brickmaking.....	20	19	4	3	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	53
Building Carpenters.....	.....	7	3	6	5	11	13	9	.....	54
Form Work.....	10	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Helpers and Labourers.....	4	12	.....	8	12	51	16	59	.....	162
Machine Operators.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	11
Masons.....	15	14	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	43
Plastering.....	.....	.....	8	2	11	9	2	.....	.....	32
Engineer's Department.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Electricians.....	8	12	8	4	10	6	9	3	.....	60
Filtration Plant.....	2	5	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Fuel Supply.....	9	5	6	3	3	15	.....	.....	.....	41
Plumbers.....	6	1	5	2	8	11	3	7	.....	43
Steamfitters.....	.....	8	3	1	6	.....	5	.....	.....	23
Stokers.....	8	.....	1	2	11	.....	11	.....	.....	33
Farming.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
Dairy.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Garden Gang.....	3	26	.....	.....	4	9	5	16	.....	63
General (Including Stables, Piggery and Poultry).....	23	75	19	34	19	38	19	.....	.....	227
Ornamental Grounds.....	20	8	3	.....	13	9	5	1	.....	59
Teamsters.....	3	1	6	6	.....	9	2	.....	.....	27
Hospital.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Dental.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	8
Orderlies.....	11	7	1	3	8	1	2	2	.....	35
Library.....	21	34	3	8	9	17	8	6	.....	106
Machine Shop.....	25	17	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55
Masonry.....	.....	26	.....	.....	15	.....	10	.....	.....	51
Messengers.....	7	12	3	2	1	3	.....	1	.....	29
Motor Mechanics.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Motor Mechanics.....	.....	6	3	2	12	3	8	.....	.....	34
Painters.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	9
Truck Drivers.....	4	11	6	4	4	2	4	.....	.....	35
Painting.....	10	22	20	12	14	21	8	6	.....	113
Photography.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Printing.....	21	4	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	2	.....	33
Prison for Women.....	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77
Cleaners.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clerks.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kitchen.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laundry.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sewing Room.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quarrying.....	14	56	14	24	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	120
Truck Helpers.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
School.....	.....	13	.....	14	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
Sheet Metal.....	.....	.....	5	4	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	22
Shoe Shop.....	7	53	28	12	30	25	4	.....	.....	159

Employed under provincial arrangement

TABLE VIII.—EMPLOYMENT OF INMATES—*Concluded*

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Federal Training Centre	Newfoundland	Total
Steward's Department.....										
Bakers.....	8	12	5	5	6	4	6	2		48
Cleaners.....	4	45	8	2	11	12	7	13		102
Cooks.....	8	10	6	6	9	6	4	3		52
Other.....	29	18	20	27	14	11	14	8		141
Stonecutting.....		56	21		4		10			87
Stores.....	11	7	6	3	4	11	1			43
Tailoring.....	85	69	40	25	55	29	14			317
Tinsmithing.....	7	8	8		9	3	13			48
Utility.....			8							8
Incinerator.....	2	3	1		1	3				10
"Y" Gang.....			20							20
Yard and Road Maintenance.....	14	29	11	18	1	14	5			92
Other.....	20	29	9		65					123
Vocational Training.....										
Bricklaying.....			12				17	22		51
Cabinet Makers.....								15		15
Carpenters.....			7		12		12	10		41
Draughting.....					12	1				13
Electricians.....							12	8		20
Machine Shop.....							13	11		24
Motor Mechanics.....					14		12	17		43
Painting and Decorating.....										
Plasterers.....								8		8
Plumbers and Steamfitters.....			12			11	13	8		44
Rural Repairs.....						23				23
Sheet Metal.....					2		10	10		22
Segregation.....						14				14
Canning Plant.....	23									23
Uphosterers.....			10							10
Commercial Course.....					9					9
Inmate Magazine Transition.....					7					7
TOTAL EMPLOYED.....	946	1,111	599	419	675	631	440	288		5,109
Total on Register not Employed as on March 31, 1956.....	76	170	13	23	17		7	33		339
Mental Hospital.....						17				17
Newfoundland.....									42	42
Held in U.S. Penitentiary.....						1				1
TOTAL.....	1,022	1,281	612	442	692	649	447	321	42	5,508

TABLE IX.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUE

	1955-56		1954-55	
	Revenue	Receipts	Revenue	Receipts
	Total	From Sales of Farm Produce	Total	From Sales of Farm Produce
Kingston.....	\$ 112,838 93	\$ 50,646 28	\$ 93,656 06	\$ 38,879 41
St. Vincent de Paul.....	188,546 47	61,906 31	158,112 70	55,271 36
Dorchester.....	80,656 32	44,322 03	61,665 16	38,202 05
Manitoba.....	103,105 39	36,449 78	78,668 59	41,052 12
British Columbia.....	35,411 11	14,261 48	35,822 65	12,514 38
Saskatchewan.....	62,552 13	57,539 51	56,091 33	50,369 59
Collin's Bay.....	50,118 89	47,014 27	36,928 97	33,642 23
Federal Training Centre.....	3,390 14		2,360 45	
Penitentiary Staff College.....	420 00		447 10	
TOTAL.....	635,039 38	312,139 66	523,753 01	269,931 14

TABLE X.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS

	1955-56	1954-55	1953-54
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries.....	5,693,155 72	5,294,678 95	4,759,955 02
Allowances.....	1,320 00		
Gratuity to Retiring Officers.....	9,496 67	137 50	34,692 17
Officers Uniforms.....	111,988 76	106,813 74	107,921 02
Officers Duty Meals.....	106,705 58	100,818 41	102,707 65
Office Stationery & Supplies.....	17,416 25		
Equipment & Furnishings.....	21,497 62	35,334 95	41,047 59
Other Administrative Charges.....	65,131 73	68,616 08	63,123 10
	6,026,712 33	5,606,399 63	5,109,446 55
Maintenance of Inmates.....	1,790,415 70	1,676,864 78	1,546,610 66
Discharge Expenses.....	96,144 84	71,872 40	92,759 92
Operating Expenses.....	896,058 37	867,416 91	819,696 61
Repairs & Upkeep of Buildings, Works and Equipment	237,778 45	212,596 67	209,275 15
	9,047,109 69	8,435,150 39	7,777,788 89
Acquisition or Construction of Buildings and Works...	904,820 77	1,328,396 16	710,987 19
Acquisition of Equipment.....	350,824 59	349,059 94	346,975 94
Livestock Purchases.....	29,004 79	25,178 97	24,667 21
	1,284,650 15	1,702,635 07	1,082,630 34
TOTAL CAPITAL.....			
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS.....	10,331,759 84	10,137,785 46	8,860,419 23

TABLE XI.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS
(by Penitentiary)

	1955-56	1954-55	1953-54
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	1,712,537 47	1,722,512 03	1,369,556 81
St. Vincent de Paul.....	2,115,302 18	2,215,240 54	1,934,397 00
Dorchester.....	1,166,794 10	1,056,359 32	1,015,967 83
Manitoba.....	904,743 57	1,225,942 11	896,265 78
British Columbia.....	1,032,169 25	983,063 70	904,902 97
Saskatchewan.....	1,216,423 18	1,070,568 82	923,901 92
Collin's Bay.....	1,007,112 38	966,286 54	899,437 00
Newfoundland.....	48,746 40	32,208 80	36,103 80
Federal Training Centre.....	1,098,460 14	836,407 95	848,225 42
Penitentiary Staff College.....	29,171 17	29,195 65	31,660 70
New Institutions.....	300 00		
	10,331,759 84	10,137,785 46	8,860,419 23
TOTAL.....			

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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

	1955-56	1954-55	1953-54
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries.....	5,635,996 62	5,201,863 30	4,745,069 89
Retiring Allowances.....	9,496 67	137 50	16,586 33
Uniforms.....	146,303 96	108,749 01	111,949 28
Messing.....	102,308 64	86,745 06	89,489 83
Printing, Stationery and Office Equipment.....	25,685 05	22,218 62	26,447 68
Other Administrative Charges.....	65,010 99	64,752 08	59,470 24
	5,985,001 93	5,484,465 57	5,049,013 25
Maintenance of Inmates.....	1,637,211 33	1,590,702 52	1,474,385 15
Discharge Expenses.....	85,274 29	74,102 26	86,896 34
Operating Expenses.....	904,606 20	891,730 33	773,912 23
Maintenance of Fixed Assets.....	220,408 68	212,271 01	239,484 09
	8,832,502 43	8,253,271 69	7,623,691 06
TOTAL OPERATING COSTS.....	8,832,502 43	8,253,271 69	7,623,691 06

TABLE XIII.—STATEMENT OF OPERATING COSTS FOR SERVICES RENDERED
AND GOODS CONSUMED IN THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1956

	Total Peniten- tiaries	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskat- chewan	Collin's Bay	Federal Training Centre
Average Daily Population.....	5,237.1	1,010.0	1,268.4	628.5	410.7	661.1	617.2	412.7	318.5
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries.....	5,635,996 62	955,884 89	1,205,218 79	646,295 98	476,919 83	601,853 11	606,396 37	577,417 03	566,010 62
Retiring Allowances.....	9,496 67								9,496 67
Uniforms.....	146,503 96	15,622 15	25,598 38	11,548 36	48,846 74	11,468 17	11,892 23	9,910 57	11,617 36
Messing.....	102,308 64	20,394 08	19,651 48	12,765 88	10,105 41	9,287 70	10,556 64	10,846 15	8,701 30
Printing, Stationery and Office Equipment.....	25,685 05	4,559 96	5,584 91	4,126 22	1,844 67	2,435 32	2,727 01	2,186 55	2,220 41
Other Administrative Charges.....	65,010 99	8,115 92	8,988 28	7,543 67	8,668 39	9,008 68	15,784 01	2,931 81	3,970 23
Sub-Total.....	5,985,001 93	1,004,577 00	1,265,041 84	682,280 11	546,385 04	634,052 98	647,356 26	603,292 11	602,016 59
Maintenance of Inmates.....	1,637,211 33	313,028 57	386,170 32	192,609 66	120,598 59	213,139 30	194,616 72	125,583 65	91,464 52
Discharge Expenses.....	85,274 29	13,558 50	14,699 57	13,476 91	8,841 05	9,669 12	11,789 17	6,789 60	6,450 37
Operating Expenses.....	904,606 20	122,917 27	198,598 47	133,310 69	87,442 23	101,175 42	101,665 72	88,877 39	70,619 01
Maintenance of Fixed Assets.....	220,408 68	45,198 07	48,671 23	26,545 72	16,841 22	19,658 11	13,708 20	22,714 05	27,072 08
TOTAL OPERATING COSTS.....	8,832,502 43	1,499,279 41	1,913,181.43	1,048,223 09	780,108 13	977,694 93	969,136 07	847,256 80	797,622 57
Per Capita Costs—									
Per Year.....	1,686 53	1,484 44	1,508 34	1,667 81	1,899 46	1,478 89	1,570 21	2,052 96	2,504 31
Per Day.....	4 62	4 07	4 13	4 57	5 20	4 05	4 30	5 62	6 86
(Previous Year).....	4 34	3 65	3 95	4 45	4 89	3 93	4 22	5 60	6 53

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

	1955-56	1954-55
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	1,674,505 20	1,359,207 49
St. Vincent de Paul.....	2,956,219 36	1,999,401 93
Dorchester.....	1,149,858 52	1,083,097 24
Manitoba.....	1,420,425 80	1,301,140 96
British Columbia.....	1,035,897 49	989,263 35
Saskatchewan.....	1,029,714 75	1,075,737 69
Collin's Bay.....	965,319 99	903,393 58
Federal Training Centre.....	1,066,842 11	894,072 30
Newfoundland.....	48,746 40	32,208 80
TOTAL.....	11,347,529 62	9,637,523 34

TABLE XV.—EXPENDITURES ON MEDICAL AND ALLIED
SERVICES 1955-56

	Medical and Surgical Fees X-Rays, etc.	Eye Specialists' Fees	Optical Supplies	Dental Services and Supplies
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	2,151 60	1,825 00	886 60	493 83
St. Vincent de Paul.....	1,900 50	1,627 50	561 67	2,174 29
Dorchester.....	1,147 00	403 00	555 45	119 82
Manitoba.....	478 00	595 00	413 09	541 70
British Columbia.....	201 50	600 00	704 38	148 80
Saskatchewan.....	5,819 50	1,485 00	443 99	754 28
Collin's Bay.....	1,200 00	980 00	122 85	110 76
Federal Training Centre.....	333 50	337 50	116 38	70 12
TOTAL.....	13,231 60	7,853 00	3,804 41	4,413 60

TABLE XVI.—ACTIVITIES OF WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS DURING FISCAL YEAR 1955-56

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.....	934	743	668	182	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..... 275 Department of Veterans Affairs.... 35 National Employment Service..... 207 Children's Aid Society..... 12 Elizabeth Fry Society..... 64 Salvation Army..... 160 Frontenac Legal Aid Society..... 14
St. Vincent de Paul.....	871	620	778	110	<i>Service de Réadaptation sociale Inc..</i> <i>Québec.....</i> <i>Société d'Orientation et de Réhabilitation sociale.....</i> Catholic Rehabilitation Service.... John Howard Society..... Salvation Army..... National Emp. Service.....	<i>Service de Réadaptation sociale Inc..</i> <i>Québec.....</i> 63 <i>Société d'Orientation et de Réhabilitation sociale.....</i> 177 Catholic Rehabilitation Service.... 28 John Howard Society..... 65 Salvation Army..... 33 Nat. Employment Serv..... 254
Dorchester.....	1,353	520	346	130	National Employment Service..... John Howard Society..... Salvation Army..... Children's Aid Society..... Department of Veterans Affairs....	National Employment Service..... 179 John Howard Society..... 191 Salvation Army..... 146 Children's Aid Society..... 1 Department of Veterans Affairs.... 3
Manitoba.....	824	595	189	42	Canadian Welfare Association (Judge Hamilton)..... National Employment Service..... Salvation Army..... Hugh John MacDonald Hostel for Boys..... John Howard Society of Port Arthur, Ontario.....	Canadian Welfare Association (Judge Hamilton)..... 301 National Employment Service..... 148 Salvation Army..... 134 Hugh John MacDonald Hostel for Boys..... 3 John Howard Society of Port Arthur, Ont..... 9

TABLE XVI.—ACTIVITIES OF WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS DURING FISCAL YEAR 1955-56—*Concluded*

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
British Columbia.....	937	849	326	106	John Howard Society..... Salvation Army..... National Employment Service.....	John Howard Society..... 360 Salvation Army..... 298 National Employment Service..... 191
Saskatchewan.....	1,261	676	297	55	Department of Veterans Affairs.... John Howard Society of Saskatchewan..... John Howard Society of Alberta.... National Employment Service..... Salvation Army.....	Department of Veterans Affairs.... 30 John Howard Society of Saskatchewan..... 98 John Howard Society of Alberta.... 342 National Employment Service..... 186 Salvation Army..... 20
Collin's Bay.....	627	407	227	140	John Howard Society..... National Employment Service..... Department of Veterans Affairs.... Salvation Army..... Children's Aid Society.....	John Howard Society..... 163 National Employment Service..... 92 Department of Veterans Affairs.... 6 Salvation Army..... 98 Children's Aid Society..... 12 Legal Aid Society..... 36
Federal Training Centre..	732	288	274	101	<i>Société d'Orientation et de Réhabilitation sociale</i> John Howard Society..... Salvation Army..... Catholic Rehabilitation Service.... Quebec Rehab. Service..... Service Réhab. Diocèse St-Jean d'Iberville..... Serv. Réhab. Sherbrooke.....	<i>Société d'Orientation et de Réhabilitation sociale</i> 205 John Howard Society..... 23 Salvation Army..... 4 Catholic Rehabilitation Service.... 31 Quebec Rehab. Service..... 19 Service Réhab. Diocèse St-Jean d'Iberville..... Serv. Réhab. Sherbrooke.....

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY

W. F. Johnstone, Warden.

STATISTICS

The number of inmates on Register here at the close of prison March 31st, 1955, was 954 males and 94 females, a total of 1,048.

The number of inmates on Register at the close of prison March 31st, 1956, was 941 males and 81 females, a total of 1,022.

Admissions and discharges during the year were as follows:

<i>Received</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
From Gaols.....	565	12
By transfer from other Penitentiaries.....	31	31
Ticket-of-Leave Violators.....	3	0
<i>Discharged</i>		
Expiration of sentence.....	258	47
Ticket-of-Leave.....	30	8
Unconditional Release.....	2	0
Transfer to other institutions.....	315	0
Died.....	5	1
Deportation.....	2	0
<i>Number of Register includes</i>		
Insane—Section 58.....	2	2
Section 61.....	6	2
Attending outside court.....	2	0
Temporary Ticket-of-Leave.....	2	0
Unlawfully at large while hospitalized under Temporary Ticket-of-Leave.....	1	0

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Protestant Chapel (Male prison)

Services were well conducted in the Protestant Chapel during the fiscal year under the able guidance of Reverend F. C. Whittington. The activities for that department are shown in the following summary:

Statistics

Recorded interviews.....	545
Number of Chapel Services.....	61
Number of visiting ministers at the Sunday Services.....	10

Special Services

Good Friday, Devotional Services.
 Easter, Holy Communion.
 Thanksgiving, Preacher, the Reverend Ottis Davidson.
 Remembrance Sunday, Preacher, the Reverend Dr. F. Banister.
 Sunday before Christmas, Carol Service with Choir from Baptist Church.
 Christmas Day, Holy Communion.
 Sunday after Christmas, Carols by St. George's Cathedral Choir.
 Week's Preaching Mission by the Reverend Desmond Hunt.

Special work included

Lectures to: In Service Groups.
 Penitentiary Staff College Courses.
 Church groups.
 Presiding at High School and other examinations for inmates.

Protestant Chapel (Prison for Women)

The inmates at the Prison for Women have greatly admired the new altar frontal which has brought colour and beauty to the Chapel there.

There were 69 services conducted during the year and routine work carried out as usual by the Chaplain which included the interviewing of all newcomers and those requested by inmates, also the visiting of the sick in the hospital.

Mr. Christie, our Protestant Chapel Organist, is to be commended for his fine work throughout the year.

Protestant Mission

A week's Preaching Mission was conducted by the Reverend Desmond Hunt, Rector of St. James' Anglican Church, Kingston, Ontario, this commenced on Sunday March 18, 1956. Reverend Hunt preached at fifteen services during the week of the Mission and his fine addresses and splendid speaking made a great impression on all who attended. Services were held twice daily, in the mornings and in the evenings from 1700 hrs to 1900 hrs, Monday to Wednesday in the Men's prison and Thursday to Saturday in the Women's prison, with the closing service on Sunday morning, all arrangements worked out satisfactorily. It is of course impossible to estimate the good which was done, but through the excellent approach of Reverend Hunt the interest of the inmates was sustained to the end and many have since remarked on the great help they received and the happy memories they will cherish of the Mission.

Roman Catholic Chapel (Male prison)

During the fiscal year one-third of the inmates registered as Catholics. Newcomers privately interviewed by Reverend Father E. J. Way numbered 241. Requested interviews numbered 593, besides 422 Confessions heard. Christian Doctrine Classes were held each Tuesday for one hour for those seeking a greater knowledge of their Catholic faith; attendance varied at these classes from 10 to 20.

Mass was held for the men each Sunday and Holy Day throughout the year at 9.00 a.m. Attendance at services was compulsory the first Sunday of each month while all other attendance was of a voluntary nature—attendance was excellent and conduct in the Chapel exceptionally good. Stations of the Cross were held on Good Friday. Mr. Brian Brick, our Roman Catholic Organist and choir director, played at all the religious services and also held choir practice each Thursday noon. The Chapel was beautifully decorated for both the Christmas and Easter Services.

Hospital patients and men in dissociation were visited regularly by Reverend Father Way and on request. News of the death of close relatives was broken privately to the individuals concerned and a letter of condolence sent to each family. Our Chaplain attended Classification Board Meetings, gave lectures at the Penitentiary Staff College and to the new officers of our institution taking the "In Service Training Course". Discharged inmates, if they so requested, were escorted to the Railway Station or Bus Terminal by the Chaplain; promise of work was procured for several of these men.

During his annual leave Reverend Father Way attended the 85th Annual Congress of Correction in Des Moines, Iowa, U.S.A.; on September 12th he was invited to Toronto to speak at the Provincial Convention of the Catholic Women's League on how that organization could co-operate with the Catholic Chaplains of Penal Institutions in rehabilitative work.

Roman Catholic Chapel (Prison for Women)

Much of the same work has been done for the women prisoners as for the male population. Mass was offered and a sermon given each and every Sunday and Holy Day of the year. Regular visits were made by the Chaplain, besides Sundays, on each Monday and Saturday for requested interviews and confessions. Confessions here numbered 311 and Holy Communions distributed numbered 326.

Stations of the Cross were said on Good Friday. Much work was done for these women on discharge in the way of procuring work, rooming and boarding houses and financial aid.

Roman Catholic Mission

A most successful Mission was held during Passion Week. This Mission opened in the male prison on Sunday morning March 18th and closed Wednesday evening March 21st, and was preached by Reverend Father P. J. Ambrosie, S.J., of the Regiopolis College staff. The Mission in the women's prison started Thursday morning March 22nd and ended Sunday March 25. Services were held in the mornings and again in the evenings from 1700 to 1900 hrs, this arrangement worked out very well and the Mission as a whole was most successful, conduct in the both chapels was exceptionally good. The inmates are still talking about these services, no doubt the good derived will be felt for months to come. It is hoped that a Mission will be an annual event.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

A high standard of cleanliness and sanitation is maintained in our Steward's Department. Food trays, cups, plastic bowls and other eating utensils are thoroughly cleaned and scrubbed. The floors throughout the Kitchen are scrubbed daily with soap and water and washed down with a solution of soda. The machinery is cleaned down after each use and painted whenever necessary. The meat blocks in the butcher shop are scrubbed with wire brushes and washed down with a solution of sodium bicarbonate. The milk pasteurization room is kept exceptionally clean and all equipment is cleaned and sterilized after each usage with a solution of steri-clor.

Any inmate placed to work in the Steward's Department is first interviewed by the Steward and placed on a probationary period for two weeks, during which time he is closely supervised. If he proves to be satisfactory he is kept on the job. Our Steward, Mr. Milne, is of the opinion that with ability and willingness to learn plus the desire to prepare himself for the future an inmate can, in a period of a few years, acquire a very good knowledge of the routine functions of a large kitchen and should on release be able to accept and hold a position of cook, baker or butcher on the outside.

The machinery in the Kitchen is under constant supervision and daily maintenance such as oiling and cleaning is carried out by an inmate detailed to this work. A small supply of spare parts are carried at all times in order to effect minor repairs when necessary.

The Officers' Mess is staffed by a permanent inmate staff under the direction of an Assistant Steward. Each Assistant Steward takes his turn each month at this position as well as in all other positions within the Kitchen. The food in the Officers' Mess is served cafeteria style.

SCHOOL

A satisfactory increase in school attendance is reported and prospects of more substantial gains in school attendance and school activity are entertained.

During the fiscal year one of our schoolrooms was occupied by the Telescope Board, there most of the work of compiling and publication of this magazine was done. This work is of a decidedly educational nature.

As reconstruction is proceeding rapidly, our School teacher Mr. H. B. Patterson and his staff, hope that this Penitentiary may be the first to institute night classes as a major feature of an expanded educational program.

The following statistics will illustrate to some extent the work of the School during the fiscal year:

School Statistics

Total School Attendance.....	4,327
D.V.A. COURSES in effect at end of fiscal year.....	122
O.D.E. COURSES in effect at end of fiscal year.....	39
Queen's University Extension Courses in effect March 31, 1956.....	2
Other Correspondence Courses in effect at end of fiscal year.....	3
Total Correspondence Courses in effect at end of fiscal year.....	166

Certificates issued

Grade 8 certificates.....	5
D.V.A. certificates.....	26
O.D.E. certificates.....	6
Queen's University certificates.....	4

D.V.A. Courses in effect on March 31, 1956

Automotive Engineering.....	3	Mathematics A.....	12
Bee Keeping.....	1	Mathematics B.....	7
Bookkeeping A.....	12	Mathematics C.....	2
Bookkeeping B.....	3	Machine Shop Math.....	1
Business Arithmetic.....	1	Mechanical Drawing 1.....	7
Conversation Anglaise.....	1	Mechanical Drawing 2.....	1
Diesel Engineering.....	1	Mining.....	4
Elementary Navigation.....	2	Music A.....	8
English, Introductory.....	4	Practical Electricity.....	1
English A.....	3	Principles of Radio.....	5
French, Introductory.....	10	Sr. Matriculation Math.....	2
French, A.....	1	Sheet Metal Work.....	2
French C Elementaire.....	1	Shorthand.....	1
General Science A.....	4	Social Studies, Introductory.....	2
General Science B.....	1	Social Studies A.....	1
Latin A.....	1	Soil & Field Crops.....	2
Latin C.....	1	Spanish A.....	1
Mathematics, Introductory.....	13		

O.D.E. Correspondence Courses

Elsewhere mention is made statistically of the use of Ontario Department Education Courses. It should be added here that these excellent Courses comprise nearly one-third of the total number of Correspondence Courses.

Queen's University Extension Courses

Mathematics 1.....	1	Greek A.....	1
English 14A.....	2	French 2.....	1
English 14B.....	2		

The number of enrolments in these Courses is not a criterion of their usefulness here. That an inmate who so wills and has the necessary ability and perseverance can benefit to this extent is an ever present incentive toward self-improvement.

Educational Record of Inmates on Admission

	%
Lower than Grade 3.....	3
Grade 4.....	7
Grade 5 to 7.....	24
Grade 8.....	30
One to two years High School.....	25
Three years High School.....	3.8
High School Graduation.....	5.5
One or more years University.....	.9
University Graduation.....	.18

Number of inmates interviewed by the School Department..... 548

LIBRARY

Number of books in library

Fiction.....	5,578
Non-fiction.....	3,834
School Books.....	4,297
French Fiction and Non-fiction.....	526

TOTAL:.....	14,235
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Circulation

Fiction.....	25,960
Non-fiction.....	14,892
Magazines.....	88,827

TOTAL:.....	129,679
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Books purchased during fiscal year

Fiction.....	235
Non-fiction.....	159
School Books.....	168

A complete revision of Library routine is anticipated and plans are being made tentatively toward this end.

The assistance and co-operation of Queen's University cannot be over-emphasized and some expression of our appreciation is due especially to Dr. Curran, Director of Extension, Miss K. Healey, Assistant Director of Extension, and Mr. J. A. Edmison, Assistant to the Principal.

CONSTRUCTION

This has been largely confined to the reconstruction and the general maintenance of the prison buildings and equipment. The reconstruction of the burned out buildings was only partially completed during 1954-55. This was confined to the cell blocks which housed the inmates, none of the shops was completed. However the Tailor Shop and Print Shop were partially completed. The completion of both these departments was effected in 1955-56. Three major undertakings were gotten under way in 1955-56: the New Carpenter Shop; the New Garage; and the new Laundry. Good progress has been made on all three projects.

I am pleased with the fine showing made by C.T.I. Frayn and the Instructors in the departments under his supervision in the untiring efforts he is continually making to keep things on the go and to get on with the job.

HOSPITAL

Our Hospital has continued to function efficiently under the able direction of Dr. K. S. Clarke and Dr. W. A. Amodeo.

The overall estimated cost of surgery is higher than that of the previous year, most of the increase being accounted for by minor surgery. We continue to follow the policy of practising essential major surgery only but have stepped up the number of minor surgical repairs, such an excision of cysts, hyfreaction of warts, injection of varicose veins, etc., as it is felt that the latter often have a psychological value as cure of an actual physical condition.

Electrocardiograms numbered 81, as compared to 68 during the previous fiscal year. While many of these revealed normal findings, the psychological effect is immeasurable. The number of X-rays on the other hand was reduced during the year owing to a more conservative use of the equipment, here we would again remark on the efficient team of officers and inmate orderlies we are fortunate to have in the radiological and surgical departments. In these we venture to say we compare favourably with any small hospital outside the walls.

There has been an increase in the number of officers reporting sick. It is difficult to account for this gradual rise over the last two or three years, but it is noted, for what it is worth, that the incidence of coronary and nervous conditions is rather high for the complement here.

During the leave of absence granted Dr. K. S. Clarke last year we were fortunate in obtaining the services of the late Dr. C. A. Howard who proved a most able substitute. It was with much regret we learned of his passing early last year.

Dr. C. W. E. Danby, the Dermatologist, has rendered sterling service during the year, and the services of Dr. T. F. Rutherford, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist have been used constantly. We are fortunate in being able to call upon these specialists.

FARMING

Weather conditions were most unfavourable for farming in this locality, heavy rains preventing seeding until the end of April, then dry weather through June, July and August, greatly affected the growth of our crops.

Our hay crop was short, but a very good quality, two silos were filled with green hay and sufficient baled to feed our horses and cattle throughout the winter. One silo was filled with corn ensilage. The grain crop was very good although very light in weight.

Sufficient vegetables were grown to meet the Steward's needs for the winter, with the exception of cabbage which was struck with a disease damaging the greater part of our late plants.

Our Holstein herd continues to do good, the milk supply kept to average with other years. During the year two of our milk cows were awarded SILVER SEAL CERTIFICATES for producing over 125,000 lbs. of milk. Four others for producing over 100,000 lbs. were awarded RED SEAL CERTIFICATES. In January a young Herd Sire was purchased from the Glenafton Farms, Alliston, Ontario, this bull is from an outstanding herd and should improve our herd considerably.

The Piggery has been kept clean and free from disease and has been spoken highly of by the Government Inspector who makes monthly visits. 360 hogs were slaughtered for use in the Steward's department.

The Cannery was kept busy for ten months of the year. Beans were grown on our own farm for the first time and proved to be a good crop. The tomato crop was quite light. Apples, pears and plums were processed during the late fall and winter months.

A sprinkler system was installed late last summer, which should be a great help to our vegetable crop this year should the weather be dry.

PRISON FOR WOMEN

The Prison for Women received visits from the National Employment Agency, Elizabeth Fry Society, the John Howard Society, and Salvation Army throughout the year. These organizations proved of great value in assisting inmates in matters of employment, welfare and interviews.

Inmate behaviour at the Prison for Women during the year has, on the whole, been good. During the summer months there is relaxation outdoors in sports such as volleyball, softball, tennis and quoits. The annual field day was held on Civic Holiday August 2nd; a program of competitive sports was prepared which included young and old so that everyone was able to benefit from the large assortment of prizes purchased from their Welfare Fund.

A total of 29 weekly art classes under the direction of Mrs. Anneke Atrill, Elizabeth Fry Society Art Teacher, were held during this past year and considerable progress has been noted among the art students.

Garden plots numbering 56 were allocated to the inmates in which they planted seeds and plants supplied by the Prison Farm.

The health of the female inmates has been very good, regular sick parades were carried out by Dr. K. S. Clark and Dr. W. Amodeo, Dr. Millan and during his absence, Dr. T. Warner, took care of the necessary dental treatment required. Dr. M. O'Connor, Psychiatrist, gave close attention to the mental health of the inmates and all persons treated have benefited greatly.

CLASSIFICATION

Statistical

Interviews with inmates—Newcomers and second interviews, Routine follow-up, Special follow-up, Inmates' requests, Referred by other officers, Pre-release interviews, Discharge interviews—Total: 2,226.

Visitors—Inmates' visitors, John Howard Society, National Employment Service, Department of Veterans' Affairs, Legal Aid, Children's Aid Society, Remission Officers, Alcoholics Anonymous, Others. Total: 297.

Meeting and Conferences—Classification-Assignment Board, Classification Officer Collin's Bay Penitentiary (selection), Alcoholics Anonymous, A. A. Executive Meetings (once per week), John Howard Society, John Howard Society & National Employment Service Referral Conference. Total: 207.

Staff Training—Our Classification Officer gave lectures at the Penitentiary Staff College Officers' Training Courses— $\frac{1}{2}$ day per lecture, and in addition gave lectures to classes in our "In Service Training" courses—1 hour per lecture.

Tests—Revised Beta (Penitentiary Staff College), Revised Beta (inmates), Minnesota Paper Form Board, Wechsler-Bellevue, Kuder Preference Record, Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory. Total 575.

Interviews by Outside Agencies—John Howard Society, National Employment Service, Department of Veterans' Affairs, Children's Aid Society, Legal Aid, Remission Officers, Salvation Army, Elizabeth Fry Society. Total: 934.

Number of interviews conducted by Salvation Army	219
Number of interviews conducted by Elizabeth Fry Society	66
Number of interviews conducted by John Howard Society	310
Number of interviews conducted by National Employment Service....	237
Number of interviews conducted by Dept. of Veterans' Affairs.....	38
Number of interviews conducted by Legal Aid	30
Number of interviews conducted by Children's Aid Society	34

The statistical portion of this report indicates that the volume of work performed remained fairly constant in comparison with the previous year.

Our Classification Officer was privileged to address the SoEd Club in Belleville, Ontario, to act as guest speaker at the Annual Meeting of the John Howard Society of London and Middlesex, and to participate in a radio broadcast concerning the work of the Classification Department. He also had the pleasure to attend the Third Annual Conference of the Aftercare Agencies and Government Services and the Annual Meeting of the Ontario Psychological Association held in Kingston.

After a period of experimentation the situation concerning Legal Aid assistance to inmates has been clarified and is running smoothly.

I wish to express my appreciation to the Classification Officer and his staff for their co-operation and the good work they have accomplished throughout the year.

PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL

During the fiscal year there were 34 first admissions and 10 readmissions to the Psychiatric Hospital. Of these first admissions, six came from Collin's Bay Penitentiary. This made a total of 44 admissions during the year which is the highest number to date. More psychiatric accommodation is urgently needed to take care of the number of mentally ill.

There were 420 consultations during the year which is 33 more than last year and the highest number to date. This service has been growing every year and recently it has often been necessary to see four inmates each day to keep the number of requests to see the Psychiatrist below 20. This includes 5 inmates from the Prison for Women who were seen several times each, as well as given treatment.

Treatments included Psychotherapy, General Therapy, Electro-stimulative Therapy, Electro-convulsive Therapy, Occupational Therapy, Exercise and Recreational Therapy and Group Therapy.

Psychotherapy has been used a good deal. The evidence of its success has been in the small amount of sedation that is required, it has also been used extensively in selected cases.

General Therapy—Many of the new drugs have been used with some good results. So far Largactil and Serpasil have shown some good results. Equanil and Frenquel are also being used and they show some promise of helping our patients.

Funkenstein Tests—During the past year a total of 26 of these tests were done, they are of particular value in mixed depression and anxiety states of which we have quite a number during the course of a year.

Electrostimulative Therapy—This type of therapy has decreased slightly this year. The largest number of these patients have been treated as out-patients. They are called in the morning, given their treatment, lunch, and then in the afternoon are returned to either their work assignment or to their cell. This works very well as it gives an opportunity for the staff to observe them and also for some psychotherapy.

Electroconvulsive Therapy.—This type of therapy is particularly good for many of the behaviour problems we have from time to time. It is also used with excitements and depressions which always respond to this type of therapy.

Occupational Therapy.—It would appear this type of therapy is going to be more successful than in the past.

Recreational Therapy.—Many of our patients are well enough at times to attend the moving pictures, ball games, etc., so a special effort is made to get as many of them to these functions as possible.

Of the 44 patients that were admitted to the Psychiatric Hospital during the year only one remained for the whole year although if we had sufficient space there would have been considerably more than that as we transferred the quieter ones to the East Cell Block and to Dissociation. One was considered to be recovered, fourteen much improved, five improved and eight unimproved. Six of these patients were transferred to one of the Ontario Hospitals. Two were taken for a short time and returned to the institution as being improved; but while they are getting along in normal association they are far from well mentally. There are fifteen in the institution who may be considered for transfer to an Ontario Hospital.

There were two successful attempts made at self-destruction. There were no other attempts like this made. It would seem that all was done to prevent these attempts that could be done.

All patients received their annual chest X-ray in January.

During the Christmas holiday season of 1955-56 we obtained a Television Set on loan from one of the local stores for the patients in the Psychiatric Hospital. They were pleased with this. As Television has been written up very favourably in all the Medical Journals, it was felt that we should purchase one. The necessary steps were taken and our new Television Set arrived on March 27. It is felt that this will be very good for the patients, although we haven't the aerial set up yet the reception is fair and the patients are certainly taking a good interest in the programs.

Dr. M. O'Connor and his staff are to be commended on the good work they are doing and for the smooth running of this department even though under somewhat adverse conditions at times.

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT

Authorized work which has been completed during the year in so far as this department is concerned is as follows:

- (a) Wiring in attic of Wing and Cells.
- (b) Renewing hot-water line in Officers' Mess.
- (c) Revamping water and steam lines to dishing machine in Kitchen.
- (d) Intra-mural telephone exchange.
- (e) Temporary office for C.T.I. Earl.
- (f) Power supply to Prison for Women.
- (g) Alterations to North Gate.
- (h) Electrical work new office Tailor Shop No. 2.
- (i) Wiring east and west wings attic of Wing and Cells.
- (j) Farm irrigation system.
- (k) Service lines to new garage.
- (l) Installation of new Turbine Generator.
- (m) New stockroom in Engineer's Department.
- (n) Renewal of radiators on H-range.
- (o) Renovation of heating in Farm Instructor's residence.
- (p) Heaters for outposts and towers.
- (q) Revamping electric line to Kitchen.
- (r) Wiring of the new garage.

Fire drills and lectures were held during the year; fire protection and fire prevention being heavily stressed. Fire Prevention Week was observed.

Medical students from Queen's University were shown around the Sewage Disposal Plant and Pumping Plant.

Inspectors from the Department of Health visited the institution and checked the Sewage Disposal Plant, Water Pumping Station and Pasteurizing Plant. Reports were satisfactory.

The Plant Engineer attended various work assignment board meetings during the year.

The Coal and Wood department functioned properly throughout the year, handling the supply of coal to the Boiler Room, Kitchen, Farm, etc.

Safety First posters, pamphlets, etc., were posted throughout the institution as received during the year. The Plant Engineer had lectures given by Fire Chief V. Brightman of the city of Kingston.

The new automatic dial telephone system has been installed and is working satisfactorily.

The general operation of the Engineer's department has been satisfactory.

INDUSTRIAL

The Canvas Working Department has had an excellent year, showing a record report on earned revenue and should improve again during the coming year. This is due mainly to our very good relationship and close liaison with the Post Office Department and the services we render to them.

All discharge clothing, Indian uniforms, P.S.C. type clothing, Work shirts and miscellaneous items were supplied as required by our Tailoring Departments, and the class of garments processed have shown improvement. We hope to continue to produce a better garment.

The Printing Department, I am sorry to say, has not been fully employed. Our production, through no fault of our own, is down. Possibly this can be improved by diverting printing from the Department of Public Printing and Stationery or some other source.

The Shoe Shop has operated in a relatively confined area doing institutional repair work only, and will continue as it is until better accommodation is provided.

The staff in charge of these departments have been most efficient and devoted to the best interests of the institution.

We regret the passing of the late Instructor Canvas Worker C. R. Adams who died suddenly last July. He was an excellent officer.

TRAINING OF OFFICERS

Accommodation for the purpose of Officer-In-Service Training, under the direction of Keeper F. C. Pitt, was made available in July 1955. Since this time all newly employed officers (custodial and technical) received a minimum of forty hours continuous training prior to accepting job responsibility. A custodial officer upon completing forty hours training is posted to various duties under the guidance of an experienced officer, thus his training will continue for a considerable time.

Since July 1955 thirty-one newly appointed officers have received formal induction training. Twenty-four custodial officers, of varied experience, received forty hours basic training.

As an experiment, a course was arranged for fourteen Instructional officers. The course instruction was directed toward the specific need and interest of the group. The classes were held for two one-hour periods per week for seven weeks. Such specialist courses will be included in our next fall and winter training program.

Twenty-five officers attended Penitentiary Officer Training Courses at the Penitentiary Staff College. Out of this number seven officers attended the two Administration Courses. The Officers have gained considerable knowledge from these courses and many improvements have been implemented into the administration as a result of such progressive instructions. It is felt that Head Office staff and members of the Penitentiary Staff College staff should be highly commended for presenting such interesting and instructive courses.

RECREATION

A fairly complete and successful sports and entertainment program for the inmates was carried out during the year 1955-56.

The Softball Season opened in early May with a prison league consisting of six teams, each team playing twenty games, with four teams entering the play-offs to declare a Champion. The All Star team known as the "Saints" played games against outside opposition and finished with a very favourable record.

The Fall and Winter season was highlighted by a four team Soccer League and four Boxing Shows. Supplementing these sports were several tournaments

in Horseshoes, Handball, Chess, Bridge and Darts, with Champions being declared in each. A fairly large group also participates in daily weight-lifting and body building exercises.

During the cold weather a moving picture was shown each week-end.

The institution was favoured by the visit of four groups from civilian life, who put on highly entertaining Variety Shows.

Once a week for a period of ten weeks, five Radio Stations carried a half hour program from the prison, featuring the Inmate Orchestra.

Just before Christmas the local radio station CKWS donated their facilities for a disc jockey show, sponsored by the West Kingston Kiwanis Club, with inmates filling the roles of announcers and recipients of the incoming telephone calls. A nice sum of money was realized and spent on entertainment for the local orphanages.

Although this may appear to have been a pretty full season, many additional types of exercises and entertainment will be added with the opening of our New Recreation Building in the not too distant future.

CONCLUSION

I wish to express my thanks to the Commissioner of Penitentiaries and his staff at Head Office for the fine co-operation extended by them throughout the year. I also wish to thank the Matrons and Officers here for their co-operation and loyalty.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY

G. LEBEL, *Warden*

MOVEMENT OF INMATES' POPULATION

I am giving you hereunder the Movement of Inmates' Population:

In custody on April 1, 1955.....	1,264
Received during the year, including nine females.....	795
TOTAL.....	2,059

Released during the year by:

Expiration of sentence.....	323
Ticket-of-Leave.....	130
Unconditional Release.....	11
Transfer.....	303
Court Order.....	1
Died.....	5
Other reasons.....	5

TOTAL.....	778
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Remaining in custody on March 31, 1956.....	1,281
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The detail of inmates received and discharged by way of transfer is summarized hereunder:

Received

Federal Training Centre.....	29
Kingston Penitentiary.....	6
Dorchester Penitentiary.....	2
Collin's Bay Penitentiary.....	1
TOTAL.....	38

Discharged

Federal Training Centre.....	246
Kingston Penitentiary.....	7
Kingston Penitentiary (females).....	9
Dorchester Penitentiary.....	41
TOTAL.....	303

MOVEMENT OF STAFF

It is noted that 66 new officers were taken on the strength, against 41 during the previous year. During the same period, 26 officers were struck off strength, against 31 in 1954-55. One officer died, i.e. Fireman Seguin; and one officer was transferred from the Federal Training Centre to this institution, making a grand total of 388 officers on March 31, 1956.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION AND MORAL WELFARE

Roman Catholic Chapel

Religious services of the Roman Catholic Chapel were continued this year under the spiritual direction of Reverend Father R. Preville. Two masses are celebrated on Sundays and religious holidays; confessions are generally heard on Saturday P.M. since the prison is closed on Saturday, except the first Friday of the month, when they are heard on Thursday, the previous day. The Roman Catholic population, at the close of the fiscal year, was 1049 registered in the Roman Catholic records. Out of this number, 148 inmates are exempted from attending the services.

The annual mission was conducted with success by Reverend Father Bourassa, Jesuit, for the French section; and Reverend C. Beaudin, for the English section. Most of the inmates have followed the exercises of the retreat satisfactorily, and about 600 have received the Holy Communion on the occasion of Easter.

The Sacred Heart League enters its third year with continued success. There are 418 active members; 400 copies of the bulletin are printed monthly.

The Roman Catholic Chaplain grants interviews every morning from 08.45 to 11.00 hours, except Saturdays and Sundays. He also practices social work with the families of some of the inmates and also Welfare Organizations.

The Alcoholic Anonymous Organization is highly encouraged and reaps success as we go along.

Protestant Chapel

Reverend Gordon Phillips has administered the Protestant Chapel with continued success during the year. The total population on March 31, was 190. Most of the members are Anglicans; there are about 28 United Church of Canada, 22 Greek Orthodox, 10 Presbyterian and a few others. Parade interviews are organized to take place regularly, and a total number of 848 interviews were granted.

Divine services are held in the Chapel every Sunday, Saint's Days and on a certain number of National Holidays. Following an old tradition, the Salvation Army have been permitted to take over the services on the second Sunday of each month.

The annual mission was held simultaneously with the Roman Catholic from February 13 to 18, 1956. It was conducted by Reverend Alastair MacOdrum. Sermons given by this pastor created favourable impression on the inmates.

Reverend Gordon Phillips is also the liaison officer for the Alcoholic Anonymous English speaking group. He continues to reap success constantly, adding new members to the organization or association. Several ex-members are actively participating outside, and this is an encouraging matter for insiders.

Choir practice is held weekly and oftener during Christmas and Easter period. Easter services were broadcasted over C.B.M. with satisfactory result on Good Friday, at about 18.15 hours.

Reverend Phillips also makes frequent visits, telephone calls, etc., on behalf of inmates' families. It is pleasant to note that relations between both chaplains are most harmonious and cooperative.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

The Kitchen Department has been administered quite satisfactorily through the constant efforts and devotion of the Steward J. Tremblay who has continued to follow the policy laid by his predecessor, Mr. Beaupre in offering good varied meals and first quality of food.

The Bakery is modernly equipped and operates steadily from about 06.00 hours to 18.00 daily. A few statistics are given hereunder:

Bread produced for St. Vincent and F.T.C.—717,350 lbs.

Cakes—a total of 98,800 lbs.

Pastry—assorted—total 48,050 lbs.

Pudding—a total of 41,600 lbs.

Attention is also given to the manufacture and canning of beets, pickles, picalilli, etc., also the making of ham, bacon, the recuperation of fat, etc.

The kitchen has served to officers on duty during the year, 64,147 meals, whereas a grand total of 1,400,000 meals were served during the year. Special attention is being given by the kitchen staff in order to keep the kitchen very clean and in healthy condition; inmates working in that department are carefully checked by the physician. The inmates also wear white clothes, they change twice a week and bath daily.

FARM DEPARTMENT

Instructor Edouard Decarie has continued to direct the farming operations during the year. The weather conditions have not been very satisfactory during the summer 1955. There were long periods of intensive heat and the lack of rain during the same period made farming conditions a little worse. Nevertheless the production was a little higher than the previous year, although a little less than 1953-54. For the purpose of comparison figures are given hereunder:

		1953-54	1954-55	1955-56
Potatoes.....	Lbs.	384,699	277,406	313,135
Cabbage.....	"	44,687	46,042	29,416
Beets.....	"	19,087	18,885	37,125
Carrots.....	"	80,232	120,740	37,470
Onions.....	"	25,654	14,200	12,585
Tomatoes.....	"	91,355	35,264	110,715
Turnips.....	"	10,000	30,383	20,215
Other Vegt's.....	"	102,298	96,443	110,852
TOTAL.....	"	758,012	639,363	671,513

Grain Crops "Cereal"

Barley.....	Bus.	833	645	200
Oats.....	"	4,520	4,250	4,800
TOTAL.....	"	5,353	4,895	5,000

Feed Vegetables and Straw

Hay.....	Tons	370	300	300
Fodder Green.....	"	60	110	110
Corn Ensil.....	"	120	110	—
Beets Mang.....	"	32	54	70
Straw.....	"	170	185	180
TOTAL.....	"	752	759	660

PIGGERY

The swine production reached a new high with 180,568 lbs. of fresh pork sold to the kitchen department and Federal Training Centre. The production last year was 174,676 lbs. The piggery population, on March 31, was 779 compared to 807 on April 1, 1955.

CATTLE

The annual production of milk was reported as 368,038 lbs. which is a little increase over the previous year. Out of this total, 33,006 gals. were delivered to the Steward, and the balance was used to feed calves, chickens, etc. The population, at the end of the year, was 72 heads, compared to 56, the previous year, an increase of 16 heads. 36 calves were born through the year, 20 females and 16 males. Eleven heads were slaughtered during the year, making a total weight of 2,645 lbs. for a value of \$793.50. A few registered bull calves were sold outside for breeding purposes, and the herd sire Pen Farm Fond Hope Pride was slaughtered to avoid inter-breeding. The estimation of the value of milk sold to the kitchen at the penitentiary price, i.e. 22¢ per gallon—\$7,261.32; this value might easily double if it were sold to outside dairies.

CANNERY PLANT

The canning plant has been fairly busy in the summer season and the total quantity of fruits and vegetables processed is 33,024 gals.

POULTRY HOUSE

The poultry flock has produced satisfactory results during the year. There were 785 birds on March 31, 1955. The total production of eggs was 15,550 dzs. A total of 1,109 hens were sold to the officers during late summer and the early fall as they were coming out of production.

DOMESTIC SOAP

Domestic Soap manufacture is being carried out at the piggery with usual satisfactory results. A total quantity of 14,350 lbs. of brown soap has been made during the year. It is estimated that the outside value of this soap is about \$1,300.00.

SUMMARY OF FARM PRODUCTION EXPENSES

The total value of Farm Products and Farm Meat sold to the Steward or otherwise amounts to \$83,393.55 penitentiary price, which is equivalent to \$153,414.07. The main items are the following:

Pork.....	\$25,000	Round figures
Eggs.....	5,000	" "
Milk.....	7,000	" "
Canned Goods.....	21,000	" "
Vegetables.....	11,000	" "

Above prices are penitentiary prices, which might be almost doubled if valued at the outside market price.

Summary of the various farm expenses shows a total of about \$60,000.00. The penitentiary price difference between the production and expenses is about \$23,000.00.

LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

The Library Department, under the management of Mr. J. A. M. Grignon, has circulated books and magazines as detailed hereunder:

<i>Language</i>	<i>Magazines</i>	<i>Fiction</i>	<i>Non-Fiction</i>	<i>Technical</i>	<i>Total</i>
French.....	66,359	15,150	1,801	—	88,310
English.....	107,523	9,200	1,186	—	117,909
Technical, both languages.....	1,207	—	—	239	1,446
TOTAL.....	175,089	24,350	2,987	239	207,665
Average Reading Population.....					1,275
Average Issue Per inmate this year.....					162.8
Average Issue Per inmate last year.....					177.9

It will be observed that there is a decrease in reading, which is due to the increase of recreational activities, such as moving pictures and sports development. Those have curtailed the time allowed to inmates for reading in the past.

The Librarian also operates the Gestetner Duplicating Machine, and according to records, a total of 452,395 impressions were made for the various departments of this Institution, including Alcoholic Anonymous, Sacred Heart League, Inmates Committee, etc.

PEN-O-RAMA

The Librarian continues to exercise supervision on the printing of this penitentiary publication. The monthly average copies is 3,800 published in both languages. About fifty per cent of those subscriptions are sold to the public at the rate of \$1.50 per year; the balance is being distributed to the inmates, free of charge. It is our belief that the Pen-O-Rama affords an excellent means of communication for the inmates with the outside public and renders appreciable services if properly controlled.

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT

The Schoolmaster, Mr. J. A. Fiset, reports that it was possible to call only nine school classes for adults at the beginning of the fiscal year (1955-56). From September 6, 1955, however, seventeen regular classes for young and adult population were in operation in two different groups. The adult group comprised ten classes, seven French and three English, whereas the young convicts were divided in seven classes, four French and three English. On March 31, 1956, a total of 126 pupils were attending the adult group, and 45 the young inmates group, making a grand total of 171. The turnover was quite high this year, owing to the fact that several pupils were included in the transfers to the Federal Training Centre. A total of 356 inmates altogether attended school. There are still a few on the waiting list, owing to the lack of space, but priority is being given to lower grades and illiterates.

Correspondence courses were also made available to 227 inmates, amongst those, 78 were War Veterans and only 149 non-veterans. The results obtained are very satisfactory as a total of 128 Certificates of Achievement were delivered. The School Department provides assistance to inmates who wish to pursue studies in their cells, and this is done by means of personal visits of the School department personnel and also by the issuance of the necessary technical books.

HOBBY DEPARTMENT

Mr. R. Carton directs the Hobby Department with satisfaction, and reports that there were 484 active hobbies on March 31, 1956. The most popular are the following: Woodcraft—166; Leathercraft—133; Physical Culture—49; Music—39; Painting—25, etc. There were a total of 1,784 articles made for sale and a total of 2,390 given to inmates parents or relatives. The amount of material purchased by inmates, through the liaison officer during the year is \$12,560.39; the sale of hobby articles credited to inmates is \$8,325.49; credited to Welfare Fund—\$895.02; total sale—\$9,220.51.

INMATES' WELFARE ACTIVITIES

Under the direction of Mr. D. Jette.

Softball—Four teams constituted the softball league during the season. Each team played 46 games during the schedule period and a few additional for the elimination series. Our local teams were visited occasionally by outside teams which sponsors good relationship and develops interest in our various teams.

Boxing and Wrestling—These tournaments were staged once a month during the summer season. These two sports are very popular amongst the inmates, and they were visited also occasionally by outside boxing popularities.

Hockey—This is the only sport suitable during the winter season. Four teams are organized in the local league. One of those teams is made up of young inmates.

Field Day—The Annual Field Day is held yearly, on July first. It includes various topics or items, such as foot races, pillow fights, grease pole, etc.

Movies—Since the introduction of the 40-hour week, one film is shown every week. This is financed partly by the government, the Inmates' Welfare Fund and also by gifts or donations made by the Red Cross, S.O.R.S., and other charitable organizations.

Other light games are added such as chess, horseshoes, checkers, for those who do not wish to take any part in other sports.

Stage Shows—Same are organized four times a year, and entertainers are secured from outside; although occasionally local talents are referred to. The Penitentiary orchestra supplies the music on the occasion of those shows. The inmates' orchestra practices daily during noon hour and on Sunday afternoon in the Roman Catholic Chapel. So far, the results are satisfactory.

Photographs—Photographs are now developed outside, but it has decreased the sale of photos locally.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT

The operations and management of the work shops have continued to operate satisfactorily during the fiscal year 1955-56. The following table will illustrate the value of articles manufactured during the past three years:

1953-54	1954-55	1955-56
\$189,071.44	\$213,078.75	\$203,576.50

It is noted a slight decrease of 4.5% with the previous year, but in spite of that, it constitutes an increase of 7.7%, when compared to fiscal year 1953-54.

A new repair shop was opened in the fall of 1955, under the actual Farm Dormitory. This new department looks after the repairs of furniture received from outside sources; this affords an excellent training for young inmates, and provides steady employment to sixteen or twenty inmates.

It is most unfortunate however that the fire which broke out after the closing of the prison on March 19 last has destroyed the machine shop, welding shop, mailbag department, laundry and change-room, and caused some damage to the bath-room and tinsmith shop. Besides a considerable amount of heavy machinery has been deprived of working space for several months; and the situation will not become normal until the new Industrial Centre is completed, in about a year's time. The over-crowded situation in the various work shops, following the fire, has created numerous administrative difficulties, makes the supervision much more difficult towards the rehabilitation and reformation of the inmates.

JEWISH CHAPLAIN

Following the resignation of Rabbi Charles Bender in 1955, Rabbi Solomon Frank took over as from September 1955, and followed the footsteps of his predecessor. On March 31, there were 19 Jewish inmates registered at the Synagogue. Religious services are held regularly every other week and on other special holidays.

Rabbi Frank stresses that the morale of his inmates is very good, which is due to several innovations introduced in the past, such as concerts, sporting events, radio, etc., and he himself provides personal consultation with any one inmate of his congregation wishing to secure his advice, morally speaking.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

Plant Engineer J. C. A. Belanger supervised the general maintenance of service lines, steam, water, etc., in all departments of the Penitentiary and other government property on the Reserve. In addition he had the supervision of the Pump House and the Garage Department.

Statistics

The consumption of electric energy for the year is summarized hereunder:

Consumption for Power.....	\$21,404.09
Consumption for Light.....	571.63
Warden and Deputy Warden.....	121.28
	22,097.00
Less amount recovered from F.T.C. for our supply to them,....	4,888.07
NET EXPENDITURE TO THE PENITENTIARY.....	\$17,208.93

Filtration Plant Operations

Total amount of water pumped.....	292,446,000 I.G.
Consumption by our Institution.....	190,362,873 "
Consumption by City of St. V. de P., Laval College, Convent, Groulx School and F.T.C.....	102,083,127 "
TOTAL Cost of material used for the purification of water,.....	\$7,073.73
Amount of money recovered from water consumers other than Pen'ry.....	\$15,312.45

Boiler Room Operations

There were 256,396,106 lbs. of steam produced at the Boiler Room during the year, at a total cost of.....	\$134,817.32
The main item being the cost of coal.....	\$126,406.45
The amount recovered from the F.T.C. is.....	\$ 29,259.18
COST of consumption by the Penitentiary.....	\$105,558.14

Motor Car Department

The operating expenses for: Farm Tractors, trucks, passenger cars, construction machinery..... \$6,020.14

The total maintenance expenses for the same
machinery..... \$8,474.13

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

Chief Trade Instructor Levasseur supervises the general maintenance of buildings and equipment throughout the year, as well as the construction of new projects. The main projects completed this year are the following:

- (a) Boiler room roof, building LC-15.
- (b) Roof repairs, hospital building B-9.
- (c) Double garage: tenements H-95 and H-96.
- (d) Garages were also erected on the side of tenements H-61, H-66, H-75 and H-77.
- (e) Installation of two new shops underneath the farm dormitory, namely a garage and a carpenter shop.

Painting Programme

The painting department was kept unusually busy during the year and most of the tenement from H-1 to H-87 were painted outside, also I might mention some of the following buildings:

- (a) Wings B-2, 3, 4 and 7 in dome building.
- (b) Walls and ceiling of kitchen store (building B-6).

Cement Products

The production of cement blocks and bricks has increased by about 25% over the previous year. This work is being undertaken by the young masons' gang, under the supervision of Guard Grade 2 Pinel. The annual production met with the requirements of both St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary and the Federal Training Centre. The estimated output is around \$5,000.00.

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT

Doctor L. Martel has directed the hospital department during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1956, with satisfactory results, with a daily average population of 1,269 inmates. The total number of inmates attended to on sick parades was 8,500. In addition, about 5,000 cases were treated in the dispensary. There were 545 hospitalization cases, which is somewhat of an increase, compared with the previous year: this is mainly due to the number of mental cases now being treated in our hospital. A total of 135 inmates were injured during the year, but only 3 were considered major accidents, where surgery was required. There were 37 surgical operations performed under general anaesthesia by outside surgeons. The number of inmates who died in the Penitentiary is 5; on the other hand, 11 were transferred to Bordeaux Insane Ward for special psychiatric treatment.

The per capita cost of hospital supplies, including the dental expenses is \$4.3034.

Inmates affected with lues were closely observed; 8 newcomers were given the Wasserman's and Kahn's tests. Blood analyses were made regularly and also additional tests made at the request of the Penitentiary Physician.

The number of X-Ray examinations during the year is 884; out of those, 70 inmates were from the Federal Training Centre.

Optical services are being provided by a specialist, Doctor R. Lapointe from Montreal, who made a total of 261 examinations.

The number of sick leave days taken by the officers amounts to 2,398; out of this amount, 279 days were consequences of accidental injuries.

Doctor Bruno M. Cormier, Psychiatrist, was appointed in October 1955 and has examined 154 inmates during that period. It is hoped that with additional physical facilities, he will be in a position to give more adequate treatment.

The Canadian Red Cross Society held two blood clinics during the year: one in July 1955 and the other one in January 1956, with a total of 1,657 blood donors.

The Montreal Antituberculous League made a survey of the staff and population in August 1955; only 3 cases were discovered amongst inmates who were subsequently treated by Doctor Ruben Laurier of Montreal.

Doctor Martel recommends an extension of the hospital department, which is by far too small to cope adequately with the actual requirements.

CLASSIFICATION OFFICERS' DEPARTMENT

Classification Officers Maher and Piuze have followed the policy previously laid down by headquarters and extended guidance and advice in prison, release and after release to inmates requesting these services. There were 1,946 interviews granted by these officers during the year, besides the visits of social agencies, including the Remission Branch. The total number of visits of those associations is 143 and the number of inmates interviewed is 931.

Regular weekly screening boards for the Federal Training Centre are held and there were 392 inmates presented during the year, out of which 226 were accepted and 166 refused. The total number of Federal Training Centre screening boards held during the year is 42.

There were about 40 English therapy meetings held during the year and this was also extended later on to the French group under the sponsorship of Doctor Cormier, Psychiatrist. There were 5 meetings held this year in the new building.

The Classification Officers' department also extends appreciable assistance to the officer applicants, as well as inmate newcomers.

CONCLUSION

I wish to extend my appreciation to my senior officers and particularly my Deputy Warden and Executive Secretary, for their faithful assistance and cooperation in the performance of my onerous duties. It is a difficult day-to-day task, which cannot be achieved without the loyal support of the staff.

My concluding words would be to express my sincere appreciation for the assistance extended to me by the efficient directions of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries and his assistants.

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY

COLONEL G. T. GOAD, *Warden*

The inmate population as of March 31st, 1956, totalled six hundred and twelve (612) including three (3) "on command" in Provincial Hospitals, and one (1) at large while on Temporary Ticket-of-Leave—a decrease of thirty-three (33) over the previous year.

Inmates received during the year totalled three hundred and thirteen (313), including forty (40) transferred from St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, one (1) from Federal Training Centre, and one (1) from Kingston Penitentiary, also three (3) Ticket-of-Leave Violators. Three hundred and forty-six (346) were discharged from the Penitentiary as follows:

By expiry of sentence.....	205
By Ticket-of-Leave.....	111
By Unconditional Release.....	16
By Transfer.....	10
By Deportation.....	3
By Death.....	1
	346

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

Chief Trade Instructor's Department

A good construction season was experienced and all available Officers and Inmates were kept busy. The five day week, without any compensating lengthening of the working hours, has had an adverse effect on amount of work produced; this is especially noticeable where a deadline has to be met, i.e., unloading cars at Penitentiary siding; also shortage of trucks is a contributing factor to the delay in clearing cars.

The addition of several instructors, and appointment of Industrial Guards, has added to the efficiency of the shops. In some cases production has notably improved.

A heavy construction programme has been lined up for the Summer of 1956, and at time of preparation of this Report, the weather has not been favourable for an early start. It is hoped, however, that all jobs will be well on the way to completion before the Fall.

Following is list of major projects completed during the fiscal year:

Construction

- Vocational Shop Building C-16.
- Staff Houses H-46 and H-47.
- Paved roadway to Administration Bldg. A-1.

Alterations and Additions

- Alterations Engineer's Office, Building C-5C.
- Re-roofing Tenement H-43.
- Alterations Milk House, Building F-37.
- Waterproofed Coating Milk House F-37.
- Window Screens East Side Tailorshop Bldg. C-8C.
- Window Screens South side of Dome, Cell Block B-7.
- Renovation Tenements H-25 and H-26.

In addition to above, general maintenance was carried out, i.e., general repairs, painting of various buildings, etc.

Industries and Production

During the year the various shops under the supervision of Chief Trade Instructor, produced the following:

	<i>Value</i>
For Dorchester Penitentiary.....	\$ 31,536.48
For Penitentiary Service.....	51,076.75
For other Government Departments and Agencies.....	20,502.72
For Custom work for Staff.....	3,432.24
	\$ 106,548.19

Notwithstanding the shorter hours since inception of five day week last Fall, production of the various shops shows an increase of a little over 9%.

PLANT ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT

Boiler Room and Power Plant.—Maintenance and inspection of all Boiler Room and Power Plant machinery was carried out as required. Steam for heat process, and when necessary for the generation of electric power was supplied. During the several sleet storms in this area, in January, we were without outside electric power for five days, in addition to shorter interruptions during the year.

Work progressed on Boiler Room extension, and new boiler foundation to the point where boiler erectors were able to commence work during the last week in February. Approximately 75% to 80% of installation is completed.

Electrical work in connection with boiler installation is being carried on by Electrical Department, and good progress is being made.

The fabrication of boiler breeching by our Machine Shop is nearly completed, and part of it has been raised into place. The remainder cannot be installed until boiler erection is completed.

A new turbine driven feed pump was installed, also a new steam line from main steam heater to pump room. A 2½" Fisher Pump Governor was installed in this line. The Main Boiler Feed Line was increased in size.

Fire Department.—All fire extinguishers were checked and recharged; all hose tested and monthly Fire Drill carried out.

Service Lines.—A new cable was installed and overhead lines completed from switchboard to Quarry Pump and Crusher. Service Lines, both steam and electric, were installed to service new Officers.

Maintenance was carried out on all service lines, steam, electric and water, as far as possible. The heavy sleet storms during January caused severe damage to our outside electric and telephone lines. This damage was repaired to the extent that all the pumping equipment and the quarry crusher are back in operation. However, due to snow conditions, the flow meter and telephone lines to the Back Quarry are still down.

New Staff Houses.—Electrical work on H-46 and H-47 was completed. Electrical work on tenements H-48 and H-49 has progressed as far as it is possible.

During renovation of tenements H-25 and H-26, complete wiring and plumbing alterations were carried out.

Maintenance.—In addition to above general maintenance to plumbing, heating, electrical radio and telephone installations were carried out as required. Also a number of electrical outlets for stoves and water heaters were installed in tenements, and domestic hot water tanks moved to basement. Fire damage to plumbing and electric wiring was repaired in Tenement H-32. A new hot water heating boiler was installed in Tenement H-6.

Lighting.—The wall lighting was renovated with heavier service lines, and large lights. Additional wall lights were installed over parking space outside walls. Fluorescent lights were installed in the following locations: Keepers' Hall, Censor Office and Accountant's Office.

Kitchen Improvement.—Renovation of electric lines, installation of lights, plumbing. Installation of dishwashing machine and oil stoves completed.

FARM DEPARTMENT

During the year favourable farming weather prevailed, and it was impossible to get seeding done and harvest crops at the right time. The crops were of good quality as we were able to keep insects and fungus to a minimum.

Field Crops.—The legumes in the hay fields survived the winter in first class condition. The ensilage and hay were harvested when same were at their best. Turnips and potatoes were bumper crops, and over two hundred tons of each were harvested. Other field crops were above average.

Machinery.—The Farm machinery is gradually being converted over from horse to tractor, and from steel to rubber wheel. During the winter months, machinery was given a complete overhauling.

Winter Work.—When weather permitted, farm and teamster gangs hauled manure to the composts, harvested ice, cut fence posts, repaired roads, hauled and shovelled snow. Vegetables were picked over in root cellars during stormy weather.

Poultry.—During the year disease has been at a minimum. By dividing our requirements of day old chicks into two lots, one shipment around March 15, and the other around September 15, production does not fluctuate to any marked degree. The kitchen received its full egg requirement from the Farm. Approximately 15,670 dozen of eggs were supplied the Kitchen.

Pigs.—Kitchen requirements have been met in full. An average of eight pigs per litter were raised and butchered for Kitchen use. Since receiving boars from Prince Edward Island, good results are being obtained in producing a better bacon type of hog. The piggery has been kept clean and free from disease. Our piggery, and hogs are inspected regularly by a Government Inspector.

Pasteurizing.—The pasteurizer has been kept at a high degree of cleanliness. The Board of Health inspects dairy barn and pasteurizer and takes samples of raw and pasteurized milk weekly. During the year all reports have been marked excellent.

Cattle.—The dairy cattle are still keeping up their high standard of production and good health. The herd has been T.B. and Brucellosis-free Listed since December 1939. They are also tested for mastitis each milking and are given a Hotis test for mastitis by the Division of Animal Pathology twice each year. Foot rot is under complete control by the use of foot baths. Over sixty percent of the herd is testing over four percent with a herd average of thirteen thousand lbs. of milk. Five of the cows have produced over one hundred thousand lbs. of milk.

STEWARDS' DEPARTMENT

Remodelling of Kitchen is nearing completion. A new lavatory and shower bath have been completed and a new clothing room is being installed making it unnecessary for Kitchen Staff to go to Change Room for bath, etc. Paper towels are in use in wash room which is much more sanitary than roller towels formerly used. A chart on Personal Hygiene is displayed and attention of all inmates is drawn to same.

Sanitation.—The Kitchen is kept as clean as possible; it is scrubbed twice daily and all walls and corners are well looked after. The new dishwasher is a decided improvement over the old machine. Special attention is given to the cleaning of dough machines, meat blocks and refrigerators. The new garbage room is kept clean and garbage is removed daily. The room is washed down each day. The Officers' Mess is large and easily kept clean.

Inmate Training.—Inmates coming to work in Kitchen are usually assigned to dishwashing or cleaning. If found to be willing workers, they are given an opportunity to learn some part of cooking trade by being placed as helpers with cooks, or in bake shop, and if they take an interest in their work, become good cooks in time. It is up to the man himself, as he must show interest in his work and be dependable. Then he is given help and encouragement.

Administration.—At least one Steward is on duty at all times to keep a watch on the preparation and serving of meals. The Assistant Stewards are kept well in the picture and are aware of what to do. Bread is sold to the Officers on two days a week.

The Kitchen has been painted, and the Office is now located on mezzanine floor above Kitchen. Two new coffee urns have been installed, one in main Kitchen and the other in Cell Block B-7. The Kitchen has been rewired throughout. A new vegetable peeler, electric toaster and a second deep fat fryer are now on order and are expected soon.

SCHOOL AND LIBRARY

School.—During the year the average monthly attendance at School for each adult inmate was 30, and for "Y" inmates 19.

Number of days school held (A.M.).....	156
Enrollment for the year: Adults.....	72
Youths.....	41

The following correspondence courses were supplied by the Department of Veterans Affairs:

<i>Name of Course</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Veteran Students</i>	
Bookkeeping "A".....	2	12 with 1 course	12
Conversation Anglaise.....	2	1 with 2 courses	2
Elementary Arithmetic.....	1		
Introductory Mathematics.....	6		14
Introductory Mathematics (French).....	2		
Mathematics "A".....	5	<i>Non-Veteran Students</i>	
Mathematics "C".....	1	6 with 1 course	6
Mathématique Elementaire.....	1	1 with 2 courses	2
Social Studies "B".....	1		
Marine Engineering (Preliminary)...	1		8
TOTAL.....	22	TOTAL.....	22

The following courses were supplied by the Department of Education, Province of Nova Scotia:

<i>Name of Course</i>	<i>Number</i>
Elementary Bookkeeping.....	2
Gasoline Automobile I.....	1
General Salesmanship.....	2
House Painting and Decorating.....	3
Show Card Writing.....	2
French (Grade XI).....	1
TOTAL.....	11

Enrollment for correspondence courses at the end of fiscal year is down slightly from previous year, i.e. D.V.A. by six, and Nova Scotia by four. This number fluctuates during the year, but the overall picture remains about the same.

The School attendance this year for Adults was about the same as last year, but "Y" School classes are down from 24 to 19 on the average.

During the year a further lot of film strips was purchased, and we now have a total of 158. They are shown on the last School days of each month, and have proved to be very popular.

Library.—The following reading material was circulated during the year:

Fiction Books: (English).....	56,337
(French).....	9,700
Magazines: (English).....	120,015
(French).....	11,794
Educational and Vocational Books:.....	2,251
Private subscriptions received and issued:.....	1,335

General circulation of books and magazines is up from last year, but unfortunately the private subscriptions have declined, and they are depended on, to a certain extent, for extra material for T.B. patients. We have received extra magazines from the St. John News Company, Moncton, New Brunswick and they have been very welcome.

Library has been open on all holidays, and also on Saturdays since adoption of forty-hour week. Either T. Librarian or Assistant Teacher-Librarian is in attendance to see that issues of books and magazines were made where appropriate.

Library catalogues were revised the past year, and many new additions of books made to the Library, fiction and non-fiction. New books were also listed in the trade book section.

The Normal distribution of books and magazines is two novels and four magazines per week to each inmate requesting reading material. Those who do not receive novels are supplied with magazine instead.

There is a catalogue of books, both fiction and non-fiction that lists books that may be obtained on request only, and on loan for one week each, unless an extension of time is granted. In addition trade books of various kinds are issued for loans of up to one month with option of renewal if no other demands for books. Educational books are on loan to inmate for six months, usually with the privilege of renewal if necessary.

A supply of new books has been obtained and the order completed during the month of March, and these will be added to the catalogues during the coming months

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Roman Catholic Chapel.—Approximately ten inmates were interviewed daily on spiritual matters, etc. Regular visits to inmates in hospital and dissociation were made, as well as occasional visits to shops.

Every Saturday confessions on an average of twenty inmates were heard. Books and magazines were distributed to those who asked for them.

On Sundays usual services were held, i.e., celebration of Holy Mass, distribution of Holy Communion, reading and explaining of the Gospel and singing of hymns. About three hundred and fifty inmates attended these services.

The Roman Catholic Chaplain was in personal contact, especially by correspondence, with relatives of a few inmates. Many of these contacts proved beneficial.

Instructions were given to a class of forty every Thursday. Private instructions were also given to a few at noon hour.

A monthly meeting of the Sacred Heart League was held. About forty inmates attended quite regularly.

During the last week of April a very good Mission was preached by Reverend Father A. McDevitt, Irishtown, New Brunswick. About 175 followed this mission with great interest and most of them went to confession and received Holy Communion.

Special help was extended to illiterates and semi-illiterates in their letter writing.

For Christmas the Chapel was decorated with great care and good taste and the choir sang beautiful hymns and carols that had been carefully prepared.

At the closing of this fiscal year the Roman Catholic Chaplain is more than ever entertaining the hope that in the very near future inmates who choose not to attend church on Sunday will not be let out to work during church services, and that movies will be shown in some other place than the Chapel.

Protestant Chapel.—At the close of this year the Chapel has a finished appearance. The new altar vestments, rail curtains and matching carpets, replacing aged, worn and faded articles, make the chancel most attractive and beautiful in its simplicity.

In the coming year the Chapel is due for complete redecorating. Walls and ceilings when redone should help the Chapel to present an attractive appearance.

Donations of both Bibles and Testaments have been received from the New Brunswick Branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society and the Gideon Society.

Supply of church papers and devotional booklets have been received regularly in generous quantity from all denominations and from the Salvation Army.

The Chapel services have been well attended throughout the year. Interest has been good, and conduct in the Chapel somewhat better than just satisfactory. Out of a registration of about two hundred and fifty (250), nearly two hundred have been consistently in attendance.

We have been without the services of a permanent organist again this year. Prospects do not indicate the possibility of obtaining a permanent man, either. Such a man just does not seem to be available. Within the year we have had three organists for varying temporary periods; this condition is likely to continue.

Holy Communion was celebrated quarterly with from eighteen to twenty-five inmates in attendance.

Bible classes were held throughout the winter months again, terminating with the Annual Mission. Some twenty-one inmates were registered for these classes.

A correspondence course of Bible study was offered through the Salvation Army. Eight inmates registered for the courses; two actually completed the sixty lessons and received full certificates. Others received partial certificates.

Alcoholics Anonymous.—The group continues at a fairly constant level. Interest has been good in the weekly meetings and when visitors from outside have come each month, visitor and inmate participation in the meeting together has been successful. Several inmates, now discharged, are known to be getting along successfully because of the A.A. foundation received here; others are felt to be in the same category.

Visiting Clergy.—The Salvation Army visited the Penitentiary and conducted a service each month. On two of these occasions their band and choir from Moncton were present and took part in the service. In March, Lt. Col. Ernest Greene, retiring head of the Salvation Army Prison Services and his successor in office, Lt. Col. Fred Merritt visited the Institution.

During the year other assistance at the Chapel services included six ministers of the United Church of Canada while at their annual conference in Sackville, visit of delegates of the Moncton Encampment of the Gideon Society; the choir of St. John's United Church, Moncton, at Christmas, and choir of St. George's Anglican Church, Moncton. Several soloists and small groups have given assistance as well.

The Annual Mission was conducted by Reverend Dr. J. H. Freestone, a former Moderator of the Maritime Conference of the United Church of Canada. His services here were both popular and well received. In each service he was assisted by outside musical talent, a feature well received during mission services.

Three inmate variety concerts were held in the Chapel during the year—Easter Monday, Remembrance Day and during Christmas holidays. The use of the Chapel for secular purposes is, to say the least, not desirable.

In all, the year has been an encouraging one and every officer has been considerate of the part that religion must play in successful rehabilitation.

HOSPITAL

General Health.—The number of treatments rendered to inmates on sick parade, dispensary calls and night nurse's rounds was approximately 130 daily. Three hundred and forty-eight inmates were hospitalized for a total of 3927 days.

One fatality occurred when a fifty-eight year old inmate developed an acute coronary occlusion. Death was instantaneous.

There was one case of general paresis with Tabes Dorsalis which developed in an inmate admitted during the year.

Five inmates have been treated for congestive heart failure, one of whom frequently manifested acute pulmonary oedema. One case of bronchogenic carcinoma appeared during the year. Following treatment at Moncton City Hospital, inmate has made a satisfactory recovery to date.

With the exception of above, the physical health of all inmates has been very good.

There has been increasing evidence of psychosis in both admitted and transferred inmates. This, together with a large neurotic element, has resulted in most of the medical and hospital activities being concerned with mental disorders. Twenty-nine inmates were admitted for mental observation; seven inmates were certified insane; and four inmates were transferred to Provincial Mental Hospitals. Two inmates who had been certified as insane and diagnosed as incurable and returned to us from a Provincial Mental Hospital are patients in our mental ward.

The time between certification of insane inmates and their transfer to mental hospitals has improved; though these arrangements are still far from satisfactory.

With the large number of acute psychotic exacerbations, the general care of these inmates has required additional custodial assistance. This, and the delayed period before transfer for more appropriate treatment, continues to show the necessity of trained psychiatric assistance and facilities.

Surgical Procedures.—Minor surgical procedures were performed at the Penitentiary hospital. Nine major surgical procedures were done at Sackville Hospital and two at Moncton City Hospital.

Specialists consultations, Investigations and Surgery

Eye refractions by Dr. G. MacFarlane—forty-one

Eye consultations—fourteen; eye surgery—two

Ear consultations—one; nose—one.

Radiological: (a) Upper G.I. Series—five

(b) Barium enema—three

(c) Intravenous pyelogram—one

(d) Spine—one.

Surgical investigation, including rectal, orthopedic and reduction of fracture—eight.

Medical investigation for blood dyscrasia—one

Basal Metabolic Rate—two

Electrocardiogram—one

Prosthesis (artificial hand)—one

Tuberculosis and X-Rays.—During the past year we had three patients under treatment for tuberculosis. One suffering from epididymitis was transferred to the Victoria General Hospital, Halifax, Nova Scotia. Another patient was discharged to a Provincial Mental Hospital on expiry of sentence, and the third inmate, who suffered from a spontaneous pleural effusion, is now clinically well and back to work.

Thirteen inmates were re-checked at Moncton Tuberculosis Hospital and found negative for pathology. Two hundred and four films were processed on Penitentiary clinic machine.

Sanitation and Hygiene.—Periodic milk and water examinations carried out at the New Brunswick Provincial Laboratory were consistently of the desired purity.

The completion of renovations in Penitentiary Kitchen has improved facilities considerably. Throughout the institution generally, sanitation is considered quite satisfactory.

Dental.—The dental hygiene of inmates admitted during the year was particularly bad. Our dentist, S. J. Baxter, D.D.S., has found that prosthetic dentistry, initial fitting and repairs, occupies a considerable amount of his time. A new dental motor and attachments were installed and now give very satisfactory service.

Officers.—The number of officer sick days, exclusive of accident sick leave, was one thousand and fourteen.

One Officer retired due to health.

The Penitentiary Hospital has obtained an additional Officer in keeping with the introduction of a forty-hour week. It proved to be impossible to obtain the services of an Officer with the desired qualifications despite repeated requests. For this reason there was considerable delay in the hiring of an Officer in whom we could expect the desired service.

Red Cross Blood Donor Clinic.—Two clinics were held at the Penitentiary in the past year, during which a total of seven hundred and ten inmates donated blood.

PHYSICAL TRAINING AND RECREATION

Recreational sports include horseshoes, tennis and softball, for adults and young inmates separately, in league form for Saturdays, holidays, and Sundays; pick-up games during daily exercise periods consist of softball, broomball, croquet, horseshoes and tennis. Snow hockey was introduced this winter and proved to be very popular with the inmates. Snow Hockey is played on a rink of rolled snow with regular hockey sticks, but without skates. The addition of basketball is proposed for the coming year.

All activities have been well patronized by each according to ability, fitness and interest, and results are very satisfactory.

The Inmates "All Star" softball team met outside teams on six occasions. P.T. Instructor Crosson in charge for past twenty years is now on retiring leave. Guard Grade II C. A. Taylor has been appointed to the post.

During the year inmates employed in Shops were given regular exercise periods, weather permitting. Summer schedule forty minutes and winter schedule thirty minutes.

Weight lifting and body building classes are also on winter and summer schedules.

The following indoor tournaments were held during the winter: table tennis, doubles and singles; cards: bridge, tarbush, cribbage and whist.

Movie Entertainment.—During the winter months moving pictures have provided half of the recreation on non-working days. These are still shown in R.C. Chapel. Regularly some criticism occurs both as to care exercised by inmates, and capacity of the Chapel. No other suitable area presently exists for this purpose.

Music.—Two inmate orchestras are operating, one capable of playing as such, and the other under instruction. Both derive satisfaction from their efforts, and the one capable of playing as an orchestra has provided several concerts over the P.A. "Music in the Night". It has also provided the music for three amateur shows put on by inmate talent. In December entertainment was provided by an outside group of entertainers assisted by inmate talent, and was much enjoyed.

Hobby Craft.—One hundred and fifty-six (156) inmates are engaged in hobby craft. Many have developed their talents to a high degree; some are participating in this field merely as a pastime, about 26.7%; some in an attempt to develop ability, about 31.6%; and about 41.7% are engaged in this to add to their finances through sales of items manufactured. During the past year sales have amounted to \$5,224.18, plus preparing and shipping of items to outside, to a value of \$858.85, and items taken on release by owners to a value of \$671.50, or a total of hobby items handled of \$7,754.52. An Officer is occupied full time supervising this phase of work, as well as those other staff members who comprise the Hobby Committee devoting about one day each month reviewing the operations, and oftener when requested.

TRAINING OF OFFICERS

Training generally has followed the same pattern as in the past, lectures and staff conferences, though not as much time has been utilized for this due to restricted working time and availability of training staff. Our In-service Training Officer has continually, when not otherwise engaged, carried 'on the job' training, and in addition to carrying on the regular five day orientation and training of new Officers, participated along with senior officers and department heads in a formal two week syllabus of training for the new staff members taken on for the forty-hour week.

Range work, rifle and revolver, was carried out on the prison reserve this year, using the service revolvers and the .22 service model rifle. This programme allowed normal operation of the prison, but the value of the training, compared to that gained on a service range with rifle is questionable. It is considered that provision of a service range on the reserve is desirable and feasible.

Penitentiary Officers' Training Courses.—During the year sixteen officers attended P.O.T.C. at Penitentiary Staff College, Kingston, Ontario.

The state of training of the staff is considered to be good. The morale is very good.

Recreational Facilities for Officers.—Suitable space to provide reading room or lecture room is not available, and no area is readily available for this purpose. This is desirable, and opportunities may develop as space is re-allotted following

present programme of construction and repair. Vocational lecture room has been used for lectures and showing of fire-fighting and safety films at times when not needed for Vocational Training and safety films at times when not needed for Vocational Training purposes; it is hoped that some suitable area can be found to provide for off-duty recreation in the coming year.

ACTIVITIES OF WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS

Number of Interviews.....	1,353
Number of Inmates Interviewed.....	520
Number of Visits by Welfare Organizations.....	130

<i>Name of Welfare Organization visiting</i>	<i>Number of interviews by each organization</i>	<i>Number of Inmates interviewed by each organization</i>
National Employment Office.....	680	179
John Howard Society.....	311	191
Salvation Army.....	358	146
Children's Aid Society.....	1	1
Department of Veterans Affairs (Welfare Officer).....	3	3

During the year, both John Howard Society, particularly the Halifax Branch, and National Employment Service, Moncton, have been very cooperative, and their efforts to obtain employment for inmates released were extremely gratifying. The close cooperation that also exists between this Institution and John Howard Society of Toronto and Montreal, has been the means of rendering valuable assistance to discharged inmates who contact them with their problems.

Mr. John Arnott, John Howard Society of Nova Scotia, and Mr. C. A. White, National Employment Office, Moncton, also representative of the John Howard Society of New Brunswick were frequent visitors to this Institution, and interviewed a large number of inmates dealing with matters of employment, family problems, rehabilitation, etc.

The Sydney Branch of the John Howard Society was organized a few months ago, and Mr. A. D. Muggah, Branch Secretary so far has visited the Institution on three occasions to discuss with inmates, particularly from that area, problems of employment etc. The establishment of a John Howard Society Branch in the Cape Breton district will undoubtedly prove very beneficial, and we look forward with pleasure to future visits of Mr. Muggah.

The Salvation Army has rendered its usual splendid cooperation, and efforts in giving assistance to any inmate seeking same is very much appreciated. Brigadier A. W. Martin visited the Institution regularly, and gave unselfishly of his time in helping inmates with any problems they might have.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

The year under review has been a period of consolidation, and maturing of procedures and techniques in our training programme. Training statistics reveal that since the inception of vocational training, 367 have received training, 170 graduated, 38 were released before graduation and 124 were removed from training for various reasons, with 35 in training classes at the close of the fiscal year. The recidivist rate for graduates from all classes from 1949 to date is 12.2%.

Carpentry, bricklaying and plumbing classes have supplemented shop training by practical experiences under their trade training instructors on construction projects about the Institution. It is felt these activities not only provide exercises in the skills and problems of the trade, but instill a sense of pride and accomplishment in the trainee so essential to our efforts of modifying his social outlook.

Upholstering class has again proved its worth this year as a rehabilitative measure. This shop has built and repaired a surprisingly large volume of furniture for the Armed Forces and Officer custom. The cost of training has largely been defrayed by the revenue derived from this work. The high level of training has been maintained, in that nine of the ten graduates released this year have been placed in industry and their employers have expressed satisfaction with these trainees.

Audio-visual aids have developed into a very useful teaching tool in the fields of trade training, vocational guidance, shop safety and social attitude appreciation. We are particularly mindful of the efforts of the educational film personnel in Moncton, Fredericton and Ottawa, who have been so pleasant and helpful in the development of this valuable teaching aid to its present potential.

The method of releasing our graduate trainees under the Ticket-of-Leave Act has shown a marked improvement. A fair measure of our rehabilitative results is attributed to the efforts of the Remission Service.

Efforts of the National Employment Service and John Howard Society have been noteworthy in the placement and supervision of our released trainees. Employers in the last year or two have shown a marked interest in our efforts and are becoming increasingly more ready to employ and assist in the re-establishment of our trade trainees.

CLASSIFICATION OFFICER

The activity of the Classification Department during the fiscal year is reflected in the following statistical summary:

Interviews

Initial.....	309	
Follow-up.....	205	
Pre-release.....	311	
Counselling.....	473	
		1,298

Reports

Classification Board.....	245	
Follow-up.....	179	
Special Reports (to accompany Ticket of Leave Applications)	305	
Case Histories.....	13	
C.O.'s Reports.....	14	
John Howard Societies:		
Halifax.....	127	
Cape Breton.....	29	
New Brunswick.....	195	
Montreal.....	15	
Toronto.....	10	
Other Welfare Agencies.....	25	
		1,197

Testing

General Knowledge Tests.....	386	
Wechsler-Bellevue & Ohio Penal		
Classification.....	130	
Staff Applicants.....	55	
		571

Meetings

Classification Board.....	16	
Work Assignment Board.....	23	
Cell Hobby Board.....	8	
Grading Committee.....	4	
		51

Following appointment of a Classification Assistant last year the work of this Department was re-organized with good results. Although each member of our Staff has specific duties to perform, we work as a team toward a definite objective, which is to try to understand and record the motivation and problems of each inmate. Efficiency of the Department has been increased by the action of Classification Assistant and the Senior Clerk-Stenographer who, during the University term 1955-56, completed a regular course in Psychology at Mount Allison University, Sackville, New Brunswick. This was done in their own time, and at their own expense, and is recorded as an example of interest in the work and a desire to do as good a job as possible.

Classification Officer attended P.O.T.C. 54 at "Calderwood" in February-March 1956. The course was well arranged and a clearer picture of the overall operation (and problems) of our Penitentiaries was obtained. The result is that cooperation with other Departments is closer than it was and also the work of this Department is being brought into clearer perspective.

Close cooperation continues between this Office and the Chief Vocational Officer, Chaplains and Medical Officer. Information is pooled and quicker and more efficient results obtained, especially in matters connected with personal and domestic problems of inmates. Liaison between this Department and the Welfare Agencies and National Employment Service continues close.

During the year a Branch of the John Howard Society was opened in Sydney, Nova Scotia, to serve the Cape Breton Area. This is welcomed and already beneficial results are being noticed.

A review of the activities of this Department during the past year is encouraging. The efficiency of this Department is increasing, more use is being made of our facilities by Staff members and inmates, and cooperation of other Departments has been excellent.

GENERAL

Discipline.—Discipline has been good throughout the year. One juvenile inmate escaped from the Farm Gang, but was retaken after two hours.

Movies and Variety Concerts.—Roman Catholic Chapel is still being used for weekly (winter showings) of moving pictures and Protestant Chapel for occasional variety shows. Both Chaplains deplore this, but until a new auditorium, which is badly needed, is available, there is no alternative but to continue existing practice.

Hours of Duty.—Adoption of 40 hour week is very popular with Officers and majority of inmates as it affords the latter more time for recreation and entertainment.

Rehabilitation.—Rehabilitation is still in the forefront and is effective to a fair degree even though this year shows 50% recidivism (includes many trans-ferees from another Penitentiary). Public opinion apparently expects the Penitentiary to remake and restore inmates to good citizenship, and every effort is being made to accomplish this. In fact, I believe more attention is directed to finding employment for inmates here than that being done for "outside" citizens. Where the inmate is cooperative, and makes up his mind to take advantage of the several corrective agencies there are available here, rehabilitation is quite likely. Of course, it depends largely on the individual himself. While he may be counselled and helped, nevertheless, unless he is desirous of changing his mode of living, there is not much hope. Rehabilitation must start from within.

It is opined that other than additional segregation and perhaps more opportunity for vocational trade training there appears to be little more that may be done in the Institution for an inmate's welfare. In spite of this, recidivism is high.

Housing.—The housing situation shows some improvement over last year, but is still acute. With additional staff necessary by adoption of 40 hour week, matters are becoming worse. At the present time there are Officers residing in Moncton, Sackville, and Amherst. Obviously, more Officers should be made available on the Penitentiary Reserve. This may only be done if suitable and reasonable rental accommodation is provided for them.

Kind cooperation of Commissioner and Staff is very much appreciated.

MANITOBA PENITENTIARY

A. H. CAMPBELL, *Warden*

The population on April 1, 1955 was 446. During the year there were 185 inmates received and 189 inmates discharged by Expiration of Sentence, Ticket-of-Leave and other reasons, leaving a balance of 442 inmates in the institution on March 31, 1956, which includes three insane inmates in asylum under Section 61 of the Penitentiary Act and one insane inmate in asylum under Section 58 of the Penitentiary Act. During the year we received 33 inmates from other institutions on transfer. The daily average population for the year was 417.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

The Penitentiary Physician reports that, on the whole, the health of the inmates has been good. They are well fed, receive plenty of recreation and most of them seem to put on weight while they are here. There was one death during the year due to an acute heart attack.

There were 5,024 patients treated at the Dispensary this year compared with 4,876 the previous year, an increase of about three per cent. The total number of cases detained in hospital decreased from 191 the previous year to 132, a drop of almost one-third, but the total number of hospital days doubled. We have had more chronic cases with prolonged hospitalization, one elderly man with heart condition was in the hospital the whole year. Several psychopaths and one schizophrenic also required much hospitalization, otherwise the average stay in hospital was brief.

Two appendectomies were performed in the Penitentiary Hospital during the year, together with several minor operations, e.g. removal of cysts and amputation of finger stump.

Wasserman examinations are done on all new inmates and venereal disease is practically non-existent. One case of syphilis was treated and there was no gonorrhoea.

The Blood Donor Clinic of the Red Cross made two visits during the year and received 607 donations, for which they were very appreciative.

The Travelling T.B. Clinic visited the Penitentiary and took X-Rays of all the inmates.

There were fewer officers absent on account of illness during the year—113 as compared with 122 the previous year. Most of the illness was minor such as sore throats and seasonal "flu".

The general sanitation of the institution has been reported by the Physician as satisfactory. Samples from the water supply and milk from the dairy herd was examined at regular intervals by the Provincial Bacteriologist and found to be free from impurities.

The Penitentiary Psychiatrist made 133 initial psychiatric examinations on newcomers and 404 re-examinations. He held 43 group therapy sessions with the inmates consisting of thirty-eight inmates attending in two groups. He also had frequent discussions with many members of the staff regarding general medical and psychiatric problems and policy as well as the problems of individual inmates.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AND MORAL WELFARE

Regular and special services were held in the Protestant and Roman Catholic Chapels on Sunday morning during the year and attendance, which is on a voluntary basis, has been very satisfactory. Our Protestant Chaplain, Reverend G. W. McNeill, reports that he has a well-behaved congregation taking an active part in the singing of hymns and paying attention to the sermons, etc.

The Roman Catholic Chaplain, Father H. J. Bedford, reports that the conduct of the men at Mass is good. There is very little talking or noise of any kind and the silence is as good as that usually obtained in parishes on the outside.

Both Chaplains are very attentive and enthusiastic in the discharge of their duties. The Roman Catholic Chaplain reports that an average of ten to fifteen men attend communion each Sunday and at Christmas about forty men attended communion and at Easter, between fifty and sixty.

A Mission was held in the Roman Catholic Chapel from January 29, 1956, to February 5, 1956, attended by Reverend Father L. Fitzgerald. The League of the Sacred Heart, which was started last year is functioning very satisfactorily and many of the men who attend are very interested in the discussions and admit that they are learning things that they never knew before.

In the Protestant Chapel the Citizen's Forum has met at nine o'clock in the morning each Sunday before the regular services and the Chaplain reports all meetings well attended and interest maintained. The average attendance is eighty to ninety men and in certain meetings of Citizens' Forum, the attendance has been between 120 and 240 men.

The local A.A. Groups, French and English, have had a very successful year with an average attendance of more than seventy men.

The annual preaching Mission was held in the Protestant Chapel between January 29 and February 5 with the Reverend Bruce Johnson of Harrow United Church officiating. The Protestant Chaplain feels that the 1956 Mission was very helpful and successful. The Reverend Johnson found it a most interesting experience and has signified his willingness to pay us a return visit in 1957.

In addition to the regular services in the Protestant Chapel, the Salvation Army, with their musicians, held services the first Sunday of each month and the inmates attending seemed to take a great interest in these services.

SCHOOL AND LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

The School and Library Department has functioned very satisfactorily during the past year. On Mondays and Wednesdays classes are held for the inmates at the lower public school level and illiterates and semi-illiterates and both the School Teacher and the Assistant School Teacher are particularly pleased with the effort.

On Tuesdays and Thursdays classes were held for students of the upper public and high school levels. This group, with an average attendance of nineteen students, met on 168 mornings during the year and several excellent students have been developed.

Fridays are reserved for examinations, interviews and special classes in French, Art and Mining.

The School teacher reports that extra-mural correspondence courses continue to play an important part in our program of adult education; where inmates face long periods of confinement during the evening. It would be difficult to find a more constructive and useful cellular activity than that of correspondence study.

As has been the case for the past eight years, D.V.A. courses continue to be our most important source of extra-mural courses. Fifty-seven D.V.A. courses were completed during the year and our Schoolteacher expresses sincere appreciation for the cooperation extended by the officials of the training division of the Veterans Welfare Service Branch in giving us the benefit of their correspondence facilities.

In addition to the D.V.A. courses, there are the following:

Manitoba Department of Labour:

- One inmate studying for 2nd class Engineering Certificate.
- One inmate completed 3rd class Engineering course and awaiting permission to write examination.
- One inmate successfully completed 2nd Class Engineering course.

Department of Education—British Columbia:

- One inmate studying electricity.
- One inmate studying mathematics.

Department of Education—Manitoba:

- One inmate taking Grade X by correspondence.
- One inmate taking Grade VIII by correspondence.

Doctor Furst, New York, N.Y.:

- One inmate taking a course in memory training.

During the year 32,725 fiction, 3,883 non-fiction, 77 technical-vocational, 66 agricultural and 392 school text books were issued from the library. The average number of magazines issued daily was 324. The inmate reading body had forty-five different institutional magazines available for selection.

The Bookbindery continues to meet the needs of this institution. 1275 books have been rebound and 2510 magazines bound.

CLASSIFICATION OF INMATES

The Classification Officer and his assistant have been very active and enthusiastic in their duties during the year and the volume and efficiency of the Case History Reports received have greatly increased. Particular attention is being given to the establishment of rehabilitative contacts and obtaining social data relative to classification from the Courts and other agencies. During the year the Classification Officer and his Assistant interviewed 149 newcomers and 736 inmates were interviewed at their own request. 167 inmates were interviewed prior to release and 53 inmates were interviewed at the request of other members of the staff.

There were 45 visits received from Welfare Agencies during the year, e.g. Canadian Welfare Association, National Employment Service, Salvation Army, etc. Representatives of these agencies visited and interviewed 718 inmates. The Classification Officer expresses his sincere appreciation for the most excellent cooperation he has received, particularly from the established welfare agencies.

FARM DEPARTMENT

The Farm Instructor reports grain and vegetable crops were away below average owing to a late spring, hot weather and lack of moisture during the growing session. The Oat crop averaged twenty to forty bushels per acre;

Wheat, 23 bushels per acre; Barley, 18 to 34 bushels per acre. Hay, Alfalfa and Sweet Clover crops were above average. This fodder was of good quality and stacked in excellent condition.

The vegetable crop was very disappointing. Potatoes yielded only half the usual crop and cabbage and cauliflower did not mature. The total farm production amounted to \$41,689.15 as compared with \$42,004.91 the previous year.

The following was produced on the farm:

Grain.....	23,312 bu.
Eggs.....	10,207 doz.
Pork.....	69,069 lbs.
Potatoes.....	204,955 lbs.
Hay.....	506 tons.
Straw.....	236 tons.

The Dairy Herd did very well and milk production was greatly improved with sufficient to supply the requirements of the institution. During the year we shipped twelve pure bred Holsteins to the Experimental Farm at Prince George, B.C. The beef cattle did fairly well. Although we had a shortage of feed corn, we had a good supply of hay. During the year we purchased 37 head of feeder cows.

Our Hog Herd consisted of 244 head at the beginning of the year and at the end we had 231 head. During the year we supplied 69,069 lbs. of pork to the Steward.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

Operations in the Kitchen have been maintained at a very high level. The food prepared has been wholesome and well cooked. Very few complaints have been received from the inmates.

During the year our Kitchen has been remodelled and redecorated; sanitation and hygiene are now quite satisfactory.

The following items were manufactured in the Kitchen during the year:

Lard.....	13,764 lbs.
Hams.....	2,987 lbs.
Bacon.....	4,960 lbs.
Bologna.....	2,103 lbs.
Cottage Roll.....	1,162 lbs.
Mac. & Cheese loaf.....	600 lbs.
Pickles.....	3,860 lbs.
Sausages.....	6,070 lbs.
Sausages, Garlic.....	202 lbs.
Weiners.....	872½ lbs.
Beef, corned.....	1,511 lbs.
Bread.....	181,719 lbs.

TRAINING OF OFFICERS

Our In-Service Training Officer reports that all new custodial officers entering the service during the past year attended an induction course of five days and later attended two weeks of basic training, including on-the-job training following the theory pertaining to certain jobs.

The Chief Trade Instructor has held monthly meetings with the Instructors on matters relating to Instructor Training, Job Planning, Inmate Training and methods of improving interdepartmental relationship, and these meetings have shown marked improvement on the various subject matters covered.

Discussions and conference meetings were held periodically with Keepers and Guards Grade 2, with reference to supervision, discipline, morale, etc. Fifteen officers wrote the Keeper's examination during the past year.

CHIEF TRADE INSTRUCTOR'S DEPARTMENT

The following projects were completed during the year:

New Staff House, No. 49.
Inmates Canteen, Bldg. B-1.
Alterations—Sport Centre, Bldg. B-8.
Alterations, Bldg. C-1.
Alterations to Visitors' Room, Bldg. A-1.
Construction New Implement Shed, Bldg. F-31.
Painting Kitchen, Bldg. B-6.
Alterations in Kitchen, Bldg. B-6.

Blacksmith Shop.—46 Wheelbarrows were manufactured for other penitentiaries.

Canvas-Working Department.—A large amount of work was done for the Post Office Department by this Department. During the year 148,066 mail bags were repaired which produced a revenue of \$44,419.80 as compared to a revenue of \$34,129.20 produced last year.

Carpenter Department.—214,450 wooden plant labels or tags were manufactured for the Department of Agriculture.

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT

In addition to maintenance of steam, electric, water and plumbing services, the following work has been carried out and completed by the Engineer's Department:

Lighting facilities, cell block and hospital.
Installation new service lines, new duct, K-6.
Installation electric light, signals and wiring, Duct, K-6.
Repairs to Standby Electric Generator.
Installation and maintenance of Chlorinator.
All chimneys in the institution and on the Reserve were cleaned during the year.

In conclusion I take this opportunity to extend my thanks for the cooperation and loyalty which I have been accorded by the officers of this institution. I also wish to express my sincere appreciation to the Commissioner of Penitentiaries and his Staff for the assistance and guidance extended during the year.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY

F. C. B. CUMMINS, *Warden*

The population showed an increase of 14 during the past year rising to a total of 692. There were 340 inmates received, while 326 were discharged. Of these discharges, 192 were released by expiration of their sentences, 92 by Ticket-of-Leave Licence and 14 by transfer to other penitentiaries. Two deaths occurred during the year.

As of March 31, 1956, there were 3 inmates confined at the Provincial Mental Hospital, 1 under Section 58 and 2 under Section 61 of the Penitentiary Act. These inmates remain on the register of the Penitentiary while so confined at the Mental Hospital.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

The general health of the inmate population has been excellent during the year, but there has been a notable increase in the number of men admitted to the Institution with disabling and enfeebling conditions often neglected prior to admission, but which require long-term treatment. While the number of cases requiring outside hospital services is actually small, the treatment and follow-up program associated with them constitutes a problem from the standpoint

of expenditures for medical services, which involve costly and long-term treatment. Medications were dispensed and ill inmates received attention, totalling 18,250 during the daily morning sick parade, averaging about 50 per day. Daily dressings accounted for a total of 2,300 in the year. The Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist examined 120 inmates. 1,012 inmates received attention and treatment, where required, by the Penitentiary Dentist. 314 X-Rays were taken by the X-Ray Department; also basic tests are taken in the laboratory which prove valuable as an aid in diagnostic procedure and treatment.

The mobile clinic of the Red Cross Transfusion Service visited the Institution on July 5, 1955, and January 3, 1956, a total of 595 pints of blood being donated voluntarily by the inmates. Letters of appreciation from Colonel D. M. Robertson, the Divisional Director of the Blood Donor Panels, was published in the inmate magazine "Transition".

The Penitentiary Psychiatrist reports that he held 899 interviews with individual inmates, while 1,568 partook of group therapy sessions. Therapy is conducted in two groups, whose members are chosen on a highly selective basis. Any member wishing to leave is permitted to do so after a brief interview, and the reasons for his leaving recorded on his file. The number of patients who are committed to the Mental Hospital has decreased, as most of such patients are now treated at the Penitentiary. When a small psychiatric unit or hospital can be established here it will be possible to treat the psychotic inmates on a long-term basis. There are presently only 3 inmates from this Penitentiary confined at the Provincial Mental Hospital.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AND MORAL WELFARE

Protestant Chapel.—The Reverend D. J. Gillies, Protestant Chaplain, reports that the regular weekly work and the services have been well maintained, and that inmate attendance, which is on a voluntary basis, is satisfactory. Bible classes are held weekly. The Salvation Army conducts the bible class once a month.

The Annual Lenten Mission was conducted by the Reverend M. Kennedy of Vancouver Heights Presbyterian Church from April 4 to 8, 1956, while on Good Friday he conducted a special service accompanied by the choir of the Fairview Presbyterian Church.

Alcoholic Anonymous meetings are held once a week, the Protestant and Roman Catholic Chaplains alternating in supervising same. The Gideon Bible Society conducted the Sunday service on each occasion that a fifth Sunday occurred in any month, bringing in their male choir for such services. The Society also presented 50 Bibles to the Institution this year, which were indeed welcome, having in view the increase in the population of the prison.

Religious films were shown monthly. They are considered of great spiritual value, as they instruct the inmates in the well-known stories of the Old Testament. Church attendance improved while showing a serial entitled "Joseph and his Brethren".

The broadcasts over the local radio station CKNW were recorded with the accompaniment of the inmate choir. Outside appreciation of these broadcasts was manifested by numerous letters and telephone messages addressed to the Chaplain.

Special Sunday Services were conducted on several occasions by the Reverend Canon F. Plaskett of Holy Trinity Anglican Church, followed by Holy Communion, while on Christmas Day and New Year's Day the Salvation Army conducted the service and brought with them a band and special singers.

Personal interviews were conducted with inmates, both on their arrival at the Institution, and on subsequent occasions. Personal problems which they brought to me were given attention, and sometimes relatives, in order to assist them in their difficulties, consequent upon their men-folk being in prison.

It has again been gratifying to have the unremitting cooperation of Brigadier Nyrerod of the Salvation Army and his staff, as well as the Reverend Canon F. Plaskett and the other outside ministers who so willingly assist me in bringing the comforts of religion to the inmate population.

Catholic Chapel.—The Reverend Father M. J. Barry reports that the activities of his department have been well maintained. Chapel attendance has been satisfactory, and the respect and reverence shown by the inmates at religious services is gratifying. Confessions are heard before Mass, and at such other times as may be requested, and Holy Communion given during Mass.

The inmate choir, under the direction of Mr. Frederick C. Grocock renders hymns during the Mass, and continues to improve from week to week. Visiting choirs have contributed their fine talents by singing High Mass on occasions, to the appreciation of everybody.

Interviews are held with inmates on admission to the Institution, and reports given to the Classification Board, of which the Chaplain is an active member. The two chaplains, co-sponsors with the Warden, conduct study-group, committee and special business meetings for the same group. It is noted that the Alcoholics Anonymous group continues enthusiastically to function and does much good to its members. With the Schoolteacher-Librarian and the Protestant Chaplain, the Catholic Chaplain acts on the censor board, which entails a considerable amount of work.

During the period commencing with the first Sunday of November until the last Sunday of April, each year, the Catholic Chaplain has arranged for "Live" Shows to be brought in to the Penitentiary. The professional entertainers of these shows, render us a great service, and donate their talent free of any charge. It is considered that the cooperation of these professional entertainment groups contributes towards the fine climate prevailing among the inmates.

The Chaplain gratefully acknowledges the help granted by the Warden and Staff of the Penitentiary in his work during the past year.

SCHOOL, LIBRARY AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

At the end of the fiscal year there were 3,495 fiction, 975 non-fiction and 608 reference books on hand in the library. 211 books were purchased at a cost of \$544.28. 65 school texts and dictionaries were purchased, while 96 books were condemned by the Survey Board as beyond repair. In the magazine section 198 subscriptions purchased with Public Funds are in circulation, as well as 170 private subscriptions, when returned to the Library by the original subscriber. 123 private subscriptions to daily newspapers were received. During the year, 34,761 books were issued, as well as 189,103 magazines. Also, 38,112 magazines, weekly newspapers and daily newspapers were issued to inmates who had subscribed to them. All issues amount to an average monthly total of 21,832, which does not include school textbooks and study books.

Through the office of the Chief Trade Instructor, 83 technical books, 12 charts and 26 trade magazines were purchased during the year for use in the various shops. 139 books were obtained on loan from the Provincial Public Library, Victoria, B.C., for inmates studying topics in special fields.

The bookbinding department, bound or repaired 2,256 books and 10,692 magazines during the year, including 140 volumes for other Government Departments. 924 books were bound for School Boards, Churches and the Canadian Institute for the Blind.

Elementary and High School Correspondence Courses were obtained from the British Columbia Department of Education and the Department of Veterans' Affairs. As of April 1, 1956, 80 students were on register for 119 courses in 87 different subjects. During the year, 214 registrations for courses were made, 61 were completed, 76 were discontinued due to discharges and 145 were discontinued because of lack of interest and application. 133 new students were enrolled for courses, 30 completed same, 76 were discharged before completion and 89 were cancelled. One student was taking courses in Psychology 2 and Economics 4 through the Department of Extension, Queen's University.

The special lecture programme, arranged through the Department of Extension, University of British Columbia, consisted of 4 lectures delivered by members of the Staff of the University. Average attendance, which is voluntary, was 250 for each lecture, the highest attendance being 350 and the lowest 150 inmates.

A fifth class in Effective Speaking and Human Relations conducted by Mr. Warwick C. Angus of the Dale Carnegie Institute was concluded on February 11, 1956, when 28 members received their graduation diplomas at the commencement exercises and banquet held for the occasion. The classes were held on Fridays in the morning, when 2 inmate graduate directors ably conducted the sessions, while in the afternoons Mr. Angus himself took control of the proceedings. A total of 155 members have now graduated from the five classes, the first of which took place in 1952. The members of class No. 5 are presently holding special meetings with a view to organization of a group of graduates to be affiliated with the Dale Carnegie Club International, through the arrangement of Mr. W. Angus. Meetings are being held in the Schoolroom on alternate Saturday mornings, and should be conducive to maintaining alive the benefits and interests of the graduates in the training they have received from the Dale Carnegie Institute.

The programme of cellular activities continues to expand. As at March 31, 1956, 357 inmates are on register for hobbycraft activities of some kind. Sales of hobbycraft through various sources, i.e. to officers, visitors, hobby displays, reached a total of \$12,078.73 for the past year. In addition to this, a considerable quantity of hobbycraft was sent home to relatives, or taken away by the inmates themselves on discharge. The Administration Hobby Committee continues to meet regularly with the Inmate Hobby Committee to discuss their various problems. Presently, three tiers of cells, totalling 88 cells in the B-7 cell block are allocated to the use of hobbyists with "noisy" hobbies.

The inmate magazine "Transition" resumed publication on a bi-monthly basis, with the issue of the July-August 1955 edition. The donation of a platen press by Mrs. Margaret Oxdendale, and technical advice furnished free of charge by Mr. Clarence Tyrell of the Vancouver Province newspaper and Mr. Earl Vye, proprietor of West Point Printers of Vancouver, B.C. have resulted in the production of a greatly improved format for this magazine. The circulation as of the close of the fiscal year numbered 840 copies per issue. The financial assistance rendered by the Commissioner of Penitentiaries is indeed appreciated in defraying the costs of operation.

CLASSIFICATION OFFICER'S DEPARTMENT

Classification Officer B. K. Stevenson reports that the work of his department has been maintained at a high level of activity and is increasing continuously. Classification Board meetings totalled 52 and the number of inmates

considered increased from 268 in the previous year to 360 in the year under review. The method of having newcomer inmates sit down briefly with the board has proved beneficial. Initial reports on inmates increased from 223 in 1954-1955 to 302 in the present fiscal year 1955-1956. The volume of background information obtained from seven outside agencies has increased and enabled a more comprehensive case history to be prepared, especially of men who are not recidivists. Young first offenders and those inmates whose background does not reveal severe psycho-pathology, receive the most attention, while recidivists and others are assessed to a lesser degree.

Participation in the bi-monthly Study Group meetings of the Alcoholics Anonymous group has taken place during the past six months.

A noticeable increase in the amount of work is noticed in connection with Ticket-of-Leave applications. This involved 231 interviews with inmates, 190 special reports, and the compilation of the Spring, Summer-Fall and Christmas lists for the Remission Service. A review of these lists shows that out of 74 names submitted for consideration, 39 or approximately 51% were released by Ticket-of-Leave.

Psychometric Techniques

Considerable progress has been made in the use of psychological tests. Newcomers receive a revised Beta Intelligence test, and Kuder Preference records if so desired. Interest, aptitude and personality tests are also administered upon referral by the Vocational Training Committee, with a view to selection of inmates for the various Vocational Training courses. It is felt that a full-time Psychologist on the staff would be of benefit in this connection, as the Classification Department does not have sufficient time to devote to this very important field in Classification.

Attempts have been made to administer suitable tests to inmates showing aptitude, in order that a summary of results and interpretation of same may be given them, for use by presentation to prospective employers. This is a time consuming project and could be executed more effectively with the addition of a Psychologist to the present staff.

Individual interviews are held with all inmates before discharge. It is proposed to place in operation a plan of group meetings with inmates approaching their release date, as it is felt that such a discussion group would have beneficial results in the exchange of suggestions for rehabilitation.

Full cooperation has been maintained with the Psychiatric, Vocational Training and other departments within the Institution, as also with outside agencies, especially the John Howard Societies of Vancouver and Vancouver Island, the Salvation Army, the Special Placements Section of the National Employment Service, the Children's Aid Agencies and the personnel of the Penitentiary generally.

CHIEF TRADE INSTRUCTOR'S DEPARTMENT

All the departments under the supervision of the Chief Trade Instructor were provided with plentiful work during the year. The variety of work was both interesting and instructive, offering good training in the respective trades. Unfortunately, the ever increasing inmate population is causing difficulty in keeping all inmates in the shops fully employed. It is felt that the engagement of additional instructors would make it possible to employ usefully a greater number of the inmates on work which cannot be performed under the supervision of custodial personnel lacking the necessary technical qualifications.

Numerous projects were completed during the past fiscal year. Interviewing facilities were completed in the office of the Classification Officer. The new staff house, H-14 for the Chief Keeper, was completed and occupied in October,

and the grounds surrounding same graded and landscaped. The second dormitory building B-10 was also completed and placed in operation. A motorized stores elevator was installed in the Storekeeper's department. Work in connection with the change to 3-phase power service was completed in September, 1955.

Total industrial production of the various shops reached the sum of \$81,995.72, while maintenance charges totalled \$3,394.21 and materials supplied for projects totalled \$15,602.88, making an all inclusive total of production for the year of \$100,992.81.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF VOCATIONAL OFFICER

Vocational Control and Training

Vocational Training courses are being conducted in the Motor Mechanics, Drafting, Carpenter and Sheet Metal trade shops. A Commercial course is also in operation under the direction of a part time civilian teacher, and the results are comparable to those of outside commercial schools.

The students for Vocational Training courses are selected after the applicants have passed recognized psychomatic tests administered by the Classification Officer, after having been graded as to suitability. The large number of inmates interested in taking Vocational courses has necessitated the use of inmate monitors, with encouraging results. The monitors work under the direct supervision of the Shop Instructors.

The Director of Apprenticeship for British Columbia has agreed to extend to the Penitentiary the same privileges that are granted to any other training institute in the Province of British Columbia. It is expected that eventually all trainees will follow apprenticeship syllabi, presently in process of formulation, whereupon credits will be granted by an examining board appointed by the Provincial Government. This service will be provided at no cost to the Institution.

Control training is also in full operation. Courses are being conducted in the Machine Shop, in Drafting, Bricklaying, First Aid, Shoe Repairing, Upholstering and standard Engineering instruction for 4th class Stationary Engineer's Certificates. Drafting courses are being given, both under Control and Vocational Training. Control training is given by the respective Instructors of the shops concerned. It is desired to make special mention of the admirable work performed by the Plant Engineer in this capacity where year after year, 4th Class Engineers have received their Certificates of Competency from the Province of British Columbia under his tuition. Since 1946, a total of 56 inmates have graduated with such Certificates enabling them to qualify for gainful employment in this field upon their discharge from the Institution. In the past year 8 inmates have received their 4th Class Certificates, 7 will shortly write their examinations and one is now engaged in studying for the 3rd Class Certificate.

It has been the endeavour of the Chief Vocational Officer to bring as many inmates as possible within the Vocational and Control training programmes. The cooperation of both inmates and instructors in this connection is most gratifying. Fresh enrollment plus those carried over from the previous year totalled 113 inmates under Vocational and 112 under Control training during the fiscal year. It is felt that the skills which they acquire in these courses should provide them with the necessary incentive to engage in gainful employment upon their release, thus reducing the risk of further conflict with the law.

PLANT ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT

Routine work of maintenance and repairs to electrical wiring, steam pipes and wiring fixtures were carried out by this department under the supervision of the Plant Engineer. The appointment of an additional Instructor Steam-fitter-Plumber and an additional Instructor Electrician has facilitated the execution of the many duties of those departments.

All machinery throughout the Institution has been regularly inspected and serviced as well as electric motors. Monthly fire drills and lectures have been given and documentary films on fire protection and fire fighting shown to officers attending In-Service Training School.

Conversion of No. 2 boiler from Coal burning to Oil burning was completed during the year. Annual inspection of all boilers and pressure vessels was carried out by the Provincial Boiler Inspectors and reports forwarded to the Commissioner of Penitentiaries, Ottawa. New steam tables were installed in the kitchen as well as an oil tank and kitchen range.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

Kitchen cleanliness and sanitation are kept at a high level, the renovation which has recently been completed facilitating the maintenance of hygiene. Floors are washed daily, tile is cleaned twice weekly, windows and ledges regularly. Garbage is removed twice daily to the incinerator and piggery. Personal hygiene is always stressed. Shower baths are available to the men working in the kitchen at any time. Three complete changes of clothing weekly are issued to the cooks, bakers and butchers.

Electric misterizer is used to combat insects which are practically non-existent in the kitchen, while there is no sign of rodents in the storeroom and basement areas.

Every encouragement is given to the inmates to learn any of the three trades available, namely cooking, baking and the butcher's trade. Books are available in the kitchen, bakeshop and butcher shop which are self explanatory and instruction is always willingly given to inmates who are interested in acquiring the skills which would enable them to follow this avocation in the outside world.

A total of 34 inmates have been employed in the Steward's Department during the year. A total of seven hundred and twenty-six thousand and thirty (726,030) meals were served to the inmates during the year and thirty three thousand (33,000) duty meals in the officer's mess. The food prepared has always been of excellent quality.

FARM DEPARTMENT

Adverse weather conditions which existed in the coast areas of British Columbia resulted in disappointing crops in certain instances. The apple crop was severely affected by frosts, also vegetable winter crops were damaged and severe floods further interfered with production of vegetables.

The Steward's Department was provided with all requirements in prime and heavy pork. Constant supervision and culling resulted in good egg production, totalling 11,410 dozen for the year 55/56 as against 10,809 dozen the previous year, an increase of 601 dozen. The average size of the flock for the year was 575 hens, and the average number of eggs per hen per month was 1.98 dozen.

During the winter months, placements were dug and filled with fresh top soil in preparation for the planting of the new orchard consisting of 115 trees. The assistance given by Mr. Thorpe of the Department of Horticulture of New Westminster, B.C., in the location and selection of the new trees is appreciated. The planting was completed in March, in which month the trees arrived.

It is felt that the innovation of this orchard will add considerably to the productivity of the Penitentiary farm. Permission has been granted to the City of New Westminster to dump fill in a portion of the Penitentiary ravine. It is hoped that within about three years an area of two to three acres of productive land will be added to the Penitentiary farm.

RECREATION

Recreational activities successfully included such sports as softball, soccer, boxing, volleyball, weight-lifting, chess and checkers, contract bridge, table tennis and lawn tennis. Of these, the most important are softball, soccer and boxing. The Penitentiary "Seals" softball team competed in the New Westminster softball league. They had a very successful season finishing in second position after having been beaten in the final playoff for the New Westminster City Cup. They competed in a total of 25 games with outside teams.

In soccer, the Penitentiary "Penguins" also made a good showing. They competed in the Lower Mainland Soccer Association League, and finished in fifth place, against strong opposition. Boxing played an important part in the recreational entertainment of the inmate population. The New Westminster City Police boxing ring is on loan to the Institution, except for periods when the Force requires same for outside tournaments under their sponsorship. Four boxing competitions were held within the Institution during the past year, at which Mr. R. Whalley, of the New Westminster City Police, and other outside officials officiated as referees. The training and the matching of the contestants is carried out by the Inmate Boxing Commission, under the supervision of the Physical Training Instructor, who himself is a former pugilist.

About 75% of the inmate population participate in one or another form of sport inside the prison, while the outside matches are extremely popular, bringing an attendance of 100% of the population. The inside leagues of softball and soccer arouse great interest also, and undoubtedly contribute to a good spirit of esprit de corps and sportsmanship.

The inmate entertainment group continues to develop an inmate orchestra. For the Christmas and New Year holidays they provided exhilarating concerts which were much enjoyed by all. It is gratifying to see the success with which they are able to develop the latent musical talents of many of the inmates.

STAFF TRAINING

Four In-Service Training courses, three of them of three weeks duration, and one of two weeks duration, were conducted during the fiscal year, with a total attendance of 28 officers. The Staff members who gave lectures at these courses showed great enthusiasm and ability, which was consequently reflected in the high marks obtained by the students at courses of instruction in the principles of penology. The instruction has once again proved of great value in preparing junior Officers for their duties within the Institution, and those Officers who subsequently attend the Officer's Penitentiary Training College at Calderwood report that the basic training received here in the In-Service courses has been of great assistance to them at the senior College.

Four Senior Officers attended the Penitentiary Administrative Courses Nos. 53 and 54, held at Calderwood Staff College within the past fiscal year, and on their return they were unanimous in their expression of the benefits which accrued to them through attendance at these advanced courses.

In addition, five Instructors attended Course No. 50 specially designed for Trade Instructors, and nine Officers attended Courses Nos. 49, 51 and 52 at the Penitentiary Staff College at Calderwood. The benefit these various courses bring to the individual Officers who attend them is always evidenced by their increased knowledge and efficiency on their return to the Penitentiary.

GENERAL REMARKS

It should be noted that the population of this Penitentiary has shown an alarming increase of late, which has been particularly noticeable within the last quarter of the fiscal year. The prison count during this said quarter totalled 653 inmates on January 1, 1956, and 692 inmates on March 31, 1956, an increase of 39 inmates. The influx of newcomers is continuing, and there are no indications that any material decrease in overpopulation of this Penitentiary may be expected; in fact all signs point towards a progressive further increase. At the date of writing this report, May 31, 1956, the population has shown a further rise to 711. This condition creates an acute problem not only for accommodation but also for employment of inmates within the Penitentiary.

Warden R. S. Douglass proceeded on Annual Leave in June 1955, and commenced retirement leave on July 1, 1955, thus culminating a notable career embracing 42 years service at this Penitentiary, during which time, under the direction of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries, Major-General R. B. Gibson, so many advances and changes in penology occurred.

The retirement of Warden R. S. Douglass resulted in the promotion, effective July 1, 1955, of Deputy Warden F. C. B. Cummins to the position of Warden, of Chief Keeper T. W. Hall, to the position of Deputy Warden, and of Principal Keeper G. G. Foulkes to the position of Chief Keeper. I would like to express appreciation to the Commissioner for the confidence he has shown in me by appointing me Warden, and also in the confidence he has shown in the administration of this Penitentiary in making the other two appointments mentioned above. To the Commissioner and all members of his staff, I am truly grateful for the assistance and guidance which has been given to the administration over the year.

I also wish to express my appreciation to the staff of this Institution, who have been so cooperative and attentive to their duties during the same period.

SASKATCHEWAN PENITENTIARY

T. W. HALL, *Warden*

At the close of Prison on March 31, 1956, the inmates on Register totalled 649 as compared to 652 at March 31, 1955. The number on register included 2 inmates in Mental Hospitals under Section 58 and 15 inmates in Mental Hospitals under Section 61, with 1 inmate unlawfully at large.

In the total population 506 were from Alberta; 132 from Saskatchewan; 1 from North West Territories; 6 from Ontario; 2 from the Yukon and 2 from Manitoba.

During the year 294 inmates were received from the Courts and 297 were discharged by expiration of sentence, Ticket-of-Leave and other authorizations. It will be noted that during this year, the number of inmates released by Ticket-of-Leave increased to 79 as compared with 46 Tickets granted in the year 1954-55.

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT

The Penitentiary Physician reports that during the year the general health of the inmates has been of a high standard, except for epidemics of gastro-enteritis and of influenza, both of a relatively mild variety, but both involving from one to two-thirds of the inmate population. However, no serious morbidity and no fatalities resulted.

Three thousand five hundred and seventy-four inmates appeared on sick parade with 257 inmates being admitted to Prison Hospital. The Dentist treated 653 inmates and the eye specialist examined 263 inmates.

There were 257 accident cases attended to during the year; 13 major operations and 17 minor operations performed successfully.

During the year there were 2 deaths, one inmate dying from coronary occlusion and one inmate met death by hanging.

Since the installation of the radiology equipment, we have obtained X-rays of 346 inmates with very satisfactory technical results and quality.

The Travelling Tuberculosis Clinic visited the Institution during the year and all inmates were plated and no active cases found.

The Red Cross Blood Donor Clinic visited the Institution twice during the year and the inmate response was very good on both occasions, 412 pints being given on the first Clinic and 389 pints being given on the second clinic.

Regular inspections were made by the Physician of the Kitchen and the inmates working there have been checked closely. The Physician reports satisfaction with the quality and preparing of the meals. A campaign has been carried on throughout the year among the inmates in the Kitchen, in the matter of personal hygiene and of cleanliness in the tools and equipment used in the Kitchen. The number of complaints received regarding not properly cleaned cups and plates has been reduced to practically nil.

CLASSIFICATION DEPARTMENT

The operations of the Classification Department have been carried out during the year as closely as possible to the policy developed at the Classification Officers' Conference in the Spring of 1954. All newcoming inmates were interviewed and considered by the Classification Board within a period of two weeks after reception. Reclassification interviews were held and reports submitted on those inmates after the six months period.

The Classification Board and Work Assignment Board each held twenty three meetings during the year and dealt with 1,008 inmates, for purposes of change of work, referrals from Physician and Psychiatrist, selection for Vocational Training, for First Aid training and other special courses organized by the Teacher-Librarian.

A very close liaison continues between the Classification Department and the John Howard Society. The travelling representatives of the Alberta John Howard Society continue to visit the Institution every two months and the inmates generally are accepting the help and assistance of the Society with family matters and after-care. The representatives from Alberta, Mr. M. Baugh and Mr. K. Watson, have now gained the confidence and respect of the majority of the inmates in the Institution. The assistance given by these two men has proven to be of great help to men confined here, particularly in the solving of many home problems.

The change in the preparation of forms required for the Director of Remission Service has increased the work in this department to a marked degree but it is realized that the new forms put into effect by the Remission Service are a great improvement over the old type forms.

WELFARE AND ASSISTANCE

The various after-care Agencies continue to visit the Institution on regular schedules, and on other occasions when specially requested. The representatives of the Saskatchewan and Alberta John Howard Societies make regular visits as does the Prison Officer for the Salvation Army.

The Salvation Army have now stationed an officer in this locality for the specific purpose of carrying out Prison Work and the choice for this area is Captain C. Boorman who applies himself to his duties with sincerity and conscientiousness.

The Veterans Welfare Officer has continued to visit the Institution periodically and has interviewed 46 inmate veterans.

Visits have been held between the Department of Indian Affairs Agents and with the Provincial Welfare Department of the Public Health Department on matters of assistance to family.

The National Employment Service in Prince Albert has given great assistance in placing men in the area of Prince Albert and their representatives visit the Institution for personal interview with applicants for jobs thereby gaining first hand information on the men they are attempting to place in outside work.

REMISSION SERVICE

The Field Representative of the Remission Service visited the Institution twice during the year and interviewed those inmates requesting to see him on matters of clemency.

During the year we were honoured by a visit from Mr. A. J. MacLeod, Director of Remission Service and The Honourable the Solicitor General, Mr. Ross Macdonald.

Mr. F. P. Miller, Assistant Director, also visited the Penitentiary during the year and discussed mutual problems with the Administration.

ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS

The Nor-Kel Group of this organization has continued to function very energetically during the year, and several meetings have been held at the Institution with representatives and speakers from Calgary, Edmonton, Regina and Saskatoon.

Very close cooperation has now been in effect with the Nor-Kel Group at the Institution and with the Director of the Bureau on Alcoholism for the Province of Saskatchewan.

Keepers Norfield and Kelly continue to work in close cooperation with the group and are ever ready to assist in the problems facing the group.

The Nor-Kel Group are actively engaged in the preparation of a magazine outlining the aims of the organization, as well as giving each member something to strive for, and it is hoped that this magazine will be published in the not too distant future.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AND MORAL WELFARE

Divine Services have been held in the Protestant Chapel each Sunday throughout the year, such services being conducted by the Reverend Henry Ellis, Protestant Chaplain. The attendance at such services has been very encouraging and the attitude of those attending has been friendly and cooperative.

Choir practices were held each Wednesday afternoon during the year and it is regretted that the health of Mrs. Howard, the Organist, has been such that she has not been able to attend at the Penitentiary, her duties being very ably taken care of by Mr. George Dobson as substitute organist.

The Chaplain reports that the attendance at Divine Services during the year increased slightly but steadily and the Sacrament of Holy Communion has been celebrated after the regular morning service on the first and third Sunday of each month.

A number of inmates who at the time of reception professed to be atheists, have since requested Church privileges and are regular attenders.

The Salvation Army have held their usual monthly service at the Penitentiary with good voluntary attendance.

During the year a Mission was preached at the Penitentiary, the Missioner being the Reverend Harold Buchner of Edson, Alta. The attendance was voluntary and an increase in daily attendance was noted during the week the Mission was being preached.

The Protestant Chaplain's Library is constantly being used by the inmate population and a closer bond has been established between the Chaplain and the inmate by the use of many of the books available in the Library.

During the year, three local choirs, the United, Lutheran and Anglican, visited the Institution and rendered special selections which were very well received.

The Chaplain has rendered much help to relatives visiting at the Institution, and his kindness and humanity has made what many visitors thought would be a very trying ordeal when visiting their loved ones at the Penitentiary, into a very happy reunion between loved ones.

The Feast of the Passover was celebrated by the inmates of the Jewish Faith, the local Rabbi making the necessary arrangements for the proper diet at that particular occasion.

The Chaplain interviewed the newcomers who were allotted to his Charge, and also attended regularly as a Member of the Classification Board.

Roman Catholic Chaplain.—The Reverend Father Daoust continues to provide spiritual guidance to those members of his congregation at the Penitentiary. High Mass is celebrated each Sunday and Confessions heard on Sunday and Saturday.

The attendance at Mass on Sunday is pretty constant and Father Daoust reports that the conduct and attitude of those attending has been good and he now has more interviews with members of his congregation than formerly.

Mrs. S. Ward continues to lead the Choir at the Penitentiary in a most efficient and cooperative manner.

During the year a Mission was held for the congregation of the Roman Catholic Chaplain, and the Mission was conducted by Reverend Father Ehman. The Mission was well attended and well received by the inmates.

Father Daoust has helped those inmates who have sought his aid in spiritual and family matters and has looked after many visitors to relatives at the Penitentiary.

Communion Services were held at the Penitentiary regularly and special services were held to observe such Holy Days as requested by the Father.

RECREATION

The recreation programme at the Institution continues to be the major source of entertainment for the prison population. The recreational activities for the population are as follows:

Winter period.—Ice Hockey. Three groups comprising the league and a total of 84 games were played during the winter season.

An "All Star" team played visiting teams from various towns in the Prince Albert Area.

A Weightlifting class was commenced during the winter and has now many devotees of this form of recreation.

Bridge league was formed and tournaments held during the winter with over 400 inmates taking part in the bridge tournaments.

Ping pong, volleyball and handball were played during the winter months.

Summer Season.—Softball is still the major summer sport with a schedule of 180 games to be played in the three leagues in operation.

Horseshoes are available for the followers of this sport and tournaments are run off during the year.

Tennis is available as is soccer.

A Field day was held at the Institution in July, and a full programme of sporting activities was held for the inmates with the judges being local citizens who came to the Institution to take part in the Field Day. Our sincere thanks are extended to those citizens who gave up their own outings on that day to come to the Penitentiary to assist wherever they could.

Radio Station C.K.B.I. Prince Albert again continued their programme "Sports Quiz" over the air, which programme consists of a team of outside specialists in various phases of sports, competing against an inside team of sports enthusiasts. This programme is one which has brought forth much favourable comments from the public at large and has a large listening audience.

ENTERTAINMENT

Entertainment films were authorized for the winter months and these were shown each month except July and August. The Protestant Chaplain cooperated to the fullest in permitting the films to be shown in the Chapel, but work has now progressed to such an extent that it was possible to show the last two films in the auditorium.

Films of an educational type have been obtained from the local Film Council and have been shown to Vocational Trainee groups and other interested in the related subjects.

The inmate concert party functioned very energetically during the winter season, with Staff Concert being given by the inmates and the inmate orchestra and concert party again taking part in the annual Associated Canadian Travelers C.K.B.I. Amateur Hour from the Penitentiary. Over \$900.00 was collected for the anti-tuberculosis fund which is a very good indication of the talent presented for the occasion.

The thanks of the A.C.T. for the participation of the inmates have been received as well as the appreciation of the local radio station, C.K.B.I.

Instructor Carpenter T. Watts and Accountant P.M. Jutras gave every assistance possible to the inmates in the preparation of the concerts.

HOBBIES

Hobbycraft continues to be a main source of enjoyment and education to a large number of the inmates. Each year more and more inmates take up hobbycraft and the work is much improved. The products of the various hobbies are being bought by the public when viewed at the Penitentiary and are proving an additional source of funds to further hobby studies.

SCHOOL AND LIBRARY

The average daily attendance at School was 20.44%, which was an increase over the percentage for last year and the daily attendance was fairly constant during the school term, of from 45 to 47 pupils.

It is unfortunate that it has been found necessary to move the Schoolroom on account of the overcrowded conditions existing at the Penitentiary, but the schoolwork has functioned in a very satisfactory manner under the able guidance of Teacher Dunning and Assistant Teacher Swystun.

During the year 36 pupils were promoted from one grade to the next higher and the examinations were in the following subjects: Reading, spelling, arithmetic, language, Social Studies and Writing.

It is noted that there is a gradual falling off of those taking the Veterans Canadian Legion Correspondence Courses and at the end of March 1955, only 12 were taking courses as against 33 at the beginning of the year. However, 22 inmates succeeded in completing the Courses.

The same situation exists with regard to non-veterans taking correspondence courses. In this instance 36 non-veterans succeeded in completing the correspondence courses.

In addition to those taking Legion Courses, 8 inmates are taking study courses in Psychology, Steam Engineering, Bookkeeping and Mathematics.

Films are secured from the Visual Aid Branch of the Department of Education, Regina, and are shown to the school inmates every two weeks. Film Strips are also being used and we now have a very substantial library of strips.

Short courses were also given during the year in the various subjects: St. John's Ambulance. It is worthy of note that several letters have been received from former inmates who have been successful in obtaining employment in the North Country as a result of taking the First Aid Courses and securing diplomas. Forestry Courses; Fur, Fish and Game classes; Mining and Prospecting.

The attendance at these special courses was very good and much appreciated by the inmates.

The following is a list of exchanges of Library Books for the year:

Magazines.....	76,453	Special books.....	429
Fiction books.....	22,515		
Educational books.....	927	Total.....	100,324

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

At the present time three full-time vocational courses are in operation, two in Rural Repair and one in Plumbing. The vocational courses suffered a set back by the disturbance and fires on July 12, 1955, and it has not been possible as yet to again commence the Course in Carpentering.

Of the 71 inmates who enrolled for training, 31 graduated, 2 ceased training, 9 completed course but failed to make a passing mark, leaving 29 on course at the end of the year.

A part-time course in Vocational Welding has been in operation during the year with 6 inmates on course. A Mason Bricklaying course was commenced but with the prolonged sickness of the Instructor it was necessary to discontinue the course.

The Rural Repair classes have received valuable training from the officers' cars which have been put through for repairs in the Vocational Rural Repair.

During the time the Vocational Carpentering was in operation, 54 items of furniture were manufactured thereby giving valuable training.

The Painting and Decorating class was only in operation for a three month period and was forced to be discontinued after the fires of July 12, 1955.

The Vocational Instructors had of necessity to make a complete new syllabus and practically all of the text books for the Vocational Training Departments were destroyed, and had to be replaced.

Work is progressing on the new Vocational Carpentering Shop and it is hoped that the work will be sufficiently advanced to commence a new class of trainees in September of this year.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

During the year the Kitchen has functioned very efficiently under very difficult conditions. The Kitchen was extensively damaged during the disturbance of July 12, 1955, with a great deal of the equipment damaged, and since that time the renovation of the Kitchen Department has commenced with resultant problems in the preparation of food at the same time as the workmen are engaged in the rebuilding of the Department.

Steward Hamilton resigned his position to take up other employment, and the present Steward W. M. Dougall has been performing his duties very ably under conditions which are unsatisfactory but necessary.

Kitchen sanitation has been kept at a high standard, with great care being taken in the sterilization of the dishes.

Personal cleanliness of the inmates employed in the Kitchen has received close supervision and white clothing is provided for all inmates serving the food at all times.

Instruction in the proper use of the machinery and utensils in the Kitchen is carried on all the time as the turnover of inmates working in the Department is heavy.

Two new steam kettles have been installed in the Kitchen, and several other pieces of equipment have arrived at the Institution and will be installed as soon as the renovation has advanced sufficiently to permit the installation.

The production in the year 1955-56 of bread was 281,068 pounds as against 303,810 pounds in 1954-55, a decrease of 22,742 pounds. With the increase in population there was an increase of 40,680 in the inmate meals served with 677,511 meals served as against 636,831 in the previous year. In addition there were 5,713 officer meals served during the year.

During the year a new power meat and bone cutter was purchased, as was a dough mixer, refrigerator, butter cutter, vegetable dicer, insecticide sprayer and miscellaneous dishes and cutlery.

Three hundred and seventy eight gallons of pickles were processed during the year.

There was an increase in the amount of \$5,550.84 in the overall value of farm produce sold to the Steward.

The diet menu for hospital out-patients is checked closely by the Physician and the preparation of the food is strictly supervised in the Kitchen.

Inspection of the equipment and other facilities in the Kitchen is carried out at various times by the Senior Officials and Physician, in addition to the examination of the line food.

FARM DEPARTMENT

The year 1955-56 was below average as far as crop was concerned. The first part of the growing year was very dry and the latter part very wet which hindered the threshing of the crop to some extent but all field crops were harvested without loss.

The grain crop was lighter than in former years due to the lack of rain in the early months which did not allow the grain to fill out.

There was a very heavy crop of potatoes and the Farm was able to supply the Steward's Department with all the potatoes necessary, and was still able to dispose of surplus to Staff. The supply of other vegetables was adequate for Steward's requirements for winter months.

During the year the milk production kept very good and regular inspections were made by R.O.P. Officers as well as the local Health and Sanitation Officer.

Beef was supplied to the Steward in the total weight of 45,417 pounds, and 75 head of cattle were purchased to maintain the beef herd. Pork in the value of \$10,870.44 was sold to the Stewards Department and pork in the value of \$2,732.41 was sold to outside packers.

The poultry flock maintained a high standard of production during the year with only one episode of cannibalism which was effectively checked.

The roads and driveways in and around the Reserve were maintained during the year when required.

The winter of 1955-56 was a very severe one with an abnormal amount of snow which made necessary the constant use of bulldozers and tractors for snow clearance and keeping the roads open.

Guard Herdsman Harvey attended a Dairy Convention in Saskatoon during the year and the highlight of the convention was the presentation to Herdsman Harvey of the Cup awarded to this Institution for the cow with the best butterfat production during the year. This is the second year in a row that the Penitentiary has won this award.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE WORK

Chief Trade Instructor

During the year work was completed on a number of projects including:

- Installation of new boilers.
- Sewer lines from Auditorium to main sewer.
- Manure shed.
- Staff House.
- Floor covering—Related Training Area.
- Painting.
- Rehabilitation of:
 - East Wing.
 - South Wing.
 - West Wing.
 - Dissociation.
 - West Wing Extension.
- Replacement of Grain Bins.
- Revamping of Lighting Distribution.

The various shops were kept employed during the year with Institution requirements and outside contracts. An additional burden was thrown on the Carpenter Shop in view of the fact that the Vocational Carpenter Shop was destroyed on July 12, 1955, and the burden of replacing windows, doors and other equipment has fallen on the Carpenter Shop.

PLANT ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT

General maintenance was carried on throughout the year, with continuous repairs being made to plumbing in Cell Blocks. New type prison bowls were installed in "A" Wing with the flush valve replacing the old type wash down.

Repairs were maintained in the heating system throughout the year and minor electrical maintenance was carried on during the year.

Installation of conduit and wiring was continued as much as possible in the Auditorium Building. Necessary changes to carry the load were made in the lighting and power circuits and repairs were carried out to the intra-mural telephone system.

Two new boilers were completed during the year and put into operation.

TRAINING OF OFFICERS

Under the direction of Deputy Warden Crofton and Training Officer Keeper Kelly, the In-Service training programme continued throughout the year. Two In-Service training courses were completed during the winter months with the Trainees receiving good marks.

Each training class attended a meeting of the Classification Board, and the functions of the Board were explained.

The Penitentiary Officers' Training Courses were continued throughout the year at Calderwood, and a feature of the Winter Training Schedule at Calderwood this year was the innovation of Penitentiary Administration Courses of which two were held prior to the close of the report year.

Those officers who attended the special Administrative Courses have expressed much satisfaction in being chosen for attendance at the Courses. The general comment was that the training and instruction received was most informative and helpful in the daily performance of their daily duties.

PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT

Dr. G. F. Nelson, the Psychiatrist in attendance at the Penitentiary, visited the Institution regularly during the year, and examined those inmates referred to him.

Dr. Nelson took an active part as a consultant at the Classification Meetings, and his help and advice so freely and cooperatively given, was most helpful to the authorities in the handling of many of our problems.

Dr. Nelson worked very closely with the Penitentiary Physician, the Classification Officer and the Deputy Warden.

GENERAL

On the evening of May 21, 1955, at about 6.00 p.m., two inmates effected an escape from the Dairy Barn outside the walls of the Penitentiary. One inmate was recaptured by a Penitentiary Patrol about noon on May 22, 1955, and the other escapee was taken into custody by an R.C.M. Police Patrol at approximately the same time on May 22, 1955.

The assistance given to the Penitentiary Administration by the R.C.M. Police, the Prince Albert City Police and Radio Station C.K.B.I., was most helpful and was instrumental in the recapture of the two inmates concerned.

Two citizens in the Prince Albert Area received cash rewards for the information they made available to the authorities of the whereabouts of the escapees which materially assisted in the recapture.

The two inmates concerned were subsequently tried in outside Court for escaping from custody, and received further terms of imprisonment.

At the conclusion of the Night Exercise Period on July 12, 1955, a small percentage of inmates started a riot at the Penitentiary and set fire to a number of the shops in the Institution with fairly extensive damage.

The staff off duty responded very quickly and the situation was completely under control in less than three hours.

The investigation which followed this disturbance could find no valid reason for the inmates to stage an emeute, and it was determined it was a disturbance started by a small group of inmates with extreme psychopathic tendencies and confirmed anti-social outlook. This group was segregated and arrangements made for their production in outside Courts to answer charges laid against them for their participation in the emeute.

At the close of the report year, only a small number of these inmates so charged awaited trial in outside Courts.

Rapid strides were made during the year in the repairing and replacement of damaged buildings and equipment caused in this disturbance.

STAFF

Due to ill health, it was necessary for Physical Training Instructor F. D. Doig to retire from the Service. We hope that Mr. Doig will enjoy many years of good health.

Warden C. C. Coutts accepted a position with the Department of Agriculture in Ottawa, and resigned from the Penitentiary Service in February 1956.

Warden V. S. J. Richmond of Collin's Bay Penitentiary was posted to Saskatchewan Penitentiary and was in command of the Institution at the end of the report year. However, upon the present incumbent being transferred from British Columbia Penitentiary to the position of Warden at Saskatchewan Penitentiary, Warden Richmond returned to his duties as Warden at Collin's Bay Penitentiary. Warden Richmond made many friends during his stay at Saskatchewan Penitentiary.

During the year 23 guards were employed; 2 Assistant Stewards; 1 Steward; 1 Plumber; and 1 Physical Training Instructor.

Eight guards resigned; 1 Steward; 1 Assistant Steward; 1 Plumber; 1 Assistant Engineer; Two Guards were dismissed from the Service.

Four Guards Grade 1 were promoted to Guard Grade 2; 1 Guard Grade 2 was promoted to Keeper; 2 Guards Grade 1 were promoted to Guard Supervisor; 1 Assistant Farmer to Instructor Farmer; 1 Guard Grade 2 to Vocational Instructor Carpenter; 1 Guard Fieldman to Assistant Farmer; 1 Guard Grade 1 to Guard Fieldman; 1 Guard Grade 1 to Assistant Hospital Officer; 1 Guard Grade 1 to Guard Herdsman.

Guard Fieldman E. W. Dewhurst received the Commissioner's commendation for his prompt and effective action in dealing with an inmate outside the walls.

During the year we received visits from the Senior Officials at Headquarters and the various problems were discussed with mutual benefit to the Institution and to Headquarters.

I would like to point out that the actions of the officers who were mostly involved in the disturbance of July 12, 1955, and of their subsequent appearance in outside Courts at the trials of the inmates concerned in the disturbance, was most commendable. All during the time the officers were held as hostages, they displayed courage, calmness and a fortitude which reflected greatly on the training they had received as Penitentiary Officers.

Credit must also be given to the Senior Officers who responded so promptly to the urgent call to the Prison and it was entirely due to the effectiveness of these officers, together with the prompt assistance from the local Detachment of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and Prince Albert City Police, that the disturbance was quelled as quickly as it was. The Prince Albert City Fire

Department responded immediately to our request for assistance in controlling the fires at the Institution, and their help was invaluable as the Penitentiary Fire equipment had been rendered useless in most cases.

In closing I would like to thank the Commissioner and his Staff for the assistance given during the year, and also to express appreciation for their cooperation during the year.

COLLIN'S BAY PENITENTIARY

V. S. J. RICHMOND, *Warden*

The total inmate population on our register as of March 31st, 1956, was 447, an increase of 54 as at the end of the previous fiscal year; there was one inmate out of the Penitentiary on temporary ticket-of-leave undergoing treatment for tuberculosis in the Ongwanada Sanatorium in Kingston. The inmate movement during the year was as follows:

Received by transfer

From Kingston Penitentiary.....	278
From Dorchester Penitentiary.....	2
From Manitoba Penitentiary.....	1
TOTAL.....	281

Discharged

By Expiry of Sentence.....	120
By Ticket-of-Leave.....	75
By Unconditional release.....	7
By Court Order.....	2
By Transfer.....	23
TOTAL.....	227

Following diversion on the evening of November 6, 1955, two inmates attempted to escape by breaking the padlock on the service duct doors adjacent to their cells in Cell Block B-3, sliding down through the service duct to the main duct. Their absence was soon discovered and they were recaptured in the main duct within a very short time.

CLASSIFICATION

Classification Assistant P. Y. Chabot was promoted to Classification Officer effective October 1, 1955, and Mr. W. T. Rynasko was appointed Classification Assistant on January 16, 1956.

The overall total number of interviews increased from 1417 last fiscal year to 1661 this year due mainly to an increase in inmate population and the appointment of a Classification Assistant. The Classification Officers are now able to spend a little more time in each interview and this has reflected itself in the relaxed attitude of the inmates being interviewed, and aids in individual therapy.

The Treatment Team continues to be an important factor in the life of the inmate—in appearing in person before the Team, he has not got that “left out” feeling.

It is with sincere satisfaction that the Classification Department has witnessed the release of 75 inmates on ticket-of-leave as compared to 40 last year which fact has raised the importance of the functions and purpose of this Department in the eyes of the inmates.

The John Howard Society and the National Employment Service through their representatives continued their excellent co-operation with our Classification Office and such co-operation cannot help be of benefit to the inmate population.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

Dr. J. E. Gibson, Penitentiary Physician, reports that the health in general of the inmates in this institution has been good and is comparable with other sections of society.

Hospital admissions totalled 164 resulting in a total of 1001 days spent in hospital. Various medication and treatment cases totalled 21,029. Eleven inmates were transferred to Kingston Penitentiary for surgery and 5 to the Psychiatric Ward at Kingston Penitentiary. There were 38 cases of minor surgery performed in our own hospital. There were no deaths amongst the inmate population during the year and no serious accidents despite the increase in population.

Dr. Maurice O'Connor, part-time Psychiatrist at Kingston Penitentiary was appointed part-time Psychiatrist at this institution effective April 1, 1955, and his appointment has been most helpful to Dr. J. E. Gibson and to the administration.

Sanitation throughout the Penitentiary and water supply was very satisfactory and the food supply was of a high standard.

The Ontario Department of Health travelling chest clinic visited the institution on its annual survey in January and X-Rayed 404 inmates and 96 officers. One case of pulmonary tuberculosis was brought to light and this inmate is now receiving treatment in Ongwanada Sanatorium.

The Red Cross blood donor clinic attended the Penitentiary on two occasions, June and December; a total of 332 blood donations was made.

SPIRITUAL AND MORAL WELFARE

Religious services were held every Sunday morning throughout the year in both Protestant and Roman Catholic Chapels. This year one service each month was on a voluntary basis, and the attendance was excellent throughout the year.

Holy Communion and special services were held in the Protestant Chapel on appropriate days during the year, and the Chaplain reports that the attendance has been most encouraging, showing an increase over previous years.

Holy Communion was celebrated in the Roman Catholic Chapel every Sunday morning, and special Masses were held on Holy Days throughout the year. A four day mission was conducted by Reverend P. H. Hoppe, S.J., during Holy Week preceding Easter, 1955, and a similar mission was held by Reverend H. Smeaton, S.J., of Loyola College, Montreal, prior to Easter, 1956, which came within the same fiscal year.

Both Chaplains conducted lectures during courses at the Penitentiary Staff College in Kingston, and also during our in-service training programme. The officers in training found the excellent addresses given by the Chaplains most interesting and instructive.

The "Vision" group of Alcoholics Anonymous is continuing its good work, under the guidance of the Chaplains, and is playing an ever increasing part in our rehabilitation programme.

The work of the choirs in both chapels maintained a high standard under the direction of the Organist, Mr. Harry Birchall, and an increasing interest in the choirs by the inmates was noted.

Major Mercer of the Salvation Army visited the Penitentiary regularly, interviewing and counselling inmates, and did a great deal during the year to assist relatives here for visits and also providing assistance and guidance where needed for inmates after release.

Rabbi A. Hollander was appointed Jewish Chaplain for Kingston and Collin's Bay Penitentiaries on September 5, 1955, when Rabbi Pimontel resigned to accept a post in the United States, and has been most attentive to those inmates of the Hebrew faith.

SCHOOL AND LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

Circulation of reading and study material showed a slight decrease from the previous year in actual number of units issued, due to the fact that the practice of re-issuing newspapers was discontinued, as it was found that papers returned to the Library were generally incomplete, damaged or too old for re-issue.

The average daily attendance at regular school classes during the year was 19.5 and of 16 candidates who wrote examinations on completing Grade VIII, 15 were successful, 8 obtaining honours.

Inmates taking Correspondence Courses numbered 123, four more than last year. This year 55 courses were completed, as against 46 last year.

Five special lectures were arranged by the Department of Extension of Queen's University and were well attended. The subjects proved most interesting and to such an extent that the speakers commented on the exceptional interest and attention shown by the inmates.

Hobbycraft again showed a marked increase over last year, with about 45% of the population participating. The value of hobbycraft supplies purchased amounted to \$11,404.02 as compared to \$8,366.54 last year, and this does not take into account supplies sent in by relatives.

The volume of bookbinding accomplished during the year showed a slight increase, many magazine covers were repaired and numbers repainted on thousands of books.

During the year a new 46 page fiction catalogue was mimeographed and bound, and a copy given to each inmate. To supplement this a monthly bulletin was commenced in November, 1955, including book reviews and articles of interest. The bulletin is produced under supervision by the inmates employed in the Library Department.

RECREATION AND DIVERSION

Every evening except Fridays a diversion period was held, when the inmates were permitted to play cards, checkers and other games at tables set up in the corridors. A choice of two radio programmes was available in each cell until 10.30 P.M.

During the winter months 27 films were shown on Sunday and Holiday afternoons, including two World Series baseball films. On a few occasions concerts and variety shows were provided by outside talent, and as in the past were most eagerly and enthusiastically received.

Outside recreational facilities include two volleyball courts, ten horseshoe beds, one handball court, two softball diamonds and two soccer fields. Several softball games were played against visiting teams.

The recreational programme has become an important asset in Penitentiary administration, as evidenced by the fact that during the year not one breach of discipline was reported during recreational periods.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

The new Stores Building which was partially completed during the previous year was finished this year and occupied by the Stores Department.

A large septic tank was formed and poured to service the Kitchen and Boiler House, and sanitary sewers from both buildings were connected during the summer.

A temporary dormitory building was started in April containing fifty cubicles and other facilities, and was completed, painted and ready for occupancy by the end of July.

Another Staff House was started in July and during the winter interior work was proceeded with. By the end of the fiscal year all services had been installed and the house was virtually completed.

A new Grist Mill and Mixing Plant 20 ft x 30 ft, was started in July and was ready for installation of machinery by October.

A Poultry Laying House 42 ft x 120 ft in area was started in September. The work included laying of 10,500 concrete blocks and 5,000 cement bricks; mixing and pouring 120 cubic yards of concrete; manufacture of 44 pre-cast concrete sills, 22 window frames and sash, 44 storm sash, and necessary doors and frames. By the end of the fiscal year the building was almost completed.

An implement Shed 60 ft x 160 ft in area was commenced. The building is supported on concrete piers, with a foundation wall of cement block enclosing an area 20 ft x 60 ft for office, storeroom and work-room, which was completed by the end of September. Timber for posts and framing lumber did not arrive until late October, and had to be milled in the Carpenter Shop, so that owing to the lateness of the season and pressure of other work the balance of this project was suspended until the following summer.

A small cement block building to house transformers was constructed in conjunction with laying of the underground power line to the farm building area and Tenement H-2.

Maintenance projects during the year included repairs and a new wooden casing for the high level water tank; manufacture and installation of 118 galvanized mesh screens on the Boiler House building to eliminate damage to interior insulation by birds; and repairs to the railway siding which included replacing of 400 ties, carried out by inmate labour under the supervision of a railroad foreman.

During the year 2,200 square yards of roadway was surfaced, and concrete curbs and a sidewalk provided for the area in front of the east half of the administration building leading to the new parking lot.

An extensive painting programme was carried out, which included a complete interior renovation at the Penitentiary Staff College.

The old stone crusher at the Quarry which had been in service for more than twenty years was dismantled in June and a new crusher installed and in operation before the end of August. Approximately 2,500 cubic yards of crusher rock was quarried. Approximately 2,200 cubic yards of crushed stone and 2,500 square feet of dimension stone were produced.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

The Vocational Training programme which was instituted at Collin's Bay Penitentiary in 1947 continues to show steady progress and expansion, with additional requests for vocational courses as more and more inmates recognize the opportunities and advantages of trade training.

During the year 165 inmates were enrolled in vocational courses in Brick-masonry, Construction Carpentry, Machine Shop Practice, Motor Vehicle Repair, Plumbing and Heating, Sheetmetal, Electricity and Barbering. Of these 53 graduated, 81 remained on course at the end of the fiscal year and the

remainder either dropped out or were discharged before graduation. This represents an increase over the previous year, when there were 140 enrollments and 43 graduates.

In addition to the usual full-length courses, there were 22 inmates enrolled in the part-time barbering course, which since its inception has resulted in five graduates obtaining Province of Ontario Barbering Certificates.

The seventh annual graduation ceremonies were held on October 3, 1955, at which Assistant Commissioner J. A. McLaughlin was the principal speaker and also assisted in the presentation of certificates. It is a great satisfaction to the Vocational staff and the trainees to have Head Office Officials take part, with so many distinguished guests present, including the Mayor of Kingston and many prominent labour officials.

As in the past, instructors on the vocational staff were enabled to visit exhibitions, specialized training courses and conferences, which it is felt have been very beneficial in increasing the knowledge and proficiency of our instructors and maintaining a modern approach to vocational training.

Fourteen meetings of the vocational staff were held during the year, and the discussions and exchange of information proved most valuable, as well as being helpful to staff morale.

An innovation this year was weekly group discussions with vocational classes by representatives of the National Employment Service and John Howard Society. It is felt that much can be accomplished in this manner with regard to inmates' problems concerning rehabilitation, and particularly in relation to trade training.

This year 85 films were shown during various courses and proved to be educational as well as stimulating interest in the subject for the trainees.

PLANT ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT

Under his supervision, the Plant Engineer's Department provided operation and maintenance of power plant, electrical distribution system, water supply, heating facilities, plumbing and sanitary system, and was responsible for fire prevention and care of fire-fighting equipment.

The Steam Power Plant in generating and distributing steam consumed a total of 3,779 tons of coal, a slight increase over last year.

Electric power was supplied under contract by the Kingston Public Utilities Commission, at a cost of \$5,154.42 for prison lighting and \$3,892.91 for prison power.

A total of 34,308,610 imperial gallons of water was pumped to our reservoir by Kingston Penitentiary, and monthly samples tested by the Provincial Board of Health Laboratories showed no harmful contamination throughout the year.

Work on new projects included complete heating, plumbing and electrical installations for the new Stores Building; wiring and washroom facilities installed in new Dormitory; Grist Mill wired for light and power, and hammer mill and mixer installed; subsoil piping system with 14 outlets for ornamental grounds irrigation; Stand-by Generator for emergency lighting installed with control panels; new Staff House H-10 wired for electric services, and plumbing and sewage facilities installed; a continuous boiler blow-down system and secondary boiler feed system installed at the Boiler House.

Considerable maintenance and inspection of plumbing, heating and electrical installations throughout the institution was carried out. Boiler House equipment was maintained in good condition, as verified by the Provincial Boiler Inspection Board.

MECHANICAL SUPERVISOR'S DEPARTMENT

During the year this department maintained and operated 11 trucks and 24 other gasoline operated machines and tractors of various types; as well as servicing tractors, machinery and equipment for the Farm and Quarry, and the Penitentiary Fire Engine.

Considerable heavy equipment was used in connection with construction of new Poultry House, Implement Shed, new Stores Building, new Dormitory and Staff House H-10. Preparation of a new parking lot in front of the north wall, east of the Administration Building, also entailed use of considerable heavy equipment by this department.

A new road was constructed from the main highway to the Boiler House, and maintenance work was carried out on existing roads on the Reserve. Other maintenance work was performed on the ornamental grounds, main yard and sports field, including drainage. Some filling and levelling of the grounds at the Warden's Residence was also completed.

Machinery and equipment of this department was also utilized in digging trenches for sewers, cess-pools and electric cable, and in cleaning out of the institution's septic tank.

Snow removal and maintenance of roads and parking areas was also effectively handled by the Mechanical Supervisor's department during the winter months.

FARMING OPERATIONS

Extensive farming operations were carried out at this Penitentiary during the fiscal year with good success. Crops were reasonably good, and livestock and poultry were of a uniformly high standard.

The vegetable crop for 1955 totalled 113,708 lbs., a slight increase over the previous year. The carrot and turnip crop was reduced by the wet weather in the Fall and the extremely hot dry summer, but the crops of onions, tomatoes, beets and cabbage were very good, and ample quantities of fresh corn, green beans and chard were supplied to the Steward during the season.

Approximately 182 acres of meadow were harvested in 1955, 120 tons of grass silage were put in the silos and 130 tons were baled. 175 acres of new meadow was seeded with timothy, red clover, alfalfa and Brome grass, and another good crop is indicated.

The grain crop totalled 306,319 lbs., which was about 400 bushels less than the previous year. The crop consisted of clear oats, barley, wheat, and mixed barley and oats.

In April 1955, we purchased 900 more chicks, which did better and produced more eggs than previous flocks. Total egg production was 12,951½ dozen, supplied to the Steward for Penitentiary use.

During the year 104 cows were purchased, arrangements having been made to trade our small steers for cows. We now keep fewer cattle on hand by making more frequent purchases of cows, which can be readied for slaughtering in about two months, whereas the yearling steers had to be kept about two years. A total of 114,630 lbs. of beef was produced, 61,983 lbs. supplied to the Steward and 52,647 lbs. sold to Kingston Penitentiary.

At present we have six draught horses and one scout horse, but arrangements have been made to trade two of the draught horses for another scout horse.

The tiling of the Penitentiary reserve was completed in 1955 when approximately 17,000 ft. of tile was laid. The entire 876 acres has now been tiled, and a marked improvement in all crops since tiling has been noted.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

Throughout the year the Steward's Department functioned smoothly, providing a greater number of meals due to the increase in staff and inmate population, and maintained a uniformly high standard at all times. As a result of the increased services required of this department, an additional Assistant Steward was employed in May 1955.

During the year a total of 23,581 lbs. of meat was processed to bacon, ham sausage, etc. for use in preparing inmates' and Officers' meals.

Bread production for the year amounted to 192,182 lbs. used within the institution and for sale to the staff. Also produced were 6,051 lbs. of buns, 17,740 lbs. of cake, 13,747 lbs. of pudding and 14,922 lbs. of pastry.

Maintenance of equipment, kitchen sanitation and personal hygiene were strictly supervised at all times, and no serious problems were encountered at any time.

STOREKEEPER'S DEPARTMENT

With the occupancy of the new Stores Building in December 1955, the facilities of the Storekeeper's Department have been greatly improved. Necessary space for storing of bulky materials has been provided, loading and unloading of shipments has been speeded up, and accounting and handling of all types of stores can be carried out speedily and more efficiently.

The railway siding can now be utilized to unload bulky freight direct to the Stores ramp, which is proving to be a considerable convenience. During the year 52 cars were unloaded for this institution and 31 for Kingston Penitentiary, a slight increase over last year; 4 cars were loaded for Kingston penitentiary and one for Collin's Bay.

The gasoline consumption for 1955-56 was 16,600 gallons, a decrease of 3,080 gallons from the previous year, due mostly to the Diesel Oil operation of heavy machinery in the motor transport department.

TRAINING OF OFFICERS

During the year 13 officers attended general courses at Penitentiary Staff College and 4 attended administration courses. Nineteen officers received a full week of In-Service Basic Training at this Penitentiary.

Fire drills and lectures on firefighting were carried out on a monthly basis, and improved this year by the showing of appropriate films.

Rifle and revolver practice, with the usual semi-annual competitions, had the highest participations to date. Recreational shooting increased and a rifle team was entered in the local Small Arms League.

The Officers' Library has been re-organized, is now situated adjacent to the Officers' Recreation Room and is being used more than previously. Six copies of the Manual of Correctional Training and 12 copies of the Penitentiary Act have been added to the library.

Special lectures and conferences were organized by the Chief Trade Instructor and Chief Vocational Officer for the Staff of their departments on a monthly basis, and several outside lecturers were heard.

A Keepers' conference was held and proved very helpful to the officers taking part. It is hoped in the future to hold regular monthly conferences for Keepers and also for Grade 2 Guards.

Six Officers attended a course in the use of Gas conducted by an R.C.M.P. instructor, and will be available for the training of additional officers.

GENERAL REMARKS

As a result of the 40-hour week which was inaugurated in September 1955, and opening of a new dormitory to accommodate a larger population, there was a considerable increase in staff during the fiscal year 1955-56. There were 36 new officers appointed during the fiscal year, whereas only 13 left the service. The death of Guard F. M. Doyle on May 20, 1955, took one of the most competent and most popular officers from our staff.

Our rehabilitation programme again received the faithful support of the Salvation Army, Alcoholics Anonymous, National Employment Service and the John Howard Society. Their regular visits throughout the year did much to maintain the morale of the inmates and assist with their many problems.

In view of the added attention to recommendations for ticket-of-leave by the Warden and Treatment Team, it was encouraging to note an increase in the number of licences granted during the year. More frequent visits by officials of the Remission Service have helped co-ordinate the work of that department with the penitentiaries, and the prospect for successful rehabilitation is bright.

The morale and conduct of the inmates throughout the year was excellent; and their industry and efforts to improve their knowledge and skills has been most commendable. Planned recreational and diversional activities took place without incident, and with good co-operation between inmate committees and staff.

FEDERAL TRAINING CENTRE

J. B. MARTINEAU, *Director*

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

On Register April 1st, 1955.....	349
<i>Received</i>	
By transfer from St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.....	246
TOTAL.....	595
<i>Discharged</i>	
By expiry of sentence.....	74
By Ticket-of-Leave.....	164
By unconditional release.....	6
By transfer.....	30
TOTAL.....	274
On Register March 31, 1956.....	321

The average daily population was 319, exactly the same as the previous year.

The number of inmates released under the Ticket-of-Leave Act has reached a new high of 70% (exclusion being made of the 30 inmates transferred back to St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, in arriving at the quoted percentage).

All newcomers admitted during the year attended, on admission, a 4-week orientation course, with the usual gratifying results. They were segregated in a specially reserved wing of one of the dormitories during that 4-week period.

On March 31, 1956, there were 181 inmates on register under 21 years of age, and 150 between the ages of 21 and 45. There were 57 under 18 years of age, as follows:

14 yrs.....	4
15 yrs.....	10
16 yrs.....	18
17 yrs.....	25

The classification, segregation and treatment of this younger element, and more specially those under 17 years of age, present daily awkward problems, this institution being neither staffed nor geared for the proper and adequate treatment of such youthful offenders.

STAFF

Our approved establishment of staff, which consisted of 164 officers on April 1, 1955, has been increased to 191 by the creation of 10 new positions of the administrative staff and 17 positions of supervisors, the latter increase being mainly the result of the introduction of the 40-hour five-day week on September 1, 1955.

68 officers were taken on strength during the year and 43 were either struck off strength or reassigned during the same period, our net establishment standing at 187 officers on March 31, 1956.

Hospital Officer Forget, J. P. C. (OAS), who was taken on strength at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary on September 13, 1922, and was transferred to this institution effective April 15, 1952, resigned on account of ill health effective January 13, 1956, after serving two institutions in a highly satisfactory manner for over 33 years.

Major staff changes during the year included the resignation of the Part-time Physician-Surgeon, Dr. G. R. Champoux, on September 1, 1955, and of the Roman Catholic Chaplain, Reverend Father A. Raymond, on June 16, 1955. They were replaced adequately by Dr. R. Simard, on October 17, 1955, and Reverend Father L. Clermont, (M.C.) on August 15, 1955.

Reverend Father Clermont, who served overseas with distinction in the Canadian armed forces, during the second world war, had valuable experience in the penal field, having been Roman Catholic Chaplain of the Montreal Jail, at Bordeaux, Que., for a number of years following his military service.

TRAINING OF OFFICERS

30 custodial officers were struck off strength, for various reasons, in the course of the year, and 52 officers of the same category were taken on strength as replacement and as additions necessitated by the introduction of the 40-hour 5-day week. The basic training of these officers has absorbed the major portion of the time of the in-service training officer, each newly appointed supervisor being given one week induction training upon joining the service.

In accordance with the established procedure, 16 courses were given to custodial officers, between 1600 and 1730 hrs., on Wednesday afternoon of each week, from early spring until the introduction of the five-day week, when this type of training was discontinued because of the shortened normal work week.

Two local four-week in-service training courses were given to 29 newly appointed and junior officers, in July and August, with gratifying results.

Four officers of this institution attended administration courses in the course of last winter, as follows:

P.O.T.C. 53—In-service training officer, Supervisor.

Grade 2 C. L. Lemieux.

Instructor Carpenter (Voc.) L. H. C. Roy.

P.O.T.C. 54—Accountant J. H. L. Talbot.

Assistant to Works Officer A. Lacasse.

Classification Officer E. Masse and assistant-schoolteacher L. P. Bilodeau are slated to attend P.O.T.C. 55, from April 8 to May 10, 1956.

STORES DEPARTMENT

Stores activities and transactions increase monthly from year to year. As a case in point, last year's inventory of machinery, furnishings, tools, equipment, vehicles and materials, was \$410,450.76 and has increased by approximately 12% to a new high of \$439,050.75.

An oil shed has been constructed in the storage yard between the stores building and the main wall, for the safe-keeping of 30 odd drums of lubricants and grease, which were previously kept in the warehouse with inherent fire hazards.

A gasoline and distributing pump has been installed last September, and all vehicles refuel at the stores department since then.

The offices formerly occupied by the Works Officer, and which he vacated upon the completion of the new construction and maintenance building, are now occupied by the bookkeeping section of the stores department.

Shortage of stores staff has been a constant handicap: for want of competent, experienced and sufficient personnel, it was not possible until last winter to achieve complete stocktaking within the institution. To ensure satisfactory essential operations it has been necessary, for close to three years, to withdraw officers from other departments for temporary assignment in the stores, to the detriment of the good administration of the services. It is anticipated, however, that this situation will be rectified in the immediate future.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

The highly satisfactory standards of operations firmly established were maintained throughout the year, in the main kitchen, under steward F. Rocheford.

Two soaking tanks ordered last year have now been received and will be installed in the near future. A power meat saw, now on order, will prove valuable addition to the existing equipment.

In the course of the year, the following products and produce were supplied through St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary:

85 tons of bread at .05cts a lb.....	\$8,535.75
6,750 lbs. of pork at .14cts.....	945.00
94 tons assorted vegetables.....	1,020.80

6,200 lbs. of meat were processed at a cost of 0.189 cts. per pound.

379,950 meals were served to inmates at a total cost of \$62,956.21, or an average of 0.495 per diem. 24,336 duty meals were served to officers at a cost of \$6,840.52, an average of 0.281 cts. per duty meal. 27,275 lbs. of pastry, cakes and puddings were baked in our kitchen at a cost of \$1,925.78, or an average of 0.07 cts. per pound.

Kitchen sanitation is quite satisfactory. Sanitation posters are prominently displayed throughout the department, and instructions are closely followed by the kitchen staff and inmates.

The personal hygiene of inmates is a matter of daily concern to the steward. Showers installed in that department are used regularly. White clothing is changed every other day, and oftener as necessary.

Pest control arrangements continue to give highly satisfactory results. Both powder and spray products are used regularly, and the kitchen remains constantly free of usual pests, and particularly roaches.

As previously indicated, the majority of inmates assigned to kitchen work are relatively young and very few of them are keenly interested in learning a

trade as butcher, baker or cook. However, the steward and his assistants are ever anxious to help those showing an inclination for kitchen work, and I might say that at the present time 11 inmates are learning the elements of the several phases of a cook's work.

The baking of our bread in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary kitchen taxes the capacity of the parent institution in this particular respect and, for obvious reasons, delivery sometimes presents quite a problem to both institutions. Furthermore, with the steady increase in personnel the contemplated bakery, which is now being used as the officers' mess-hall, is becoming overcrowded and, should existing conditions prevail, it will be necessary to have more sittings with a constant unavoidable reduction in the number of working hours during week-days. It is felt consideration should now be given to the construction of an officers' mess, as contemplated when the overall plans of the institution were revised in the early stages of construction. This matter shall be the object of special recommendation in the annual estimates for the fiscal year 1957-58.

MEDICAL AND DENTAL SERVICES

Our part-time physician, Dr. G. R. Champoux, resigned on September 1, 1955, and was replaced on October 17, 1955, by Dr. R. Simard.

The state of health of inmates has been quite good. 248 inmates were hospitalized for a total of 1,036½ days, or an average confinement of 4½ days each. 87 inmates met with minor accidents. 2 suffered fractures. 8 suffered slight burns. 46 were examined by various specialists. 6 major and 6 minor surgical operations were performed either by Dr. Champoux or Dr. Simard.

2 blood donor clinics were held during the year. Out of a possible 507 donors, 469 (or 90%) readily volunteered.

A clinic was held by the Anti-Tuberculosis League on August 29, 1955. 315 inmates and 132 officers were X-Rayed. 4 doubtful cases were rechecked with negative results. 78 inmates were paraded to St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary for various X-Ray examinations.

A possibly unique donation took place in the course of the winter. A young lad, 14 years of age, suffered third degree burns practically all over his body. He was under specialist care and treatment for several months and his case was considered desperate. As a last resort, appeal was made for skin donation. This was brought to the attention of local inmates, dozens of whom readily volunteered: 4 of them were selected as a sufficient number. They were transferred to St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary hospital where a large area of skin was removed from both their thighs by a Montreal specialist, and the inmates returning to our own hospital the same day. The skin so obtained was transferred to the body of the Montreal lad, and this grafting has undoubtedly been a deciding factor towards the slow but satisfactory recovery of this young boy.

Dental treatment has been provided for inmates as usual by Dr. E. Joubert, part-time dentist on the staff of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, who calls here regularly on Thursday of each week. 633 inmates were paraded for dental examination and treatment. 39 were provided with full dentures, and 41 with partials. Besides, 450 extractions and various other dental treatment being provided.

Absentism of personnel from any cause is summarized hereunder:

Sick leave with pay.....	1,110 days
Sick leave without pay.....	83½ days
Accident leave with pay.....	13 days
Other reasons.....	34 days
TOTAL.....	1,240½ days

an average of 7 days per capita, as compared to 9.7 days for the last fiscal year, and 10.8 days per officer during the year 1953-54.

MAINTENANCE AND CONSTRUCTION

The establishment of staff of this department was increased by one carpenter instructor, effective September 1, 1955. This, however, did not result in any man power increase as the appointee, who was previously on strength as a supervisor, had already been assigned to the construction section for over two years on a permanent basis and, he being qualified carpenter journeyman, had been performing this type of work regularly prior to his classification as instructor.

The construction of the maintenance shop to house the maintenance and construction unit, and provide suitable working and storage area for the whole department, was occupied in January 1956, and, with the exception of the outside stucco coating, was completed in February 1956.

The construction of a 90 cell and security building was undertaken by outside contract in May 1955. 95% of the job had been completed by March 31, and it is expected this building will be normally occupied in the early summer.

The construction of a new vocational training shop building was authorized, and ground work undertaken in November 1955. It is exactly of the same dimensions as the maintenance shop building, namely 135' x 51'. It is expected this construction shall be completed before the end of the fiscal year 1956-57.

The construction of two staff houses, for the accommodation of the Deputy Director and Assistant Director, was started in June 1954 and was completed in December 1955. The construction of an adjoining double garage was started in July 1955, and 90% of the job was done by the end of March 1956.

Other important construction jobs were:

- (a) Laying 1100' of 15" sewer pipe and 500' of 8" pipe for sanitary sewers, in connection with the housing development.
- (b) Laying 750' of 4" pipe as water service line for staff houses.
- (c) Construction of oil storage and guard house, and installation of gasoline tank and dispensing pump within the central stores enclosure.
- (d) Installation of dryers in 16 wings of the 4 dormitories.
- (e) Installation of security barriers in the main kitchen.
- (f) Hard surface of entrance roadway, 90% completed.
- (g) Surface drainage of recreation area, 92% completed.

The extensive repairs necessary following the disturbance of August 1954 have proven a definite handicap in the application of our preventive maintenance programme during the year. The original installation of the hot water system in dormitories has not proven as satisfactory as expected, and has resulted in an abnormal rate of maintenance and repairs. An improved system is now being experimented, and it is expected a permanent solution will be found to this problem in the near future.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

As a result of the gradual and steady extension of our vocational training programme, the staff of this department has been further increased in the course of the year by the addition of one draughting instructor, one pre-vocational training instructor, and one instructor machinist. In addition, specialized courses in wheel alignment have been given on a part-time basis (2 hours on Monday evenings, since January 30, 1956).

The appointment of a pre-vocational training instructor has permitted resumption of the special training course organized in April 1953 for youngsters under 18 years of age and which, as indicated in my last year's annual report, had to be discontinued in the early spring of 1954. While this course has been in operation only for a short while this year, there is clear indication of its definite value for the orientation of handicapped youngsters.

The introduction of the 40-hour 5-day week has necessarily curtailed the opportunity previously afforded the vocational training staff for meetings,

conferences and industrial visits on Wednesday afternoon. However, members of the vocational training staff have benefitted of the following advantages in the course of the year. Machinist instructor G. Bergeron and Sheetmetal instructor R. Pagé attended J.S.T. institute in Montreal, from February 12th to 17th; Draughting instructor F. Bourque and Pre-vocational Training instructor G. Boulard attended J.I.T. institute, from October 3 to 7; and are holders of Conference Leader certificates in this area; Carpenter instructor L. H. C. Roy attended the first administration course at Calderwood, during the winter; Motor Mechanic Instructors R. Raymond and B. Dufresne attended a Wisconsin Motor Clinic, in Montreal, on October 24; on November 9, the vocational training staff attended a local forum under the chairmanship of Assistant Commissioner McLaughlin on vocational training. In the course of the year, the Chief Vocational Officer had 10 conferences with his technical staff.

Vocational and other training under the direction or control of the Chief Vocational Officer embody the following activities:

Shop	Average		Number of Trainees	Total graduates	Training—Man-Hours	
	School grade	Age			In the Shop	Control training
Brick-masonry.....	3.9	18.6	19	23	30,204½	506
Cabinet making.....	5.4	19.6	16	10	26,286½	667½
Carpentry construction.....	4.5	17.7	7	5	10,278	497
Electricity construction.....	7.3	22.6	8	6	11,876½	1,018½
Machine shop.....	7.1	20.4	11	3	16,533	365½
Motor mechanics.....	6.1	21.6	8	6	11,532½	681½
Metal Work and Welding.....	4.0	21.3	11	5	14,522½	1,018½
Plastering.....	3.5	17.5	9	10	13,367	793
Plumbing-heating.....	5.4	19.2	10	10	14,539½	527½
Pre-vocational.....	3.0	15.0	5	—	1,163	8

The several syllabi have been slightly modified and were closely followed throughout the year. The following statistics are deemed to be self explanatory:

CONTROL TRAINING

—	On course April 1/55	Added	Withdrawn	Remaining March 31/56	Man-hours
Haircutting.....	6	5	4	7	8,172½
Printing.....	1	3	2	2	2,189½
Bookbinding.....	1	1	1	1	1,704½
Maintenance of motor Vehicles.....	3	14	9	8	10,267½
Wheel aligning.....	—	5	1	4	72

MOVEMENT OF APPRENTICES

In the several shops, March 31, 1955.....	114
Added during the year.....	138
TOTAL.....	252
Removed:	
Graduates.....	78
Released.....	32
Unsuitable.....	47
Transferred.....	6
TOTAL.....	163
Remaining in shops, March 31, 1956.....	89
Control training.....	22
	111

The average age of trainees in the several shops was 19.3 years. The average academic education was the 5th grade.

The following comparative statement of apprenticeship man-hours in the several trades taught will no doubt be found of interest:

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Motor mechanics.....			4,068½	11,532½
Machinists.....		6,197	7,840½	16,533
Bricklaying and Masonry.....	7,315	33,923	24,552	30,204½
Carpentry construction.....	3,573	10,316	7,766½	10,278
Cabinet making.....	4,926	15,530	17,118	26,286½
Electricity construe.....	3,023	8,521	11,447½	11,876½
Pre-vocational training.....				1,163
Plastering.....	3,242	14,225	114,873½	13,367
Plumbing.....	3,259	5,861	12,878	14,539½
Sheetmetal.....		5,110	13,074½	14,522½

In addition to trade training, inmates of the several courses have occasionally taken an active part in maintenance and construction work.

205 articles valued at \$2,417.62 were manufactured in the several shops as custom work for the officers. Office furniture and furnishings for the several departments of this institution were also manufactured at a cost of \$1,607.30.

CHANGE ROOM

The activities of the Change Room, under the control of the Assistant Director, are summarized hereunder:

<i>Shoe Shop</i>	<i>Cost</i>
376 pairs of officers' uniform shoes repaired.....	\$ 399.40
710 pairs of inmates' boots repaired.....	550.04
64 pairs of shoes repaired (custom work).....	45.00
	\$ 994.44
<i>Laundry (Wet wash)</i>	
Kitchen white clothing.....	12,250 lbs.
Hospital white clothing.....	3,000 "
Blankets.....	9,300 "
Change room (winter season).....	24,099 "
Change room (summer season).....	23,498 "
	72,147 "
<i>Tailor shop manufacture</i>	
710 pairs of pyjama trousers.....	Value \$ 853.90
140 mattresses.....	

SCHOOL

As usual, the academic education of inmates was carried out regularly for all those not having completed the 6th grade. Intermediary courses were suspended during July and August to afford a period of annual leave to the Schoolteacher and his assistants, and also to make necessary preparation for the resumption of normal classes in September.

There were 8 illiterates and 21 partial illiterates admitted during the year. This was a radical reduction of almost 40% in comparison with the previous year (21 against 51). They were given particular attention by the schoolteacher, with emphasis on arithmetics in order to give them the elementary basic schooling required to undertake trade training.

The average degree of academic education of inmates shows a slight decrease in comparison with previous years (4.8 against 5th grade). Classes are held regularly from Monday to Friday, and sessions last from 1½ to 2 hours. The usual courses have been given. There were 944 sessions for a total attendance of 2,231, or an average of 20 inmates per course. There were 66 promotions

to higher grades during the school year. 225 inmates registered for Canadian Legion Correspondence Courses, and 34 were awarded certificates of achievement.

Vocational training

Bricklaying
Masonry
Plastering
Machine Shop
Motor Mechanic
Sheet Metal
Welding
Forge
Carpentry Construction
Cabinetmaking
Furniture, furnishings
Upholstering
Plumbing
Steamfitting and heating

Vocational training

Oil heating
Blueprint reading
Industrial and Mechanical Draughting
Sciences and applied mathematics.
Wheel aligning and balancing.
Basic mechanical trade training.

Control training

Service Station Attendance
Printing
Bookbinding
Maintenance of Motor Vehicles
Haircutting
Pre-Vocational Training

Visual aids were used regularly in connection with the school programme; 120 series of projection were given to 10 groups averaging 20 inmates each.

The Schoolteacher attended 51 meetings of the Classification Board, which meets every Friday afternoon for sessions lasting from 1½ to 2 hours.

LIBRARY

Our stock of fiction and non-fiction books has increased from 2,346 units, last year, to 4,814, or an increase of over 100%. There were 145 library book issues in the course of the year, with 3,591 requests for 8,438 books. Magazine subscriptions cover 86 periodicals, 36 in French and 50 in English. As previously advised, magazines are not issued regularly along with library books but are kept in the library where they are available and issued upon application during evening reading sessions. There were 239 such evening sittings, and a total of 3,256 magazines were passed along for reading.

Prior to the introduction on the 40-hour 5-day week, library books were issued to inmates in their dormitories on Wednesday afternoon of each week, which was also reserved for in-service training of officers and other activities. Since September 1955, the previous practice has been eliminated and, instead, books are issued in the library, at noon hour, to the inmates of each dormitory on a weekly basis, the assistant-schoolteachers willingly perform one-half hour overtime daily for this purpose, and are granted equivalent compensation occasionally.

Because of the relatively large number of illiterates and semi-illiterates, and the low average degree of academic education of inmates, it is impossible for the existing school staff to do a complete job. One of the assistant-schoolteachers, who also acts as librarian, devotes at least half of his time to library activities, which include the selection of books, indexing, arrangements for binding, issues an up-to-date revision of catalogues in both languages. The large number of correspondence courses also absorb a good part of the time of the other assistant-schoolteacher. Besides supervising and directing the work of his associates, arranging schedules, preparing and correcting tests, the schoolteacher must teach school and participate actively in the four-week induction programme of newcomers, manage his department efficiently and, for want of adequate help, must prepare his estimates, requisitions for school supplies, and type his own correspondence and reports. The work the school staff must perform over and above school teaching proper, while important, has an adverse effect on the academic programme and, under existing conditions, inmates are not being given the benefit of academic education commensurate with their need, or proportionate to other phases of the overall treatment programme. It is

considered that an additional teacher and a clerk are essentially required for the application of a sound education programme, and recommendation to this effect shall be offered in conjunction with annual estimates for the forthcoming fiscal year.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

As previously indicated, Reverend Father A. Raymond resigned as Roman Catholic Chaplain effective June 16, 1955, and was replaced by Reverend Father L. Clermont (M.C.) on August 15, 1955. The latter, and Reverend Gordon Phillips, Protestant Chaplain at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, have officiated regularly on Sundays and Holy days. Services were conducted by the Salvation Army, in the Protestant Chapel, one Sunday each month.

In addition to the Roman Catholic services held on Sundays and Holy days, Holy Mass is celebrated on a voluntary basis on the first Friday of each month. Between 70 and 80 inmates usually partake in the Holy Communion on this monthly occasion.

Annual missions were held for both denominations during the week February 13 to 18. Reverend Father J. M. Gauvreau and Reverend A. MacOdrum, preached the mission instruction in the Roman Catholic and Protestant Chapels respectively. Besides the regular performance of their religious duty and obligations, both chaplains had numerous interviews with inmates and officers, visited inmates in the hospital and isolation quarters, and maintained outside contacts on behalf of inmates with families, relatives, friends, societies, etc., either by phone, mail or personal calls.

Midnight Mass in the Roman Catholic Chapel and Midnight Holy Communion in the Protestant Chapel, on Christmas morning, were celebrated again for the third time, being attended by the whole of the inmate population, along with representatives of the local welfare societies and staff members. As in the past, the behaviour, deportment and attitude of inmates on this very solemn occasion was a matter of deep surprise to the invited guests, and a repetition of a deeply gratifying experience for the undersigned.

CLASSIFICATION

As usual, the Classification Board (which also acts as reclassification unit) held its regular meetings every Friday afternoon. The Deputy Director, in his capacity as Chairman of the Board, reports that he was very satisfied with the general operation of the various departments concerned, and specially those directly involved in the general treatment of inmates. There has been added improvement in the procedure and techniques employed, and this is attributed to the added experience, increased knowledge and broader conception of the treatment programme.

The main activities of the Classification Unit are summarized hereunder:

<i>Interviews</i>		<i>I.Q. Tests</i>	
Newcomers.....	228	Applicants.....	265
Reclassification or follow-up.....	694	Officers.....	21
Inmates' requests.....	2,297	Inmates.....	25
Officers' requests.....	390		311
Pre-release reports.....	257		
Progress reports.....	232		
Screenings at SVPP.....	411		
Special interviews.....	264		
Special reports.....	80		
	<u>4,853</u>		

During the year representatives of the several welfare associations visited the institution regularly and interviewed inmates. Data are given elsewhere in this report.

TREATMENT

The composition of the treatment team has been somewhat altered in the course of the year through the resignation of the Roman Catholic Chaplain who was replaced by Reverend Father L. Clermont (M.C.), and by the unusual appointment of a female clerk as secretary to the Deputy Director, in replacement of Mr. Jourdain who was promoted to the position of Classification Assistant.

Selection and admission of inmates.—The selection of inmates for transfer from St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary to this institution is a major phase of the treatment team's activities. The Deputy Director, Classification Officer and Classification Assistant have taken care of this important feature. 411 inmates were interviewed in 42 sessions equivalent to 21 working days, 228 being accepted for transfer.

The existing screening and transfer procedure is not entirely satisfactory, as previously indicated. Some aspects of this problem already brought to attention are being further explored in co-operation with the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary screening committee, and shall be the object of further representations in due course.

Newcomers' Orientation Course.—11 orientation courses of approximately 4-week duration were conducted throughout the year with possibly better than past results, as a consequence of the added experience gained by the personnel immediately concerned with this part of the programme. Apart from the opportunity afforded for academic tests and vocational training orientation, these courses permit a close observation of inmates' reactions and behaviour. I might add that in cases where inmates have been unfavourably reported upon at the conclusion of the orientation courses, such inmates have almost invariably turned out problem cases in the institution. Unless these unsuitable cases can be returned to the main institution, they substantially encroach upon the facilities available and the time of the treatment officers to the detriment of the overall programme and proper treatment of other normal cases.

Juveniles.—We have an average of some 75 inmates in the 16-year old bracket. These youngsters present a major problem, as they are normally more turbulent and mischievous than others and, besides, they are possibly the worst type in the institution socially and morally speaking. Most of them have gone through reform school or some other type of institution without any successful results. Most of them still being in the growing stage, they lacking interest, stability and maturity; and they being naturally inclined, because of their youth, to play rather than do anything else, their suitable employment presents a complicated problem. With very few exceptions, they cannot be assigned to formal trade training because they prove a nuisance to the instructors and trainees, and they present a constant accident hazard to themselves and to others. The majority of them are under-developed, both mentally and physically speaking, and they cannot be entrusted with or expected to perform a man's job. Even a programme of academic school for them is very difficult to organize because of the wide variation in their educational levels, and schemes must be devised almost continually to promote their interest, and succeed in having them attend school classes for 2 or 3 hours a week. These youngsters are kept together as a distinct group for practically all purposes. Past experience clearly indicates they are utterly unsuitable for housing in existing dormitories. We are neither equipped nor staffed to properly accommodate and deal effectively with the juveniles who, in my opinion, certainly do not belong, mainly on account of their age, in an institution such as this, even though they may be legally sent to us and, in most cases, because they are classified as "incorrigibles".

Release.—Owing to other staff exigencies, it has not been possible, in the course of the year, to establish a pre-release unit as contemplated in my annual report for last year. I might say, however, that some improvement has been achieved particularly in the administration method of releasing inmates. Social workers of the several welfare units in the province have averaged 3 pre-release visits to inmates coming under their respective responsibility. It is considered a definite and well organized pre-release procedure is just as important as the induction period and all in-between activities. It will not be possible to add such a complement until and unless specially trained and qualified personnel can be spared, or otherwise be made available for this important purpose.

Although official statistics show the release of 274 inmates during the year, there were actually 244 discharged, the other 30 having been returned to St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary by transfer. 170 inmates (70%) of those discharged benefitted by reduction of sentence under the Ticket-of-Leave Act. This is possibly the largest proportion of conditional releases in any Canadian Penitentiary. Quite a large number of other inmates were unsuccessful in their application for clemency. It will undoubtedly be duly appreciated that the exceptionally large number of such applications involves a tremendous volume of work on all members of the treatment team. With the arrangements made for the regular and systematic revision of practically all cases at definite intervals during the sentence, and the resulting large number of cases that must be considered from day to day, the classification unit is now taxed beyond capacity, and the need for additional personnel to cope with this and related work is a dire necessity, which will be dealt with at length in conjunction with the forthcoming annual estimates.

Sports and recreation.—Additional leisure time activities have been initiated for the benefit and recreation of inmates particularly during the evening, and when the prison is closed on Saturday, Sunday and Holidays. They include, inter alia, a music appreciation group; the organization of a theatrical group; music class; revival of an inmates' magazine, originally titled "Vocation" and now known as "Horizons". This is a further step forward towards the integration of a complete programme of activities intended to embrace the total leisure hours of the inmate population. Fuller application of the contemplated sports activities is restricted by the insufficiency of staff required to properly supervise these activities. So far a partial programme has been possible by minimizing surveillance and by making full use of the services of wingleaders who, as trustees, have been very helpful in providing increased activities.

Our regular sports and physical training programme has been carried out along the same lines as indicated in last year's report, mainly during the evening or when the prison is closed during the day time, under the supervision of one of the physical training instructors.

Sports activities have been boosted to a marked degree as a result of increased competition provided by visiting teams. The outstanding event was undoubtedly the visit, last summer, of members of Les Canadiens Hockey Club (current champions of the National Hockey League) who played an exhibition softball game with one of our own teams. Other visiting teams included a baseball team from the Montreal City League; 2 hockey teams; 2 basketball teams; and a softball team. The Dalse Welfare Club, of Montreal, also arranged regular competition bouts by Golden Gloves members, and wrestling matches. A physical culture and weight lifting demonstration was put on by prominent Montreal culturists and members of the Montreal police force, this programme being organized through the courtesy of Inspector J. G. Gilbert, Director of the Montreal Police Training School.

In the musical variety and theatrical field, 2 shows were given through the general contribution of the Montreal Musicians Guild. An excellent musical variety show was also presented by the Unity Boys Club, of Montreal, through the good offices of its director, Mr. Maurice Marissine. Montreal Council of Knights of Columbus have again, this year, provided funds for the rental of films on religious and social subjects, to further promote education in this respect. The Dalse Welfare Club have also supplied us, free of charge, with an average of 2 recreational films each month.

These several activities are an excellent morale builder for the inmate population, and incidentally contribute a favourable influence on the behaviour and attitude of inmates as a whole. These and other activities are within the frame work of a prospective programme of citizenship participation such as briefly outlined in last year's report. Citizenship participation, either by individuals or groups, might advantageously cover the following fields:

1—General education and training

- Art classes.
- Cartooning.
- Discussion groups.
- Hobbies.
- Physical education.
- Music instruction and appreciation.
- Scientific demonstration.
- Education feature films.

2—Visits and visitation

- Correspondence and visits, inmates who have no relatives.
- Post release sponsorship and guidance, etc.

3—Recreation

- Music, concerts, bands.
- Dramatic; magic; variety, and inmate shows.
- Movies.

4—Athletics, sports and equipment

- Baseball.
- Softball.
- Basketball.
- Boxing.
- Horseshoe pitching.
- Soccer.
- Hockey.

5—Civic and social activities

- Blood bank.
- Community chest.

Possibilities of active and benevolent citizenship participation are being explored, and their implementation shall be submitted for consideration as and when we feel in a position to properly control, supervise and guide such an enlarged programme.

Hobbies.—While the need for hobbies is possibly not as great in this institution as it is in other penitentiaries (because of community life in comparison to housing in individual cells, and indoor and outdoor recreational activities provided outside working hours) they are none the less quite popular with a limited number of inmates, 132 of whom currently enjoy the privilege in one or the other of the following crafts:

Leathercraft.	Kit assemblies.
Draughting.	Weaving.
Painting.	Knitting.
Sewing.	Stamp collecting.

I wish to express my gratitude to the several welfare societies and other public spirited organizations, for their genuine and constant interest in the welfare, recreational and educational activities of the inmate population.

I am indebted to the Commissioner of Penitentiaries and his staff, for their visits, guidance, understanding and co-operation.

I am deeply thankful to all members of my staff, whose high sense of duty and loyal support and collaboration have contributed in no small measure in the efficient day to day administration and management of this institution.

PENITENTIARY STAFF COLLEGE

T. D. McDONNELL, *Superintendent*

During the fiscal year 1955-56, training of officers continued at the Penitentiary Staff College. A total of six courses were conducted with 128 officers participating in the training programme. Of the six courses conducted three were regular courses for the training of custodial officers, one was a course for trade instructors and two were courses in penitentiary administration. The administration courses were introduced for the first time on courses No. 53 and 54 and were designed for selected personnel, most of whom had already attended the regular custodial courses and in many cases also conferences of specialist officers. It is felt that this type of course should be included in our curriculum from time to time.

Details of the courses conducted are as follows:

Course No. 49—April 17 to May 27, 1955; a regular course for custodial officers with 22 officers in attendance.

Course No. 50—June 6 to July 15, 1955; a course for trade instructors. This course consisted of regular custodial course material for the period June 6 to June 30, 1955, with technical instruction for the period July 2 to 15. 22 officers were in attendance.

Course No. 51—September 11 to October 21, 1955. A regular course for custodial officers with 24 officers in attendance. A feature of this course was that it included two officers from Headingley Gaol, Eastern Judicial District, Manitoba.

Course No. 52—October 30 to December 8, 1955; a regular course for custodial officers with 22 officers in attendance.

Course No. 53—January 9 to February 10, 1956; a course in penitentiary administration with 19 officers in attendance.

Course No. 54—February 19 to March 23, 1956; a course in penitentiary administration with 19 officers in attendance.

On May 6, 1955, a group of forty students of the Penology Class at St. Lawrence University, Canton, N.Y., under the direction of Dr. Newman, visited the Penitentiary Staff College where the curriculum was explained to them and appropriate films shown. Arrangements were made for them to visit Collin's Bay Penitentiary and Kingston Penitentiary and lunch was served at this institution. The group expressed their appreciation of the co-operation extended and showed considerable interest in the penitentiaries visited.

On August 17, 1955, thirty-five correctional officers from penal institutions and law enforcement agencies of New York State made Calderwood their headquarters while visiting Kingston and Collin's Bay Penitentiaries. Films were shown and the operation of the Staff College explained following their visit to the penitentiaries.

During the period February 22 to February 25, 1956, the Third Annual Conference of Voluntary Prison Welfare Agencies and National Government Services on Care and After Care of Offenders was held at the Penitentiary Staff College with active participation by representatives of the Remission Service, the Office of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries, The Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the National Employment Service, together with the John Howard Societies, The Manitoba Welfare Association, The Elizabeth Fry Society, La Société d'Orientation et de Réhabilitation Sociale, The Salvation Army and the Catholic Rehabilitation Service. Problems relative to the care and after care of prisoners and other mutual problems came under discussion and appropriate recommendations were made.

During the period August 8 to 13, 1956, the Superintendent was granted permission by the Commissioner to proceed to Elmira, N.Y., to spend three days at the Reception Centre which is in operation there and to proceed from Elmira to Wallkill, N.Y., to visit the medium security prison located in that locality. Both of these visits proved interesting and instructive and should be of value for the provision of material for course discussions on these types of institutions.

The co-operation of the Wardens of all penitentiaries in the selection of officers for attendance at courses here has been excellent and has been an important factor in contributing to the success of the courses conducted. The In-Service Training programmes at the various institutions continued to be important in assisting in the training at Calderwood by providing the officers proceeding on courses with a training background which enables them to better absorb the instruction here.

I wish to extend my thanks to all who have been of assistance in our programme of training. Included in these is the Remission Service in making available for lectures Mr. F. P. Miller, to the Department of National Health and Welfare for arranging for Mr. Hammond to come here to discuss the problem of narcotic control, to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for contributions of films by Inspector Hanson, also Mr. Joseph McCulley of the University of Toronto, Mr. Kirkpatrick of the John Howard Society, Mr. C. C. Brooks of the National Employment Service all of whom have co-operated enthusiastically, also Dr. Ault, Mr. Leroux, Mr. Grenier and Mr. Harcourt of the Civil Service Commission, Mr. Rodger of the Department of Trade and Commerce, and Brigadier Coleman of Dominion Arsenals. May I also express my appreciation to the officials of the Office of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries who came to Kingston to assist with various classes and for the very essential contributions by the Chaplains, Classification Officers, and other officers of Kingston and Collin's Bay Penitentiaries as lecturers and through the numerous other services provided, without which it would not have been possible for our programme to have functioned efficiently.

In closing my appreciation is extended to the members of the staff of the Penitentiary Staff College for their co-operation and industry during the past year of operation.

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REPORT OF PENITENTIARY ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES APRIL 1, 1955 TO MARCH 31, 1956

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 compiled from these cards.

Five additional tables have been added, namely:

Type of sentence by penitentiary where inmate in custody on March 31, 1956
Age on admission by penitentiary where inmate in custody on March 31, 1956
Previous occupation by penitentiary where inmate in custody on March 31, 1956
Penal record by penitentiary where inmate admitted
Penal record by penitentiary where inmate in custody on March 31, 1956.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES (Table 1)

In the present report, the concept "admitted and retained", which had been in use since 1938 and had formed the basic figure for the tables dealing with admissions, has been discarded. In its place, the number of inmates received by direct admission is used.

There were 2,406 direct admissions to penitentiaries from April 1, 1955 to March 31, 1956 and 2,406 discharges, as well as 5,508 inmates on register at the end of the fiscal year, an increase of eight admissions and of 405 releases and of one additional inmate on register compared with the fiscal year 1954-1955. During the twelve-month period, 706 inmates were transferred from one penitentiary to another. Transfers were mainly from Kingston (315 males) and from St. Vincent de Paul (294 males) to Collin's Bay, the Federal Training Centre and other penitentiaries.

The following table shows the total admissions and discharges not including transfer from one penitentiary to another and the inmates on register at March 31, for the five-year period 1952-1956:

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Total direct admissions.....	1,859	2,149	2,448	2,398	2,406
Total discharges.....	1,990	1,899	2,263	2,001	2,406
Inmates on register, March 31.....	4,687 ¹	4,934 ²	5,120	5,507	5,508 ³

¹ Includes one Eskimo "transferred" for record purposes from Eskimo Point, N.W.T., to Manitoba Penitentiary where he is serving sentence.

² Less two boys serving sentence at a Training School. Less one inmate whose sentence was annulled in 1951-52 but not recorded.

³ One inmate added to the penitentiary count and indicated as being confined in a mental hospital under Section 58 of the Penitentiaries Act, (1939).

NATURE OF OFFENCES (Tables 2-13)

The list of offences, in the present report, has been re-arranged in order to meet the requirements of the revised Criminal Code (Chapter 51, 2-3 Elizabeth II, 1953-54).

Headings have been slightly altered and offences regrouped:

1—Offensive weapons includes:

- Carrying offensive weapons.
- Illegal possession of firearms.

2—Causing bodily harm by assault or otherwise includes:

- Assault causing bodily harm.
- Wounding, wounding with intent.

3—Causing bodily harm with intent includes:

- Causing grievous bodily harm.
- Endangering life, obstructing railway.
- Poisoning.
- Shooting with intent.

4—Procuring includes:

- Living on avails of prostitution.
- Procuration and attempt.

5—Theft includes:

- Theft and attempt,
- Theft of ore or mineral,
- Theft of automobile,
- Theft of bicycle,
- Theft of horse, cattle, birds or animals,
- Theft of chickens.

6—Robbery includes:

- Robbery,
- Robbery, attempt.
- Assault with intent to rob.

7—Escape from lawful custody includes:

- Escape from lawful custody and attempt.
- Unlawfully at large.

8—Assault on peace officer in execution of duty includes:

- Obstructing peace officer.
- Assault on peace officer.

9—Other wilful damage to property includes:

- Damage to property.
- Public mischief.

Causing bodily harm by criminal negligence replaces "criminal negligence".

Bringing into Canada stolen property replaces "in possession of contraband".

Theft by person required to account replaces "embezzlement".

Criminal negligence in operation of motor vehicle replaces "criminal negligence in operation of auto".

The population reported on in Tables 2-41 and 47-57 includes those convicted persons who were admitted directly to penitentiaries from gaols during the fiscal year and includes 26 inmates who were released prior to March 31, 1956. Males admitted during the year numbered 2,363.

Three-quarters of the men (74.9 per cent) were convicted of offences against rights and property. Of these, 64.9 per cent were committed for breaking and entering with theft or intent and robbery and attempt.

Sexual offences and offences against public morals and disorderly conduct accounted for 7.5 per cent of the male commitments. Forty-six cases of rape and six of attempted rape were included in this group.

Offences against public order formed another 6.7 per cent of the admissions and 72.8 per cent of these committals were for offences under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.

Offences against the person and reputation accounted for 4.6 per cent and includes four murders, three attempted murders and 32 manslaughters.

Offences against the administration of law and justice were mainly 47 cases of escape from lawful custody and attempt.

The following table shows the percentage of offenders who were employed and those who were unemployed, had never worked, were retired or were students at the time of the offence:

Nature of offence	Total	Employed		Unemployed	
		Number	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of total
Total inmates.....	2,363	1,051	44.5	1,312	55.5
Against public order.....	158	69	43.7	89	56.3
Against the administration of law and justice.....	78	34	43.6	44	56.4
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct.....	177	134	75.7	43	24.3
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....	11	7	63.6	4	36.4
Against the person and reputation.....	108	68	63.0	40	37.0
Against rights of property.....	1,770	711	40.2	1,059	59.8
Wilful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property.....	29	10	34.5	19	65.5
Attempts—conspiracies—accessories.....	20	10	50.0	10	50.0
Habitual criminal.....	8	5	62.5	3	37.5
Sexual psychopath.....	4	3	75.0	1	25.0

SENTENCES (TABLES 14, 15 AND 15A)

More than half the men (59.7 per cent) admitted to the penitentiaries had received a sentence of less than three years; 31.7 per cent were committed from three to under six years; 4.8 per cent were given six to under ten years; 2.6 per cent were to serve from ten to under twenty years. Eighteen men were committed for 20 years or more including ten incarcerated for life. Eight habitual criminals and four sexual psychopaths were sentenced to preventive detention. In twenty cases, the lash was added to the penalty of imprisonment.

AGE ON ADMISSION (TABLES 6-16-23)

Young Offenders

Of the total number of male offenders admitted, 493 or 20.9 per cent were under 21 years of age, an increase of thirteen from the number in this age group admitted in the previous year. Fifty-one boys were sixteen years of age, and 26, under sixteen.

The following table shows the proportion of male offenders under 21 years of age committed to each penitentiary:

	P.C.		P.C.
Total.....	100.0	British Columbia.....	7.9
Federal Training Centre....	27.6	Collin's Bay.....	4.7
St. Vincent de Paul.....	21.3	Manitoba.....	4.7
Dorchester.....	16.6	Kingston.....	4.1
Saskatchewan.....	11.9	Newfoundland.....	1.2

Offences against right of property (86.6 per cent) accounted for the greatest number of their offences which were made up mainly of breaking, entering and theft and robbery with violence and while armed.

Twenty-four young offenders (4.9 per cent) were imprisoned for sexual offences and offences against public morals and disorderly conduct. Ten were found guilty of rape and one of attempted rape.

Offences against the person and reputation formed another 3.3 per cent. There were two cases of manslaughter and 1 case of murder.

One sexual psychopath was sentenced to preventive detention.

Of these young offenders, 46.0 per cent had no previous penal record. The remainder had served previous sentences; 28.4 per cent, in gaol; 8.3 per cent, in reformatory; 4.9 per cent, in penitentiary; 12.4 per cent, in a combination of any two or more of these penal institutions.

Fourteen minors were married men. Twenty-seven dependents were affected by their confinement. All but 64 of these juvenile offenders were reported living in urban centres; thirteen were recorded as transients.

At the time of the commission of their offence, 29.8 per cent of these youths were employed and nine of them (1.8 per cent) were students. In answer to the query about alcohol and drug habit, 38.3 per cent claimed to be abstainers, 58.6 per cent, moderate drinkers, twelve or 2.4 per cent, excessive drinkers, and three reported the use of drugs.

Nine youths were recorded as not being able to read or write their own language; 35.9 per cent of them had not attended school beyond Grade VI and 70.0 per cent, beyond grade VIII; 30.2 per cent had attended high school for some period of time. None reported higher education.

All Ages

The first largest number of males admitted (20.9 per cent) were those under 21 years; the second (20.1 per cent), in the five-year age group 21-24 years and the third (19.8 per cent), were aged 25-29 years, so that 60.8 per cent of the admissions consisted of men in their teens or twenties. At the time of admission, 30 males (1.3 per cent) were 60 years or more.

Single men (61.4 per cent) were the majority; 9.8 per cent of the male inmates were widowed, divorced or separated from their wives and 30.5 per cent had persons financially dependent on them. The number of dependents ranged from one in 234 cases to cover ten in 8 cases with an average of 2.6 dependents. The greater number (84.0 per cent) resided in urban centres. Rural residents accounted for 9.4 per cent and transients, 6.6 per cent.

Illiteracy was recorded in 54 cases (2.3 per cent). The school attainment of 12.9 per cent of the men was not beyond grade IV; 30.9 per cent of them had not attended beyond grade VI and the school achievement of 66.0 per cent of the male inmates had not reached beyond grade VIII; 31.3 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 63.2 per cent of all the men, while 16.4 per cent said they were abstainers; 16.2 per cent were recorded as excessive drinkers and 4.2 per cent, as addicted to the use of drugs.

ORIGIN, COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND CITIZENSHIP (TABLES 24-28)

Over three-quarters of the men admitted to penitentiaries were of British (43.1 per cent) and French (35.8 per cent) extraction. Of the European races, German, Ukrainian and Polish, were numerically the next most common origins recorded, though none of these accounted for more than 7.9 per cent of all the admissions.

Canada was the country birth of 93.6 per cent of the male admissions, 47 men were born in the British Commonwealth, 57 in Europe, 39 in the United States of America, and six in Asia. Of those born outside Canada, 32 had lived in this country less than five years, and another 26, less than fifteen years, but the majority (51.7 per cent) had been in this country 15 years or more. The length of residence was not reported in fifteen cases.

Both parents of 65.3 per cent of the inmates were born in Canada; 12.4 per cent had one Canadian parent; in another 8.3 per cent both parents were British, while in 11.0 per cent of the cases both parents were of foreign birth.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS PRIOR TO COMMITMENT (TABLES 29-32)

At the time of commitment, 44.5 per cent of the men (1,051) were gainfully employed and nine were students. The occupations, in which 59.2 per cent of the male inmates were engaged before committal, were labouring, construction, transportation, manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.

Of the 1,282 unemployed, 69.3 per cent were single; 48.2 per cent had been out of work less than three months; 15.8 per cent, less than six months; 10.1 per cent, less than one year and 21.3 per cent, for one year or more.

According to male inmates statements, wages when last employed, varied from under \$10.00 a week in three cases to \$70.00 or more. In 8.3 per cent of the cases, reported wages were under \$30.00 a week; 46.8 per cent earned between \$30.00 and \$59.99 and 39.7 per cent \$60.00 and over a week.

The following table shows the percentage of those employed or unemployed in the different age groups (Table 23):—

	Total	13 to 19 years	20 to 29 years	30 to 39 years	40 years and over
	%	%	%	%	%
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed.....	44.5	28.7	42.0	53.4	54.3
Unemployed.....	54.2	65.8	57.7	46.2	44.6
Students, never worked, retired.....	1.3	5.5	0.3	0.4	1.1

RECIDIVISM (TABLES 33-40)

The men admitted to the penitentiaries with a previous penal record numbered 1,855 (78.5 per cent). Of these 943 had been former inmates of penitentiaries.

Of the 1,855 recidivists, 48.1 per cent had already served from one to five years in a penal institution, 20.2 per cent from five to ten years and 10.1 per cent ten years or more. It was known that 12.3 per cent had been in training school.

At the time of their last offence, 42.2 per cent of the repeaters were employed. Reports showed that 92.4 per cent of the excessive drinkers and 99.0 per cent of the drug addicts were recidivists.

MALES DISCHARGED (TABLES 42-46)

A total of 2,350 males were discharged from penitentiaries between April 1, 1955 and March 31, 1956 inclusive, an increase of 387 releases over the previous fiscal year. One hundred and eighty-seven (8.0 per cent) discharged inmates were still in their teens; 54.2 per cent were under 30 years of age; 1.7 per cent were over 60 years of age. Sixteen men died before the expiration of their sentence.

Expiration of sentence was the method by which 65.2 per cent of inmates were released. Of the 1,531 who have served their sentences, 65.0 per cent had been detained for less than two years, 32.5 per cent had served from two to under five years and 2.5 per cent for five years or more. One served more than fifteen years.

Ticket-of-leave was granted to 710 males (30.2 per cent). Of these, 447 (62.9 per cent) had been incarcerated for less than two years, 188 (26.5 per cent) had served from two to under five years and 75 (10.6 per cent) for five years or more. Five had been imprisoned for over fifteen years.

FEMALES ADMITTED (TABLES 47-59)

Female inmates admitted to penitentiaries from April 1, 1955 to March 31, 1956 numbered 43, five more than in the previous fiscal year. All were confined in the Prison for Women at Kingston.

Eighteen of the women admitted were between the ages of 17 and 29 years. Eight of this group had committed offences under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act. Offences under this Act accounted for nineteen female committals. Twenty-one women were reported as drug addicts and seven, as excessive alcohol drinkers.

For ten of the women, it was the first commitment to a penal institution. For all but twelve of the 43 offenders it was their first commitment to a penitentiary.

Forty-one of the women were born in Canada; two who were born outside Canada were naturalized Canadians. Eighteen were of English and sixteen of European origin.

Twenty-three of the female inmates were married, six widowed and four divorced.

Elementary school had been attended by 25 of the women, fifteen had some high school education and one had education beyond High School. Two could not read or write.

All but one female inmate lived in incorporated cities and towns. Four women were reported to have previously been in training schools; two in training schools and protection homes and three in tuberculosis hospitals. One woman was reported to have been in an institution for the insane.

FEMALES DISCHARGED (TABLES 58-60)

Fifty-six women were discharged during the year, an increase of eighteen over the previous fiscal year. Forty-seven females were released on expiration of sentence, one died prior to expiration of sentence and eight were granted ticket-of-leave.

Thirty-six discharged females were between the ages of 20 and 39 years; three were 60 years of age or over.

TABLE 1.—ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1956

		Total inmates	Newfoundland	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Federal Training Centre	Kingston	Collin's Bay	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Inmates on register—											
March 31, 1955.....	T.	5,507	32	645	1,264	349	1,048	393	446	652	678
	M.	5,412	31	645	1,264	349	954	393	446	652	678
	F.	95	1				94				
Admissions—											
Received by direct admission.....	M.	2,363	17	266	748		568		150	287	327
	F.	43		5	9		12		2	3	12
Received by transfer.....	M.	675		42	38	246	31	281	33	3	1
	F.	31					31				
Total admissions.....	T.	3,112	17	313	795	246	642	281	185	293	340
	M.	3,038	17	308	786	246	599	281	183	290	328
	F.	74		5	9		43		2	3	12
Releases—											
Discharges.....	M.	2,350	7	336	475	244	297	204	183	292	312
	F.	56					56				
Transfers.....	M.	675		5	294	30	315	23	4	2	2
	F.	31		5	9				2	3	12
Total releases.....	T.	3,112	7	346	778	274	668	227	189	297	326
	M.	3,025	7	341	769	274	612	227	187	294	314
	F.	87		5	9		56		2	3	12
Inmates on register—											
March 31, 1956.....	T.	5,508 ¹	42	612	1,281	321	1,022	447	442	649 ¹	692
	M.	5,426 ¹	41	612	1,281	321	941	447	442	649 ¹	692
	F.	82	1				81				

¹ One inmate added to the penitentiary count and indicated as being confined in a mental hospital under Section 58 of the Penitentiary Act (1939).

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 2.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS

Nature of offence	Total inmates	Single Offence		Multiple Offences		Ticket-of-leave violator	Ticket-of-leave violator plus conviction
		Single conviction	Multiple convictions	One conviction for each offence	Multiple convictions		
Total inmates.....	2,363	1,148	338	18	823	28	8
Against public order.....	158	101	27		30		
Breach of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	115	76	19		20		
Contributing to juvenile delinquency.....	31	21	7		3		
Offensive weapons—possessing and carrying.....	9	3	1		5		
Possession of explosive substance.....	3	1			2		
Against the administration of law and justice.....	78	32	2		16	28	
Escape from lawful custody and attempt.....	47	31	1		15		
Perjury.....	3	1	1		1		
Ticket-of-leave violator.....	28					28	
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct.....	177	122	23	1	31		
Buggery and bestiality and attempt.....	6	6					
Gross indecency and attempt.....	30	20	6	1	3		
Incest.....	34	23	3		8		
Indecent assault.....	10	9	1				
Indecent assault on female.....	16	9	4		3		
Rape.....	46	29	7		10		
Rape, attempt.....	6	4			2		
Seduction.....	2	1			1		
Sexual intercourse.....	25	19	2		4		
Sexual intercourse, attempt.....	2	2					
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....	11	5	1		5		
Procuring.....	11	5	1		5		
Against the person and reputation.....	108	83	6		19		
Abduction.....	3	2			1		
Abortion and attempt.....	2	1	1				
Assault, common.....	3	3					
Assault on female.....	4	4					
Assault on peace officer in execution of duty.....	6	3			3		
Bigamy.....	4	4					
Causing bodily harm by assault or otherwise and attempt.....	26	15	2		9		
Causing bodily harm by criminal negligence.....	1	1					
Causing bodily harm with intent.....	17	12	1		4		
Criminal negligence in operation of motor vehicle.....	1				1		
Manslaughter.....	32	30	2				
Murder.....	4	4					
Murder, attempt.....	3	2			1		
Negligence to provide.....	2	2					
Against rights and property.....	1,770	785	275	17	686		7
Breaking and entering and committing.....	694	266	107	14	305		2
Breaking and entering, with intent.....	105	69	5		31		
Breaking and entering, attempt.....	18	9			9		
Possession of house-breaking instruments.....	9	8			1		
False pretence and fraud.....	104	21	33		50		
Forgery.....	49	5	9		35		
Uttering forged document and attempt.....	46	7	13	1	25		
Possession of property obtained by crime.....	60	38	13		9		
Robbery.....	84	45	13		26		
Robbery and theft with violence.....	92	69			23		
Robbery while armed.....	147	64	20		61		2
Robbery while armed, attempt.....	8	2			6		
Extortion.....	2	1			1		
Theft.....	348	178	62	2	103		3
Theft by person required to account.....	1				1		
Theft of postal matter.....	3	3					
Wilful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property.....	20	11	3		14		1
Arson and attempt.....	14	5	1		8		
Mischief.....	9	2	1		6		1
Other wilful damage to property.....	6	4	1		1		
Attempts-conspiracies-accessories.....	20	8	1		11		
Conspiracy.....	20	8	1		11		
Preventive detention.....	12	1			11		
Habitual criminal.....	8	1			7		
Sexual psychopath.....	4				4		

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[illegible]

Assault on peace officer in execution of duty.....	6	5	1															
Bigamy.....	4	4																
Causing bodily harm by assault or otherwise and attempt.....	26	14	6	1	1	1	1			1	1							
Causing bodily harm by criminal negligence.....	1			1														
Causing bodily harm with intent.....	17	8	2		3		3				1							
Criminal negligence in operation of motor vehicle.....	1		1															
Manslaughter.....	32	5	1		1	3	4	2	1	5	4	2					4	
Murder.....	4															3	1	
Murder, attempt.....	3			1							1						1	
Negligence to provide.....	2	2																
Against rights of property.....	1,770	1	1,114	336	105	123	23	20	9	2	25	5	3	3			1	
Breaking and entering and committing.....	694	455	149	34	37	7	2	4			5	1						
Breaking and entering with intent.....	105	69	22	7	5	1	1											
Breaking and entering, attempt.....	18	15	2	1														
Possession of housebreaking instruments.....	9	8		1														
False pretences and fraud.....	104	73	20	7	3		1											
Forgery.....	49	1	28	15	4	1												
Uttering forged document and attempt.....	46	32	5	3	6													
Possession of property obtained by crime.....	60	44	12		4													
Robbery.....	34	33	11	12	15	2	5	2	1	2		1						
Robbery and theft with violence.....	92	50	18	9	10	2	2			1								
Robbery while armed.....	147	27	25	15	31	11	8	3	1	16	4	2	3				1	
Robbery while armed, attempt.....	8	4	3		1													
Extortion.....	2	1	1															
Theft.....	348	272	52	12	10		1			1								
Theft by person required to account.....	1	1																
Theft of postal matter.....	3	2	1															
Wilful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property.....	29	20	5	3	1													
Arson and attempt.....	14	10	2	1	1													
Mischief.....	9	5	2	2														
Other wilful damage to property.....	6	5	1															
Attempts-conspiracies-accessories.....	20	9	3	3	4	1												
Conspiracy.....	20	9	3	3	4	1												
Preventive detention.....	12																	
Habitual criminal.....	8																	
Sexual psychopath.....	4																	

12
8
4

TABLE 4.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY TYPE OF SENTENCE

Nature of offence	Total inmates	Type of sentence														
		Simple	Simple and fine	Simple with lash	Concurrent	Concurrent and fine	Concurrent with lash	Concurrent and consecutive	Concurrent and consecutive with fine	Consecutive	Consecutive and fine	Consecutive with lash	Consecutive and indeterminate	Preventive detention	Remainet	Remainet and sentence
Total inmates.....	2,363	1,113	5	13	936	15	5	116	6	91	11	2	2	12	28	8
Against public order.....	158	90	4		41	2	1	1		10	8		1			
Breach of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act	115	74	1		32		1	1		5			1			
Contributing to juvenile delinquency.....	31	12	3		3	2				3	8					
Offensive weapons—possessing and carrying	9	3			4					2						
Possession of explosive substance.....	3	1			2											
Against the administration of law and justice.....	78	13			5			10		22					28	
Escape from lawful custody and attempt.....	47	12			3			10		22						
Perjury.....	3	1			2											
Ticket-of-leave violator.....	28														28	
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct.....	177	113		10	44	1	3	2		3	1					
Buggery and bestiality and attempt.....	6	6														
Gross indecency and attempt.....	30	20			9						1					
Incest.....	34	22		1	10					1						
Indecent assault.....	10	8		1	1											
Indecent assault on female.....	16	8		1	6	1										
Rape.....	46	22		7	12		2	1		2						
Rape, attempt.....	6	4					1	1								
Seduction.....	2	1			1											
Sexual intercourse.....	25	20			5											
Sexual intercourse, attempt.....	2	2														
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....	11	6			5											
Procuring.....	11	6			5											
Against the person and reputation.....	108	82	1		16			6		2	1					
Abduction.....	3	2			1											
Abortion and attempt.....	2	1			1											
Assault, common.....	3	3														
Assault on female.....	4	4														
Assault on peace officer in execution of duty	6	3			2			1								
Bigamy.....	4	4														
Causing bodily harm by assault or otherwise and attempt.....	26	15			5			5		1						
Causing bodily harm by criminal negligence	1	1														
Causing bodily harm with intent.....	17	12			4					1						

Criminal negligence in operation of motor vehicle.....	1				1														
Manslaughter.....	32	31			1														
Murder.....	4	4																	
Murder, attempt.....	3	2			1														
Negligence to provide.....	2		1								1								
Against rights of property.....	1,770	792		3	802	12	1	92	6	51	1	2	1					7	
Breaking and entering and committing.....	694	274			345	6		45	3	18	1							2	
Breaking and entering with intent.....	105	68			29	1		2		4			1						
Breaking and entering, attempt.....	18	9			9														
Possession of housebreaking instruments.....	9	8			1														
False pretences and fraud.....	104	19			71			10	1	3									
Forgery.....	49	8			38			2		1									
Uttering forged document and attempt.....	46	7			28	1		6		4									
Possession of property obtained by crime.....	60	38			21	1													
Robbery.....	84	47			29	2		3		2			1						
Robbery and theft with violence.....	92	65		3	20		1	1		2									
Robbery while armed.....	147	65			61			8		10			1					2	
Robbery while armed, attempt.....	8	2			6														
Extortion.....	2	1			1														
Theft.....	348	178			142	1		15	2	7								3	
Theft by person required to account.....	1				1														
Theft of postal matter.....	3	3																	
Willful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property.....	29	11			12			4		1									
Arson and attempt.....	14	5			8					1									
Mischief.....	9	2			2			4										1	
Other willful damage to property.....	6	4			2														
Attempts-conspiracies-accessories.....	20	6			11			1		2									
Conspiracy.....	20	6			11			1		2									
Preventive detention.....	12																12		
Habitual criminal.....	8																8		
Sexual psychopath.....	4																4		

TABLE 5.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY PENAL RECORD

Nature of offence	Total inmates	First commitment	Penal Record							Total previous penitentiary (columns 5, 7, 8 and 9)
			Gaol only	Reformatory only	Penitentiary only	Gaol and reformatory	Gaol and penitentiary	Reformatory and penitentiary	Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(9)	(9)	(10)
Total inmates.....	2,363	508	550	134	85	228	454	97	307	943
Against public order.....	158	20	34	1	1	17	56	4	25	86
Breach of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	115	7	23		1	15	44	3	22	70
Contributing to juvenile delinquency.....	31	13	10	1		1	5		1	6
Offensive weapons—possessing and carrying.....	9		1			1	4	1	2	7
Possession of explosive substance.....	3						3			3
Against the administration of law and justice.....	78	8	9	9	10	16	16	3	7	36
Escape from lawful custody and attempt.....	47	5	5	9	1	16	5	1	5	12
Perjury.....	3	2	1							
Ticket-of-leave violator.....	28	1	3		9		11	2	2	24
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct..	177	99	31	11	10	8	11	2	5	28
Buggery and bestiality and attempt.....	6	3	1		1	1				1
Gross indecency and attempt.....	30	14	3	2	3	1	5	1	1	10
Incest.....	34	23	5	2	2		1		1	4
Indecent assault.....	10	8				1			1	1
Indecent assault on female.....	16	5	2	1	2	2	3	1		6
Rape.....	46	28	6	5	2	2	1		2	5
Rape, attempt.....	6	3	2				1			1
Seduction.....	2	1	1							
Sexual intercourse.....	25	12	11	1		1				
Sexual intercourse, attempt.....	2	2								
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....	11		4			1	3		3	6
Procuring.....	11		4			1	3		3	6
Against the person and reputation.....	108	50	29	5	1	6	10	2	5	18
Abduction.....	3	1			1	1				1
Abortion and attempt.....	2	1	1							
Assault, common.....	3	1					2			2
Assault on female.....	4	1	3							

Assault on peace officer in execution of duty.....	6	1	3					1	1	2
Bigamy.....	4	1		1		2				
Causing bodily harm by assault or otherwise and attempt.....	26	11	7	2		1	3	1	1	5
Causing bodily harm by criminal negligence.....	1	1								
Causing bodily harm with intent.....	17	9	4	1		1	1		1	2
Criminal negligence in operation of motor vehicle.....	1	1								
Manslaughter.....	32	18	8	1		1	3		1	4
Murder.....	4	1	2						1	1
Murder, attempt.....	3	2					1			1
Negligence to provide.....	2	1	1							
Against right of property.....	1,770	319	426	106	62	177	344	82	254	742
Breaking and entering and committing.....	694	120	184	47	26	63	123	33	98	280
Breaking and entering with intent.....	105	9	23	6	4	14	23	8	18	53
Breaking and entering, attempt.....	18	4	2			1	6		5	11
Possession of housebreaking instruments.....	9				2		5		2	9
False pretences and fraud.....	104	10	23	4	2	12	29	4	20	55
Forgery.....	49	6	17	2	2	4	11		7	20
Uttering forged document and attempt.....	46	4	12	3		10	13	1	3	17
Possession of property obtained by crime.....	60	9	7		1	6	21	1	15	38
Robbery.....	84	22	16	10	2	15	7	6	6	21
Robbery and theft with violence.....	92	17	28	12		11	11	5	8	24
Robbery while armed.....	147	44	34	6	5	8	25	8	17	55
Robbery while armed, attempt.....	8	1	1	1			2			2
Extortion.....	2	1				1				
Theft.....	348	69	77	15	17	31	68	16	55	156
Theft by person required to account.....	1					1				
Theft of postal matter.....	3		2		1					1
Wilful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property..	29	9	8	1	1	3	4		3	8
Arson and attempt.....	14	6	3	1	1	1	1		1	3
Mischief.....	9	2	3			1	2		1	3
Wilful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property (concluded)										
Other wilful damage to property.....	6	1	2			1	1		1	2
Attempts-conspiracies-accessories.....	20	2	8	1			7		2	9
Conspiracy.....	20	2	8	1			7		2	9
Preventive detention.....	12	1	1				3	4	3	10
Habitual criminal.....	8						2	3	3	8
Sexual psychopath.....	4	1	1				1	1		2

TABLE 6.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY AGE ON ADMISSION

Nature of offence	Total inmates	Total under 21 years	Age on admission						Total over 21 years	Age on admission								
			15 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	Age not stated
Total inmates.....	2,363	493	26	51	79	105	119	113	1,870	475	467	339	217	144	104	91	30	3
Against public order.....	158	3					1	2	155	14	32	29	21	27	12	17	3	
Breach of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	115	3					1	2	112	9	23	22	17	19	9	11	2	
Contributing to juvenile delinquency.....	31								31	2	4	5	3	8	3	5	1	
Offensive weapons—possessing and carrying.....	9								9	3	5	1						
Possession of explosive substance.....	3								3			1	1			1		
Against the administration of law and justice.....	78	11	1		2	1	5	2	67	28	20	7	1	9	1	1		
Escape from lawful custody and attempt.....	47	7	1		2	1	2	1	40	21	12	4		3				
Perjury.....	3								3		1			1	1			
Ticket-of-leave violator.....	28	4					3	1	24	7	7	3	1	5		1		
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct.....	177	24		1	4	8	5	6	153	27	22	24	26	13	17	18	5	1
Buggery and bestiality and attempt.....	6								6				1	1	2	2		
Gross indecency and attempt.....	30	3			2	1			27	3	5	2	5	3	3	4	2	
Incest.....	34	2			1			1	32	2			12	4	9	5		
Indecent assault.....	10	2				2			8	2	1	3		1			1	
Indecent assault on female.....	16	1			1				15		2	3	1	2	1	4	1	1
Rape.....	46	10					2	5	36	15	11	4	4	1		1		
Rape, attempt.....	6	1				1			5	1	2	1						
Seduction.....	2								2	1								
Sexual intercourse.....	25	5		1		1	3		20	3	1	10	2		2	1	1	
Sexual intercourse, attempt.....	2								2			1		1				
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....	11								11		5	4	2					
Procuring.....	11								11		5	4	2					
Against the person and reputation.....	108	16	1	1	3	3	6	2	92	22	11	15	7	6	14	10	7	
Abduction.....	3								3	1		1				1		
Abortion and attempt.....	2								2						2			
Assault, common.....	3								3		1			1	1			
Assault on female.....	4	1					1		3	1					2			
Assault on peace officer in execution of duty.....	6	2						2	4	2		2						
Bigamy.....	4								4	1	1	2						
Causing bodily harm by assault or otherwise and attempt.....	26	7				3	4		19	6	2	2	1	1	4	1	2	
Causing bodily harm by criminal negligence.....	1								1					1				
Causing bodily harm with intent.....	17	2		1			1		15	4	2	2	2		3	1	6	1
Criminal negligence in operation of motor vehicle.....	1								1			1						
Manslaughter.....	32	2	1		1				30	6	4	4	3	3	2	5	3	

Murder.....	4	1			1				3	1	1	1							
Murder, attempt.....	3	1			1				2								1	1	
Negligence to provide.....	2								2				1				1		
Against rights of property.....	1,770	427	24	48	67	92	99	97	1,343	372	366	252	151	84	57	44	15	2	
Breaking and entering and committing.....	694	212	15	27	36	43	42	49	482	152	129	90	50	24	21	11	4	1	
Breaking and entering with intent.....	105	19	1	1	2	6	5	4	86	24	29	16	10	4	1	2			
Breaking and entering, attempt.....	18	3		2			1		15	3	4	3	2	3					
Possession of housebreaking instruments.....	9								9	1	4	2	1		1				
False pretence and fraud.....	104	2				1	1	1	102	8	29	22	13	11	7	8	4		
Forgery.....	49	6			1	1	2		43	7	9	11	7	2	2	4	1		
Uttering forged document and attempt.....	46	3			1		2		43	6	8	12	9	5	1	1	1		
Possession of property obtained by crime.....	60	8		1		4	1		52	11	14	9	7	3	4	2	2		
Robbery.....	84	18				5	6	7	66	23	18	13	8	1	1	1	1		
Robbery and theft with violence.....	92	16		1	1	1	6	6	76	31	22	11	5	4	1	1			
Robbery while armed.....	147	29		1	4	6	8	10	118	39	39	20	7	10	3				
Robbery while armed, attempt.....	8	6				5	1		2	1				1					
Extortion.....	2								2			2							
Theft.....	348	105	7	15	22	27	20	14	243	66	60	40	31	16	15	13	2		
Theft by person required to account.....	1								1		1		1			1			
Theft of postal matter.....	3								3			1							
Wilful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property.....	29	9		1		1	2	3	20	6	7	3	3			1			
Arson and attempt.....	14	4			1			3	10	2	4	1	3						
Mischief.....	9	2		1	1				7	3	1	2				1			
Other wilful damage to property.....	6	3			1	2			3	1	2								
Attempts-conspiracies-accessories.....	20	2				1	1		18	6	3	3	4	2					
Conspiracy.....	20	2				1	1		18	6	3	3	4	2					
Preventive detention.....	12	1			1				11		1	2	2	3	3				
Habitual criminal.....	8								8			2	1	3	2				
Sexual psychopath.....	4	1			1				3		1		1		1				

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Nature of offence	Total inmates	ORIGIN																																		
		British			European																			Asiatic			Other									
		English	Irish	Scottish	Austrian	Belgian	Bulgarian	Czech and Slovak	Danish	Finnish	French	German	Greek	Hungarian	Icelandic	Italian	Jewish	Lithuanian	Netherlandish	Norwegian	Polish	Romanian	Russian	Spanish	Swedish	Swiss	Ukrainian	Yugoslavia	Chinese	Japanese	Syrian	Ethiopian	Negro	North American Indian	Other	Origin not stated
Total inmates.....	2,363	403	311	305	12	1	1	10	8	4	845	84	1	17	1	34	10	1	31	17	44	11	26	2	13	2	58	3	8	3	5	1	21	60	3	7
Against public order.....	158	32	24	26	5			2		1	37					4	3				3	3	4		2		4	1		1			4	1		1
Breach of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	115	27	20	22	5			2		1	12					2	2				3	2	4		2		4	1		1			3	1		
Contributing to juvenile delinquency.....	31	3	2	2							23					2	2				3	2	4		2		1									
Offensive weapons—possessing and carrying.....	9	2	2	2							2																							1		1
Possession of explosive substance.....	3	2	1	1																																
Against the administration of law and justice.....	78	10	13	9						29	5					2				1	1						2							6		
Escape from lawful custody and attempt.....	47	6	8	4						16	4					2					1						1							5		
Perjury.....	3		1	1						1																										
Ticket-of-leave violator.....	28	4	4	4						12	1								1								1							1		
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct.....	177	36	31	18					1	53	8					1			7	2	2	1	1	1	3		6		2				1	2	1	
Buggery and bestiality and attempt.....	6	1	1													1																				
Gross indecency and attempt.....	30	8	6	2						11																										
Incest.....	34	3	2	6					1	19																										
Indecent assault.....	10	2	2	1						4	1																									
Indecent assault on female.....	16	3	4	1						6	1																									
Rape.....	46	10	7	4						5	5								3	2	1		1		2											
Rape, attempt.....	6	3	2	1																																
Seduction.....	2																				1															
Sexual intercourse.....	25	5	6	3						8	1								1								1									
Sexual intercourse, attempt.....	2	1	1																																	
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....	11	6		1						3																										
Procuring.....	11	6		1						3																										
Against the person and reputation.....	108	14	9	10	2		1	2	2	1	29	5		1		3			3		1						7				1	3		12		
Abduction.....	3			1						1																										
Abortion and attempt.....	2																																			
Assault, common.....	3		1	1						1																										
Assault on female.....	4		1	1						2																										
Assault on peace officer in execution of duty.....	6	1	1	1						1	1																									
Bigamy.....	4	2								1	1																									

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TABLE 8.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY MARITAL STATUS AND RESIDENCE

Nature of offence	Total inmates	Marital Status					Residence			
		Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Rural	Urban	Transient	Not stated
Total inmates.....	2,363	1,449	682	53	53	126	221	1,986	155	1
Against public order.....	158	60	71	8	10	9	8	139	11	
Breach of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	115	45	46	6	10	8	3	101	11	
Contributing to juvenile delinquency.....	31	8	20	2		1	4	27		
Offensive weapons—possessing and carrying.....	9	4	5				1	8		
Possession of explosive substance.....	3	3						3		
Against the administration of law and justice.....	78	55	17	1	2	3	6	66	6	
Escape from lawful custody and attempt.....	47	38	8			1	2	41	4	
Perjury.....	3	1	2				1	2		
Ticket-of-leave violator.....	28	16	7	1	2	2	3	23	2	
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct.....	177	75	76	9	6	11	36	135	6	
Buggery and bestiality and attempt.....	6	4	1			1	1	5		
Gross indecency and attempt.....	30	23	5	2			7	21	2	
Incest.....	34	4	24	2	1	3	13	20	1	
Indecent assault.....	10	4	4			2	1	9		
Indecent assault on female.....	16	5	7	2	1	1	2	13	1	
Rape.....	46	25	19		1	1	6	40		
Rape, attempt.....	6	3	3				1	5		
Seduction.....	2		2					2		
Sexual intercourse.....	25	6	11	3	2	3	5	19	1	
Sexual intercourse, attempt.....	2	1			1			1	1	
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....	11	3	5		1	2		10		1
Procuring.....	11	3	5		1	2		10		1
Against the person and reputation.....	108	53	40	7	1	7	21	83	4	
Abduction.....	3	1	1	1			1	2		
Abortion and attempt.....	2		2					2		
Assault, common.....	3	1				1		3		
Assault on female.....	4	4						4		
Assault on peace officer in execution of duty.....	6	5	1				3	2	1	
Bigamy.....	4		3			1	1	3		
Causing bodily harm by assault or otherwise and attempt.....	26	15	8			3	4	21	1	
Causing bodily harm by criminal negligence.....	1		1					1		
Causing bodily harm with intent.....	17	12	5				4	11	2	

Criminal negligence in operation of motor vehicle...	1		1					1	
Manslaughter.....	32	11	14	4	1	2	7	25	
Murder.....	4	3		1				4	
Murder, attempt.....	3	1	1	1			1	2	
Negligence to provide.....	2		2					2	
Against rights of property.....	1,770	1,165	457	27	31	90	139	1,506	125
Breaking and entering and committing.....	694	498	146	7	11	32	57	580	57
Breaking and entering with intent.....	105	74	22	2		7	13	86	6
Breaking and entering, attempt.....	18	11	6			1		17	1
Possession of housebreaking instruments.....	9	5	4				1	8	
False pretence and fraud.....	104	36	45	6	5	12	5	89	10
Forgery.....	49	27	9	2	5	6	4	41	4
Uttering forged document and attempt.....	46	22	16	2	2	4	6	33	7
Possession of property obtained by crime.....	60	33	25		1	1	5	32	3
Robbery.....	84	60	20			4	5	72	7
Robbery and theft with violence.....	92	62	26		2	2	5	83	4
Robbery while armed.....	147	94	49	1		3	6	136	5
Robbery while armed, attempt.....	8	7			1		1	7	
Extortion.....	2	2					1	1	
Theft.....	348	234	87	6	4	17	29	298	21
Theft by person required to account.....	1		1					1	
Theft of postal matter.....	3		1	1		1	1	2	
Wilful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property.....	29	20	5		1	3	10	19	
Arson and attempt.....	14	8	5		1		3	11	
Mischief.....	9	6				3	4	5	
Other wilful damage to property.....	6	6					3	3	
Attempts-conspiracies-accessories.....	20	10	8	1	1		1	18	1
Conspiracy.....	20	10	8	1	1		1	18	1
Preventive detention.....	12	8	3			1		10	2
Habitual criminal.....	8	6	1			1		7	1
Sexual psychopath.....	4	2	2					3	1

TABLE 9.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY RELIGION

Nature of offence	Total inmates	Religion																	
		Adventist	Baptist	Christian Science	Church of England	Doukhorob	Eastern religions	Greek Orthodox	Jewish	Lutheran	Pentecostal	Presbyterian	Protestant N.O.S.	Roman Catholic	Salvation Army	United Church	Other religions	No religion	Not stated
Total inmates.....	2,363	3	81	4	317	1	8	17	15	45	9	93	13	1,213	29	299	20	193	3
Against public order.....	158		3		19		2	1	3	3		14	2	65	1	24	2	19	
Breach of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	115		3		13		2	1	3	3		14	2	34	1	21	1	17	
Contributing to juvenile delinquency.....	31				3									28		1			
Offensive weapons—possessing and carrying.....	9				3									3		1		2	
Possession of explosive substance.....	3				1											1	1		
Against the administration of law and justice.....	78		1		12					4		2		42	1	11		5	
Escape from lawful custody and attempt.....	47				7					1		2		24	1	8		4	
Perjury.....	3													2		1			
Ticket-of-leave violator.....	28		1		5					3				16		2		1	
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct.....	177	1	6		26		3			5	1	11		75	4	40	2	3	
Buggery and bestiality attempt.....	6													3		3			
Gross indecency and attempt.....	30	1			6					2		1		14		5	1		
Incest.....	34		1		2					1		4		21	1	4			
Indecent assault.....	10				2									6		2			
Indecent assault on female.....	16				5									7	1	2		1	
Rape.....	46		3		6		1			2	1	2		9	2	17	1	2	
Rape, attempt.....	6		1		1							1		1		2			
Seduction.....	2		1											1					
Sexual intercourse.....	25				4		2					3		13		3			
Sexual intercourse, attempt.....	2															2			
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....	11			1	1				1		1	1		5		1			
Procuring.....	11			1	1				1		1	1		5		1			
Against the person and reputation.....	108		6		12			4		1		5	2	63		11	1	3	
Abduction.....	3											1		2		2			
Abortion and attempt.....	2				1									1					
Assault, common.....	3													3					
Assault on female.....	4		1											3					
Assault on peace officer in execution of duty.....	6													6					
Bigamy.....	4		1											1		2		1	
Causing bodily harm by assault or otherwise and attempt.....	26		1		4					1		2	1	14		1	1	1	
Causing bodily harm by criminal negligence.....	1													1		1			
Causing bodily harm with intent.....	17		2		4			3						7				1	

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TABLE 10.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Nature of offence	Total inmates	Illiterate	School grades		Above High School
			1-8	9-13	
Total inmates.....	2,363	54	1,587	711	11
Against public order.....	158	6	97	55	.....
Breach of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act..	115	3	60	52	.....
Contributing to juvenile delinquency.....	31	2	27	2	.....
Offensive weapons—possessing and carrying....	9	1	7	1	.....
Possession of explosive substance.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....
Against the administration of law and justice....	78	2	56	20	.....
Escape from lawful custody and attempt.....	47	.....	34	13	.....
Perjury.....	3	.....	2	1	.....
Ticket-of-leave violator.....	28	2	20	6	.....
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct.....	177	9	133	34	1
Buggery and bestiality and attempt.....	6	.....	4	2	.....
Gross indecency and attempt.....	30	1	19	10	.....
Incest.....	34	2	29	3	.....
Indecent assault.....	10	1	7	2	.....
Indecent assault on female.....	16	3	11	2	.....
Rape.....	46	.....	35	11	.....
Rape, attempt.....	6	.....	4	1	1
Seduction.....	2	.....	1	1	.....
Sexual intercourse.....	25	2	22	1	.....
Sexual intercourse, attempt.....	2	.....	1	1	.....
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....	11	.....	6	5	.....
Procuring.....	11	.....	6	5	.....
Against the person and reputation.....	108	6	76	25	1
Abduction.....	3	.....	1	2	.....
Abortion and attempt.....	2	.....	1	1	.....
Assault, common.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....
Assault on female.....	4	1	2	1	.....
Assault on peace officer in execution of duty...	6	1	5	.....	.....
Bigamy.....	4	.....	1	3	.....
Causing bodily harm by assault or otherwise and attempt.....	26	2	18	6	.....
Causing bodily harm by criminal negligence...	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Causing bodily harm with intent.....	17	.....	12	5	.....
Criminal negligence in operation of motor vehicle.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Manslaughter.....	32	2	25	4	1
Murder.....	4	.....	3	1	.....
Murder, attempt.....	3	.....	2	1	.....
Negligence to provide.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Against rights of property.....	1,770	30	1,178	553	9
Breaking and entering and committing.....	694	19	493	182	.....
Breaking and entering with intent.....	105	1	67	37	.....
Breaking and entering, attempt.....	18	.....	13	5	.....
Possession of housebreaking instruments.....	9	.....	7	2	.....
False pretences and fraud.....	104	1	49	51	3
Forgery.....	40	.....	18	29	2
Uttering forged documents and attempt.....	46	.....	20	24	2
Possession of property obtained by crime.....	60	1	39	20	.....
Robbery.....	84	1	48	35	.....
Robbery and theft with violence.....	92	2	64	25	1
Robbery while armed.....	147	.....	95	51	1
Robbery while armed, attempt.....	8	.....	6	2	.....
Extortion.....	2	.....	1	1	.....
Theft.....	348	5	256	87	.....
Theft by person required to account.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Theft of postal matter.....	3	.....	2	1	.....
Wilful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property.....	29	1	21	7	.....
Arson and attempt.....	14	1	6	7	.....
Mischief.....	9	.....	9	.....	.....
Other wilful damage to property.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....
Attempts—conspiracies—accessories.....	20	.....	13	7	.....
Conspiracy.....	20	.....	13	7	.....
Preventive detention.....	12		7	5	
Habitual criminal.....	8		4	4	
Sexual psychopath.....	4		3	1	

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TABLE 11.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY SOCIAL HABIT

Nature of offence	Total inmates	Social Habit				
		Absti- nent	Use of alcohol		Drugs only	Alcohol and drugs
			Mode- rate	Exces- sive		
Total inmates.....	2,363	388	1,493	383	29	70
Against public order.....	158	17	59	13	19	50
Breach of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act..	115	11	32	3	19	50
Contributing to juvenile delinquency.....	31	6	18	7		
Offensive weapons—possessing and carrying....	9		6	3		
Possession of explosive substance.....	3		3			
Against the administration of law and justice....	78	10	59	9		
Escape from lawful custody and attempt.....	47	6	37	4		
Perjury.....	3		3			
Ticket-of-leave violator.....	28	4	19	5		
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct.....	177	33	122	22		
Buggery and bestiality and attempt.....	6		4	2		
Gross indecency and attempt.....	30	9	15	6		
Incest.....	34	7	20	7		
Indecent assault.....	10	3	6	1		
Indecent assault on female.....	16	3	12	1		
Rape.....	46	7	37	2		
Rape, attempt.....	6	1	3	2		
Seduction.....	2	1	1			
Sexual intercourse.....	25	2	22	1		
Sexual intercourse, attempt.....	2		2			
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....	11	5	5	1		
Procuring.....	11	5	5	1		
Against the person and reputation.....	108	16	67	25		
Abduction.....	3		1	2		
Abortion and attempt.....	2		2			
Assault, common.....	3	1		2		
Assault on female.....	4		3	1		
Assault on peace officer in execution of duty...	6		3	3		
Bigamy.....	4	1	1	2		
Causing bodily harm by assault or otherwise and attempt.....	26	2	17	7		
Causing bodily harm by criminal negligence..	1	1				
Causing bodily harm with intent.....	17	1	14	2		
Criminal negligence in operation of motor vehicles.....	1		1			
Manslaughter.....	32	7	20	5		
Murder.....	4		3	1		
Murder, attempt.....	3	1	2			
Negligence to provide.....	2	2				
Against rights of property.....	1,770	294	1,141	306	10	19
Breaking and entering and committing.....	694	143	427	111	5	8
Breaking and entering with intent.....	105	11	76	17		1
Breaking and entering, attempt.....	18	2	12	3	1	
Possession of housebreaking instruments.....	9		9			
False pretences and fraud.....	104	15	55	32	1	1
Forgery.....	49	7	28	14		
Uttering forged document and attempt.....	46	3	28	14	1	
Possession of property obtained by crime.....	60	8	42	8		2
Robbery.....	84	7	61	16		
Robbery and theft with violence.....	92	8	68	15		1
Robbery while armed.....	147	21	106	18	1	1
Robbery while armed, attempt.....	8	1	5	2		
Extortion.....	2		1	1		
Theft.....	348	67	221	54	1	5
Theft by person required to account.....	1		1			
Theft of postal matter.....	3	1	1	1		
Wilful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property.....	29	10	15	4		
Arson and attempt.....	14	6	5	3		
Mischief.....	9	2	6	1		
Other wilful damage to property.....	6	2	4			
Attempts—conspiracies—accessories.....	20	2	17	1		
Conspiracy.....	20	2	17	1		
Preventive detention.....	12	1	8	2		1
Habitual criminal.....	8		5	2		1
Sexual psychopath.....	4	1	3			

TABLE 12.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND PERIOD OF EMPLOYMENT

Nature of offence	Total inmates	Employment status					Period of employment							
		Em- ployed	Students	Never worked	Retired	Total unem- ployed	Under 3 months	3 and under 6 months	6 and under 12 months	1 year and under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 years and over	In- carce- rated	Period not stated
Total inmates.....	2,363	1,051	9	20	1	1,282	618	202	130	110	59	104	42	17
Against public order.....	158	69				89	28	11	9	13	7	21		
Breach of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	115	42				73	21	8	8	10	5	21		
Contributing to juvenile delinquency.....	31	20				11	5	1	1	3	1			
Offensive weapons—possessing and carrying.....	9	6				3	2	1						
Possession of explosive substance.....	3	1				2		1			1			
Against the administration of law and justice.....	78	34				44	7	4	1	6	1	2	23	
Escape from lawful custody and attempt.....	47	10				37	4		1	6		2	23	
Perjury.....	3	3												
Ticket-of-leave violator.....	28	21				7	3	4						
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct...	177	134			1	42	19	10		2	4	5	1	1
Buggery and bestiality and attempt.....	6	5				1				1				
Gross indecency and attempt.....	30	19			1	10		3			2			
Incest.....	34	27				7	2	2				2		
Indecent assault.....	10	8				2	1			1				
Indecent assault on female.....	16	12				4					1			
Rape.....	48	36				10	6	3				3	1	
Rape, attempt.....	6	6												
Seduction.....	2	2												
Sexual intercourse.....	25	17				8	5	2						1
Sexual intercourse, attempt.....	11	2												
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....	11	7		1		3	1			1	1			
Procuring.....	11	7		1		3	1			1	1			
Against the person and reputation.....	108	68	2	1		37	19	5	1	3	1	5	1	2
Abduction.....	3	2				1	1							
Abortion and attempt.....	2	2												
Assault, common.....	3	3				2	2							
Assault on female.....	4	3				1				1				
Assault on peace officer in execution of duty.....	6	1				5	3	1					1	
Bigamy.....	4	4												
Causing bodily harm by assault or otherwise and attempt.....	26	14				12	6	4				1		1
Causing bodily harm by criminal negligence.....	1	1												
Causing bodily harm with intent.....	17	11		1		5	3				1	1		
Criminal negligence in operation of motor vehicle.....	1	1												
Manslaughter.....	32	24	1			7	4					2		1
Murder.....	4	3				1			1					
Murder, attempt.....	5	1	1			2				1	1			
Negligence to provide.....	2	1				1				1				

Against rights of property.....	1,770	711	7	18	1,034	534	166	115	84	43	66	13	13
Breaking and entering and committing.....	694	227	6	11	450	238	65	48	41	23	24	4	7
Breaking and entering with intent.....	105	47		1	57	30	9	5	4	3	3	1	2
Breaking and entering, attempt.....	18	7			11	4	3	1	2		1		
Possession of housebreaking instruments.....	9	5			4	2		1			1		
False pretences and fraud.....	104	57			47	30	7	6	1		3		
Forgery.....	49	23	1		25	10	6	5	4				
Uttering forged document and attempt.....	46	23			23	8	5	2	1		4	1	1
Possession of property obtained by crime.....	60	37			23	13	3	2	4	1			
Robbery.....	84	44			40	21	11	4	1	1	2		
Robbery and theft with violence.....	92	36			56	32	8	5	5	4	2		
Robbery while armed.....	147	57			90	48	16	13	7	2	4		1
Robbery while armed, attempt.....	8	2			6	2	1	2			1		
Extortion.....	2				2	1					1		
Theft.....	348	143		6	199	95	31	22	14	8	20	7	2
Theft by person required to account.....	1	1											
Theft of postal matter.....	3	2			1		1						
Wilful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property.....	29	10			19	5	3	2	1	1	3	4	
Arson and attempt.....	14	7			7	3	2	1			1		
Mischief.....	9	2			7	1	1		1		1	3	
Other wilful damage to property.....	6	1			5	1		1		1	1	1	
Attempts-conspiracies-accessories.....	20	10			10	3	2	1		1			1
Conspiracy.....	20	10			10	3	2	1		1	2		1
Preventive detention.....	12	8			4	2	1	1					
Habitual criminal.....	8	5			3	1	1	1					
Sexual psychopath.....	4	3			1	1							

TABLE 13.—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.....	2,363	3	50	144	289	374	444	357	582	72	24	14
Against public order.....	158		3	4	11	17	27	25	65	5		1
Breach of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	115			2	5	12	18	21	53	3		1
Contributing to juvenile delinquency.....	31		3	1	5	4	8	3	5	2		
Offensive weapons—possessing and carrying.....	9			1	1	1	1	1	4			
Possession of explosive substance.....	3								3			
Against the administration of law and justice.....	78		4	4	11	14	16	12	13	3		1
Escape from lawful custody and attempt.....	47		3	2	3	10	11	8	8	1		1
Perjury.....	3						2			1		
Ticket-of-leave violator.....	28		1	2	8	4	3	4	5	1		
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct.....	177		5	6	16	27	35	28	50	8	1	1
Buggery and bestiality and attempt.....	6				2	1			3			
Gross indecency and attempt.....	30		4	1	2	7	6	4	4	2		
Incest.....	34		1	2	3	4	6	10	7	1		
Indecent assault.....	10					4	4	1	5			
Indecent assault on female.....	16				2	4	4	2	2	1		1
Rape.....	46			1	3	5	12	7	17	1		
Rape, attempt.....	6					1	1	1	3			
Seduction.....	2						1	1		1		
Sexual intercourse.....	25			1	4	5	2	2	8	2	1	
Sexual intercourse, attempt.....	2			1				1				
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....	11						2	2	5	1	1	
Procuring.....	11						2	2	5	1	1	
Against the person and reputation.....	108		2	2	13	18	21	20	24	4	4	
Abduction.....	3					1			1	1		
Abortion and attempt.....	2								2			
Assault, common.....	3				1	1			1			
Assault on female.....	4				1	1	1	1				
Assault on peace officer in execution of duty.....	6				1		2	2	1			
Bigamy.....	4			1		1		1	1			
Causing bodily harm by assault or otherwise and attempt.....	26				7	5	5	5	3	1		

Causing bodily harm by criminal negligence.....	1						1					
Causing bodily harm with intent.....	17	2		1	6	1	1	5		1		
Criminal negligence in operation of motor vehicle..	1						1					
Manslaughter.....	32			2	1	8	7	10	2	2		
Murder.....	4		1			1	2					
Murder, attempt.....	3				1	1				1		
Negligence to provide.....	2				1	1						
Against rights of property.....	1,770	3	34	124	228	291	332	261	410	49	27	11
Breaking and entering and committing.....	694	3	16	47	106	133	114	110	132	10	18	5
Breaking and entering with intent.....	105		3	5	19	17	25	16	17	1		2
Breaking and entering, attempt.....	18			3	5	2	2	3	3			
Possession of housebreaking instruments.....	9				1	1	1	1	5			
False pretences and fraud.....	104			4	4	9	19	17	43	7		1
Forgery.....	49			2	7	6	10	3	16	4	1	
Uttering forged document and attempt.....	46		1	1	2	6	6	10	18	2		
Possession of property obtained by crime.....	60			2	5	13	14	5	17	4		
Robbery.....	84			4	12	9	25	9	25			
Robbery and theft with violence.....	92		2	3	12	14	20	17	21	3		
Robbery while armed.....	147		2	9	12	22	39	18	42	3		
Robbery while armed, attempt.....	8			4	2	1	1					
Extortion.....	2								2			
Theft.....	348		10	40	41	57	55	52	67	15	8	3
Theft by person required to account.....	1								1			
Theft of postal matter.....	3					1	1		1			
Wilful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property.	29	2	3	8	3	4	6	2			1	
Arson and attempt.....	14		1	1	2	1	2	4	2		1	
Mischief.....	9		1	1	3	2		2				
Other wilful damage to property.....	6			1	3		2					
Attempts-conspiracies-accessories.....	20			1	1	1	4	2	9	2		
Conspiracy.....	20			1	1	1	4	2	9	2		
Preventive detention.....	12				1	3	3	1	4			
Habitual criminal.....	8					2	2	1	3			
Sexual psychopath.....	4				1	1	1		1			

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 14.—TERM OF SENTENCE BY PENAL RECORD

Term of sentence	Total inmates	First commitment	Penal record							Total previous penitentiary (cols. 5, 7, 8 and 9)
			Gaol only	Reformatory only	Penitentiary only	Gaol and reformatory	Gaol and penitentiary	Reformatory and penitentiary	Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total inmates.....	2,363	508	550	134	85	228	454	97	307	943
Under 2 years.....	28	1	2	1	7	3	10	1	3	21
2 and under 3 years.....	1,382	314	381	84	46	146	217	40	154	457
3 and under 4 years.....	430	77	73	24	16	44	104	27	65	212
4 and under 5 years.....	150	30	25	9	3	12	31	8	32	74
5 and under 6 years.....	169	35	31	12	9	12	40	8	22	79
6 and under 7 years.....	41	8	11			2	14		6	20
7 and under 8 years.....	48	13	14	2	1	5	6	4	3	14
8 and under 9 years.....	20	10	2		1	1	3		3	7
9 and under 10 years.....	4	1			1		1	1		3
10 and under 15 years.....	48	7	7	2	1	2	17	1	11	31
15 and under 20 years.....	13	7				1	3	1	1	5
20 and under 25 years.....	5	1	1					1	2	3
25 years and over.....	3						1	1	1	3
Death commuted to life.....	3		2						1	1
Life.....	7	3					4			4
Preventive detention.....	12	1	1				3	4	3	10

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 15.—TYPE OF SENTENCE BY PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE ADMITTED

Type of sentence	Total inmates	Newfoundland	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kingston	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Total inmates.....	2,363	17	266	748	568	150	287	327
Simple.....	1,113	11	178	300	265	76	113	170
Simple and fine.....	5			4			1	
Simple with lash.....	13				2		1	10
Concurrent.....	936	5	72	362	198	45	152	102
Concurrent and fine.....	15		1	3	3	2	5	1
Concurrent with lash.....	5				1			4
Concurrent and consecutive.....	116		2	23	44	15	8	24
Concurrent and consecutive and fine.....	6			1		1	2	
Consecutive.....	89	1	5	27	36	6	3	11
Consecutive and fine.....	13			8	5			
Consecutive with lash.....	2				1			1
Concurrent and indeterminate.....	2		1			1		
Preventive detention.....	12		2	1	5	3		1
Remanet.....	28		4	14	4	1	2	3
Remanet and sentence.....	8		1	5	2			

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 15A.—TYPE OF SENTENCE BY PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE IN CUSTODY ON MARCH 31, 1956

Type of sentence	Total inmates	New-found-land	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Federal Training centre	Kingston	Col-lin's Bay	Mnni-toba	Saskat-chewan	British Colum-bia
Total inmates.....	2,363	17	273	544	197	359	188	173	287	325
Simple.....	1,113	11	184	236	58	159	98	86	113	168
Simple and fine.....	5			4					1	
Simple with lash.....	13								1	10
Concurrent.....	936	5	75	233	128	129	58	58	150	102
Concurrent and fine.....	15		1	3			2	3	5	1
Concurrent with lash.....	5									4
Concurrent and consecutive.....	110		2	19	4	27	16	14	10	24
Concurrent and consecutive and fine.....	6			1		1	1	1	2	
Consecutive.....	89	1	5	22	5	26	10	6	3	11
Consecutive and fine.....	13			8		4				
Consecutive with lash.....	2						1			
Consecutive and indeterminate.....	2		1					1		
Preventive detention.....	12		2	1		5		3		1
Remmet.....	28		4	12	2	4		1	2	3
Remmet and sentence.....	8		1	5		2				

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 16.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE ADMITTED

Age	Total inmates	New-found-land	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kingston	Mani-toba	Saskat-chewan	British Columbia
Total inmates.....	2,363	17	266	748	568	150	287	327
15 years.....	26		4	21				
16 years.....	51		6	39		1	3	2
17 years.....	78		14	43			15	2
18 years.....	104	1	25	43	6	7	16	6
19 years.....	121	3	16	52	17	11	10	12
20 years.....	113	2	17	42	18	3	15	16
Total inmates under 21 years.....	493	6	82	240	45	22	59	39
21 to 24 years.....	475	3	59	121	121	31	68	72
25 to 29 years.....	467	5	35	132	134	31	68	62
30 to 34 years.....	339	1	29	90	104	26	36	53
35 to 39 years.....	217	1	18	55	66	21	17	39
40 to 44 years.....	144		13	42	34	6	17	32
45 to 49 years.....	104	1	9	39	29	3	8	15
50 to 59 years.....	91		12	24	28	6	11	10
60 years and over.....	30		6	5	7	4	3	5
Not stated.....	3		3					
Total inmates over 21 years.....	1,870	11	184	508	523	128	228	288

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 16A.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE IN CUSTODY ON MARCH 31, 1956

Age	Total inmates	New-found-land	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Federal Training centre	Kingston	Col-lin's Bay	Mani-toba	Saskat-chewan	British Columbia
Total inmates.....	2,363	17	273	544	197	359	188	173	287	325
15 years.....	26		4	5	16					1
16 years.....	51		6	16	23			1	3	2
17 years.....	78		14	18	25	4			15	2
18 years.....	104	1	25	17	26	3	3	7	16	6
19 years.....	121	3	16	28	24	5	12	11	10	12
20 years.....	113	2	17	21	22	8	8	4	15	16
Total inmates under 21 years.....	493	6	82	105	130	20	23	23	59	39
21 to 24 years.....	475	3	60	84	36	59	60	34	67	72
25 to 29 years.....	467	5	36	107	23	83	49	35	67	62
30 to 34 years.....	339	1	31	87	2	70	26	32	37	53
35 to 39 years.....	217	1	18	55		45	17	25	18	38
40 to 44 years.....	144		15	39		30	5	6	17	32
45 to 49 years.....	104	1	9	39		21	5	6	8	15
50 to 59 years.....	91		13	23		25	2	8	11	9
60 years and over.....	30		6	5		6	1	4	3	5
Not stated.....	3		3							
Total inmates over 21 years.....	1,870	11	191	439	61	339	165	150	228	286

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 17.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY TYPE OF SENTENCE

Age	Total inmates	Type of sentence														
		Simple	Simple and fine	Simple with lash	Concurrent	Concurrent and fine	Concurrent with lash	Concurrent and consecutive	Concurrent and consecutive with fine	Consecutive	Consecutive and fine	Consecutive with lash	Consecutive and indeterminate	Preventive detention	Remainet	Remainet and sentence
Total inmates.....	2,363	1,113	5	13	936	15	5	116	6	89	13	2	2	12	28	8
15 years.....	26	9			16					1						
16 years.....	51	18			33											
17 years.....	78	28			47	1		1						1		
18 years.....	104	43			53			5		3						
19 years.....	121	50		1	58	2	1	4	1	1					3	
20 years.....	113	37		1	62	1	2	7	1	1					1	
Total inmates under 21 years.....	493	185		2	269	4	3	17	2	6				1	4	
21 to 24 years.....	475	205		5	175	4		46	1	28		1			7	3
25 to 29 years.....	467	219	1	4	181	2		17	1	30			1	1	7	3
30 to 34 years.....	339	173		1	123	1	2	20		11	1			2	3	2
35 to 39 years.....	217	116	3		75	2		9	2	4		1		2	1	
40 to 44 years.....	144	85	1		41			2		3	3		1	3	5	
45 to 49 years.....	104	53			38	1		2		5	2			3		
50 to 59 years.....	91	56		1	24	1		1		2	5				1	
60 years and over.....	30	18			10			2								
Not stated.....	3	3														
Total inmates over 21 years.....	1,870	928	5	11	667	11	2	99	4	83	13	2	2	11	24	8

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 18.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY PENAL RECORD

Age	Total inmates	First commitment	Penal record							Total previous penitentiary (cols. 5, 7, 8 and 9)
			Gaol only	Reformatory only	Penitentiary only	Gaol and reformatory	Gaol and penitentiary	Reformatory and penitentiary	Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total inmates.....	2,363	508	550	134	85	228	454	97	307	943
15 years.....	26	20	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	2
16 years.....	51	36	8	4	4	3	3	1	1	5
17 years.....	78	45	20	5	4	6	4	1	1	6
18 years.....	104	48	38	6	2	6	4	1	1	20
19 years.....	121	45	31	12	9	13	10	2	1	18
20 years.....	113	33	40	12	7	10	5	2	4	18
Total inmates under 21 years.....	493	227	140	41	24	34	19	3	5	51
21 to 24 years.....	475	82	134	44	25	58	69	24	39	157
25 to 29 years.....	467	59	114	30	14	55	103	26	66	209
30 to 34 years.....	339	44	70	10	6	41	87	12	69	174
35 to 39 years.....	217	22	48	3	1	18	56	16	53	126
40 to 44 years.....	144	21	16	1	7	10	49	8	32	96
45 to 49 years.....	104	27	14	3	1	5	32	5	18	55
50 to 59 years.....	91	17	9	2	6	6	32	1	18	57
60 years and over.....	30	7	5	1	1	1	7	2	7	17
Not stated.....	3	2			1					1
Total inmates over 21 years.....	1,870	281	410	93	61	194	435	94	302	892

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 19.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY MARITAL STATUS AND RESIDENCE

Age	Total inmates	Marital status					Residence			
		Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Rural	Urban	Transient	Not stated
Total inmates.....	2,363	1,450	681	53	52	127	221	1,986	155	1
15 years.....	26	26					4	22		
16 years.....	51	51					7	44		
17 years.....	78	78					11	67		
18 years.....	104	101	3				12	90	2	
19 years.....	121	117	4				18	99	4	
20 years.....	113	106	7				12	94	7	
Total inmates under 21 years.....	493	479	14				64	416	13	
21 to 24 years.....	475	357	101		4	13	45	406	24	
25 to 29 years.....	467	277	159	3	3	25	37	369	30	1
30 to 34 years.....	339	155	129	9	9	37	23	287	29	
35 to 39 years.....	217	77	100	5	10	25	16	175	26	
40 to 44 years.....	144	42	75	10	10	7	9	123	12	
45 to 49 years.....	104	30	54	7	7	6	10	82	12	
50 to 59 years.....	91	26	33	14	6	12	13	70	8	
60 years and over.....	30	6	14	5	3	2	4	25	1	
Not stated.....	3	1	2					3		
Total inmates over 21 years.....	1,870	971	667	53	52	127	157	1,570	142	1

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 20.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS

Age	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.....	2,363	1,643	720	234	196	118	69	35	22	17	11	8	10
15 years.....	26	26											
16 years.....	51	51											
17 years.....	78	77	1										1
18 years.....	104	99	5	1	1			1					2
19 years.....	121	115	6	3	2								1
20 years.....	113	104	9	4	4								1
Total inmates under 21 years.....	493	472	21	8	7			1					5
21 to 24 years.....	475	372	103	40	35	20	4		1	1			2
25 to 29 years.....	467	308	159	56	43	29	16	10	4	1			
30 to 34 years.....	339	186	153	49	48	25	15	8	4	4			
35 to 39 years.....	217	112	105	26	27	22	13	3	5	2	3	4	
40 to 44 years.....	144	68	76	26	16	11	10	5		4	2	1	1
45 to 49 years.....	104	49	55	12	12	5	7	6	3	4	3	2	1
50 to 59 years.....	91	54	37	14	5	5	3	2			3		1
60 years and over.....	30	20	10	3	2	1	1		1	1		1	
Not stated.....	3	2	1		1								
Total inmates over 21 years.....	1,870	1,171	699	226	189	118	69	34	22	17	11	8	5

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 21.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Age	Total inmates	Illiterate	School grade													Above High School
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Total inmates.....	2,363	54	22	59	78	146	164	262	310	518	311	224	105	81	18	11
15 years.....	26			1		3	1	12	4		4	1				
16 years.....	51		1	1	2	3	11	12	8	7	3	1	2			
17 years.....	78	1		1	6	4	12	9	20	7	12	3	3			
18 years.....	104	2			1	6	7	24	10	28	13	8	2	3		
19 years.....	121	3			2	3	9	4	21	21	28	17	9	4		
20 years.....	113	3	1	1	2	9	11	18	19	23	11	10	3	2		
Total inmates under 21 years.....	493	9	2	4	13	28	51	79	82	86	71	40	19	9		
21 to 24 years.....	475	10	4	9	9	37	25	53	73	107	76	36	20	13	2	1
25 to 29 years.....	467	7	2	9	8	23	31	60	66	112	72	47	15	12	2	1
30 to 34 years.....	339	3	6	7	15	24	13	27	37	80	44	41	22	13	4	3
35 to 39 years.....	217	4	4	14	5	10	19	16	16	55	16	30	12	10	4	2
40 to 44 years.....	144	4	2	5	8	10	8	10	17	30	16	14	10	7	2	1
45 to 49 years.....	104	3	1	6	8	6	7	9	6	22	7	11	3	11	2	2
50 to 59 years.....	91	5	1	2	12	5	6	7	11	21	7	3	3	5	2	1
60 years and over.....	30	6		3		3	4	1	2	5	2	3	1	1		
Not stated.....	3	3														
Total inmates over 21 years.....	1,870	45	20	55	65	118	113	183	228	432	240	184	86	72	18	11

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 22—AGE ON ADMISSION BY SOCIAL HABIT

Age	Total Inmates	Social Habit				
		Ab- stinent	Use of Alcohol		Drugs Only	Alcohol and Drugs
			Moderate	Excessive		
Total inmates.....	2,363	388	1,493	383	29	70
15 years.....	26	21	5			
16 years.....	51	32	18	1		
17 years.....	78	34	44			
18 years.....	104	40	63	1		
19 years.....	121	34	83	3		1
20 years.....	113	28	76	7	2	
Total inmates under 21 years.....	493	189	289	12	2	1
21 to 24 years.....	475	66	349	52	4	4
25 to 29 years.....	467	47	309	89	7	15
30 to 34 years.....	339	27	208	83	4	17
35 to 39 years.....	217	20	129	55	4	9
40 to 44 years.....	144	11	83	33	6	11
45 to 49 years.....	104	13	57	26	2	6
50 to 59.....	91	9	51	25		6
60 years and over.....	30	5	16	8		1
Not stated.....	3	1	2			
Total inmates over 21 years.....	1,870	199	1,204	371	27	69

TABLE 23.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY PREVIOUS OCCUPATION AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Previous Occupation and Employment Status	Total Inmates	Age on Admission																
		Total Inmates under 21 Years	Under 21 Years						Total Inmates Over 21 Years	21 Years and Over								
			15 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	Age not Stated
Total inmates.....	2,363	493	26	51	78	104	121	113	1,870	475	467	339	217	144	104	91	30	3
Total employed.....	1,051	147	5	11	21	29	43	38	904	192	213	170	127	76	57	52	16	1
Agriculture.....	62	8			2	1	3	2	54	15	12	6	3	7	2	5	4	
Armed forces.....	18	8				3	3	2	10	5	4		1					
Clerical.....	40	8		1		3	2	2	32	4	7	2	9					
Commercial.....	61	2						2	59	6	15	13	7	6	6	5	1	
Communication.....	3								3	1	1						1	
Construction.....	197	19			3	3	7	6	178	35	41	39	24	14	13	9	3	
Electric light and power production.....	8								8	2			1	3	1	1		
Financial.....	6								6	1	2		1	1		1		
Fishing, trapping, logging.....	56	10	1		3	1	4	1	46	14	4	17	5	3	2	1		
Labourer.....	94	24	1	3	4	6	4	6	70	13	19	10	8	2	10	7	1	
Managerial.....	27								27	5	4	7	1	2	3	5		
Manufacturing and mechanical.....	188	28	1	3	4	5	8	7	160	34	37	30	26	12	9	10	2	
Mining.....	27	2				1	1		25	10	5	5	4			1		
Professional.....	14	1					1		13	1	3		4			1		
Services—Domestic.....	23	2			1		1		21	1	3	5	3	5	2	1	1	
Personal.....	64	4			1	1	1	1	60	13	15	8	12	5	1	3	1	
Protective.....	5								5	1	2		2				3	
Other and recreational.....	15	3				1	1	1	12	5	3	2	1	1				
Transportation.....	143	28	2	4	3	4	7	8	115	26	36	24	13	10	2	3		1
Total unemployed.....	1,282	324	17	36	51	71	75	74	958	283	252	169	88	66	46	39	13	2
Under 3 months.....	618	178	11	17	26	38	46	40	440	138	125	76	35	32	21	10	2	1
3 and under 6 months.....	202	46	1	5	9	14	10	7	156	48	35	36	16	8	3	8	2	
6 and under 12 months.....	130	34		3	5	8	8	10	96	24	32	13	11	4	6	6		
1 year and under 2 years.....	110	30	5	6	4	4	2	9	80	23	13	17	8	9	5	4	1	
2 years and under 3 years.....	59	8		2	1	1	3	1	51	13	12	11	5	4	2	3	1	
3 years and over.....	104	8			3	1	2	2	96	19	25	11	12	6	7	8	7	1
Incarcerated.....	42	13		1	2	4	4	2	29	15	8	3		2	1			
Time not stated.....	17	7		2	1	1		3	10	3	2	2	1	1	1			
Total other.....	30	22	4	4	6	4	3	1	8		2		2	2	1		1	
Never worked.....	20	13	1	2	4	2	3	1	7		2		2	2	1			
Retired.....	1								1								1	
Student.....	9	9	3	2	2	2												

TABLE 24.—ORIGIN BY BIRTHPLACE AND CITIZENSHIP

Origin	Total Inmates	Birthplace							Citizenship							
		Canada	British Com- mon- wealth	United States	Ethiopia	Europe	Asia	Not Stated	Canadian		British		Alien			
									Born	Naturalized		Years in Canada				
										British	Alien	Under 5 years	5 years and over	Under 5 years	5 years and over	Not Stated
Total inmates.....	2,363	2,212	47	39	1	57	6	1	2,212	28	50	8	13	24	23	5
British:																
English.....	403	377	23	2	1				377	10	1	6	8	1		
Irish.....	311	295	9	7					295	7	4	1	1	1	1	1
Scottish.....	305	283	15	7					283	11	4		4	1	2	
European:																
Austrian.....	12	8				4			8		3			1		
Belgian.....	1	1							1							
Bulgarian.....	1					1									1	
Czech and Slovak.....	10	10							10							
Danish.....	8	8							8							
Finnish.....	4	4							4							
French.....	845	836		8		1			836		5			1	3	
German.....	84	75		5		4			75		1			3	4	1
Greek.....	1	1							1							
Hungarian.....	17	10				7			10		3			4		
Icelandic.....	1	1							1							
Italian.....	34	26		2		6			26		3					1
Jewish.....	10	9				1			9						1	
Lithuanian.....	1					1					1					
Netherlandish.....	31	25		2		4			25		4				1	1
Norwegian.....	17	15		2					15		2					
Polish.....	44	32				12			32		6			3	3	
Roumanian.....	11	8		1		2			8		2				1	
Russian.....	26	22				3	1		22		2			2		
Spanish.....	2	1		1					1		1					
Swedish.....	13	12				1			12					1		
Swiss.....	2	2							2							
Ukrainian.....	58	48				10			48		7				3	
Yugoslavic.....	3	3							3							
Asiatic:																
Chinese.....	8	4					4		4			1			3	
Japanese.....	3	3							3							
Syrian.....	5	4					1		4		1					
Ethiopian.....	1	1							1							
Other:																
Negro.....	21	19		2					19					2		
North American Indian.....	60	60							60							
Other.....	3	3							3							
Origin not stated.....	7	6						1	6							

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 25—ORIGIN BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Origin	Total inmates	Illit- erate	Degree of Education		Above High School
			School Grades		
			1 to 8	9 to 13	
Total inmates.....	2,363	54	1,587	711	11
British:					
English.....	403	11	237	151	4
Irish.....	311	3	185	121	2
Scottish.....	305	8	162	134	1
European:					
Austrian.....	12		5	7	
Belgian.....	1			1	
Bulgarian.....	1			1	
Czech and Slovac.....	10		6	4	
Danish.....	8		1	7	
Finnish.....	4		3	1	
French.....	845	17	690	135	3
German.....	84	1	51	32	
Greek.....	1			1	
Hungarian.....	17		10	7	
Icelandic.....	1		1		
Italian.....	34	1	27	6	
Jewish.....	10		6	4	
Lithuanian.....	1		1		
Netherlandish.....	31	1	17	13	
Norwegian.....	17		8	9	
Polish.....	44	1	27	15	1
Roumanian.....	11		8	3	
Russian.....	26	3	12	11	
Spanish.....	2			2	
Swedish.....	13		9	4	
Swiss.....	2		2		
Ukrainian.....	58	1	35	22	
Yugoslavic.....	3		2	1	
Asiatic:					
Chinese.....	8	1	4	3	
Japanese.....	3		3		
Syrian.....	5	1	2	2	
Ethiopian.....	1			1	
Other:					
Negro.....	21	3	14	4	
North American Indian.....	60	2	53	5	
Other.....	3		2	1	
Origin not stated.....	7		4	3	

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 26.—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.....	2,363	1,542	196	261	141	152	29	42
Canada.....	2,212	1,534	156	175	136	145	25	41
Britain:								
England and Wales.....	20		18	1	1			
Northern Ireland.....	8		8					
Scotland.....	15		11	4				
Other countries of British Commonwealth.....	4		2		1		1	
United States.....	39	8	1	18	3	7	2	
Europe:								
Austria.....	4			4				
France.....	2			2				
Germany.....	5			5				
Hungary.....	8			8				
Italy.....	5			5				
Netherlands.....	3			3				
Poland.....	14			14				
Roumania.....	2			2				
Russia (Estonia, Lithuania, Ukraine).....	13			13				
Sweden.....	1			1				
Asia:								
China.....	5			5				
Other Asiatic.....	1			1				
African Countries.....	1						1	
Not Stated.....	1							1

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 27.—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	5 to 9 Years	10 to 14 Years	15 Years and Over	Not Stated
Total Inmates.....	2,363	2,212	32	24	2	78	15
Canada.....	2,212	2,212					
Britain:							
England and Wales.....	20		5	4		10	1
Northern Ireland.....	8		2			5	1
Scotland.....	15			6	1	6	2
Other Countries of British Commonwealth.....	4		1	1			2
United States.....	39		7	3	1	23	5
Europe:							
Austria.....	4					4	
France.....	2			1			2
Germany.....	5		4			1	
Hungary.....	8		4			4	
Italy.....	5		2	1		2	
Netherlands.....	3			1		1	1
Poland.....	14		3	2		9	
Roumania.....	2					2	
Russia (Estonia, Lithuania, Ukraine).....	13		1	4		8	
Sweden.....	1		1				
Asia:							
China.....	5		2			3	
Other Asiatic.....	1			1			
African Countries.....	1			1			
Not Stated.....	1						1

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 28.—BIRTHPLACE BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Birthplace	Total Inmates	Degree of Education			
		Illiterate	School Grades		Above High School
			1 to 8	9 to 13	
Total inmates.....	2,363	54	1,587	711	11
Canada.....	2,212	46	1,507	650	9
Britain:					
England and Wales.....	20		10	9	1
Northern Ireland.....	8	1	2	5	
Scotland.....	15		6	9	
Other Countries of British Commonwealth....	4		4		
United States.....	39	1	17	20	1
Europe:					
Austria.....	4		3	1	
France.....	2		2		
Germany.....	5		2	3	
Hungary.....	8		5	3	
Italy.....	5	1	4		
Netherlands.....	3		1	2	
Poland.....	14	1	10	3	
Roumania.....	2		1	1	
Russia (Estonia, Lithuania, Ukraine).....	13	2	8	3	
Sweden.....	1		1		
Asia:					
China.....	5	2	2	1	
Other Asiatic.....	1		1		
African countries.....	1			1	
Not Stated.....	1		1		

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 29.—PREVIOUS OCCUPATION AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE ADMITTED

Previous Occupation and Employment Status	Total Inmates	New found-land	Dor- chester	St. Vincent de Paul	King- ston	Mani- toba	Saskat- chewan	British Colum- bia
Total inmates.....	2,363	17	266	748	568	150	287	327
Total employed.....	1,051	6	125	304	326	60	100	130
Agriculture.....	62		3	12	20	5	15	7
Armed forces.....	18		2	3	4	3	2	4
Clerical.....	40		4	18	10	1	6	1
Commercial.....	61	1	3	16	25	4	7	5
Communication.....	3		2		1			
Construction.....	197	1	21	34	83	12	24	22
Electric light and power produc- tion.....	8		1	1	2	2	2	
Financial.....	6		2		2		1	1
Fishing, trapping, logging.....	56	3	16	5	12	1	4	25
Labourer.....	94	1	26	45	12	4	2	4
Managerial.....	27		1	10	9	2	1	4
Manufacturing and mechanical.....	188		19	57	75	6	10	21
Mining.....	27		7	2	5	3	6	4
Professional.....	14			8	1	1	4	
Services—Domestic.....	23		1	9	4	3	2	4
Personal.....	64			20	34	1	1	8
Protective.....	5				3	1		1
Other and recreational.....	15		1	10	3		1	
Transportation.....	143		16	54	31	11	12	19
Total unemployed.....	1,282	11	135	429	238	88	185	196
Under 3 months.....	618	5	68	237	76	38	91	103
3 and under 6 months.....	202	2	18	69	37	16	34	26
6 and under 12 months.....	130	3	13	41	26	9	24	14
1 year and under 2 years.....	110		13	36	23	8	13	17
2 and under 3 years.....	59		7	13	17	4	7	11
3 years and over.....	104	1	12	16	29	5	16	25
Incarcerated.....	42			8	26	8		
Time not stated.....	17		4	9	4			
Total other.....	30		6	15	4	2	2	1
Never worked.....	20		5	10	4			1
Retired.....	1		1					
Student.....	9			5		2	2	

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 29A.—PREVIOUS OCCUPATION AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE IN CUSTODY ON MARCH 31, 1956

Previous Occupation and Employment Status	Total In-mates	New-found-land	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Federal Training Centre	Kingston	Col-lin's Bay	Mani-toba	Saskat-chewan	British Columbia
Total inmates.....	2,363	17	273	544	197	359	188	173	287	325
Total employed.....	1,051	6	126	245	60	198	116	70	100	130
Agriculture.....	62		3	9	3	10	10	5	15	7
Armed forces.....	18		2	2	2		3	3	2	4
Clerical.....	40		5	14	3	6	4	1	6	1
Commercial.....	61	1	3	14	2	18	7	4	7	5
Communication.....	3		2			1				
Construction.....	197	1	21	20	5	50	26	19	24	22
Electric light and power production.....	8		1	1		2		2	2	
Financial.....	6		2				2		1	1
Fishing, trapping, logging.....	56	3	16	5		1	1	1	4	25
Labourer.....	94	1	26	34	11	7	4	5	2	4
Managerial.....	27		1	9	1	8	1	2	1	4
Manufacturing and mechanical.....	188		19	40	18	46	28	6	10	21
Mining.....	27		7	2		2	3	3	6	4
Professional.....	14			8			1	1	4	
Services—Domestic.....	23		1	9		4		3	2	4
Personal.....	64			19	1	24	9	2	1	8
Protective.....	5						3	1		1
Other and recreational.....	15		1	9	1	2	1		1	
Transportation.....	143		16	14	13	17	13	12	12	19
Total unemployed.....	1,282	11	141	290	131	158	72	100	185	194
Under 3 months.....	618	5	71	160	74	50	25	39	92	102
3 and under 6 months.....	202	2	19	49	17	23	10	21	35	26
6 and under 12 months.....	130	3	14	28	12	19	6	12	22	14
1 year and under 2 years.....	110		14	20	15	16	6	9	13	17
2 years and under 3 years.....	59		7	12	1	12	5	4	7	11
3 years and over.....	104	1	12	14	2	22	7	6	16	24
Incarcerated.....	42			4	4	12	13	9		
Time not stated.....	17		4	3	6	4				
Total other.....	30		6	9	6	3		3	2	1
Never worked.....	20		5	7	3	3		1		1
Retired.....	1		1							
Student.....	9			2	3			2	2	

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 30.—WEEKLY EARNINGS WHEN LAST EMPLOYED BY MARITAL STATUS

Weekly Earnings	Total Inmates		Marital Status				
	Number	Per-centage	Single	Married	Widowed	Divor- ced	Sepa- rated
Total inmates.....	2,363		1,450	681	53	52	127
Under \$10.....	3	.1	2	1			
\$10 and under \$20.....	50	2.1	47	3			
\$20 and under \$30.....	144	6.1	122	14	2	2	4
\$30 and under \$40.....	289	12.2	233	39	5	4	8
\$40 and under \$50.....	374	15.8	263	81	7	5	18
\$50 and under \$60.....	444	18.8	271	131	7	10	25
\$60 and under \$70.....	357	15.1	191	125	10	7	24
\$70 and over.....	582	24.7	256	242	18	22	44
Own account.....	72	3.0	25	40	4	1	2
Not applicable.....	34	1.5	31	1		1	1
Not stated.....	14	.6	9	4			1

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 31.—EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY MARITAL STATUS

Weekly Earnings	Total Inmates		Marital Status				
	Number	Per-centage	Single	Married	Widowed	Divor- ced	Sepa- rated
Total Inmates.....	2,363	100.0	1,450	681	53	52	127
Total Employed.....	1,051	44.5	535	399	25	26	66
Total unemployed.....	1,282	54.2	889	280	28	25	60
Under 3 months.....	618	26.1	444	123	15	7	29
3 and under 6 months.....	202	8.5	132	53	3	5	9
6 and under 12 months.....	130	5.5	86	36	1	3	4
1 year and under 2 years.....	110	4.7	71	25	3	2	9
2 and under 3 years.....	59	2.5	37	14	1	3	
3 years and over.....	104	4.4	70	21	5	5	3
Incarcerated.....	42	1.8	35	5			2
Time not stated.....	17	.7	14	3			
Total other.....	30	1.3	26	2		1	1
Never worked.....	20	.8	17	1		1	1
Retired.....	1	.1		1			
Student.....	9	.4	9				

TABLE 32.—EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS

[illegible]

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 33.—PENAL RECORD BY PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE ADMITTED

Penitentiary	Total inmates	First commitment	Penal Record							Total previous penitentiary (cols. 5, 7, 8 and 9)
			Gaol only	Reformatory only	Penitentiary only	Gaol and reformatory	Gaol and penitentiary	Reformatory and penitentiary	Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total inmates.....	2,363	508	550	134	85	228	454	97	407	943
Newfoundland.....	17	10	2	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2
Dorchester.....	266	82	66	5	18	10	62	3	20	103
St. Vincent de Paul.....	748	240	203	9	39	34	176	3	44	262
Kingston.....	568	54	24	100	11	119	11	84	165	271
Manitoba.....	150	21	42	6	5	19	27	5	25	62
Saskatchewan.....	287	57	117	2	5	8	86	1	11	103
British Columbia.....	327	44	96	11	7	36	90	1	42	140

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 33A.—PENAL RECORD BY PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE IN CUSTODY ON MARCH 31, 1956

Penitentiary	Total inmates	First commitment	Penal Record							Total previous penitentiary (cols. 5, 7, 8 and 9)
			Gaol only	Reformatory only	Penitentiary only	Gaol and reformatory	Gaol and penitentiary	Reformatory and penitentiary	Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total inmates.....	2,363	508	550	134	85	228	454	97	307	943
Newfoundland.....	17	10	2	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2
Dorchester.....	273	82	68	5	18	10	67	3	20	108
St. Vincent de Paul.....	544	130	131	4	39	25	170	3	42	254
Federal Training Centre...	197	111	70	5	.....	9	2	.....	.....	2
Kingston.....	359	17	10	39	7	57	8	75	146	236
Collin's Bay.....	188	36	14	59	3	62	.....	6	8	17
Manitoba.....	173	21	43	8	6	20	29	8	38	81
Saskatchewan.....	287	58	116	2	5	7	86	1	12	104
British Columbia.....	325	43	96	11	7	36	90	1	41	139

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 34.—RECIDIVISTS BY PENAL RECORD

Number of previous commitments	Total inmates	First commitment	Penal Record							Total previous penitentiary (cols. 5, 7, 8 and 9)
			Gaol only	Reformatory only	Penitentiary only	Gaol and reformatory	Gaol and penitentiary	Reformatory and penitentiary	Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total inmates.....	2,363	508	550	134	85	228	454	97	307	943
No previous commitments.....	508	508								
Total recidivists.....	1,855		550	134	85	228	454	97	307	943
One previous commitment.....	338		212	64	62					62
Two previous commitments.....	277		121	40	13	30	59	14		86
Three previous commitments.....	246		80	19	6	41	61	20	19	106
Four previous commitments.....	189		36	6	2	35	67	16	27	112
Five previous commitments.....	179		32		1	45	50	15	36	102
Six to ten previous commitments.....	409		44	5	1	53	138	30	138	307
Eleven to fifteen previous commitments.....	138		10			14	53	2	59	114
Sixteen to twenty previous commitments.....	48		9			7	16		16	32
Over twenty previous commitments.....	31		6			3	10		12	22

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 35.—RECIDIVISTS BY TIME SERVED

Number of previous commitments	Total inmates	No previous commitment	Under 3 months	3 and under 6 months	6 and under 12 months	1 year and under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 years and over
Total inmates.....	2,363	508	150	102	149	330	247	315	374	188
No previous commitment....	508	508								
Total recidivists.....	1,855		150	102	149	330	247	315	374	188
One previous commitment....	338		113	52	59	91	15	4	3	1
Two previous commitments..	277		29	31	36	91	52	27	7	4
Three previous commitments	246		6	11	30	60	65	49	21	4
Four previous commitments..	189		2	2	7	31	45	61	33	8
Five previous commitments..	179			3	8	30	26	54	47	11
Six to ten previous commitments.....	409			3	9	16	33	91	178	79
Eleven to fifteen previous commitments.....	138					4	6	21	60	47
Sixteen to twenty previous commitments.....	48					4	4	6	18	16
Over twenty previous commitments.....	31					3	1	2	7	18

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 36.—RECIDIVISTS BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Number of Previous Commitments	Total Inmates	Illiterate	Degree of Education		
			School Grades		Above High School
			1 to 8	9 to 13	
Total inmates.....	2,363	54	1,587	711	11
No previous commitments.....	508	16	377	113	2
Total recidivists.....	1,855	38	1,210	598	9
One previous commitment.....	338	13	231	93	1
Two previous commitments.....	277	7	185	84	.....
Three previous commitments.....	246	6	161	77	2
Four previous commitments.....	189	4	127	56	2
Five previous commitments.....	179	1	111	66	1
Six to ten previous commitments.....	409	3	261	144	1
Eleven to fifteen previous commitments.....	138	2	87	48	1
Sixteen to twenty previous commitments.....	48	1	26	20	1
Over twenty previous commitments.....	31	1	21	9	.....

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 37.—RECIDIVISTS BY SOCIAL HABIT

Number of Previous Commitments	Total Inmates	Social Habit				
		Use of Alcohol			Use of Drugs Only	Use of Alcohol and Drugs
		Abstinent	Mod-erate	Exces-sive		
Total inmates.....	2,363	388	1,493	383	29	70
No previous commitment.....	508	158	320	20	1	.....
Total recidivists.....	1,855	230	1,173	354	28	70
One previous commitment.....	338	76	229	31	1	1
Two previous commitments.....	277	41	187	40	5	4
Three previous commitments.....	246	38	168	35	2	3
Four previous commitments.....	189	23	122	41	2	1
Five previous commitments.....	179	15	113	39	2	10
Six to ten previous commitments.....	409	29	250	92	10	28
Eleven to fifteen previous commitments.....	138	6	77	36	3	16
Sixteen to twenty previous commitments.....	48	2	19	21	1	5
Over twenty previous commitments....	31	.....	8	19	2	2

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 38.—RECIDIVISTS BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Number of previous commitments	Total Inmates	Employment Status				Total unemployed	Period of Unemployment							
		Em- ployed	Student	Never Worked	Retired		Under 3 months	3 and under 6 months	6 and under 12 months	1 year and under 2 years	2 years and under 3 years	3 years and over	Incar- cerated	Time not stated
Total inmates.....	2,363	1,051	9	20	1	1,262	618	202	130	110	59	104	42	17
No previous commitment.....	508	263	7	6	1	226	119	34	24	27	8	6	2	4
Total recidivists.....	1,855	783	2	14		1,056	499	168	106	83	51	96	40	13
One previous commitment.....	338	148	1	1		188	104	37	17	11	6	3	6	4
Two previous commitments.....	277	114		3		160	81	19	15	22	5	8	9	1
Three previous commitments.....	246	105	1	3		137	61	24	14	7	7	14	7	3
Four previous commitments.....	189	89		2		98	57	13	7	5	3	11	2	
Five previous commitments.....	179	70		1		108	49	17	11	8	8	10	5	
Six to ten previous commitments.....	409	179		1		229	92	37	23	19	14	31	9	4
Eleven to fifteen previous commitments.....	138	53		1		84	39	12	9	4	6	11	2	1
Sixteen to twenty previous commitments.....	48	18				30	10	6	5	4		5		
Over twenty previous commitments.....	31	7		2		22	6	3	5	3	2	3		

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 39—PENAL RECORD BY RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Penal Record	Total Inmates	Residence and Employment Status						
		Rural		Urban		Transient		Not Stated
		Employed	Un-employed and Student	Employed	Un-employed and Student	Employed	Un-employed and Student	Un-employed
Total inmates..... (1)	2,363	111	110	902	1,084	38	117	1
No previous commitments..... (2)	508	48	38	219	198	1	4	
Gaol only..... (3)	550	23	40	171	279	7	29	1
Reformatory only..... (4)	134	5	4	62	60	2	1	
Penitentiary only..... (5)	85	8	5	29	37	2	4	
Gaol and reformatory..... (6)	228	6	6	85	115	3	13	
Gaol and penitentiary..... (7)	454	12	11	181	216	8	26	
Reformatory and penitentiary..... (8)	97	4	3	41	36	5	8	
Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary..... (9)	307	5	3	114	143	10	32	
Total previous penitentiary (Lines 5, 7, 8, 9)	943	29	22	365	432	25	70	

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 40.—PENAL RECORD BY NON-PENAL INSTITUTION HISTORY

Non-Penal Institution	Total inmates	First commitment	Penal Record							
			Gaol only	Reformatory only	Penitentiary only	Gaol and reformatory	Gaol and penitentiary	Reformatory and penitentiary	Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary	Total previous penitentiary (columns 5, 7, 8 and 9)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total inmates.....	2,363	508	550	134	85	228	454	97	307	943
No non-penal institution history.....	1,987	471	477	100	68	185	391	69	226	754
Hospital for insane.....	26	1	7			2	12		4	16
Home for mental defectives.....	18	3	1	1	5	1	2		5	12
Tuberculosis hospital.....	28	9	2	1	2	2	7	1	4	14
Protection home.....	57	7	19	5	3	3	12	1	7	23
Training School.....	206	14	37	27	5	33	21	20	49	95
Hospital for insane and training school.....	12		2		1		4	1	4	10
Protection home and training school.....	19	1	5		1	2	4	2	4	11
Hospital for insane and tuberculosis hospital.....	2							1	1	2
Training school and tuberculosis hospital.....	8	2					1	2	3	6

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 41.—DEGREE OF EDUCATION BY LANGUAGE SPOKEN

Degree of Education	Total Inmates	Language Spoken						
		English Only	French Only	English and French	English and mother Tongue	French and mother Tongue	English, French and mother Tongue	Mother Tongue Only
Total inmates.....	2,363	1,338	210	632	147	5	30	1
Illiterate.....	54	32	1	10	8	.....	2	1
School grades— 1 to 8.....	1,587	781	203	480	99	2	22	.....
9 to 13.....	711	517	6	139	40	3	6	.....
Above High School.....	11	8	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....

MALES DISCHARGED

TABLE 42.—AGE ON DISCHARGE BY AGE ON ADMISSION

Age on Admission	Total Inmates	Age on Discharge									
		13 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	Not stated
Total inmates.....	2,350	187	550	537	371	239	213	115	98	39	1
13 to 19 years.....	380	187	187	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 to 24 years.....	626	.....	363	242	17	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
25 to 29 years.....	477	.....	.....	289	177	7	3	1	.....	.....	.....
30 to 34 years.....	283	.....	.....	.....	177	103	2	1	.....	.....	.....
35 to 39 years.....	227	.....	.....	.....	.....	127	95	5	.....	.....	.....
40 to 44 years.....	165	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	111	49	5	.....	.....
45 to 49 years.....	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	24	1	.....
50 to 59 years.....	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	10	.....
60 years and over.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....
Not stated.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

MALES DISCHARGED

TABLE 43.—METHOD OF DISCHARGE BY PENITENTIARY

Method of Discharge	Total inmates	Newfoundland	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Federal Training Centre	Kingston	Col. lin's Bay	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Total inmates.....	2,350	7	336	475	244	297	204	183	202	312
Death.....	16		1	5		5		1	2	2
Deportation.....	10		3			1	2			4
Expiration of sentence.....	1,531	6	205	329	74	257	120	146	202	192
Release on court order.....	14			1			2		3	8
Ticket-of-leave.....	710	1	111	125	164	31	75	33	78	92
Unconditional release.....	69		16	15	6	3	5	3	7	14

MALES DISCHARGED

TABLE 44.—METHOD OF DISCHARGE BY TIME SERVED

Method of Discharge	Total inmates	Time served								
		Under 1 Year	1 Year and under 2 Years	2 Years 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.....	2,350	58	1,465	509	157	46	89	20	5	1
Death.....	16	5	3	5	1	1	1			
Deportation.....	10	2	6	1	1					
Expiration of sentence.....	1,531	11	985	364	105	28	37		1	
Release on court order.....	14	13	1							
Ticket-of-leave.....	710	25	422	128	45	15	50	20	4	1
Unconditional release.....	69	2	48	11	5	2	1			

TABLE 45.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY TIME SERVED

Nature of Offence	Total inmates	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.....	2,350	58	1,465	509	157	46	89	20	5	1
Against public order.....	116	2	63	30	17	2	2			
Breach of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	92	2	45	27	16		2			
Contributing to juvenile delinquency.....	17		14	1		2				
Offensive weapons, possessing and carrying.....	5		3	1	1					
Possession of explosive substance.....	2		1	1						
Against the administration of law and justice.....	49	12	24	8	5					
Escape from lawful custody and attempt.....	31	2	18	7	4					
Unlawfully at large.....	1		1							
Resisting arrest.....	2		2							
Ticket-of-leave violator.....	15	10	3	1	1					
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct.....	181	3	85	64	8	4	14	2	1	
Buggery or bestiality and attempt.....	11		4	7						
Gross indency and attempt.....	26	1	16	6	2	1				
Incest.....	18		8	6	1	2	1			
Indecent assault.....	17		13	2	2					
Indecent assault on female.....	11	2	5	3			1			
Parading in the nude.....	45		17	28						
Rape.....	29		7	6	3	1	10	2		
Rape, attempt.....	8		4	3					1	
Seduction.....	1		1							
Sexual intercourse.....	14		9	3			2			
Sexual intercourse, attempt.....	1		1							
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....	12		7	4	1					
Procuring.....	12		7	4	1					

MALES DISCHARGED

TABLE 45.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY TIME SERVED—*Concluded*

Nature of Offence	Total inmates	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
Against the person and reputation.....	111	1	41	20	9	7	16	14	2	1
Abduction.....	1						1			
Abortion and attempt.....	5			2	2	1				
Assault on female.....	2		2							
Assault on peace officer in execution of duty.....	3		3							
Bigamy.....	1			1						
Causing bodily harm by assault or otherwise and attempt.....	26		19	4		1	1	1		
Causing bodily harm with intent.....	9		5	3	1					
Manslaughter.....	47	1	11	8	5	3	8	11		
Murder.....	5							2	2	1
Murder, attempt.....	9				1	2	6			
Negligence to provide.....	3		1	2						
Against rights of property.....	1,834	38	1,212	378	114	31	55	4	2	
Breaking and entering and committing.....	698	9	481	146	38	12	11	1		
Breaking and entering with intent.....	126	1	85	29	10	1				
Breaking and entering, attempt.....	20		17	1		2				
Possession of housebreaking instruments.....	18	1	13	2	1		1			
Bringing into Canada stolen property.....	2		2							
False pretences and fraud.....	104	2	79	20	3					
Forgery.....	59	1	42	13	2		1			
Uttering forged document and attempt.....	44	1	33	8	1		1			
Possession of property obtained by crime.....	52	1	37	12	1		1			
Robbery.....	32		16	11	4	1				
Robbery and theft with violence.....	101	1	52	24	13	5	5	1		

Robbery while armed.....	160	3	41	43	29	7	33	2	2
Robbery while armed, attempt.....	13	1	8	4					
Extortion.....	2	2							
Theft.....	394	15	300	64	11	2	2		
Theft by person required to account.....	2		2						
Theft of postal matter.....	7		4	1	1	1			
Wilful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property.....	29	1	21	4	3				
Arson and attempt.....	21	1	13	4	3				
Other wilful damage to property.....	7		7						
Killing or injuring cattle.....	1		1						
Relating to currency.....	1					1			
Possession of counterfeit money.....	1					1			
Attempts, conspiracies, accessories.....	16	1	12	1		1	1		
Conspiracy.....	16	1	12	1		1	1		
Preventive detention.....	1						1		
Habitual criminal.....	1						1		

MALES DISCHARGED

TABLE 46.—MAIN OCCUPATION DURING SENTENCE BY TIME SERVED

Occupation	Total inmates	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.....	2,350	58	1,465	509	157	46	89	20	5	1
Barbering.....	28		13	9	2	3	1			
Blacksmithing.....	39		25	7	1		5	1		
Bookbinding.....	8		6	1	1					
Broom and brush shop.....	8	1	6	1						
Butchering.....	1		1							
Canvas work.....	52		30	13	4		3	2		
Carpentry and cabinet making.....	160	4	112	24	15	1	1	3		
Change room and laundry.....	91	1	61	23	2	1	2	1		
Char service.....	137	4	90	28	9	5	1			
Clerking and bookkeeping.....	109	3	54	30	7	1	12	2		
Cooking, baking and kitchen help.....	133	5	80	27	11	4	5	1		
Construction:										
Building carpentry.....	23	1	19	3						
Bricklaying.....	121	3	84	24	8		2			
Plastering.....	21		17	2		1	1			
Machine operation.....	2		1					1		
Labouring.....	443	6	279	102	31	8	12	2	2	1
Trucking and teaming.....	11		6	3		1	1			
Engineer's department:—										
Electricity.....	43	1	30	5	4	1	2			
Plumbing.....	56	2	36	9	5	1	3			
Steam fitting.....	12		9	2			1			
Stoking.....	28	4	13	7			3	1		
Farming, general.....	169	4	116	40	5	2	2			
Gardening.....	28	1	15	5	3	1	1	2		
Hospital orderly.....	20	1	12	3	1	2	1			
Library.....	39	1	21	9	3	1	2	2		
Machine shop.....	36	1	18	7	4	3	5	1		

Motor mechanics.....	68	2	45	12	5	2	2		
Painting.....	56	1	38	13	2	1	1		
Printing.....	13		7	3		2	1		
Quarrying, stone cutting.....	67		39	15	6	3	4		
Rural repairing.....	14		13	1					
School.....	9	2	5		1		1		
Shoemaking.....	53	2	34	12	1		4		
Tailoring.....	109	2	54	29	15	2	6	1	
Tinsmithing and sheet-metal working.....	59	2	33	12	9		1		2
Upholstering.....	13	1	11	1					1
Not employed.....	41	3	14	24					
Hospital patient.....	15		10	1	1		2		1
Other.....	12		8	2	1		1		

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 47.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY TERM OF SENTENCE

Nature of Offence	Total female inmates	Term of Sentence							Life
		2 and under 3 Years	3 and under 4 Years	4 and under 5 Years	5 and under 6 Years	6 and under 7 Years	8 and under 9 Years		
Total female inmates.....	43	28	6	2	3	2	1	1	
Offences against public order.....	19	11	2	2	2	1	1	.....	
Breach of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act:									
Possessing.....	12	8	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	
Trafficking.....	7	3	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Procuring.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Offences against the person and reputation.....	8	2	3	.....	1	1	.....	1	
Causing bodily harm by assault	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Manslaughter.....	5	.....	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	
Murder.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
Neglect to obtain assistance in childbirth.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Offences against rights of property.....	14	13	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Breaking and entering with intent.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Breaking and entering and committing.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
False pretences.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Forgery.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Uttering.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Possession and property obtained by crime.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Robbery.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Robbery, attempt.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Theft.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Wilful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property...	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Arson, attempt.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

TABLE 48.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY PENAL RECORD

Nature of Offence	Total Female Inmates	First Commitment	Penal Record						
			Gaol Only	Reformatory Only	Gaol and Reformatory	Gaol and Penitentiary	Reformatory and Penitentiary	Gaol, Reformatory and Penitentiary	Total Previous Penitentiaries (Columns 6, 7 and 8)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Total female inmates.....	43	10	5	7	9	3	1	8	12
Offences against public order.....	19		2	4	5	2	1	5	8
Breach of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act:									
Possessing.....	12			4	3		1	4	5
Trafficking.....	7		2		2	2		1	3
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....	1	1							
Procuring.....	1	1							
Offences against the person and reputation.....	8	7	1						
Causing bodily harm by assault.....	1	1							
Manslaughter.....	5	4	1						
Murder.....	1	1							
Neglect to obtain assistance in childbirth.....	1	1							
Offences against rights of property.....	14	1	2	3	4	1		3	4
Breaking and entering with intent.....	1							1	1
Breaking and entering and committing.....	3		1	1		1			1
False pretences.....	2			1	1				
Forgery.....	1	1							
Uttering.....	1				1				
Possession of property obtained by crime.....	2			1				1	1
Robbery.....	1				1				
Robbery, attempt.....	1		1						
Theft.....	2				1			1	1
Wilful and forbidden acts in respect to certain property.....	1	1							
Arson, attempt.....	1	1							

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 49.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY AGE ON ADMISSION

Nature of Offence	Total Female Inmates	Age on Admission									
		17 Years	19 Years	20-24 Years	25-29 Years	30-34 Years	35-39 Years	40-44 Years	45-49 Years	50-60 Years	61-65 Years
Total female inmates.....	43	1	2	5	10	12	7	1	3	1	1
Offences against public order.....	19		1	4	3	5	3	1	2		
Breach of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act:											
Possessing.....	12		1	2	2	2	3	1	1		
Trafficking.....	7			2	1	3			1		
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....	1					1					
Procuring.....	1					1					
Offences against the person and reputation.....	8				2	4	2				
Causing bodily harm by assault.....	1				1						
Manslaughter.....	5					3	2				
Murder.....	1				1						
Neglect to obtain assistance in childbirth.....	1					1					
Offences against rights of property.....	14	1	1	1	5	2	1		1	1	1
Breaking and entering with intent.....	1	1									
Breaking and entering and committing.....	3		1	1							
False pretences.....	2						1		1		
Forgery.....	1					1					
Uttering.....	1				1						
Possession of property obtained by crime.....	2				2						
Robbery.....	1					1					
Robbery, attempt.....	1				1						
Theft.....	2				1						
Wilful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property.....	1						1				
Arson, attempt.....	1						1				

TABLE 50.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Nature of Offence	Total Female Inmates	Degree of Education				Above High School
		No Schooling	School Grades			
			2 to 4	5 to 8	9 to 12	
Total female inmates.....	43	2	3	22	15	1
Offences against public order.....	19		2	9	8	
Breach of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act:						
Possessing.....	12		2	5	5	
Trafficking.....	7			4	3	
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....	1		1			
Procuring.....	1		1			
Offences against the person and reputation.....	8	1		6	1	
Causing bodily harm by assault.....	1			1		
Manslaughter.....	5			4	1	
Murder.....	1	1				
Neglect to obtain assistance in childbirth.....	1			1		
Offences against rights of property.....	14	1		7	5	1
Breaking and entering with intent.....	1					1
Breaking and entering and committing.....	3			2	1	
False pretences.....	2			1	1	
Forgery.....	1			1		
Uttering.....	1			1		
Possession of property obtained by crime.....	2			1	1	
Robbery.....	1				1	
Robbery, attempt.....	1			1		
Theft.....	2	1			1	
Wilful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property.....	1				1	
Arson, attempt.....	1				1	

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 51.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY MARITAL STATUS AND SOCIAL HABIT

Nature of Offence.	Total Female Inmates	Marital Status				Social Habit				
		Single	Married	Di- vorced	Widow	Absti- nent	Tem- perate	Intem- perate	Use of drugs only	Use of alcohol and drugs
Total female inmates.....	43	10	23	4	6	8	7	7	2	19
Offences against public order.....	19	5	12	1	1		1		2	16
Breach of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act—										
Possessing.....	12	2	9		1					12
Trafficking.....	7	3	3	1			1		2	4
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....	1		1			1				
Procuring.....	1		1			1				
Offences against the person and reputation.....	8	2	2	1	3	3	3	2		
Causing bodily harm by assault.....	1		1			1				
Manslaughter.....	5	2		1	2		3	2		
Murder.....	1				1	1				
Neglect to obtain assistance in childbirth.....	1		1		1					
Offences against the rights of property.....	14	3	7	2	2	4	2	5		3
Breaking and entering with intent.....	1		1							1
Breaking and entering and committing.....	3	1	2			1		2		
False pretences.....	2		1	1		2				
Forgery.....	1	1					1			
Uttering.....	1	1				1				
Possession of property obtained by crime.....	2		2							2
Robbery.....	1				1		1			
Robbery, attempt.....	1		1					1		
Theft.....	2			1	1			2		
Wilful and forbidden acts in respect to certain property..	1		1				1			
Arson, attempt.....	1		1				1			

TABLE 52.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY RELIGION

Nature of Offence	Total Female Inmates	Religion								
		Baptist	Church of England	Lutheran	Plymouth Brethern	Presby- terian	Pro- testant	Roman Catholic	United Church	No religion
Total female inmates.....	43	4	7	1	1	1	1	24	2	2
Against public order.....	19		6	1		1	1	6	2	2
Breach of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act—										
Possessing.....	12		3	1		1	1	4	2	
Trafficking.....	7		3					2		2
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....	1							1		
Procuring.....	1							1		
Against the person and reputation.....	8	1			1			6		
Causing bodily harm by assault.....	1	1								
Manslaughter.....	5				1			4		
Murder.....	1							1		
Neglect to obtain assistance in childbirth.....	1							1		
Against rights of property.....	14	2	1					11		
Breaking and entering with intent.....	1	1								
Breaking and entering and committing.....	3							3		
False pretences.....	2							2		
Forgery.....	1							1		
Uttering.....	1		1							
Possession of property obtained by crime.....	2							2		
Robbery.....	1							1		
Robbery, attempt.....	1	1								
Theft.....	2							2		
Wilful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property	1	1								
Arson, attempt.....	1	1								

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 53.—TYPE OF SENTENCE BY PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE ADMITTED

Type of Sentence	Total Female Inmates	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kingston	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Total female inmates.....	43	5	9	12	2	3	12
Simple.....	29	4	3	7	2	3	10
Concurrent.....	11	1	5	3			2
Concurrent and fine.....	1		1				
Concurrent and consecutive..	2			2			

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 53A.—TYPE OF SENTENCE BY PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE IN CUSTODY ON MARCH 31, 1956

Type of Sentence	Total Female Inmates	Kingston
Total female inmates.....	43	43
Simple.....	29	29
Concurrent.....	11	11
Concurrent and fine.....	1	1
Concurrent and consecutive.....	2	2

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 54.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE ADMITTED

Age on Admission	Total Female Inmates	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kingston	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Total female inmates.....	43	5	9	12	2	3	12
17 years.....	1			1			
19 years.....	2	1					1
20 to 24 years.....	5			1		1	3
25 to 29 years.....	10	2	1	4		1	2
30 to 34 years.....	12	1	5	2	2	1	1
35 to 39 years.....	7	1		3			3
40 to 44 years.....	1						1
45 to 49 years.....	3		2				1
50 to 59 years.....	1		1				
60 years and over.....	1			1			

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 54A.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE IN CUSTODY ON MARCH 31, 1956

Age on Admission	Total Female Inmates	Kingston
Total female inmates.....	43	43
17 years.....	1	1
19 years.....	2	2
20 to 24 years.....	5	5
25 to 29 years.....	10	10
30 to 34 years.....	12	12
35 to 39 years.....	7	7
40 to 44 years.....	1	1
45 to 49 years.....	3	3
50 to 59 years.....	1	1
60 years and over.....	1	1

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 55.—PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE ADMITTED BY PENAL RECORD

Penitentiary	Total Female Inmates	First Commitment	Penal Record						
			Gaol Only	Reformatory Only	Gaol and Reformatory	Gaol and Penitentiary	Reformatory and Penitentiary	Gaol, Reformatory and Penitentiary	Total Previous Penitentiary (Columns 6, 7, 8)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Total female inmates....	43	10	5	7	9	3	1	8	12
Dorchester.....	5	3	1	1					
St. Vincent de Paul.....	9	3	1		3			2	2
Kingston.....	12	2	2	1	2		1	4	5
Manitoba.....	2	1			1				
Saskatchewan.....	3			1	1				1
British Columbia.....	12	1	1	4	2	2		2	4

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 55A.—PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE IN CUSTODY ON MARCH 31, 1956 BY PENAL RECORD

Penitentiary	Total Female Inmates	First Commitment	Penal Record						
			Gaol Only	Reformatory Only	Gaol and Reformatory	Gaol and Penitentiary	Reformatory and Penitentiary	Gaol, Reformatory and Penitentiary	Total Previous Penitentiary (Columns 6, 7, 8)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Total female inmates....	43	10	5	7	9	3	1	8	12
Kingston.....	43	10	5	7	9	3	1	8	12

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 56.—RECIDIVISTS BY PENAL RECORD

Number of Previous Commitments	Total Female Inmates	First Commitment	Penal Record						Total Previous Penitentiary (Columns 6, 7, 8)
			Gaol Only	Reformatory Only	Gaol and Reformatory	Gaol and Penitentiary	Reformatory and Penitentiary	Gaol, Reformatory and Penitentiary	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Total female inmates.....	43	10	5	7	9	3	1	8	12
No previous commitment.....	10	10							
Total recidivists.....	33		5	7	9	3	1	8	12
One previous commitment.....	6		3	3					3
Two previous commitments.....	6			2	1	2	1		1
Three previous commitments.....	3		1		1			1	
Four previous commitments.....	3			1	1	1			1
Five previous commitments.....	2			1	1				
Six to ten previous commitments.....	5				2			3	3
Eleven to fifteen previous commitments.....	3				1			2	2
Sixteen to twenty previous commitments.....	2		1					1	1
Over twenty previous commitments.....	3				2			1	1

TABLE 56A.—RECIDIVISTS BY TIME SERVED

Number of Previous Commitments	Total Female Inmates	No Previous Commitment	Time Served										
			Under 3 months	3 and under 6 Months	6 and under 12 Months	1 and under 2 Years	2 and under 3 Years	3 and under 4 Years	4 and under 5 Years	5 and under 6 Years	6 and under 7 Years	8 and under 9 Years	10 and over
Total female inmates.....	43	10	3	1	4	5	6	3	5	1	1	3	1
No previous commitment.....	10	10											
Total recidivists.....	33		3	1	4	5	6	3	5	1	1	3	1
One previous commitment.....	6		3	1	2								
Two previous commitments.....	6				1	4	1						
Three previous commitments.....	3				1	1			1				
Four previous commitments.....	3						1	1	1				
Five previous commitments.....	2						1	1					
Six to ten previous commitments.....	5						1	1	1		1	1	
Eleven to fifteen previous commitments.....	3						1		2				
Sixteen to twenty previous commitments.....	2						1						1
Over twenty previous commitments.....	3									1		2	

TABLE 57.—ORIGIN BY BIRTHPLACE AND CITIZENSHIP

Origin	Total Female Inmates	Birthplace			Citizenship	
		Canada	United States	Northern Ireland	Canadian	
					Born	Naturalized
Total female inmates.....	43	41	1	1	41	2
British.....	20	18	1	1	18	2
English.....	8	7	1		7	1
Irish.....	8	7		1	7	1
Scottish.....	4	4			4	
European.....	16	16			16	
French.....	9	9			9	
Italian.....	2	2			2	
Polish.....	1	1			1	
Roumanian.....	1	1			1	
Russian.....	2	2			2	
Swedish.....	1	1			1	
Negro.....	1	1			1	
North American Indian.....	6	6			6	

FEMALES DISCHARGED

TABLE 58.—AGE ON DISCHARGE BY AGE ON ADMISSION

[illegible]

FEMALES DISCHARGED

TABLE 59.—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	4 and under 5 Years	7 and under 8 Years	40 and under 41 Years
Total females discharged....	56	42	10	1	1	1	1
Offences against public order.....	28	20	8				
Breach of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act—							
Possessing.....	21	19	2				
Trafficking.....	6		6				
Possession of offensive weapons..	1	1					
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct.....	4	3	1				
Contributing to juvenile delinquency.....	3	2	1				
Incest.....	1	1					
Offences against the person and reputation.....	4	1	1		1		1
Abortion.....	1	1					
Causing bodily harm by assault..	1		1				
Manslaughter.....	1				1		
Murder.....	1						1
Offences against rights of property.	18	17		1			
Breaking and entering and committing.....	3	3					
False pretences.....	4	3		1			
Forgery.....	1	1					
Uttering.....	1	1					
Theft.....	9	9					
Wilful and forbidden acts in respect to certain property.....	1	1					
Arson, attempt.....	1	1					
Attempts, conspiracies, accessories.	1					1	
Conspiracy.....	1					1	

FEMALES DISCHARGED

TABLE 60.—METHOD OF DISCHARGE BY TIME SERVED

Method of Discharge	Total Females Discharged	Time Served					
		1 and under 2 Years	2 and under 3 Years	3 and under 4 Years	4 and under 5 Years	7 and under 8 Years	40 and under 41 Years
Total females discharged.....	56	42	10	1	1	1	1
Expiration of sentence.....	47	37	9	1			
Death.....	1						1
Ticket-of-leave.....	8	5	1		1	1	

