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Canada

CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

COMMISSIONER OF PENITENTIARIES

•

For the Fiscal Year Ended

MARCH 31, 1957

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1958

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96082—1

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, 1957, 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,

E. D. FULTON,
Minister of Justice.

96082—1½

To the Honourable D. Fulton, P.C., 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, 1957, 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 3, 1957.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF PENITENTIARIES

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1957

I—INTRODUCTORY

1. One of the notable developments of the fiscal year 1956-57, insofar as the Penitentiary Service is concerned, was the preparation of facilities for the opening of a new penitentiary institution at Joyceville, Ontario. Details may be found elsewhere in this report.

2. The year was marked by quiet and steady progress, unmarred by any serious disturbances such as those which occurred in the mid-summer months of 1954 and 1955. Important changes were made in the incumbency of senior positions which became vacant through retirement. Greater flexibility of staff organization was achieved as outlined in the last Annual Report. Additional progress has been made in staff training, and in the provision of better facilities for the treatment of inmates.

3. Consequent upon publication of the Report of the Special Committee Appointed to Inquire Into The Principles and Procedures Followed in the Remission Service, we participated in study of the problems that might be involved in implementation of some of its recommendations. Further consideration on a dominion-provincial basis will be necessary before a course of future action can be determined. The Penitentiary Service is particularly concerned with those recommendations which advocate federal responsibility for prisoners serving sentences shorter than two years. Our national growth, coupled with other factors which undoubtedly include the improved facilities for diagnosis and treatment which are gradually being developed in our institutions, has inevitably led to sustained high levels of inmate population in those penitentiaries which serve the urban areas of British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec. Long range planning must take such matters into account; no truly comprehensive plan is possible until present uncertainty as to division of responsibility has been removed.

Joyceville Institution

4. A primary consideration in arriving at the decision to open a new penitentiary in Eastern Ontario was the fact that the inmate population of Kingston Penitentiary had reached and remained at a level which seriously over-taxed its facilities. Although additional accommodation was provided at Collin's Bay Penitentiary to provide some relief from this condition, it was obvious that the permanent solution of the problem must be found in another manner. A fundamental principle of our policy is that, where possible, no Canadian penitentiary should ultimately have a population materially in excess of 600 inmates.

5. The search for a suitable site went on for many months before the final selection was made. Due consideration was given to such factors as:

(*a*) Proximity to existing institutions to and from which transfers of inmates would have to be made.

(*b*) Proximity to hospital and other facilities related to the well-being, care and treatment of inmates.

(*c*) Proximity to educational, commercial and other community facilities essential to staff-members and their families.

(*d*) Proximity to rail, road and other transportation facilities for delivery and shipping of supplies, produce and personnel.

(*e*) Suitability of land as to size, soil-type, etc., for carrying out of the institutional programme.

(*f*) Remoteness from urban areas, sufficient to ensure against "swallowing-up" in the foreseeable future by rapid expansion of a neighboring city, as has occurred in the cases of Kingston and British Columbia Penitentiaries.

(*g*) Availability of adjacent land for future expansion if necessary, and/or for the establishment of homes in the area by staff-members who desire to live close to their work.

(*h*) Existence on the chosen property of buildings and other facilities that would prove useful for institutional purposes.

(*i*) Willingness of the property owners (and of the adjacent community) to have the chosen property permanently used for the purpose of a correctional institution.

6. The Joyceville site was the best that could be found that came reasonably close to meeting the foregoing standards. It is realized that no site can ever be regarded as perfect in all respects, but the Joyceville property does, in the light of present-day transportation methods, measure up quite well. It is anticipated that, in due course, the problems related to staff-accommodation and transportation can be satisfactorily solved in the light of experience gained in the early months of operation.

7. It is rather unsatisfactory to attempt to predict the ultimate role that any new enterprise will play in a country which is developing as rapidly as Canada is doing today. For the present, the basic concept of the *permanent* Joyceville institution is that it will combine the functions of industrial production and small farming. It will be a medium-security institution with individual living accommodation (cubicles) for inmates, and will have all the necessary facilities for maintenance and production, and for the care and treatment of inmates. When the nucleus of permanent buildings has been constructed by contract, and properly staffed, the institution will become a separate entity with its own Warden reporting directly to the Commissioner of Penitentiaries.

8. In order to make immediate use of this property, however, and to ensure its proper maintenance during the next one or two years while the permanent buildings are erected, an interim plan was evolved. A temporary building was constructed, in which dormitory, messing and living accommodation was pro-

vided for 48 inmates. Vehicles and equipment were purchased in accordance with the needs of this group during the early stages of organization. The following establishment of staff was provided:

1 Chief Supervisor
1 Works Officer
1 Senior Clerk Stenographer
1 Stores and Vehicle Maintenance Officer
2 Assistant Stewards
1 Classification Officer Grade 1
15 Guards (Gr. 1 and 2)

Further reference to preparatory planning will be made under the heading: "Training of Officers".

9. It has been decided that, during the interim or development period mentioned above, the Joyceville Institution will be regarded as a detached department of Kingston Penitentiary. Postings and withdrawals of inmates and staff-members between Joyceville and Kingston Penitentiary can thus be effected during the interim period without the formality of inter-institutional transfer. It is necessary, of course, to use the formality of transfer as between Collin's Bay Penitentiary and Joyceville, so as to carry all personnel on the strength of Kingston Penitentiary.

10. Inmates will continue, upon sentence, to be committed to Kingston Penitentiary. Those best suited to undertake Vocational Training will continue to be transferred to Collin's Bay. Vocational graduates of Collin's Bay may, in some cases at least, be suitable for subsequent transfer to Joyceville. There will be many other inmates among those admitted to Kingston, and not transferred to Collin's Bay, who will be suitable for the kind of custody and programme which can be provided at Joyceville, and who do not need the maximum custody of the larger institution. It is hoped that a Reception Centre can be established in connection with Kingston Penitentiary, so as to enable the posting of inmates directly, after a period of observation and study, to one of three quite different institutions; Kingston proper, Collin's Bay, and Joyceville.

11. During the interim period, which actually commenced on April 29, 1957, inmates chosen for Joyceville are those best adapted to the maintenance programme for the property and to the type of custody and accommodation which is available. Recreational and other suitable facilities have been provided to supplement the work programme, and it is an essential requirement that the selected inmates are, so far as possible, willing to accept posting after having been told the nature of their assignment. Special care is being taken, during this period, to select inmates who are well disposed toward authority, willing and cooperative workers, and not major security risks.

II—ADMINISTRATION AND PERSONNEL

Wardens' Conference

12. A Wardens' Conference, the fourth since 1949, was held in Ottawa from May 30 to June 5, 1957, immediately after the Canadian Congress of Corrections, which met in Montreal at the end of May and which was attended by all the Wardens. The last conference was in January 1955. Since that time new Wardens have been appointed at British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Dorchester Penitentiaries. The Joyceville Institution was started. A new series of special training courses in Penitentiary Administration has been introduced, our vocational training and industrial facilities have been expanded, two new educational and recreational buildings have been completed and occupied,

new medical equipment has been supplied, additional psychological and classification services have been authorized, staffs salaries have been increased and numerous other objectives reached. The Fauteux Committee Report has been made public, and contains recommendations which if implemented will have an important impact upon the Penitentiary Service and upon correction work in Canada as a whole. It was therefore important that an opportunity be provided for the Wardens to confer with the Commissioner and his associates at Head Office for the purpose of pooling our experience, solving such problems as were brought forward, and planning the course of our future activities in the light of all known factors.

13. In addition to the above the conference considered also a number of specific problems. The agenda which was prepared in collaboration with the Wardens covered a wide field, including particularly the staff establishments, recruiting, working conditions, development of industrial programme and maintenance, finance and supply, classification and inmates' treatment. One most interesting session was held with the officials of the Remission Service.

Joyceville Institution

14. The Joyceville Institution started to operate as an annex of Kingston Penitentiary on April 29, 1957, when 20 inmates were removed from Kingston to the new prison. Its capacity will ultimately be 450. The buildings acquired with the site are presently being used for administrative purposes. A temporary dormitory was built accommodating 48 inmates. It is intended that this new institution will combine the functions of industrial production and small farming. It is the first federal open-type prison built in Canada. When the nucleus of permanent buildings has been constructed and properly staffed, this institution will become a separate entity distinct from Kingston Penitentiary. The inmates selected for transfer will be those who do not need maximum custody; those best suited to undertake vocational training will continue to be transferred to Collin's Bay. The Joyceville Institution is presently under the immediate direction of Mr. F. S. Harris, formerly of Collin's Bay Penitentiary, who was promoted to the position of Chief Supervisor.

15. The inmates partake their meals in a large dining room, which is used also as a common room for evening recreational activities, such as T.V., piano, cards, etc. Each bed in the dormitory is equipped with earphones. The kitchen is using the most modern equipment.

16. The opening of Joyceville proved to be quite an event as more than 200 persons—including Mr. W. J. Henderson, the local member, representatives of the Elizabeth Fry Society, Mr. J. A. Edmison, Q.C., several aldermen and members of the Kingston City Hall Staff, many officers of Kingston and Collin's Bay Penitentiaries—visited the place on April 26.

Appointments

17. During 1956-57 there were 195 appointments of whom 75 were veterans with overseas active service. Of the grand total 132 were custodial officers; the remaining 63 were executive or administrative officers. Appointments for the last four fiscal years were:

1952-53	244
1953-54	232
1954-55	215
1955-56	346

18. By institution these appointments were:

	Custodial *Officers*	Other than *Custodial*	*Total*
Dorchester	5	1	6
St. Vincent de Paul	8	13	21
Federal Training Centre	26	7	33
Kingston	33	10	43
Collin's Bay	21	4	25
Manitoba	3	5	8
Saskatchewan	12	8	20
British Columbia	24	15	39
Total	132	63	195

Wardens' Appointments

19. Chief Keeper C. A. Desrosiers, B.A., was promoted to the position of Warden Grade 1 at Manitoba Penitentiary, on January 28, 1957. Deputy Warden D. M. McLean of Collin's Bay Penitentiary was promoted to Warden Grade 1 at Dorchester on November 9, 1956. Both had joined the service over 22 years ago as guards. Mr. Desrosiers was the first Classification Officer to be appointed in the service (April 1, 1947); he was promoted Chief Keeper at Manitoba Penitentiary on January 28, 1951. Mr. McLean was promoted to Instructor Laundry-man on October 1, 1938; to Keeper on March 1, 1949; to Chief Keeper on January 1, 1950; and to Deputy Warden of Collin's Bay on April 5, 1954. In 1951 Mr. McLean visited every institution to implement the graded remuneration for inmates, which was put into force on October 1st of that year.

Retirements

20. Officers whose services terminated during the fiscal year totalled 144 (186 in 1955-56 and 160 in 1954-55).

21. 98 officers left the service by way of resignation, 23 were retired, 12 were dismissed, 9 died and 2 were transferred. Out of the 98 who resigned, 73 were members of the custodial staff against 107 in 1955-56, a decrease of 34. The decrease in the number of guards' resignations is noted with great satisfaction. We feel that the salary revision which came into force effective April 1, 1956, had a bearing in the matter.

22. Amongst those whose retirement was effected during the year the following officers had been in the service for more than 25 years: By institution these officers were:

	Rank	*Date of Appointment*	*Date of Retirement*
Dorchester:			
Dobson, F. A.	Guard	July 11, 1921	April 23, 1957
Young, C. C.	Guard	May 5, 1928	May 3, 1957
Campbell, G. C.	Guard	August 17, 1928	June 12, 1957
Goad, G. T.	Warden	July 24, 1920	June 21, 1957
Kingston:			
Wilson, G.	Guard	May 2, 1923	May 2, 1956
Saskatchewan:			
Beal, F.	Guard Gr. 2	April 16, 1921	June 1, 1957
Bell, E. S.	Instructor	October 13, 1930	April 1, 1957
Manitoba:			
McRoberts, S. J.	Guard	January 14, 1929	November 23, 1956
Campbell, A. H.	Warden	February 23, 1921	April 30, 1957
Leitch, S. L.	Instructor	May 20, 1922	June 20, 1957
St. Vincent de Paul:			
Godin, L. P.	Guard	Sept. 1, 1919	March 29, 1957

Retirement of Warden A. H. Campbell

23. Mr. Campbell, Warden of Manitoba Penitentiary since 1941, proceeded on a six months' retiring leave on October 30, 1956, after 36 years of faithful service. Mr. Campbell had joined the service as a guard on February 23, 1921; was promoted Canvas Instructor on November 1, 1926; Warden's Clerk on November 1, 1930; to Deputy Warden on August 1, 1935. Mr. Campbell retired with a fine record of faithful and efficient service.

Retirement of Warden G. T. Goad

24. Colonel G. T. Goad, Warden of Dorchester Penitentiary, proceeded on six months' retiring leave on November 9, 1956, after a long and fruitful career of 37 years, of which 31 were in the capacity of Warden, an unprecedented feature. He had joined the Service as a Guard on June 24, 1920. He was Warden's clerk for a time and then Storekeeper from May 1, 1921. When Warden Meighen was transferred to Manitoba Penitentiary on January 1, 1924, Mr. Goad acted as Warden for a year and was promoted to the position on February 7, 1925. During World War II he was the officer in charge of the Canadian Provost Corps, having been called to such duties by Colonel Ralston, the then Minister of National Defence. Mr. Goad's services were at all times highly satisfactory and this was recognized by the Royal Commission investigating the penal system of Canada in 1938.

Retirement of Deputy Warden West

25. Deputy Warden W. H. West of Manitoba Penitentiary proceeded on six months' retiring leave effective April 1, 1957. Mr. West had joined the service as a guard at Kingston Penitentiary on November 4, 1920, and had been promoted Keeper on September 1, 1927. He served at Collin's Bay Penitentiary from April 1, 1930 as Chief Keeper and was transferred to Manitoba on April 1, 1941. He had been promoted to Deputy Warden on August 7, 1944. His services were at all times satisfactory.

NEW POSITIONS

26. 69 new positions were authorized, 13 for the custodial staff, 45 for the administrative staff, and 11 to the executive staff. By institutions these positions were:

Penitentiary	*Executive*	*Administrative*	*Custodial*	*Total*
Kingston	1	10	—	11
St. Vincent de Paul	2	10	—	12
Dorchester	1	4	—	5
Manitoba	—	2	—	2
British Columbia	2	2	—	4
Saskatchewan	1	4	—	5
Collin's Bay	1	5	—	6
Federal Training Centre	1	7	5	13
Staff College	—	—	—	—
Joyceville	2	1	8	11
Total	11	45	13	69

27. Since September 1, 1947, when the Penitentiary Act was proclaimed, 756 new positions have been authorized. By classification and years, these positions were:

	Executive	*Administrative*	*Custodial*	*Total*
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
1956-57	11	45	13	69
Total	52	296	408	756

28. By institutions these 756 positions are distributed as follows:

Penitentiary	*Executive*	*Administrative*	*Custodial*	*Total*
Kingston	5	42	53	100
St. Vincent de Paul	8	56	92	156
Dorchester	4	26	33	63
Manitoba	2	19	18	39
British Columbia	6	29	28	63
Saskatchewan	3	32	30	65
Collin's Bay	5	44	22	71
Federal Training Centre	14	47	124	185
Joyceville	2	1	8	11
Penitentiary Staff College	3	—	—	3
Total	52	296	408	756

Promotions

29. During the year 109 Penitentiary officers were promoted to higher status. Those promoted to superior executive positions were the following:

	From	*To*	*Date of Promotion*	*Penitentiary*
C. A. Desrosiers	Chief Keeper	Warden	Jan. 28/57	Manitoba
Steel A. E.	Principal Kpr.	C/Keeper	Jan. 28/57	Manitoba
Foulkes G. G.	C/Keeper	D/Warden	May 17/56	British Columbia
Welsford E. B.	Storekeeper	C/Keeper	July 1 1956	British Columbia
McLean D. M.	D/Wdn (C'sB.)	Warden (Dor.)	Nov. 9/56	Dorchester
Field H.	Chief Keeper	Dep./Warden	Nov. 9/56	Collin's Bay
Downton W. G.	C.V.O.	C/Keeper	Nov. 9/56	Collin's Bay
Reason D. J.	Keeper	Ass./C/Keeper	Feb. 1/57	Kingston
Marcoux J. A. B.	Principal Supervisor	Ass/Director	Nov. 16/56	F.T.C.
Ponting W. T.	Ass./C/Keeper	C/Keeper	Sept. 1/56	St. V. de P.

Canada Savings Bonds Campaign (11th series)

30. I am pleased to report that the Canada Savings Bonds Campaign of last fall met with a complete success, our Service reaching 129 per cent of its objective, a total of $206,700.00. The Federal Training Centre reached 160 per cent of its objective; Saskatchewan 149 per cent; Collin's Bay 131 per cent; British Columbia 121 per cent; Dorchester 115 per cent; and Manitoba 113 per cent. Credit for this unprecedented success goes to the local canvassers. The Departmental organizer was G. L. Sauvant, Senior Assistant Commissioner.

Suggestions Award Board

31. In November 1952, the Canadian Government authorized the payment of cash awards to civil servants who submit practical ideas for improving or effecting economies in the operations of one or more Departments, which result in monetary savings, increased efficiency, conservation of property, improved working conditions or other benefits.

32. Of the many suggestions made by the Penitentiary officers, all of which were examined in the Commissioner's Office by the Suggestions Award Committee, I am pleased to report that up to this time 10 suggestions submitted to the Board by the local committee, have been approved. Names of the officers, nature of the suggestion offered and the awards were as follows:

Officer's Name	*Penitentiary*	*Nature of Suggestion*	*Nature of Award*
G. H. Nurse	Collin's Bay	Steam Roller Conversion	$100.
A. E. Jones	Saskatchewan	Reducing cost of binding on P.B. 99A.	Ronson Table Lighter
J. T. Bath	Dorchester	Salvage of Tailor Shop Supplies.	$30.
R. B. Gage	Kingston	Revision of P.B. 45-2 Spending Money Card	Waterman Pen.
W. J. Baldie	Saskatchewan	Telegrams re temporary release for hospitalization.	$40.
J. H. Meers	Collin's Bay (transferred to Manitoba).	Safety device for band saw.	$45.
J. H. Meers	Manitoba	Safety Attachment to grommet machine dies.	$35.
G. N. Whaley	Headquarters	Development of vocational training statistics.	Desk pen.
A. E. Steel	Manitoba	Fire inspection form	$10.
J. H. Weeks	Saskatchewan	Mobile riot wall cage.	$300.

33. It is with a feeling of pride that we mentioned here above the prison mobile riot cage, which brought to the originator, Chief Keeper Weeks, of Saskatchewan Penitentiary, a substantial cash award of $300. This is the largest award yet made to anyone in our Service. In fact I may say that very few civil servants were awarded such an award: in the whole Government Service and during 1955-56 there were only three cases where the award was $300 or more.

34. The mobile cage may be easily suspended from the top of the prison walls on the outside. Its mobile feature permits officers to observe otherwise "blind" spots.

III—STATISTICS OF THE INMATE POPULATION

General Data

35. On March 31, 1956, there were 5,508 inmates on the registers of the Penitentiaries, against 5,433 this year on the same date, a decrease of 75. The last decrease (130) was in fiscal year 1951-52.

36. By Penitentiary the population was as follows at the end of the last two fiscal years:

	1955-56	*1956-57*
Newfoundland	42	51
Dorchester	612	571
St. Vincent de Paul	1,281	1,223
Federal Training Centre	321	340
Kingston	1,022	1,066
Collin's Bay	447	472
Manitoba	442	392
Saskatchewan	649	600
British Columbia	692	718
	5,508	5,433

37. Direct receptions from jails were as follows by Penitentiary and for the last three fiscal years:

	1954-55	*1955-56*	*1956-57*
Dorchester	264	268	247
St. Vincent de Paul	783	744	714
Kingston	585	577	616
Manitoba	133	151	120
Saskatchewan	321	290	236
British Columbia	280	337	320
Newfoundland	12	17	22
Total	2,378	2,384	2,275

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

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
1944	3,078	1956	5,508
		1957	5,433

First Offenders

39. From the total number 5,433, there were 1,075 inmates who had no known previous offences registered against them. This represents 19.78 per cent as First Offenders. Figures for previous years were: 1955-56; 20.58 per cent; 1954-55: 22.4 per cent; 1953-54: 22.9 per cent.

General Recidivism

40. For the present year the percentage of general recidivism, which includes all types of previous known offences, is 80.22 per cent, against 79.41 per cent for 1955-56, and 77.6 per cent for 1954-55.

Penitentiary Recidivism

41. Of the 5,433 on the Penitentiary registers, there were 2,995 inmates who were in the Penitentiaries for the first time. The balance, 2,438, had served at least one previous sentence in the Penitentiary. The percentage for the Penitentiary recidivists is therefore 44.87 per cent, an increase of .92 per cent over 1955-56. Figures for 1954-55 were: 42.5 per cent; and 38 per cent for 1953-54. The total number of Penitentiary recidivists, 2,438, includes 1,018 Penitentiary recidivists who had been admitted in fiscal year 1956-57; (998 males and 20 females).

42. The following table gives figures of Penitentiary recidivists by institution:

Penitentiary	*Total Population March*	*No previous Penitentiary Commitment*	*Total Penitentiary Recidivists*
Dorchester	571	322	249
St. Vincent de Paul	1,223	567	656
Federal Training Centre	340	338	2
Kingston	1,066*a*	400*b*	666*c*
Collin's Bay	472	396	76
Manitoba	392	199	193
Saskatchewan	600	366	234
British Columbia	718	364	354
Newfoundland	51	43	8
Total	5,433	2,995	2,438

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

	Second Penitentiary Commitment	*Third Penitentiary Commitment*	*Fourth Penitentiary Commitment*	*Fifth or more Penitentiary Commitment*	*Total*
Dorchester	133	47	38	31	249
St. Vincent de Paul	359	163	69	65	656
Federal Training Centre	2				2
Kingston	285[1]	189[2]	91[3]	101	666[4]
Collin's Bay	56	15	3	2	76
Manitoba	103	52	14	24	193
Saskatchewan	123	52	37	22	234
British Columbia	178	88	48	40	354
Newfoundland	5	2		1	8
Total	1,244	608	300	286	2,438

44. 998 male recidivists (37 more than in 1955-56) were received in the last fiscal year. 20 females, 10 more than in 1955-56) were also Penitentiary recidivists, so making a great total of 1,018 Penitentiary recidivists. The following table indicates the institution to which the male recidivists were admitted together with their specified record:

a includes 84 females
b includes 54 females
c includes 30 females
[1]includes 19 females
[2]includes 6 females
[3]includes 5 females
[4]includes 30 females

	Total Penitentiary Recidivists admitted	Specified Penal Record			
		Penitentiary only	Gaol and Penitentiary	Reform. and Penitentiary	Gaol, Reform. and Pen'y
Dorchester	102	20	55	78	19
St. Vincent de Paul	284	41	181	8	54
Kingston	309	8	24	91	186
Manitoba	53	2	29	2	20
Saskatchewan	84	7	69	1	7
British Columbia	160	8	82	6	64
Newfoundland	6	7	4		1
Total	998	93	444	186	351

Nationality of Inmates

45. Inmates who were Canadian Subjects totalled 5,123. Of the balance, 310, there were 99 who were born in the British Isles or other British Country. 211 therefore were foreign born (233 in 1955-56). Largest groups were: United States: 68 Poland: 31 Russia: 18; Italy: 13; and Hungary: 13. The highest figure of foreign born incarcerated in Canadian Penitentiaries was for 1938-39, when such inmates totalled 474. The Immigration Department announced that up to May 31, 1957, Canada had accepted over 1,500,000 immigrants since January 1, 1946, and that even considering the number of those who died or who returned to their country of origin, there was at the present time in our country one foreign born person for every fifteen subjects. The present number of foreign born inmates (211) appears to be an indication of the good conduct of these people who came to reside in Canada and also that they appreciate such a privilege at its real value.

Young Inmates in Penitentiaries

46. On March 31, 1957, there were 703 young inmates under 21 years of age (12.94 per cent of the whole population), against 669 in 1956 (12.14 per cent), an increase of 34. Amongst the 703, 502 had been admitted during the year against 493 in 1955-56. Of the 502, 232 were in prison for the first time.

47. The following table shows the number of young inmates incarcerated as on March 31 of each year, 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
1957	5,433	703	12.94

Releases 1956-57

48. During the year 2,384 inmates (2,345 males and 39 females) were discharged, of whom 1,663 by expiration of sentence, 637 by Ticket-of-Leave, 47 by Unconditional Release, 9 by Court Order, 20 died, and 8 were discharged for other reasons.

Admissions

49. During the year 2,309 inmates (2,266 males and 43 females) were admitted, against 2,406 in 1955-56 (2,363 males and 43 females).

Penal Record of Inmates Admitted

50. Of the 2,266 males admitted, 452 or 19.94 per cent were first offenders. (508 or 21 per cent in 1955-56).

Males		
No previous record		452
Gaol only	467	
Reformatory	134	816
Gaol and Reformatory	215	
Penitentiary only	87	
Gaol and Penitentiary	444	
Reformatory and Penitentiary	116	998
Gaol, Reformatory and Penitentiary	351	
		2,266
Females		
No previous record		13
Gaol only	3	
Reformatory	1	10
Gaol and Reformatory	6	
Penitentiary only	2	
Gaol and Penitentiary	1	
Reformatory and Penitentiary	2	20
Gaol, Reformatory and Penitentiary	15	
		43

51. 1,018 Penitentiary recidivists (998 males and 20 females) were admitted during the year, against 955 in 1955-56 (943 males and 12 females). The Penitentiary recidivists constitute 44 per cent of the total admitted in fiscal year 1956-57, against 39.7 per cent in 1955-56.

Young Inmates Admitted

52. Of the 2,266 males admitted, 502 or 22.15 per cent were under 21 years of age (493 or 20.6 per cent in 1955-56). As already stated 223 of these young inmates were in prison for the first time, against 227 in the previous year.

53. The following table indicates the number of young inmates admitted since 1937-38 up to and including 1956-57:

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
March 31, 1957	25	66	86	101	111	113	502

54. These 502 young inmates were admitted in the following institutions. Admissions for the two previous fiscal years also given for purpose of comparison:

	1956-57	*1955-56*	*1954-55*
Newfoundland	1	6	1
Dorchester	76	82	74
St. Vincent de Paul	265	240	225
Kingston	47	45	48
Manitoba	25	22	21
Saskatchewan	64	59	78
British Columbia	24	39	33
Total	502	493	480

PENAL RECORD OF YOUNG INMATES ADMITTED—1956-57

55. Of the 502 young inmates, 232 or 46.2 per cent were first offenders, against 227 or 47.8 per cent in the previous fiscal year.

56. The criminal record of the 270 remaining inmates was as follows:

Gaol only	133	
Reformatory	40	197
Gaol and Reformatory	24	
Penitentiary only	26	
Gaol and Penitentiary	32	
Reformatory and Penitentiary	10	73
Gaol, Reformatory and Penitentiary	5	
		270

NATURE OF OFFENCES (YOUNG INMATES ADMITTED)

Against public order	2
Against the administration of law and justice	18
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct	30
Against rights of property	419
Against Federal Statute	8
Others	7

IV—CLASSIFICATION

57. Penitentiary Regulations provide for the individual study of inmates by a Classification Board which comprises the senior officers of an institution. It has long been evident that such study, to be effective for diagnostic and treatment purposes, must include the observations of persons properly trained and qualified in the social sciences. About a decade ago, therefore, the position of Classification Officer was introduced into our staff establishment. In the developing process, our Classification Staff has been augmented to include Psychologists and Social Workers, aided by Classification Assistants whose attention to routine enables the services of professionally-trained staff members to be concentrated on cases where the need is greatest.

58. It may be pertinent at this point to outline some of the major responsibilities of the Classification Board, which is sometimes referred to as the Classification Committee or Treatment Team. The American Correctional Association's Manual of Standards mentions the following principles:

(*a*) The degree of custody required for the inmate is the Committee's first consideration. For instance, the inmate who presents a serious custodial risk will not be suitable for dormitory quarters.

(*b*) A second decision to be made by the Classification Committee may be the inmate's transfer to a more suitable institution.

(*c*) The medical and psychiatric recommendations are considered in connection with other aspects of the programme.

(*d*) Work assignment recommendations are based on physical condition, the inmate's mental and mechanical aptitudes, past work history, occupational interests, needs and opportunities on release, and available jobs within the institution. If work assignments can be placed on a training basis, the occasional conflicting needs of the institution and those of the inmates are minimized. In order to ensure that a specific programme of vocational training be not changed without Committee action, work assignments should be classified into two groups. The first group consists of jobs which may be changed only on the recommendations of the Classification Committee, such as vocational training and specific occupational or industrial assignments. The second group consists of those which may be changed by the administrative officer in charge of work assignments. Inmates assigned to general labour or maintenance are generally changed from one assignment to another without committee action.

(*e*) Recommendations relating to the academic programme must be realistic and coordinated with the rest of the programme, especially in regard to work and vocational assignments. Academic placements will, of course, depend upon the policies and facilities of the institution together with the inmate's mental ability, educational record and interests. This is another phase of the programme which rests exclusively with the committee and no single officer should have the authority to remove an inmate from such an assignment.

(*f*) The recommendations of the Chaplain may include attendance at church services, enrolment in religious education classes and religious counselling.

(*g*) The majority of inmates lack socially acceptable avocational interests and the committee may suggest specific ways in which their leisure time may be constructively utilized.

(*h*) In some institutions the Classification Committee also determines where the inmate shall be quartered, since it is becoming increasingly recognized that living quarters and associations of the inmate may vitally affect his adjustment and participation in a constructive programme.

(*i*) An emotionally unstable or depressed individual may require continuous and intensive counselling which may not be possible through available psychiatric, religious or case-work services. In such instances other personnel who have demonstrated abilities to deal effectively with such persons may be given counselling responsibilities for them.

(*j*) The Classification Committee should summarize and record the factors believed to have been important in contributing to the inmate's criminal behaviour, his weaknesses and potentialities; the important aspects of the plan of treatment with the reasons therefor, and an estimate of the probable outcome or prognosis. This summary is the beginning of a cumulative case history on each inmate.

(*k*) The study of an inmate must be a continuous process if a programme of treatment is to be kept realistic and effective. There must be assurance that the programme is placed into operation, and it must be changed when the need arises.

(*l*) The basic principle of reclassification is that the case should be brought to the attention of the Classification Committee whenever any significant change should be made in the inmate's programme. (In Canadian penitentiaries provision is also made for automatic reclassification study at the end of six months and every two years thereafter, to ensure that there will be neither forgotten men or "dead end" placements).

(*m*) At the time when consideration is being given to the possibility of release on parole (Ticket-of-Leave) a progress report should be prepared so that the parole authority (Remission Service) may have a complete and up-to-date history of the inmate's progress and activities within the institution.

(*n*) A progress report should be prepared just prior to the inmate's release, so that the staff may analyse the effectiveness of the programme and so that the parole supervisor or after-care agency case-worker may have a resumé of the inmate's problems and abilities and the benefit of the suggested release plans developed in the institution.

59. It may be said that the foregoing principles closely parallel the objectives of classification in Canadian penitentiaries. Continued progress has been made toward full implementation of the statement of policy and practice which was adopted for our Service after our second conference of Classification Officers in 1954. The volume of Classification Reports received from all institutions showed a further increase of 6½ per cent over last year, and comprised:

Admission Reports	1,196
Case History	1,307
Reclassification and Progress Reports	1,026
Special Reports	2,048
Discharge and Pre-Discharge Reports	2,453
Total	8,030

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

V—EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

60. The School and Library rooms in the new auditorium at Saskatchewan Penitentiary were opened in time for the commencement of the Fall term. This is the third penitentiary to be provided with a specially designed building of this kind; provision is now being made for the erection of another at Dorchester Penitentiary. Although the Schoolroom and Library at Collin's Bay were temporarily improved by redecoration during the year, it is apparent that new quarters will be needed at that institution to facilitate adequate development of the academic programme. Credit is due to its staff for the excellent work that has been done in a temporary location since the institution was established.

61. Study is being given to ways and means whereby the academic and vocational efforts in our institutions may be more closely integrated. There has been well deserved recognition for the rehabilitative value of vocational training; it is a matter of some concern that there are many inmates who might be assisted to a new way of life through vocational preparation but who have not the prerequisite academic standing for such training when admitted to serve their sentences. Given proper motivation, some such inmates can be made ready in time to benefit from participation in a trade training course. Our problem is to stimulate and motivate them and to so arrange the academic programme that they may achieve the desired goal. Some progress has been made in this matter, notably at Federal Training Centre where senior officers have made a serious study of the problem and have revamped the academic programme so as to provide a possible solution. We intend to pursue the matter further during the fiscal year 1957-58. As in former years, educational lectures on topics of general interest have been given to inmates of several penitentiaries during the year under review. The penitentiaries most active in this respect are Kingston, Collin's Bay and British Columbia. Continuing interest has been shown in the Dale Carnegie Courses, and we are especially indebted to those men who have given so willingly of their time and talents to this work.

62. Correspondence courses continue to interest many inmates at all academic levels. During the year registrations and completions of D.V.A. Correspondence Courses were:

	Veterans	*Non-Veterans*	*Total*
Registrations	206	647	853
Courses completed	61	100	161

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

	Veterans	*Non-Veterans*	*Total*
Registrations	3,787	7,152	10,939
Courses completed	1,576	2,717	4,293

VI—PHYSICAL TRAINING AND RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES

64. The principles upon which our recreational programme is based may be found in the Annual Reports for the fiscal years 1949-50 and 1953-54. Details of recent activity may be found in the Warden's Reports of the several institutions, which are published herewith. At this point it is necessary only to mention the improved facilities which have been made available in several institutions through the erection of a specially-designed building to house the school classrooms, the library and a hall which serves alternatively as an auditorium or a gymnasium.

VII—CELLULAR ACTIVITIES AND HOBBIES

65. Hobbycraft is a popular spare-time activity at all institutions. Uniform rules provide that materials be supplied at the inmate's own expense; arrangements are made for him to send home his hobbycraft handiwork, or to have it placed on display for purchase by visitors to the institution. Each sale is subject to a small deduction which is credited to a central fund from which small loans may be made to inmates who have not the financial resources to commence a hobby. Surplus funds may be placed in the Inmates' Welfare Fund and used to finance such group-amenities as the issue of refreshments on a Field Day, prizes for special events, or the rental of films for showings additional to those which are provided at public expense on week-ends or holidays during inclement weather.

Inmate Publications

66. For several years, monthly publications have been permitted as a medium for expression of literary and artistic effort and as an outlet of news or opinion on matters of special interest to the inmate-body. Despite occasional criticism from outside, the tone of these publications has been sustained at a satisfactory level without the application of any rigid sort of censorship. Occasionally it has been necessary to curb the tendency of one editorial committee or another to publish material of an offensive nature, but in general, self-imposed control has been quite adequate. On a few occasions, editorial groups have resigned or declined to continue their functions under such limitation as we have felt it necessary to impose. Usually, other inmates have been found willing to assume the job of getting out the publication. A different situation appears to have developed in Kingston Penitentiary, whose monthly "Tele-Scope" has not appeared since December 1956. At the date of writing this Report, the future of the "Tele-Scope" is not known. The administration is in no way inclined to insist upon the resumption of publication. Permission to issue the periodical was originally granted as a privilege to the inmates, who may continue to avail themselves of it if they wish to do so. Financial liability to subscribers has been protected for the present by "freezing" funds in the publication subscription

account. Some suggestion has been made in the public press that the "Tele-Scope" has been suppressed or banned. This is incorrect; subject to the sole restriction that the authorities of the department shall be final judges of what material is appropriate for publication, and that no inmate editorial-committee shall consistently ignore the fact that the department feels some responsibility for the prevention of publication of inaccuracies and offensive statements, the privilege of publication is still open to the inmate-body of each institution.

VIII—RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES

67. Further improvement of the facilities for religious services has been achieved during the year under review. A new organ has been installed in the Protestant Chapel at Saskatchewan Penitentiary, and arrangements were made to replace the obsolete organ in the R.C. Chapel at Collin's Bay.

68. Further progress has been made in discontinuing the use of Chapels for secular purposes. This objective was reached at Kingston Penitentiary when the new Auditorium was taken into use. The Protestant Chapel was redecorated, and the Chaplain has expressed great satisfaction that it will no longer be necessary for movies to be shown in the Chapel. The end of a similar undesirable situation involving both chapels at Dorchester Penitentiary is now in sight, as excavation has been commenced in connection with the erection of a new Auditorium-School building at that institution.

69. Further experimentation has been made in the matter of chapel attendance. There is a growing conviction among our Chaplains that more effective religious observance is achieved when compulsory attendance is eliminated or given less emphasis. A fairly satisfactory compromise has been worked out at several institutions: one or more compulsory services are held each month, attendance at the remaining services being on a voluntary basis. Attendance seems well sustained under this system wherever it has been tried.

70. It is a pleasure to be able to report again that increasing interest in our work is being shown by the outside clergy. Numerous visitations have occurred, and we are indebted to those who have conducted services for inmates, either jointly with the regular Chaplains, or as substitutes during their absence. Annual missions have been conducted as in the past, and the response of the inmates has been gratifying. The Alcoholics Anonymous movement has continued to gather strength in most institutions. Several of our Chaplains, Classification Officers and other officers take a very keen interest in this important therapeutic enterprise. It might not be amiss to mention that one group bears the name "Nor-Kel", coined by using syllables from the surnames of two custodial officers who have contributed a great deal to the activities of the group.

IX—TRAINING OF OFFICERS

71. Reference was made in our last Report to a series of Special Courses in Penitentiary Administration at the Penitentiary Staff College in Kingston, Ontario. The series was continued in the winter months of the past year, and the response has been so favourable that a further continuation is planned for January-March of 1958. We are again indebted to several organizations and individuals outside of our Service who contributed a great deal to the success of these special courses and to our regular central training programme. We had the unique experience of accepting as candidates, during the recent series, Inspector P. C. Mamuaja of the Prison Service of the Republic of Indonesia (a Colombo-plan candidate) and Mr. Marcel Mallette of the Judicial Section, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

72. Further details of the central training programme may be found in the attached report of the Superintendent, Penitentiary Staff College. We were pleased to accept as candidates for regular courses 2 candidates from the Manitoba Provincial Gaol Service, in continuation of the arrangement mentioned in our last report. We had the additional privilege of accepting 4 Warrant Officers of the Provost Corps (Department of National Defence) as candidates for regular P.S.C. courses during the year. There are indications that both of the above mentioned authorities may wish to make further use of the training facilities which we are able to supply. A satisfactory financial arrangement has been set up, whereby our department is reimbursed for the living costs of outside candidates, thus enabling us to provide training at no appreciable increase of cost for the service rendered. Mutual benefit has been realized, and we are encouraged to feel that we have progressed so far beyond the point where the Penitentiary Service was severely criticized by a Royal Commission for inadequate attention to the training of staff.

73. Details of the local In-Service Training Programmes at institutional level may be found in the reports of the several Wardens.

74. A special project was undertaken at Penitentiary Staff College and at Kingston Penitentiary during the Fall and Winter months in preparation for the opening of our new institution at Joyceville. A nucleus of staff for this new enterprise was carefully selected and assembled at Penitentiary Staff College in December for Phase 1 in which attention was devoted primarily to the orientation of the group towards its new responsibilities. Plans were examined, the site was visited and opportunities were provided for staff members to propose such questions as could be brought to mind concerning the manner in which the new institution would be administered. In January, Phase 2 of the special training programme was undertaken at Kingston Penitentiary. Here, the staff alternated half-days of instruction and discussion with half-days of practical work on duties related as closely as possible to those which they would be required to perform at Joyceville. Phase 3 consisted of a few days of duty at Joyceville immediately prior to the arrival of the first group of inmates.

75. There was unanimous agreement that this 3-phase project was highly successful. The institution was opened in April without difficulty or confusion, most of the problems having been foreseen and cared for during the training period.

X—AFTER-CARE OF PRISONERS

76. Reference is made to earlier Reports wherein details of this important phase of rehabilitative treatment may be found. We were once again privileged to facilitate and to participate in a Conference on Care and After-Care of the Offender which was held at our Penitentiary Staff College in Kingston in February. This, the fourth such Conference under sponsorship of the Director of the Remission Service, brought together representatives of departments and After-Care Agencies from coast to coast for several days of intensive study of the problems and procedures involved in supervision of inmates under Ticket-of-Leave and related matters.

77. During the fiscal year 1956-57, a total of $50,000 was disbursed in the form of grants-in-aid to recognized prisoners aid societies in proportion to the number of ex-inmates of federal penitentiaries assisted by each. Close association has again been maintained with all such agencies, both directly through Head Office and at the institutional level. Their assistance is again acknowledged, and their continued support and helpful comment in matters related to inmate-rehabilitation is greatly appreciated. Although it is unnecessary to enumerate the various societies, which have been mentioned in previous reports, we recognize their interest and concern. Special mention is made of the assistance

rendered by The Elizabeth Fry Society of Kingston, both in its direct contacts with the Prison for Women and in matters related to the establishment and filling of the position of Social Worker at that institution.

XI—PENITENTIARY FARMS

78. The total production figures for potatoes, hay, straw, grass silage and grain were considerably higher than in 1955-56.

In connection with livestock products, pork production dropped 60,000 pounds; milk production increased 12,600 gallons; egg production was increased from 81,800 dozen in 1955-56 to 105,500 dozen in 1956-57; beef production was increased from 217,700 pounds to 309,500 pounds.

79. The value of farm production for the year, based on fixed penitentiary prices, amounted to $344,670.50 an increase of 4,202.39 over the previous year. 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 $517,005.75. The actual saving to the Department after paying for all operating costs and purchase of new equipment amounted to $187,967.85.

Kingston

80. Cool wet weather delayed seeding of grain crops until June with the result that the yield was somewhat lower than average. Wet weather during haying made it extremely difficult to cure the heavy hay crop. The vegetable crop was good.

81. Milk production exceeded the previous year by 4,600 gallons. Six cows received certificates for producing over 100,000 pounds of milk. Six bull calves and two heifers were sold for breeding purposes.

82. Forty-eight sows farrowed during the year with a litter average of 11.3 pigs per litter at weaning. Four hundred hogs were slaughtered for rations. Pork production increased from 75,766 pounds during 1955-56 to 87,334 pounds in 1956-57.

83. Production in the cannery was lower than a year ago. This was due to the pears and applesauce being processed at St. Vincent de Paul. Formerly these products were processed at the Kingston plant.

St. Vincent de Paul

84. The cool, wet weather which prevailed in April, May and early June seriously affected vegetable production. In some cases a second seeding was necessary. The potato, tomato and bean crops were most seriously affected. Frost damaged several thousand tomato plants at the time of transplanting. Cool wet weather in September retarded ripening processes with the result that the crop rotted in the field. The bean crop was similarily affected by the cool backward weather.

85. Grain and hay crops were good. Production of hay exceeded the previous year by 100 tons; grain increased from 5,000 bushels in 1955-56 to 7,400 bushels in 1956-57.

86. Production of milk was 2,996 gallons below the preceding year. Pork production declined slightly due to two outbreaks of erysipelas within the year. Production of eggs was increased by twenty per cent over the previous year.

Dorchester

87. The growing season of 1956 was characterised by cool wet weather. Consequently, crops requiring sunshine did not do so well. The total yield of vegetables was below the previous year.

88. The legume crops survived the winter. An extremely heavy yield of hay and grass silage was harvested.

89. Pork production was lower than in 1955. This was due to a reduced hog population in line with actual requirements of the Steward's Department.

90. Milk production was 6,000 gallons higher in 1956 than in 1955.

91. Due to a change from once a year brooding to twice a year brooding, egg production was increased from 16,510 dozen in 1955-56 to 27,158 dozen in 1956-57.

Manitoba

92. The heavy snowfall melted slowly resulting in an excess of moisture which delayed seeding operations.

93. An average yield of good quality hay was harvested. Grass silage was ensiled for the first time.

94. Early seeded grain yielded well. The late grain was light. Excessive rain during the harvest season delayed completion of operations until November 27, and resulted in considerable grain of poor quality.

95. There was a heavy yield of potatoes. The yield of vegetables exceeded the previous year's figure.

96. Production of pork and beef remained constant. There was an increase over the previous year of 4,300 gallons of milk and 2,250 dozen eggs.

British Columbia

97. Production of fruit was 14,600 pounds as compared to 7,500 pounds in 1955. Yield of potatoes and other vegetables showed an appreciable increase.

98. The piggery supplied the Steward's Department with their pork requirements. Several hog runs were renovated.

Saskatchewan

99. Lack of rainfall early in the summer resulted in a light crop of hay. A good average crop of grain, amounting to 16,957 bushels, was harvested.

100. The potato crop exceeded previous years with a yield of 10,800 bushels. Vegetable production was higher than in 1955.

101. Sufficient pork, milk and eggs were produced to meet the Steward's requirements. Egg production increased from 15,200 dozen in 1955 to 16,718 dozen in 1956.

Collin's Bay

102. A bumper crop of vegetables was harvested. Twelve tons of cabbage were transferred to St. Vincent de Paul, seven tons to the Indian Agency and four tons sold to the officers. An exceptionally heavy crop of hay was harvested.

103. Production of beef increased from 114,630 pounds in 1955-56 to 216,985 in 1956-57. The Steward at Kingston Penitentiary was supplied with beef from this farm.

104. The new poultry house provided accommodation for an extra 600 birds over previous years. This, coupled with better housing, was reflected in an increase in egg production from 12,952 dozen the previous year to 22,633 dozen in 1956-57.

Canning Operations

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

Kingston

106. The cannery at Kingston processed 30,712 gallons of canned goods from 292,326 pounds of raw products.

DETAILS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES PROCESSED

Fruits and Vegetables	Quantity of Raw Products	Quantity Canned	Penitentiary Value	Wholesale Value
	lb.	gal.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Apples (solid pack)	117,240	9,390	5,321 00	7,094 66
Beans, Wax	26,274	6,564	4,376 00	5,834 66
Plums	17,500	3,606	2,103 50	2,804 66
Tomatoes	131,312	11,152	4,231 60	5,642 13
Total	292,326	30,712	$16,032 01	$21,376 11

COST OF OPERATIONS

Cost of Fruit and Vegetables	$ 6,275.27
Sugar	382.50
Salt	147.15
Cans and Carriers	3,611.45
Cartons	373.62
Operating (grease and oil)	14.02
Maintenance	87.36
Rental of Closing Machine	321.00
Total	$11,212.37

107 The foregoing operations resulted in a saving to the department of $10,163.74.

St. Vincent de Paul

108. The St. Vincent de Paul canning plant processed 156,136 lb. raw products resulting in 20,154 gallons of canned goods.

DETAILS OF VEGETABLES PROCESSED

	Quantity Raw Product	Quantity Canned	Penitentiary Value	Wholesale Value
	lb.	gal.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Beans	14,940	2,490	1,660 00	2,075 00
Rhubarb	10,836	1,548	799 80	999 75
Tomato Juice	5,160	504	231 00	288 75
Pears	61,200	6,192	4,540 80	7,163 12
Applesauce	64,000	9,420	5,730 50	5,676 00
Total	156,136	20,154	12,962 10	16,202 62

COST OF OPERATIONS

Cost of Vegetables	$4,148.47
Cans and Carriers	2,216.95
Cartons	538.44
Rental of Closing Machine	321.00
Sugar and Salt	1,621.27
Miscellaneous	62.20
Total	$ 8,828.33

109. This cannery resulted in a saving to the department of $7,374.29. The saving from the operation of both canneries amounted to $17,538.03.

Farm Production

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

111. 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
1956-57	344,670.52

112. The following is the value of the production on the individual farms, 1956-57.

Kingston	$ 44,541.30
St. Vincent de Paul	62,184.27
Dorchester	39,875.31
Manitoba	36,544.09
British Columbia	14,974.27
Saskatchewan	58,310.15
Collin's Bay	88,231.13
Total	$344,670.52

113. The value of the total production represents an amount of $344,670.52 based on values set by the Department which is considerably less th thean wholesale value.

FARM PRODUCTION 1956-57

Item	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Total
Fruit (lb.)					14,610			14,610
Vegetables (lb.)	386,344	245,231	156,601	114,000	175,148	135,079	113,346	1,325,749
Roots (tons)	20		122	10	2	6	5	165
Potatoes (lb.)		169,585	341,172	374,235	152,303	649,021		1,686,316
Pork (lb.)	87,334	149,800	50,984	68,114	52,747	86,010		494,989
Beef (lb.)	3,578	6,970	14,199	27,919		39,854	216,985	309,505
Milk (gal.)	43,755	31,974	53,265	30,446		36,048		195,488
Butterfat (lb.)			6,883					6,883
Eggs (doz.)		16,288	27,158	12,460	10,269	16,718	22,633	105,526
Poultry (lb.)		5,886	5,098	3,825	3,555	3,538	4,173	26,075
Veal	689							689
Hay (tons)	200	487	457	463	3	200	500	2,310
Straw (tons)	78	247	270	184		440	200	1,419
Ensilage, Corn (tons)	150	110		74				334
Ensilage, Grass (tons)	320	160	312	109		350	200	1,451
Grain (bush.)	3,200	7,495	4,583	13,642		16,957	7,295	53,172
Hides (lb.)			1,841				26,072	27,913
(hides)	14	22		57		81		174
Soap (lb.)		14,900						14,900
Ice (cakes)			132					132
Manure (tons)	728	600	500		24	1,000	500	3,352
Green Feed (tons)			65					65
Plants	32,000	25,000	6,000	8,000	4,000	10,000	10,000	95,000
Seeds (lb.)		1,050						1,050

VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTION 1956-57

Item	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Total
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Sold to:								
Steward	25,728 25	38,665 18	27,789 48	28,883 31	12,969 27	36,571 51	29,433 13	200,040 13
Other Penitentiaries	6,585 36	10,987 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,788 90	60,361 86
Other Government Depts	.....	277 10	.....	548 75	.....	667 80	11 36	1,505 01
Officers	179 55	1,584 94	1,521 50	639 10	85 90	1,350 26	748 75	6,110 00
Outside Revenue	8,105 35	1,144 06	3,432 76	1,070 94	857 99	3,541 45	1,451 59	19,604 14
Fed to Livestock or used for bedding	3,084 00	4,443 78	7,576 90	5,366 07	16 50	7,572 77	8,565 73	36,625 75
Used for Seed	.....	120 00	.....	240 25	.....	372 00	312 80	1,045 05
Value of Soap	.....	241 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	241 80
Loss by Death, Spoilage or Shrinkage	1,501 13	4,003 00	1,485 24	440 00	479 60	1,303 30	579 35	9,791 62
Otherwise disposed of (Manure, etc.)	728 00	600 00	500 00	504 00	24 00	1,000 00	500 00	3,856 00
SUB-TOTAL	45,911 64	62,067 46	42,305 88	37,692 42	14,433 26	52,379 09	84,391 61	339,181 36
Add Inventory at end of year	20,850 89	16,392 43	23,230 93	21,477 56	6,466 28	31,246 92	22,326 17	141,991 18
Subtract Inventory at beginning of year	22,221 23	16,275 62	25,661 50	22,615 89	5,925 27	25,315 86	18,486 65	136,502 02
VALUE OF 1956-7 PRODUCE	44,541 30	62,184 27	39,875 31	36,554 09	14,974 27	58,310 15	88,231 13	344,670 52

COST OF FARMING OPERATIONS, 1956-57

Item	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Total
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Operating Expenses:								
Tractor	691 91	1,213 93	1,603 66	1,035 11	171 11	2,295 19	1,242 05	8,252 96
Other Vehicles	7 53	64 62	.....	.....	22 75	41 58	.....	136 48
Farm Expenses:								
Feed and Fodder Purchased	10,429 34	26,693 46	23,370 00	14,272 87	11,644 54	5,078 25	3,736 95	95,225 41
Feed and Fodder Produced	4,061 16	4,443 78	7,576 90	5,366 07	.....	7,572 77	4,828 78	33,849 46
Seeds Purchased	995 75	2,104 55	2,619 06	2,259 97	1,133 10	1,026 05	1,409 60	11,548 08
Seeds Produced	.....	120 00	.....	240 25	.....	372 00	312 80	1,045 05
Fertilizer Purchased	1,787 96	2,158 29	3,458 90	504 00	675 25	1,315 94	2,740 90	12,641 24
Fertilizer Produced	728 00	600 00	500 00	.....	24 00	1,000 00	500 00	3,352 00
Canning Expenses	11,212 37	8,828 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,040 70
Other Farm Expenses	4,488 90	2,486 21	2,593 57	950 28	238 21	2,089 28	58 76	12,905 21
Veterinary Services	404 50	1,119 00	38 25	340 50	.....	60 00	217 00	2,179 25
Veterinary Supplies	339 99	280 40	369 44	360 77	71 22	443 21	55 00	1,920 03
Maintenance of Equipment:								
Fences and Drains	.....	.....	.....	93 96	35 80	535 16	.....	664 92
Tractors	357 02	1,072 85	2,451 54	981 19	393 32	2,095 28	971 85	8,323 05
Other Equipment	1,353 99	2,089 61	924 35	.....	536 41	1,136 10	545 66	6,586 12
Livestock Purchased	360 00	425 00	420 00	3,511 59	288 00	11,173 73	47,585 25	63,763 57
Total Cost of Operations	37,218 42	53,700 03	42,925 67	29,916 56	15,233 71	36,234 54	64,204 60	282,433 53
Add—Capital Purchases during year:								
Tractors	1,821 00	3,858 30	2,915 60	9,564 37	.....	2,906 40	2,025 00	23,090 67
Other Equipment	3,973 17	8,109 77	2,121 75	479 52	151 62	4,976 08	3,701 79	23,513 70
GRAND TOTAL	43,012 59	65,668 10	50,963 02	39,960 45	15,385 33	44,117 02	69,931 39	329,037 90

XII—STEWARDS' DEPARTMENT

114. Continuing with plans initiated in 1948 to remodel all the penitentiary kitchens, the renovating of the kitchen at Saskatchewan Penitentiary is well under way with completion expected during the fiscal year 1957-58. This will leave the main kitchen at Kingston Penitentiary to be done which, upon completion, will finalize this ten-year project.

115. As stated in the Annual Report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1956, preliminary drawings for the new kitchen for Kingston Penitentiary were prepared in 1956 with excavation work to be undertaken early in 1957. The progress made since 1948 in renovating and remodelling all the penitentiary kitchens has proceeded according to schedule and the results attained have been most gratifying.

Stewards' Conference

116. A conference of Penitentiary Stewards was held at the Penitentiary Staff College from February 18 to 22. The stewards from the eight penitentiaries attended. A conference such as held, in which the opportunity is presented for all penitentiary stewards to discuss many of the complex administrative problems common to the food service in the penitentiaries, is an excellent means whereby many factors not usually encountered in commercial food services can be satisfactorily solved. Many new ideas and suggested innovations discussed at the Conference of Stewards have already been implemented with good results. Because of the successful results attained at the Conference of Stewards it is planned to hold similar conferences in the future, possibly once every two years.

Inmate Training

117. As mentioned in the Annual Report ended March 31, 1956, inmate training in the culinary field is making slow but satisfactory progress. It has not been possible as yet to institute classroom training. However steps have been taken to improve the stewards' library with technical books and publications which are available to all inmates employed in the kitchens who may wish to follow this vocation upon their release from the penitentiary. Practical on the job instruction is being carried out whenever possible, especially in the baking trade where there is always a good demand for trained men in this field.

118. It has been possible through the close co-operation of the classification officers and members of the Work Board to employ the better type inmate in the penitentiary kitchens. Inmates picked to work in the kitchens are judged on personal appearance, work habits and desire to learn the culinary trade. This practice has produced very good results as evidenced by the sharp reduction in inmate kitchen staff turnover.

119. Although no definite planned training program is in effect in the stewards department, nevertheless under the present system of instruction an inmate taking an active interest in this work can become quite proficient in the various branches in the culinary field.

Preventive Maintenance

120. Because many of the inmates employed in the kitchen come in as unskilled workers, maintenance of equipment is a continuing problem. Personal instructions are given to each inmate as to the care and use of each item of equipment, with special emphasis being placed on heavy power equipment. However breakdowns have occurred despite all precautions taken resulting in inconvenience and delay. To overcome this problem a very good system of preventive maintenance has been set up. All power machines and equipment

are checked daily by the steward or his assistants and a weekly check-up made by a member of the engineering staff. As a result of this innovation many costly repairs have been avoided and production has been maintained without interruption.

Kitchen Sanitation and Personal Hygiene

121. This very important phase of kitchen administration continues to hold first place in the operation of the stewards department. It has been difficult at times because of the kitchen renovations being carried out to maintain the degree of cleanliness desired. However despite this handicap the stewards did manage to produce good results.

122. Ample white clothing is provided the inmates employed in the kitchens to permit a daily change. Showers are available in the kitchens for use at any time during the normal work day. The remodelling of the penitentiary kitchens provided ample shower and lavatory facilities which have been of utmost benefit in keeping personal hygiene up to a high standard.

123. At Manitoba Penitentiary an outbreak of "food poisoning" was experienced. Although a considerable number of inmates were affected there were no serious cases and all affected were soon back at work. Investigations were carried out to try and determine the cause of this outbreak but no definite proof was established.

124. This unfortunate incident at Manitoba Penitentiary was brought to the attention of all penitentiary stewards resulting in a stepped-up program of sanitation and personal hygiene. In any large institution where a considerable number has to be catered to which in turn calls for a large kitchen staff incidents of this nature arise occasionally, but fortunately are rather rare. The penitentiary stewards well realize the importance that clean habits and sanitary equipment play in maintaining good health standards and are making a very sincere effort to have these practices observed and maintained at all times.

Kitchen Equipment Purchased

125. Kitchen equipment to the value of $44,012.72, which includes heavy equipment, smallwares and furnishings, was purchased during the fiscal year 1956-57. This expenditure was necessary to replace obsolete or worn out equipment and to install some new equipment so that the renovated kitchens could be operated along modern lines.

126. The value of kitchen equipment purchased by penitentiary for the fiscal year 1956-57 is as follows:

Kingston	$10,016.31
St. Vincent de Paul	6,320.77
Dorchester	7,967.05
Manitoba	3,681.00
British Columbia	6,181.86
Saskatchewan	5,081.03
Collin's Bay	2,064.11
Federal Training Centre	2,700.59

Penitentiary Farm Produce Purchased By Steward

127. During the fiscal year 1956-57 produce purchased from the penitentiary farms including canned goods from the canneries at Kingston and St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary was valued at $266,228.31, an increase of $6,784.63 over the previous fiscal year.

128. The following tables detail the value of farm produce purchased by the steward, also the value of canned goods purchased from the penitentiary canneries by penitentiary:

	Farm Produce	*Canned Goods*
Kingston	$62,613.50	$7,955.70
St. Vincent de Paul	35,208.13	5,240.05
Dorchester	27,729.43	1,587.14
Manitoba	30,644.25	3,856.12
British Columbia	12,972.57	—
Saskatchewan	36,571.51	—
Collin's Bay	31,455.87	4,209.00
Federal Training Centre	3,961.04	2,224.00
Total	$241.156.30	$25,072.01

Processed Meats

129. The manufacture of bacon, hams, corned beef, etc., within the institutions totalled 337,544 lbs. valued at $65,811.04, an increase of 47,519 lbs. over the previous fiscal year. It is of interest to note that during the fiscal year 1955-56 the cost per lb. to produce the various manufactured meats within the institutions was 24.64 cts., whereas in 1956-57, due to better production methods, the cost per lb. was 19.49 cts. Much importance is placed on this phase of kitchen administration as it not only contributes to a considerable degree an annual saving, but also to inmate training which is an important step in learning the culinary trade.

Processed Farm Production

130. Although the penitentiary canneries at Kingston and St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiaries produce the canned fruits and vegetables required by the stewards' department, a total of 9,873.5 gallons of dill pickles, relish and sauerkraut valued at $1,463.50 was manufactured within the institutional kitchens. It is hoped that the present canning program can be broadened to include the manufacture of all the pickles and condiments required by the institutions. Preliminary steps have been taken in this regard but there still remain many obstacles to be overcome before the production of these items at the penitentiary canneries can be realized.

Bakery Production

131. The penitentiary bakeries have continued to produce a high standard of bakery products. The following table details the amounts and value of the 1956-57 various goods produced in the penitentiary bakeries during the fiscal year 1956-57 by penitentiary.

	Bread and Buns		Pastries—Cakes, etc.	
	Amount	*Value*	*Amount*	*Value*
Kingston	345,375 lbs.	$11,161.96	189,238 lbs.	$13,007.16
St. Vincent de Paul	715,550 "	26,620.07	133,050 "	8,261.53
Dorchester	285,390 "	10,651.27	193,654 "	14,443.52
Manitoba	184,164 "	6,027.19	147,454 "	9,958.35
British Columbia	284,600 "	11,233.79	133,756 "	8,525.56
Saskatchewan	307,807 "	10,716.58	138,527 "	9,369.51
Collin's Bay	203,754 "	7,641.94	96,357 "	7,103.76
Federal Training Centre	4,050 "	266.85	23,461 "	1,528.75
Total	2,357,690 "	$84,319.65	1,055,497 "	$72,198.14

132. The bakery at the Federal Training Centre has not as yet been put into operation. It may be another year or so before this can be accomplished as other urgent construction has priority. St. Vincent de Paul will continue to supply Federal Training Centre with fresh bread having supplied that institution with 172,050 lbs. valued at $8,602.50 during the fiscal year 1956-57.

133. Bread sold to the penitentiary officers during the fiscal year 1956-57 amounted to 214,504 lbs. valued at $10,231.36.

134. It is of interest to note that during the fiscal year 1955-56, 2,274,208 lbs. of bread was produced at a cost of .0418 cts. per lb. During the fiscal year production increased by 83,482 lbs. to 2,357,690 lbs. and the cost per lb. was reduced to .0395 per lb. despite increased commodity prices. This was accomplished by revising the bread formulae without reducing the quality of the bread and increased production.

Inmate Rations

135. Although the basic ration content remained unchanged during the fiscal year 1956-57 the cost per meal from the previous fiscal year increased from 16.26 cts. to 16.28 cts. This was due to increased market food prices. However, efficient food control along with increased farm supply and lower production costs were of great assistance in maintaining a food cost at a fairly normal level. During the fiscal year 1956-57, 5,799,324 inmate meals were served at a cost of $945,429.15, a reduction of $13,528.74 over the previous fiscal year.

Officers' Mess

136. The officers' mess at each institution continues to operate at a high level. New equipment and furnishings were installed wherever necessary to improve their efficiency and operation. During the fiscal year 1956-57, a total of 348,361 officer meals were served at a cost of $101,315.22, an increase of 23,931 meals over the previous fiscal year.

137. The fiscal year 1956-57 has been a successful one for the stewards' department with emphasis being placed on better food services and more economical operations. The results shown during the fiscal year 1956-57 are a credit to those entrusted with this most important phase of penitentiary administration.

XIII—ACCOUNTS, STORES AND PURCHASING SERVICES

138. In the fiscal year ended March 31, 1957, the amounts provided by parliamentary appropriation, expenditures made therefrom, and lapsed balances, were as follows:

—	Total	Amidnistration	Penitentiaries	
			Operating	Capital
	$	$	$	$
Appropriations				
Main Estimates—				
Vote 176	420,953	420,953	.....	.....
Vote 177	9,527,468	.....	9,527,468	.....
Vote 178	1,566,222	.....	.....	1,566,222
Supplementary estimates—				
Vote 644	530,645	.....	530,645	.....
Vote 645	150,195	.....	.....	150,195
General Salaries Vote—				
Vote 130	24,920	24,920	.....	.....
Vote 130	497,120	.....	497,120	.....
	12,717,523	445,873	10,555,233	1,716,417
Expenditures	12,022,138	414,747	10,299,392	1,307,999
Lapsed—				
Unliquidated commitments	101,452	599	43,909	56,944
Not committed	593,933	30,527	211,932	351,474
	12,717,523	445,873	10,555,233	1,716,417

139. A comparative summary of revenues for the five years 1952-1957 is set forth as follows:

—	1956-57	1955-56	1954-55	1953-54	1952-53
	$	$	$	$	$
House rentals	31,947	27,967	25,624	25,767	23,832
Sale of farm produce:					
Cash sales	18,337	19,274	17,019	15,624	20,151
Charged to operating vote	292,384	292,866	252,912	241,868	238,764
Sale of manufactured products	241,367	261,540	198,626	210,178	202,618
Sale of water	1,969	17,560	16,029	2,657	9,097
Miscellaneous sales	2,342	1,969	1,896	1,905	2,031
Department's share of canteen profits	1,776	1,806	1,375	1,679	1,595
Refunds of previous year's expenditure	17,224	11,443	10,090	34,650	14,897
Miscellaneous refunds	487	614	182	468	708
Sale of land	42,800	.....	.....	.....	.....
	650,633	635,039	523,753	534,796	513,693

140. The values of supplies on hand in institutional canteens and the unspent remuneration owing to inmates at March 31, 1957, was as follows:

Penitentiary	*Canteen Revolving Fund*	*Unspent Inmate Earnings*
Kingston	$3,112	$24,409
St. Vincent de Paul	1,019	23,171
Dorchester	2,475	12,249
Manitoba	1,424	8,940
British Columbia	3,356	12,064
Saskatchewan	3,485	10,734
Collin's Bay	2,421	6,613
Federal Training Centre	408	3,868
	$17,700	$102,048

141. During the fiscal year 1956-57, the Purchasing Division processed 4,606 Requisitions and issued 8,936 Purchase Orders.

142. The Purchasing Agent visited Manitoba Penitentiary and contacted many suppliers in the Winnipeg area. During a visit to Saskatchewan Penitentiary he contacted suppliers in Prince Albert and in Saskatoon. A visit was also made to British Columbia Penitentiary and suppliers in the areas of New Westminster and Vancouver were contacted.

143. To further safeguard the quality of food being purchased for the Penitentiaries arrangements were made to have all canned fruits and vegetables inspected by the Department of Agriculture who now issue a Certificate of Grade with each shipment.

144. Technical assistance and laboratory facilities provided by the Department of National Defence, National Research Council, and the Department of Public Works were utilized during the year and were found to be very helpful in maintaining standards in commodities being purchased.

145. Many of the Canadian Government Specifications Board specifications have been adopted during this period and these have been instrumental in improving the quality of many items purchased. This has been particularly noticeable in the procurement of paints and allied products.

146. The Purchasing Agent or Assistant Purchasing Agent participated at the Penitentiary Staff College in Officers' Training Courses 55, 56, 58, 60, 61 and 62.

XIV—CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

147. The continuing programme of construction and maintenance works at the Institutions together with the normal operating expenses for the primary engineering services and related equipment purchases resulted in a total expenditure of $1,683,638.84 in 1956/57 which compares quite closely to the previous year which totalled $1,642,456.58. The expenditure for construction by inmates at $465,603.76 bears a close relation to previous years expenditures, and appears to indicate that a rather constant rate of productivity by the inmates is maintained in this respect. The expenditure for construction by contract which is more readily altered by policy from year to year was approximately 50 per cent of the amount spent the previous year and generally lower than average. Maintenance of fixed assets were down slightly at $163,279.03 as compared to $165,128.88 last year. Operating expenses continue to rise as a result of increased facilities and rising material costs, the most pronounced increase is indicated in the cost of fuel for the Power Plants at approximately 20 per cent, arising principally from the increased costs of fuel. Equipment purchases were lower than average at $44,192.73 as compared to $64,869.02 in 1955/56 and $52,901.37 in 1954/55.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Expenditures for Construction by Inmates:—		
New Construction Existing Penitentiaries	$205,451.91	
New Construction Federal Training Centre	10,332.60	
	$215,784.51	
Alterations and Remodelling of Existing Buildings and Shops	131,412.30	
Installation and Replacement of Service Lines (Sewer, Water, Electrical, Steam)	40,172.76	
Alterations and Additions to Power Plants	21,579.58	
Construction of Roads and Drains	11,744.00	
Renovation of Staff Houses	11,795.32	
Minor Alterations	4,879.55	
Restoration of Fire Damage—Saskatchewan Penitentiary	28,235.74	
Total Expenditure for Construction by Inmates		$465,603.76
Expenditures for Construction by Contract:—		
Construction of Temporary Dormitory Building, Joyceville	83,509.43	
Construction of New Pumping Station, Kingston Penitentiary	58,801.02	
Installation of New Boiler, Collins Bay Penitentiary	45,034.00	
Supply and Erecting Temporary Change Room, Laundry, etc.—St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary	15,975.00	
Supply and Installation of Ash Conveyor System—Saskatchewan Penitentiary	15,127.80	
Supply and Erection—Structural Steel for Garage—Manitoba Penitentiary	14,725.00	
Supply and Installation of Coal Handling Equipment—Dorchester Penitentiary	9,702.00	
Total Expenditure for Construction by Contract		$242,874.25
Acquisition of Property—Penitentiary Development New Institution—Joyceville		183,058.67
Expenditure for Purchase of New Equipment		44,192.73
Total Capital Expenditure		$935.729.41

MAINTENANCE OF FIXED ASSETS
1956 - 1957

Expenditure for Work by Inmates:—		
Buildings, Walls and Ducts	83,875.96	
Houses and Tenements	14,117.12	
Service Lines	12,237.42	
Machinery and Equipment (Engineering Items)	34,624.80	
Construction and Quarry Machinery	14,274.63	
Roads, Sidewalks, Culverts and Bridges	2,772.01	
Wharves and Sidings	1,377.09	
		$163,279.03

OPERATING EXPENSES
1956 - 1957

Electric Light and Power	124,723.23	
Fuel for Power Plants and Heating	432,031.17	
Water—Municipal Payments—Treatment	23,496.21	
Construction and Quarry Equipment	4,379.79	
		$584,630.40
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ARCHITECTURAL AND ENGINEERING DIVISION		$1,683,638.84

148. Following the acquisition of a parcel of land and farm buildings at Joyceville, Ontario, the tempo of planning for a complete new Institution which was referred to in the 1955-56 report was speeded up. An amount of $183,058.67 was expended for purchase of the property and some minor initial developments. During the year plans for a Temporary Accommodation Building to house a select group of inmates to be used in initial development of the property were completed, a contract was let and construction completed at a cost of $83,509.43. The building was made ready for occupancy in the spring 1957. Preliminary development work on the new property included clearing and grubbing the site for the permanent buildings, the drilling of a well and construction of a pump house and repair and renovation of existing buildings for immediate use. Considerable time and effort has of necessity been spent by the Architectural and Engineering Division on the plans for the proposed new Institution and by the close of the year work was well underway on the working drawings of some of the permanent buildings. It is anticipated that contracts will be let and some progress made on construction of the permanent buildings during 1957-58.

149. During 1956-57 a total of 180 projects financed from capital funds and requiring Departmental authority were completed by the inmates. In addition there were 139 such projects in hand at the close of the year and substantial progress had been made on many of these. Notable projects completed by inmate labour during the year include: Construction of an Annex and reconstruction of the main Kitchen facilities at Dorchester Penitentiary; Rehabilitation and construction of Shop Buildings and the Laundry Building which were destroyed by fire at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary; Construction of a new maintenance Shop Building at Federal Training Centre; Construction of a new Laundry, Ablution and Dormitory Building at Kingston Penitentiary; Construction of an Implement Shed and Poultry Laying House at Collins Bay Penitentiary; an addition to the Lumber Shed at Manitoba; Erection of a new Steel Field Tower at Saskatchewan Penitentiary and re-erection and additions to the Ex Doukhobor Camp Kitchen to provide a Tinsmith Shop within the walls of the Main Institution at British Columbia Penitentiary.

150. Some of the larger projects included in the 139 Capital Projects in hand at the 31st of March, 1957 were: Re-construction of a Cattle Barn at Dorchester which was 41 per cent completed; Construction of a new Industrial Building at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary 95 per cent completed; a new Vocational Training Shop Building at Federal Training Centre 85 per cent; Re-construction of a two storey Shop Building at Kingston 88 per cent; Construction of two Industrial Shop Buildings at Collins' Bay 95 per cent; Construction of an Automotive Repair and Training Building at Manitoba 30 per cent; an Exercise Hall School and Library at Saskatchewan was 96 per cent completed and at British Columbia Penitentiary the renovation of one Tenement House was substantially completed and another 77 per cent completed.

151. The continuing programme of alterations to the Power Plants with expenditures of $69,863.80 by outside contract and $21,579.58 for purchase of materials for work carried out by the inmates indicates considerable progress in this regard. A vast change has been made over the past ten years in the Institutional Power Plants and while there is still further work to be done the position is steadily improving. A review of the Boiler Room records indicates that in most cases the cost per thousand pounds of steam is being maintained in spite of the increasing cost of fuel which is encouraging confirmation that economies in operation are being effected with the new equipment. Particular effort is being directed to improving the efficiency of steam production further, and it is expected that a more detailed and specific report in this regard may be made in 1957-58.

152. Normal maintenance costs are being maintained at a reasonably static level by controls being exercised in the choice and procurement of materials and in the establishment of maintenance programmes. However, expenditures related to building repairs necessitated by the fire damage at St. Vincent de Paul and Saskatchewan Penitentiaries, and some considerable repairs to machinery and equipment which total $15,000.00 more than average together with an accelerated programme of Staff House renovation resulted in an expenditure of $163,279.03 for 1956-57. While this figure is some $1,800.00 less than what was expended for maintenance in 1955-56, it is nevertheless approximately 14 per cent higher than the previous three years expenditures which average $142,389.68. A total of 150 projects were completed in 1956-57 as against 81 in 1955-56, and only 77 projects were still in progress as compared to 144 in the previous year. The favourable position indicated in this respect at the close of 1956-57 reflects a more settled position in the work programmes than existed in 1955-56 following the disturbances and major fires. Unless unforseen maintenance commitments become necessary, it is anticipated that the temporary inflation of maintenance costs experienced over the past two years will now level off and a more uniform programme of work is expected in 1957-58.

153. Shortage of staff, occasioned by retirements and separation from the Service, has again been a disturbing factor in the organization of the work within the division and has had a particular effect on the progress which has been possible towards designing the new buildings required at the Institutions. Nevertheless it is hoped that suitable progress will be made in 1957-58 towards establishing a new Institution at Joyceville, and we look forward to considerable activity in this direction for a few years to come. On the whole it is considered that the activities of the Architectural and Engineering division have been satisfactorily concluded in 1956-57, and with new appointments expected to be made to round out the staff, a year of steady progress is looked forward to for 1957-58.

XV—VOCATIONAL TRAINING

154. Under the present programme of combining the vocational training programme with the apprenticeship training programmes of free labour, a close liaison has been maintained with the provincial Directors of Apprenticeship. This same close relationship is being developed with the labour unions and management. The need for a good relationship with labour and employers became apparent in analyzing the results of the placement of trainees in employment after release. Lack of specific information on trade placement is more noticeable in cases of discharge than on ticket-of-leave releases where the authorities have advance information on the trainee's employment after release until his ticket-of-leave time expires.

155. In the nine years in which vocational training has been conducted in Canadian federal penitentiaries, 2,882 have been enrolled. Of these initial candidates, 861 were dropped from courses as unsuitable, a total of 1,264 vocational trainee graduates have been released and 451 remain on course or completing sentences. Of the 1,264 graduates released 313 again became involved with the law in minor or serious matters. Of the 306 non-graduates released before completing their vocational training 81 acquired additional records. Total recidivism for vocational trainees over the nine years of training is 25.09 per cent.

156. The courses indicated in the table below were conducted during the fiscal year:

—	Dorchester	Federal Training Centre	Collin's Bay	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Automobile	.....	X	X	.....	X
Diesel Mechanics	.....	.....	.....	.....	X
Draughting	.....	.....	.....	.....	X
Carpentry	X	X	X	.....	X
Sheet Metal	.....	X	X	.....	X
Commercial	.....	.....	.....	.....	X
Barbering	(Part-time)	X	X	(Part-time)	.....
Brickmasonry	X	X	X	.....	.....
Electrical	.....	X	X	.....	.....
Machine Shop	.....	X	X	.....	.....
Machine Shop (Basic)	.....	X	.....	.....	.....
Plumbing	X	X	X	X	.....
Rural Repair	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Painting and Decorating	.....	.....	.....	X	.....
Cabinet-Making	.....	X	.....	.....	.....
Plastering	.....	X	.....	.....	.....
Elementary Training	.....	X	.....	.....	.....
Upholstery	X	.....	.....	.....	.....
	4	12	8	4	6

157. One of the present objectives of the National Apprenticeship Advisory Committee is the development of a standard "trade analysis" for each trade and a Canada-wide standardization of apprenticeship regulations and training programmes. A trade analysis has been completed for five trades to date and it is felt that the work of the Committee is ideally suited to and will greatly assist our programme. By working closely with the Committee, which is composed of representatives of the federal Department of Labour, the provincial Apprenticeship Boards, the labour unions and industrial management, it is anticipated that the number of training credits granted to discharged trainees will be increased as our programme expands.

158. The following is an example of the credits granted by the Ontario Department of Labour to graduates of the Automotive Course at one institution during the fiscal year:

Motor Vehicle Repair Trade

Branch "A" Mechanical

4 Years Credit— 1
3 " " — 1
2¾ " " — 1
2½ " " — 3
2 " " — 6
1½ " " — 1

13

Branch "B" Body Repair

1 Year Credit—1

159. To meet the requirements of the provincial apprenticeship regulations an inmate should achieve a minimum of Grade 8 educational rating. This minimum rating varies upward depending on the trade undertaken and the province in which the training credit is desired.

160. The low academic standing of a large number of inmates upon their reception at institutions continues to be a handicap in filling vocational training courses with inmates who can benefit to the fullest extent by the training available to them. In an effort to bring the trainees to an acceptable level, it has been necessary to enroll willing workers regardless of their educational qualifications, and to further their academic standing by a concentration of training in the academic subjects related to the trade they propose to study.

161. The vocational training programme is not intended to reach all the population of each institution. Indeed, it would be unsatisfactory as a training proposition if large numbers of unsuitable inmates were enrolled who would be unable to take full advantage of the training offered. Assignments to the vocational shops are made by the Classification Committee based on such individual factors as interests, aptitudes, personality and potential employability after release. To remain in training an inmate is expected to make reasonable progress. With the employment of full-time psychologists, to augment the vocational training committees, it is expected that the screening of applicants for vocational courses will be more accurate and materially reduce the number of inmates who have to be removed from courses for cause.

162. It is anticipated that the position of a Vocational Training Co-Ordinator at Ottawa will be filled in the near future, and that strong emphasis will be placed on the control training programme with a view to increasing the amount of organized trade training available within the institutions.

163. It is expected that the material on trade block training which is being released through the National Apprenticeship Advisory Committee will prove especially adaptable in this field.

164. The interest of Canadian Labour Congress and union officials in the training programme, which was referred to initially in last year's report, was furthered by a meeting at Toronto in February with representatives of Collin's Bay Penitentiary and this office. This is to be followed by a tour by this group of the training facilities at that institution.

165. The Special Placement Section of the National Employment Service, the John Howard Society and other social agencies continue to prove very helpful in both placement and after-care of dischargees.

166. Continued advantage was taken of attendance at short courses and lectures given by local universities, as well as trade fairs and trade schools, by our vocational training staff, in an effort to keep abreast of current developments in their trades.

167. Course Number 57, held this fiscal year at the Penitentiary Staff College, Kingston, was attended by as many vocational training officers as possible and the course proved to be completely successful. This was a vocational teacher training course, conducted by Messrs. Forneri and Holloway of Port Arthur Technical & Commercial High School.

XVI—INDUSTRIAL DIVISION

168. For some years past this section of the report has dealt with the reorganization and development of penitentiary industries on a basis which it is intended will provide a well planned penitentiary work programme on a year round basis. On summary, the highlights of previous reports referred to the formation of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Prison Labour, the survey of the purchases being made by other Government departments, the findings resultant from this study and initial plans for penitentiary industrial development in the light of this information.

169. Last year's report made reference to plans which were being made to proceed with the use of the information gained through this survey in the development of penitentiary industries on a threefold basis, viz.: immediate, intermediate, and long-range plans. While this has of necessity largely been a year of consolidation, detailed review and consultation with Government officials concerned, and close examination of all factors attendant to the development of a large industrial enterprise, considerable progress has been made in a promotional sense in the general acceptance of the idea that well organized prison industries play a major role in contemporary correctional systems, and that such industries can only be successful if they are well supported through purchases of penitentiary manufactured goods by the various departments of Government.

170. Notable progress has also been made in the matter of intermediate and long-range industrial planning and in implementation of the immediate plan.

171. Concerning intermediate and long-range planning, last year's report indicated that lack of warehousing was retarding industrial development; this matter was given considerable attention during the past year, and temporary warehousing space has either been or is being made available at certain institutions, while at others plans are being made for the erection of permanent warehouse buildings.

172. The programme of preparing penitentiary industrial workshops for larger industrial operations was also advanced materially through the completion and occupation of part of the new industrial building at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, the partial completion and occupation of a larger industrial and maintenance building at Kingston, the completion and partial occupation of two industrial buildings at Collin's Bay Penitentiary, the alteration, renovation and occupation, for industrial purposes, of two existing buildings at Manitoba Penitentiary, and the partial alteration and renovation of a large industrial building at Saskatchewan Penitentiary. Plans for the construction of new industrial buildings at other institutions were also advanced materially.

173. Also, during the past year, considerable attention was given to the methods employed in the past in the procurement of materials for industrial purposes, and proposals concerning the improvement of these procedures through enlargement of what was originally known as the Industrial Revolving Fund were given detailed consideration and recommended for approval. Approval of these plans will provide a means through which the bulk purchase of materials may be considered.

174. New developments in implementing the immediate plan include:

(*a*) The undertaking of printing work for certain crown corporations.

(*b*) A slight increase in the volume of furniture manufactured for other Government departments.

(*c*) The undertaking of the repair of motor vehicles, also canvas, metal and wooden articles of equipment, and the manufacture of ore sample bags for the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys.

(*d*) Preparations for undertaking the repair of metal filing cabinets for the Department of Public Works.

(*e*) The repair of furniture, i.e., office desks, chairs, tables, etc. originally carried on only at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, was undertaken at British Columbia, Manitoba, Collin's Bay and Dorchester Penitentiaries.

(*f*) The undertaking of bookbinding for a number of departments for which no work of this nature had previously been performed.

(*g*) Preliminary development of certain items of equipment with a view to possible quantity manufacture for the Canadian Civil Defence organization.

(*h*) Some preliminary work was also done in the manufacture of sample articles for the Federal District Commission.

175. The total population on register as of March 31, 1957, was 5,433, of which 2,059 or approximately 38 per cent were employed in penitentiary shops.

176. Penitentiary industrial production continued to show a gradual upward trend during the past year, the total value of the year's work being $1,361,109.50, an increase of $137,386.53 (approx. 11 per cent) over last year, and an increase of $249,583.70 (approx. 22 per cent) during the past 5 years. Detailed penitentiary returns indicate that $940,275.19 worth (approx. 69 per cent) of all penitentiary industrial production was for the penitentiary service. (Note: This figure represents cost of materials required for the manufacture of products as, to date, no markup has been allowed on products being manufactured for penitentiary use). While this shows a slight decline (approx. 1 per cent), it is significant that the major portion of penitentiary industrial endeavours, due to the lack of other markets, is still of necessity being utilized by the penitentiary service to a major degree. It is hoped that through the programme of industrial reorganization, this situation will be rectified in the not too distant future.

177. On work for other Government departments a quantity of 412 orders was issued, an increase of 134 over last year. The value of the work performed on these orders was $364,417.04, an increase of $99,074.78 over last year.

178. The industrial revenue earned by industrial shops was $241,366.44.

179. To the thirty-three Government departments, divisions and agencies for which work was performed last year, four new customers have been added added and nine provinces purchased varying quantities of penitentiary made products.

180. It is estimated that, were the penitentiaries to value their production for penitentiary use at conservative commercial rates, the overall total value of penitentiary industrial shop production for the past year would approximate $2,700,000.00 with a correspondingly increased revenue of approximately $1,580,000.00. These figures do not include the value of inmate labour required for institutional maintenance or for the construction of new buildings.

181. During the past year, officials from the Industrial Division continued to take an active part in presenting to each Penitentiary Staff College course, including custodial and administrative officers' courses, the principles and policies of correctional industries with the related subjects of trade training, shop safety, accident prevention, and inmate grading and remuneration.

182. The following tables give a breakdown of production:

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	86,816 18	65,788 32	114,708 65	8,734 79	276,047 94
St. Vincent de Paul	109,295 62	44,970 78	121,519 54	4,108 82	279,894 76
Dorchester	42,289 68	48,188 17	23,924 15	4,791 85	119,193 85
Manitoba	58,116 58	1,462 57	65,130 29	2,806 46	127,515 90
British Columbia	78,252 20	2,462 34	36,273 55	5,922 48	122,910 57
Saskatchewan	65,161 17	2,379 41	524 91	7,829 01	75,894 50
Collin's Bay	23,702 11	1,730 98	2,335 95	3,155 66	30,924 70
Federal Training Centre	5,961 69	Nil	Nil	118 22	6,079 91
TOTAL	469,595 23	166,982 57	364,417 04	37,467 29	1,038,462 13

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	3,392 11	1,611 91	5,004 02
Canvas	11,482 63	245,186 26	256,668 89
Garage	34,242 49	4,152 87	38,395 36
Metal Working	48,257 15	37,266 35	85,523 50
Printing and Bookbinding	12,530 07	22,359 91	34,889 98
Shoe Manufacturing	63,086 24	5,248 60	68,334 84
Stone and Concrete Products	50,938 69	3,823 74	54,762 43
Tailoring	232,490 67	9,904 55	242,395 22
Woodworking	38,146 87	70,733 21	108,880 08

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

—	1952-1953	1953-1954	1954-1955	1955-1956	1956-1957
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Kingston	305,006 59	278,520 81	264,491 34	285,542 83	341,935 60
St. Vincent de Paul	320,862 13	327,426 28	338,342 94	372,250 88	390,255 93
Dorchester	105,767 90	150,001 90	140,181 39	154,660 66	162,109 12
Manitoba	109,455 20	127,515 85	115,594 64	117,820 40	146,756 01
British Columbia	119,780 16	120,307 80	121,390 86	116,461 85	146,567 57
Saskatchewan	93,400 31	95,476 03	99,800 43	112,728 17	98,777 78
Collin's Bay	49,994 74	56,047 12	45,883 90	52,154 77	63,480 39
Federal Training Centre	7,258 77	7,103 81	13,953 67	12,103 41	11,317 10
TOTAL	1,111,525 80	1,162,399 60	1,139,639 17	1,223,722 97	1,361,109 50

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

Penitentiary	Work for	Brush and Broom	Canvas	Garage	Metal Working	Binding and Printing	Shoe Mfg.	Stone and Concrete	Tailor	Wood Working
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	cts. $	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Kingston	Pen. Services	.....	4,009 59	2,196 96	13,179 66	8,224 31	2,261 71	12,106 15	70,914 66	3,924 04
	Other	.....	88,532 99	1,009 56	7,446 57	9,566 47	619 30	2,821 12	4,536 24	8,094 45
	Total	.....	92,542 58	3,206 52	20,626 23	17·790 78	2,881 01	14,927 27	75,450 90	12,018 49
St. Vincent de Paul	Pen. Services	3,392 11	2,416 89	15,482 81	16,395 97	409 42	27,967 23	16,979 40	35,462 81	6,413 28
	Other	1,611 91	63,268 00	722 54	12,002 94	10,909 33	433 59	.....	.....	36,680 05
	Total	5,004 02	65,684 89	16,205 35	28,398 91	11,318 75	28,400 82	16,979 40	35,462 81	43,093 33
Dorchester	Pen. Services	.....	4,425 34	3,427 43	3,686 29	.....	14,145 38	1,685 81	50,620 32	3,028 82
	Other	.....	20,528 02	544 22	3,516 73	.....	1,314 66	346 51	242 45	2,223 41
	Total	.....	24,953 36	3,971 65	7,203 02	.....	15,460 04	2,032 32	50,862 77	5,252 23
Manitoba	Pen. Services	.....	194 63	5,600 00	2,889 40	299 21	4,742 70	1,326 67	26,124 34	2,194 26
	Other	.....	54,142 26	151 03	2,262 78	84 88	449 59	51 89	173 91	9,624 66
	Total	.....	54,336 89	5,751 03	5,152 18	384 17	5,192 29	1,378 56	27,098 25	11,818 92
British Columbia	Pen. Services	.....	436 18	1,268 92	4,927 30	403 29	8,571 75	8,938 90	21,031 02	15,429 12
	Other	.....	18,715 01	709 25	7,973 27	1,442 50	1,679 68	598 97	3,913 50	6,681 50
	Total	.....	19,151 19	1,978 17	12,900 57	1,845 79	10,251 43	9,537 87	24,944 52	22,110 62
Saskatchewan	Pen. Services	.....	.....	3,141 72	4,886 93	3,193 76	2,773 56	5,340 00	22,323 71	4,238 01
	Other	.....	.....	1,016 27	2,647 85	356 73	633 56	5 25	78 75	3,513 43
	Total	.....	.....	4,157 99	7,534 78	3,550 49	3,407 12	5,345 25	22,402 46	7,751 44
Collin's Bay	Pen. Services	.....	.....	3,124 65	2,291 60	.....	1,701 34	4,561 76	3,353 30	2,919 34
	Other	.....	.....	.....	1,416 21	.....	.....	.....	159 69	3,915 71
	Total	.....	.....	3,124 65	3,707 81	.....	1,701 34	4,561 76	3,512 99	6,835 05
Federal Training Centre	Pen. Services	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	922 57	.....	2,660 51	.....
	Other	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118 22	.....	.....	.....
	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,040 79	.....	2,660 51	.....

183. During the fiscal years 1955-56 and 1956-57 over $40,000 has been spent on the purchase of new washers, dryers, extractors, ironers, etc., for institutional laundries, to replace obsolete and worn out pieces of equipment, some of which had been in use over 20 years. This modernization of the laundries is reflected in better laundering of prison clothing and bedding as well as giving the inmates employed therein experience in working with up-to-date machinery.

Safety

184. Previous reports referred to the increasing mechanization of penitentiary shops and the resultant safety hazards to inmate workers implied the need for greater safety education and the development of sound accident prevention practice throughout institutions. Provision was made in the appropriation to employ safety consultant services for a temporary period to aid in developing the safety programme. Meanwhile, the programme of checking shops for safety practices, the careful study of machinery requisitions for safety considerations, and other matters related to safety, have been carried on as occasion required.

XVII—MEDICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES

185. The medical services in the penitentiaries have continued to function at an efficient level both as regards the maintenance of inmates' health and its restoration in case of illness. In order to provide a more thorough understanding of the penitentiary medical services it can be stated that health is broadly conceived and recognized as having physical and mental components to which consideration must be given. Such a concept forms the basis for constructive ideas directed at eventual reformation. Many physical symptoms are the repercussions of mental stress, tension and anxiety. Man's ability to live as a social being within the type of society he has built for himself depends not only upon a relative degree of attainable physical health but on the extent to which he has or not developed healthy mental attitudes and reactions. The asocial and antisocial type of individuals who are sentenced by the courts to the penal system have failed through unfortunate circumstances and the vicissitudes of their past life to develop mentally as the average person does. Proper corrective measures can be applied provided sufficiently qualified and trained personnel be obtained for the purpose of examining, assessing and reporting on the findings. Reformation, which is the ultimate aim of incarceration, stands to succeed best when the deficiencies and needs of the inmate are known. These may be many in number. The attempt made to fill these needs constitutes treatment and one in particular stands out, and that is mental therapy. This situation has been met by the employment of more psychologists who will have as their chief function the further development of Group Therapy. Group therapy makes possible the extension of therapeutic skills to many more persons than would otherwise be the case. It deals chiefly with problems of maladjustment and through sustained discussion provides an opportunity for emotional release. The disappearance of neurotic anxieties brings about a growth in self-acceptance and increases personal effectiveness in society. Group therapy has been con-

ducted in penitentiaries where space and qualified personnel became available. Additional facilities are being provided at three institutions through the development of Psychiatric Wards.

186. Past experience has shown that an increasing number of inmates are, of their own free will, availing themselves of the opportunities afforded for psychiatric help and assistance in an attempt to find a solution to their mental conflicts and often seeking to find some explanation for their deviant behavior. This trend which is likely to continue will require more space and accommodation than have been provided for now. In some areas, those suffering from chronic mental illness continue to overcrowd the existing facilities. The chronicity of their illness makes them fit subjects for admission to provincial mental institutions and we are dependent upon the provincial authorities for their acceptance into provincial mental hospitals for treatment.

187. The incidence of tuberculosis in the penitentiaries remains low. Provincial sanatoria usually admit sick inmates for treatment under Temporary Ticket-of-Leave.

188. The medical and surgical care of the inmates has been maintained at a very efficient level. Diagnostic instruments and laboratory procedure have made diagnosis easier, more certain, and treatment more efficient. The surgeons have been provided with more equipment and instruments, and so has the anaesthetist. Consultants remain available at every penitentiary at the discretion of the Penitentiary Physician. The Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat consultant is a frequent visitor to the penitentiary. Long hours of cellular confinement are spent in reading or hobby work under lighting conditions which are not of the best so that complaints on the subject of vision are frequent. Outside hospitalization has been required more frequently and for longer periods for a greater number of inmates than has previously been the case. This was due to the development of serious illnesses likely to be fatal, such as various forms of cancer, of Hodgkin's disease and other ailments for which specialised form of treatment is not available in the penitentiaries.

189. Dental care and treatment for the inmates are now provided entirely by dentists working on a part-time basis. This has resulted in quicker and more efficient service in that delays which were due to correspondence have been done away with. The establishment of a dental laboratory at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary provides for the manufacture of all required dental articles. During the course of the past fiscal year the following articles were manufactured in the dental laboratory:

699 complete dentures,
390 partial dentures,
343 dentures repaired.

190. The cost for outside hospital treatment and medical services for inmates has been $40,131.07. The cost of drugs and medical supplies was $27,564.17. The sum of $39,118.02 was paid to various provincial mental institutions for the care and maintenance of mentally ill inmates who were awarded admission to such institutions. The sum of $4,098.06 was spent on the purchase of eyeglasses on the basis of eye specialist's recommendation.

191. The Red Cross Blood Donor Clinics visit each penitentiary twice during the year and obtain a very generous response from the inmates who have contributed a total of 6,204 pints of blood.

XVIII—CONCLUSION

192. The period covered by this Report was marked with steady progress and development in a number of directions as outlined in the foregoing paragraphs. No serious disturbances took place to impede the operation of the penitentiaries. The overall population remained relatively stationary, although at Kingston and British Columbia Penitentiaries a continuing increase occurred. A further salary increase authorized shortly after the close of the fiscal year has facilitated the recruiting of staff and has encouraged the retention of trades and professional personnel who might otherwise have been tempted by higher salaries outside the Service. At most institutions there is now a waiting list of candidates for custodial positions.

193. The continuing interest of industry and labour in the vocational training programmes for the trades training of inmates, with a view to absorbing suitably qualified inmates into outside employment on release, has been most encouraging to our trade instructors. The increasing willingness of other Government Departments to place orders with the penitentairies for articles and commodities that can be manufactured in the penitentiary shops has provided additional work and increased revenue for our industrial operations.

194. Improved facilities for inmates' visitors are being completed at Kingston, St. Vincent de Paul and British Columbia Penitentiaries. The completion of Recreational Halls and new school and library facilities at Kingston and Saskatchewan Penitentiaries and the start on a similar building at Dorchester will provide an opportunity for an expanded programme of recreation and training.

195. Overcrowding is still a problem at some institutions. While it has been possible to find reasonably adequate living accommodation for all inmates committed to the penitentiaries, the opportunities for adequate employment in the work shops and on construction and maintenance projects have not kept pace with the increase in population. While new shop construction at Kingston, St. Vincent de Paul and Saskatchewan Penitentiaries will alleviate this situation to some extent, it is desirable to plan for the reduction of the present population at the larger institutions by the establishment or acquisition of new institutions to which the overflow from the older institutions may be transferred. The setting up of the institution at Joyceville is a first step in this programme. It is anticipated that there will be opportunities for considering a better and more diversified distribution of the prison population of Canada when the recommendations of the Fauteux Report are dealt with on a Dominion-Provincial basis.

196. In closing my appreciation is expressed to the Wardens and their staffs for their cooperation and support in carrying out the policies of the administration during the year under review. There is continuing evidence that our staffs at all levels are increasingly conscious of their opportunities and responsibilities for taking an active part in the programme for the correction and rehabilitation of those who have been committed to our penal institutions.

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, 1956	1,022	1,281	612	442	692	649	447	321	42	5,508
Received										
From Gaols	616	714	247	120	320	236	nil	.....	22	2,275
By Transfer	68	52	4	7	4	7	272	254	.....	668
Ticket-of-Leave Violators	7	11	3	2	7	3	nil	.....	1	34
TOTAL	691	777	254	129	331	246	272	254	23	2,977
Discharged										
By Expiry of Sentence	315	395	202	134	224	204	115	71	3	1,663
By Ticket-of-Leave	36	153	82	30	43	71	90	123	9	637
By Unconditional Release	3	6	1	4	9	13	6	5	.....	47
By Court Order	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	3	.....	.....	9
By Transfer	283	275	9	6	22	5	32	35	2	669
Died	4	5	.....	4	5	1	1	.....	.....	20
Other Reason	4	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	8
TOTAL	647	835	295	179	305	296	247	235	14	3,053
On register March 31, 1957	1,066	1,223	571	392	718	[1]600	472	340	51	5,433
Number on Register Includes:										
Insane:										
Section 58	4	2	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	3	15
Section 61	6	8	3	5	4	16	.....	.....	.....	42
Attending Outside Court	3	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Temporary Ticket-of-Leave	6	1	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	11
Unlawfully at Large while Hospitalized under Temporary Ticket-of-Leave	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4
Unlawfully at Large	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1]One inmate added to the Penitentiary count and indicated as being confined in a mental hospital under Section 58 of the Penitentiary Act.

TABLE II.—NATIONALITY

—	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Federal Training Centre	Newfoundland	Total
British—										
Canada	961	1,163	567	378	675	547	441	340	51	5,123
England and Wales	15	11	.....	.....	7	9	6	.....	.....	48
Ireland	12	2	.....	2	.....	5	2	.....	.....	23
Scotland	7	4	.....	.....	4	4	5	.....	.....	24
Other	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Foreign—										
Austria	1	1	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	7
Belgium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
China	1	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	8
Czechoslovakia	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Finland	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
France	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Germany	1	3	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	7
Greece	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Holland	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	3
Hungary	5	3	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	13
Italy	9	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	13
Yugoslavia	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Norway	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poland	13	6	.....	2	3	4	3	.....	.....	31
Roumania	3	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	7
Russia	7	6	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	18
Sweden	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Switzerland	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Ukraine	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	5
United States	21	11	1	5	13	12	5	.....	.....	68
Other	3	.....	.....	.....	1	4	2	.....	.....	10
TOTAL	1,066	1,223	571	392	718	600	472	340	51	5,433

TABLE III.—CIVIL STATUS

—	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Federal Training Centre	Newfoundland	Total
Single	507	803	410	221	407	362	258	308	31	3,307
Married	393	376	118	107	179	136	172	32	14	1,527
Widowed	53	31	11	11	20	24	5	.....	2	157
Separated	80	2	28	39	62	56	30	.....	4	301
Divorced	33	11	4	14	50	22	7	.....	.....	141
TOTAL	1,066	1,223	571	392	718	600	472	340	51	5,433

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	18	23	2	2	7	3	.....	.....	2	57
Under Two Years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Two Years	230	439	291	82	199	181	126	244	20	1,812
Over Two and under Three	111	25	10	61	60	71	58	12	.....	408
Three and under Four	192	176	78	70	132	145	119	38	10	960
Four and under Five	109	76	37	25	69	49	53	11	1	430
Five and under Eight	157	221	77	73	133	75	93	29	9	867
Eight and under Ten	38	32	18	9	15	6	6	3	.....	127
Ten and under Twelve	46	60	17	12	29	16	8	1	2	191
Twelve and under Fifteen	38	39	2	7	17	6	3	.....	.....	112
Fifteen and under Twenty	35	34	12	4	13	7	2	2	.....	109
Twenty and under Twenty-five	17	20	5	6	13	2	.....	.....	4	67
Twenty-five and over	5	25	3	4	4	1	1	.....	.....	43
Life	48	48	11	27	10	24	.....	.....	1	169
Indeterminate sentence	22	5	7	10	17	14	.....	.....	.....	75
During Her Majesty's Pleasure	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3
TOTAL	1,066	1,223	571	392	718	600	472	340	51	5,433

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	37	154	110	33	28	83	38	219	1	703
Twenty-One to Twenty-Four Years	91	216	97	62	106	123	117	62	12	886
Twenty-Five to Twenty-Nine Years	224	237	123	93	165	134	163	51	15	1,205
Thirty to Thirty-Nine Years	396	363	137	122	220	141	115	7	20	1,521
Forty to Forty-Nine Years	219	158	67	41	151	71	31	1	3	742
Fifty to Fifty-Nine Years	75	71	26	28	33	29	6	.....	.....	268
Sixty Years and over	24	24	11	13	15	19	2	.....	.....	108
TOTAL	1,066	1,223	571	392	718	600	472	340	51	5,433

TABLE VI.—CREEDS

—	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Federal Training Centre	Newfoundland	Total
Christian—										
Baptist	52	5	67	5	20	21	21	.....	.....	191
Church of England	219	106	89	49	135	71	98	15	11	793
Doukhobor	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Greek Orthodox	9	12	.....	2	9	8	3	.....	.....	43
Lutheran	10	1	.....	19	21	26	3	.....	.....	80
Methodist	8	1	2	1	4	6	1	.....	.....	23
Presbyterian	74	9	27	16	61	18	39	3	.....	247
Roman Catholic	349	1,048	302	151	239	195	170	309	32	2,795
Salvation Army	24	3	6	6	9	7	14	.....	2	71
United Church	126	26	44	65	153	111	88	9	5	627
Other	16	3	5	13	21	33	10	3	1	105
Non-Christian—										
Hebrew	16	8	2	2	8	10	2	1	.....	49
Other	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	6	1	.....	.....	19
Atheist (no religion)	163	1	27	63	24	87	22	.....	.....	387
TOTAL	1,066	1,223	571	392	718	600	472	340	51	5,433

TABLE VII.—PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS

—	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Federal Training Centre	Newfoundland	Total
None	138	230	138	66	120	114	55	193	21	1,075
One	129	193	93	60	70	80	44	76	5	750
Two	117	149	85	46	72	68	67	33	2	639
Three	145	135	60	42	54	62	54	21	4	577
Four	128	97	45	42	63	43	57	7	2	484
Five	102	95	33	22	71	47	60	2	.....	432
Six	75	56	22	29	54	30	35	3	3	307
Seven	61	59	17	17	36	40	29	3	2	264
Eight	43	61	20	11	32	20	19	1	4	211
Nine	26	26	11	11	23	19	14	.....	2	132
Ten	20	29	6	8	19	13	5	.....	1	101
Eleven	16	14	5	6	22	18	8	1	1	91
Twelve	14	14	4	6	12	7	7	.....	1	65
Thirteen	16	12	8	7	15	5	2	.....	.....	65
Fourteen	5	13	2	3	8	7	3	.....	.....	41
Fifteen	4	7	7	4	5	2	3	.....	.....	32
Sixteen	7	3	4	2	10	4	2	.....	.....	32
Seventeen	3	4	2	2	.....	5	1	.....	.....	17
Eighteen	4	5	2	1	3	4	3	.....	.....	22
Nineteen	2	3	.....	1	9	1	.....	.....	.....	16
Twenty	.....	3	1	3	4	3	1	.....	.....	15
Twenty-One	1	6	1	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	13
Twenty-Two	3	1	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	9
Twenty-Three	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Twenty-Four	4	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	10
Twenty-Five	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Twenty-Six	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Twenty-Seven	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Twenty-Eight	.....	.....	2	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	5
Twenty-Nine	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	3
Thirty	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Thirty-One	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Thirty-Two	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Thirty-Five	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thirty-Six	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Thirty-Seven	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thirty-Eight	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thirty-Nine	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Over Forty	.....	1	1	.....	1	2	1	.....	1	7
TOTAL	1,066	1,223	571	392	718	600	472	340	51	5,433
Percentage of Recidivists	87.05	81.19	75.8	83.16	83.3	81	88.35	43.2	58.82	80.21

TABLE VIII.—EMPLOYMENT OF INMATES

—	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Federal Training Centre	Newfoundland	Total
Blacksmith	2	8	7	17	22	18	8	.....	.....	82
Bookbinding	6	19	2	3	2	2	.....	.....	.....	34
Broom and Brush Shop	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Canvas Work	119	48	16	25	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	226
Carpenters	18	100	8	12	24	24	12	.....	.....	198
Change Room and Laundry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barbering	14	11	12	5	6	5	11	7	.....	71
Repairing	9	10	4	5	4	3	3	3	.....	41
Sock Making	6	11	2	2	4	4	3	2	.....	34
Sorting	14	14	7	6	15	8	9	1	.....	74
Washing	3	15	7	3	3	6	2	1	.....	40
Char Service	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Administration Buildings and Offices	1	7	4	4	25	6	5	4	.....	56
Cell Blocks (Dormitories for F.T.C.)	96	136	35	24	93	58	27	.....	.....	469
Other	42	.....	16	8	15	34	11	2	.....	128
Clerks	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....		25
Shops	20	17	8	13	6	14	15	5		98
Other	29	16	6	2	.....	11	11	.....		75
Construction—Buildings and Works	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....
Blacksmiths	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....		2
Brick and Stonelaying	4	11	6	2	.....	6	5	.....		34
Brickmaking	18	16	10	7	.....	4	.....	.....		55
Building Carpenters	19	15	4	10	10	10	9	21		98
Form Work	9	5	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		25
Helpers and Labourers	7	16	9	6	17	20	49	2		126
Machine Operators	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....		14
Masons	14	17	8	.....	.....	.....	2	5		46
Plastering	5	5	7	4	4	7	3	.....		35
Engineer's Department	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....
Electricians	9	16	8	2	10	7	9	6		67
Filtration Plant	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		7
Fuel Supply	11	5	4	2	.....	20	.....	.....		42
Plumbers	11	1	6	3	6	12	9	7		55
Steamfitters	.....	9	5	.....	14	.....	.....	.....		28
Stokers	9	.....	4	3	.....	.....	12	.....		28
Farming	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		16
Garden Gang	4	19	2	4	5	12	5	.....		51
General (Including Stables, Piggery and Poultry)	25	81	24	30	22	28	23	.....		233
Ornametal Grounds	16	9	4	.....	5	8	4	4		50
Teamsters	4	1	4	3	1	7	6	.....		26
Hospital	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	2	.....	.....		16
Dental	1	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1		7
Orderlies	12	8	2	3	9	2	1	2		39
Library	11	30	10	11	15	14	7	3		101
Machine Shop	20	28	9	.....	8	.....	.....	.....		65
Masonry	.....	16	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	.....		42
Messengers	8	12	4	2	.....	6	.....	4		36
Motor Mechanics	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....		6
Motor Mechanics	12	6	7	3	8	4	.....	.....		40
Painters	2	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....		7
Truck Drivers	4	11	5	4	2	4	3	.....		33
Painting	18	17	14	11	8	10	12	8		98
Photography	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....		2
Printing	21	4	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	2		44
Prison for Women	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		77
Cleaners	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....
Clerks	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....
Kitchen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....
Laundry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....
Sewing Room	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....
Quarrying	26	55	11	2	.....	.....	12	.....		106
Truck Helpers	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....		13
Tractor Operators	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		4
School	4	9	1	.....	9	.....	.....	45		68
Sheet Metal	2	10	6	3	.....	11	.....	.....		32
Shoe Shop	7	47	30	10	33	25	3	5		160

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	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....		7
Bakers	8	12	6	4	7	5	6	2		50
Cleaners	4	46	4	3	11	12	9	8		97
Cooks	9	10	6	4	9	7	3	6		54
Other	30	18	24	26	15	13	11	11		148
Stonecutting	.....	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		46
Stores	12	7	5	4	6	9	1	2		46
Tailoring	76	69	41	17	55	38	10	2		308
Tinsmithing	9	21	5	.....	16	3	7	.....		61
Utility	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	2	.....	.....		15
Incinerator	2	4	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....		8
"Y" Gang	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	11		29
Yard and Road Maintenance	25	7	6	23	3	19	8	35		126
Other	16	21	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....		72
Vocational Training	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....		12
Bricklaying	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	19	20		54
Cabinet Makers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16		16
Carpenters	.....	.....	11	.....	10	.....	12	10		43
Draughting	.....	.....	13	.....	12	.....	.....	.....		25
Electricians	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	7		19
Machine Shop	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	18		34
Motor Mechanics	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	23	10		50
Painting and Decorating	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10
Plasterers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11		11
Plumbers and Steamfitters	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	7	11	10		42
Rural Repairs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....		19
Sheet Metal	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	9	13		26
Pre-Vocational Training Shop	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7		7
Radio Repair Shop	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1		1
Commercial Course	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....		8
Inmate Magazine	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....		4
Toy Repair Shop	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		14
Canning Plant	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		23
TOTAL EMPLOYED	1,011	1,181	564	371	683	581	457	340		5,188
Total on Register not Employed as on March 31, 1957	55	42	7	21	35	19	15	.....		194
Newfoundland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	51
TOTAL	1,066	1,223	571	392	718	600	472	340	51	5,433

TABLE IX.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUE

	1956–57		1955–56	
	Revenue	Receipts	Revenue	Receipts
	Total	From Sales of Farm Produce	Total	From Sales of Farm Produce
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Kingston	114,711 89	41,420 58	112,838 93	50,646 28
St-Vincent de Paul	143,700 96	49,182 86	186,546 47	61,906 31
Dorchester	72,721 53	39,803 35	80,656 32	44,322 03
Manitoba	90,790 79	36,703 67	103,105 39	36,449 78
British Columbia	43,501 05	14,028 00	35,411 11	14,261 48
Saskatchewan	53,998 71	49,573 99	62,552 13	57,539 51
Collin's Bay	128,559 44	80,008 74	50,118 89	47,014 27
Federal Training Centre	2,203 47	.....	3,390 14	.....
Penitentiary Staff College	445 00	.....	420 00	.....
TOTAL	650,632 84	310,721 19	635,039 38	312,139 66

TABLE X—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS

	1956-57	1955-56	1954-55
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries	6,771,441 21	5,693,155 72	5,294,678 95
Allowances	390 21	1,320 00	.....
Gratuity to Retiring Officers	10,525 00	9,496 67	137 50
Officers Uniforms	113,962 12	111,988 76	106,813 74
Officers Duty Meals	114,377 36	106,705 58	100,818 41
Office Stationery and Supplies		17,416 25	
Equipment & Furnishings	32,756 73	21,497 62	35,334 95
Other Administrative Charges	64,612 64	65,131 73	68,616 08
	7,108,065 27	6,026,712 33	5,606,399 63
Maintenance of Inmates	1,801,877 64	1,790,415 70	1,676,864 78
Discharge Expenses	79,864 75	96,144 84	71,872 40
Operating Expenses	1,000,971 38	896,058 37	867,416 91
Repairs Upkeep of Buildings, Works and Equipment	246,350 29	237,778 45	212,596 67
	10,237,135 33	9,047,109 69	8,435,150 39
Acquisition or Construction of Buildings Works	891,536 63	904,820 77	1,328,396 16
Acquisition of Equipment	416,461 86	350,824 59	349,059 94
Livestock Purchases	62,256 46	29,004 79	25,178 97
TOTAL CAPITAL	1,370,255 00	1,284,650 15	1,702,635 07
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	11,607,390 33	10,331,759 84	10,137,785 46

TABLE XI.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS

	1956-57	1955-56	1954-55
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Kingston	1,901,244 23	1,712,537 47	1,722,512 03
St-Vincent de Paul	2,432,395 96	2,115,302 18	2,215,240 54
Dorchester	1,240,421 86	1,166,794 10	1,056,359 32
Manitoba	1,008,926 33	904,743 57	1,225,942 11
British Columbia	1,175,353 03	1,032,169 25	983,063 70
Saskatchewan	1,210,936 94	1,216,423,18	1 ,070,568 82
Collin's Bay	1,238,427 89	1,007,112 38	966,286 54
Newfoundland	80,090 11	48,746 40	32,208 80
Federal Training Centre	980,883 64	1,098,460 14	836,407 95
Penitentiary Staff College	31,615 44	29,171 17	29,195 65
Joyceville	125,981 10		
New Institutions	181,113 80	300 00	
TOTAL	11,607,390 33	10,331,759 84	10,137,785 46

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

	1956-57	1955-56	1954-55
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries	6,753,041 74	5,635,996 62	5,201,863,30
Retiring Allowances	10,525 00	9,496 67	137 50
Uniforms	109,386 83	146,503 96	108,749 01
Messing	108,966 00	102,308 64	86,745 06
Printing, Stationery and Office Equipment	22,065 15	25,685 05	22,218 62
Other Administrative Charges	62,597 87	65,010 99	64,752 08
	7,066,582 59	5,985,001 93	5,484,465 57
Maintenance of Inmates	1,654,104 55	1,637,211 33	1,590,702 52
Discharge Expenses	79,851 70	85,274 29	74,102 26
Operating Expenses	962,866 55	904,606 20	891,730 33
Maintenance of Fixed Assets	269,746 70	220,408 68	212,271 01
TOTAL OPERATING COSTS	10,033,152 09	8,832,502 43	8,253 271 69

TABLE XIII.—STATEMENT OF OPERATING COSTS FOR SERVICES RENDERED AND GOODS CONSUMED IN THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1957

	Total	Kingston	St-Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Federal Training Centre
Average Daily Population	5,257·4	1,019·3	1,204·4	559·7	411·9	697·3	582·1	449·5	333·2
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries	6,753,041 74	1,142,628 69	1,434,275 69	753,949 68	614,025 10	711,943 92	711,283 72	699,224 93	685,710 01
Retiring Allowances	10,525 00	.....	10,525 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uniforms	109,386 83	17,780 06	23,927 49	14,869 33	8,838 83	11,034 70	9,540 46	10,945 63	12,450 33
Messing	108,966 00	21,392 34	21,014 47	13,569 13	11,256 43	9,715 00	10,221 60	13,271 10	8,525 93
Printing, Stationery and Office Equipment	22,065 15	3,884 01	5,652 63	2,615 07	1,586 29	2,735 75	2,219 67	1,123 90	2,247 83
Other Administrative Charges	62,597 87	8,490 58	11,479 96	5,221 39	6,577 75	10,305 74	10,855 85	4,796 57	4,870 03
Sub-Total	7,066,582 59	1,194,175 68	1,506,875 24	790,224 60	642,284 40	745,735 11	744,121 30	729,362 13	713,804 13
Maintenance of Inmates	1,654,104 55	316,026 63	385,793 01	171,373 90	129,826 17	210,152 85	197,580 64	141,621 55	101,729 80
Discharge Expenses	79,851 70	12,417 17	16,208 65	10,733 82	7,710 90	7,964 68	10,636 26	6,745 56	7,434 66
Operating Expenses	962,866 55	129,170 38	217,661 00	138,948 54	94,806 25	107,446 51	102,840 88	93,804 44	78,188 55
Maintenance of Fixed Assets	269,746 70	45,165 59	73,349 11	32,218 00	27,441 48	26,431 22	23,267 56	24,393 06	17,480 68
TOTAL OPERATING COSTS	10,033,152 09	1,696 955 45	2,199,887 01	1,143,498 86	902,069 20	1,097,730 37	1,078 446 64	995,926 74	918,637 82
Per Capita Costs—									
Per Year	1,908 39	1,664 82	1,826 54	2,043 06	2,190 02	1,574 26	1,852 68	2,215 63	2,757 02
Per Diem	5 23	4 56	5 00	5 60	6 00	4 31	5 08	6 07	7 55
(Previous Year)	4 62	4 07	4 13	4 57	5 20	4 05	4 30	5 62	6 86

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

	1956-57	1955-56
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Kingston	2,004,218 75	1,674,505 20
St-Vincent de Paul	2,366,290 91	2,956,219 36
Dorchester	1,239,940 92	1,149,858 52
Manitoba	963,925 92	1,420,425 80
British Columbia	1,152,106 54	1,035,897 49
Saskatchewan	1,206,771 49	1,029 714 75
Collin's Bay	1,148,791 70	965,319 99
Federal Training Centre	979,114 41	1,066,842 11
Newfoundland	80,090 11	48,746 40
TOTAL	11,141,250 75	11,347,529 62

TABLE XV.—EXPENDITURES ON MEDICAL AND ALLIED SERVICES 1956-57

	Medical and Surgical Fees X-Rays, etc.	Eye Specialists' Fees	Optical Supplies	Dental Services and Supplies
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Kingston	3,340 50	1,880 00	934 45	772 89
St-Vincent de Paul	2,061 50	1,167 50	452 93	2,311 20
Dorchester	113,00	358 00	502 49	193 41
Manitoba	1,469 00	790 00	669 16	225 52
British Columbia	132 10	731 05	543 37	203 62
Saskatchewan	5,915 25	1,172 00	426 31	602 73
Collin's Bay	1,241 00	645 00	402 40	131 69
Federal Training Centre	365 00	647 50	166 95	228 05
TOTAL	14,637 35	7,391 05	4,098 06	4,669 11

TABLE XVI.—ACTIVITIES OF WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS DURING FISCAL YEAR

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	616	546	.....	156	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 235 Department of Veterans Affairs 17 National Employment Service 218 Children's Aid Society 15 Elizabeth Fry Society Salvation Army Frontenac Legal Aid Society 61
St. Vincent de Paul	1070	706	835	116	National Employment Service *Société d'Orientation et de Réhabilitation sociale* Catholic Rehabilitation Service John Howard Society Salvation Army *Service de Réadaptation Sociale Inc., Québec*	National Employment Service 345 *Société d'Orientation et de Réhabilitation sociale* 186 Catholic Rehabilitation Service 37 John Howard Society 72 Salvation Army 32 *Service de Réadaptation Sociale Inc., Québec* 34
Dorchester	1,125	411	295	126	National Employment Service John Howard Society (N.S.) Salvation Army Children's Aid Society Department of Veterans Affairs John Howard Society (N.B.)	National Employment Service 123 John Howard Society (N.S.) 120 Salvation Army 110 Children's Aid Society Department of Veterans Affairs John Howard Society (N.B.) 58
Manitoba	776	563	179	46	Canadian Welfare Association (Judge Hamilton) National Employment Service Salvation Army Hugh John MacDonald Hostel for Boys	Canadian Welfare Association (Judge Hamilton) 247 National Employment Service 145 Salvation Army 168 Hugh John MacDonald Hostel for Boys 3

TABLE XVI.—ACTIVITIES OF WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS DURING FISCAL YEAR—*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	1,408	1,085	305	129	John Howard Society Salvation Army National Employment Service	John Howard Society 575 Salvation Army 277 National Employment Service 233
Saskatchewan	1,137	657	296	96	Department of Veterans Affairs John Howard Society of Saskatchewan John Howard Society of Alberta National Employment Service Salvation Army	Department of Veterans Affairs 23 John Howard Society of Saskatchewan 90 John Howard Society of Alberta 340 National Employment Service 131 Salvation Army 73
Collin's Bay	798	513	247	156	John Howard Society National Employment Service Department of Veterans Affairs Salvation Army Children's Aid Society Frontenac Legal Aid Society	John Howard Society 176 National Employment Service 161 Department of Veterans Affairs 18 Salvation Army 101 Children's Aid Society 10 Frontenac Legal Aid Society 47
Federal Training Centre	564	245	.....	86	*Société d'Orientation et de Réhabilitation sociale* John Howard Society Salvation Army Catholic Rehabilitation Service	*Société d'Orientation et de Réhabilitation sociale* 178 John Howard Society 22 Salvation Army 5 Catholic Rehabilitation Service 40

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY

W. F. JOHNSTONE, *Warden*

STATISTICS

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

The number of inmates on Register at the close of prison March 31st, 1957, was 982 males and 84 females, a total of 1,066.

Admissions and discharges during the year were as follows:

Received	*Male*	*Female*
From Gaols	602	14
By transfer from other Penitentiaries	41	27
Ticket-of-Leave Violators	7	0
	650	41
Discharged		
Expiration of Sentence	285	30
Ticket-of-Leave	28	8
Unconditional Release	3	0
By Court Order	2	0
Transfer to other institutions	283	0
Died	4	0
Deportation	4	0
	609	38
Number on Register includes		
Insane—Section 58	2	2
Section 61	4	2
Attending Outside Court	3	0
Temporary Ticket-of-Leave	3	3
Unlawfully at large while hospitalized under Temporary Ticket-of-Leave	2	0
	14	7

NOTE:

Section 660 CCC—Habitual Criminals....11
Section 661 CCC—Criminal Sexual Psychopaths....11

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Protestant Chapel (Male prison)

Services have been well attended throughout the fiscal year and Reverend F. C. Whittington has stated that he is more than satisfied with the almost voluntary system we now have. The first Sunday of each month known as "Church Parade" is compulsory attendance, the remaining Sundays are voluntary.

Throughout the fiscal year several distinguished visitors and preachers were received at both the men's and women's prisons.

A significant fact, in regard to the Protestant Chapel during the fiscal year, was the discontinuance of the practice of using the chapel for entertainment now that the new auditorium is being used for that purpose. The Chapel has been newly decorated and re-dedicated, thus setting it aside exclusively for religious services and uses in the future, much to the satisfaction of Reverend Whittington.

The Protestant Chaplain's activities and those of his department during the year are shown in the following summary:

Statistics

Recorded interviews	545
Chapel services	61
Visiting ministers	9

Special services

Good Friday, Devotional Service.
Easter Day, Holy Communion.
Thanksgiving Day, Preacher, the Reverend O. Davidson.
Remembrance Day, Soloist, Mr. Jack Graham.
December 16th, Carol Service by St. George's Cathedral.
December 23rd, Carols by Inmate Choir assisted by choir men from Baptist Church.
Christmas Day, Holy Communion.
March 24th-31st, Week's Preaching Mission by the Reverends Henry Hill and Charles Staples.

Special Work included

Lectures to: In Service Groups.
Penitentiary Staff College Courses.
Church groups.

Protestant Chapel (Prison for Women)

Attendance at Chapel Services in the Prison for Women during the year has been good and the inmates well behaved, Church Parade being compulsory each Sunday of the month and voluntary on Holy Days.

There were 65 services conducted during the year, and routine work was carried out as usual by the Chaplain, including the interviewing of newcomers, requested interviews and the visiting of the sick in the hospital.

The Chapel is well cared for at all times by one of the female inmates.

Protestant Mission

A week's Mission was preached commencing Sunday, March 24th and continued till March 31st. Reverend Whittington believes this was a good Mission as all sixteen services were well attended and the interest of both the men and women was sustained to the end. The two young Missioners, Reverend Henry Hill and Reverend Charles Staples, gave of their best. Services were held twice daily morning and evening, Monday till Wednesday in the men's prison and Thursday till Saturday in the women's prison, with the closing services on Sunday morning. Reverend Whittington has indicated that the co-operation of the staff in helping to make this Mission a success was greatly appreciated by him and all arrangements worked smoothly.

Roman Catholic Chapel (Male prison)

Throughout the year religious services were held at 0900 hours on all Sundays and Holy Days of obligation. All Catholic inmates attended the Church Parade on the first Sunday of each month, the remaining Sundays of the month being voluntary. Discipline in the Chapel during these services was excellent. A Priest from Regiopolis College was called in to help with confessions at Christmas time. Mr. Brian Brick, our organist and choir director, played at all these Religious Services and also held choir practice each Friday noon. Special hymns were prepared for Christmas.

During the course of the year our Chaplain gave lectures from time to time at the Penitentiary Staff College. Several Priests visited the Penitentiary and were escorted through the institution by the Chaplain. Reverend Father Bedford, S.J., Catholic Chaplain from Manitoba Penitentiary was a welcome visitor.

Beautiful new oak pews, made by the inmates, have been installed in the Chapel. New books were purchased for the Chaplain's Library, and sufficient religious articles to supply the needs of the inmates. The altar was furnished with new altar cloths.

Number of Masses offered and Sermons delivered	All Sundays and six Holy Days.
Number of initial interviews	266
Number of pre-release interviews	200
Number of requested interviews	457
Number of confessions and communions	652

Reverend Father E. J. Way, our Catholic Chaplain, escorted several of the men to the Bus Terminal or Railway Station on discharge from the penitentiary. For many, work was procured, boarding and rooming houses found, working clothes provided, and financial assistance given.

While Father Way was on annual leave during the month of August, Reverend Father John Brown, S.J., of Regiopolis College, Kingston, Ontario, acted as substitute Chaplain. Father Way, while on annual leave, attended the Eighty-Sixth Congress of Correction held in Los Angeles, California. Several institutions were visited while he was there, the most interesting being Chino, Corona and San Quentin. Father Way states that while visiting these institutions it was interesting to note the deep appreciation and interest both administration and inmate bodies had toward religion, chaplains, chapels, etc. At the Congress the lecturers again and again stressed the major role religion should play in a correctional institution towards the habilitation and rehabilitation of those who have offended justice.

Four days of the Chaplain's leave were spent in Montreal, Quebec, and on this occasion the homes and families of inmates and ex-inmates were visited.

All requirements to say Mass at the New Joyceville Institution have now been procured. A beautiful combination altar and vestment case was made in the carpenter shop. Vestments, altar linens, chalice, ciborium and all other necessary equipment for the celebration of Mass have been secured for this new institution.

Roman Catholic Chapel (Prison for Women)

Compulsory Church Services were held on all Sundays and Holy Days of obligation at eight o'clock in the morning. A number of Jesuit Fathers from Regiopolis College, Kingston, Ontario, helped the Chaplain in his work, especially with confessions at Christmas time. Each Catholic female inmate was privately interviewed by the Chaplain shortly after admission and interviewed again previous to release. Requested interviews took place on Monday and Saturday mornings at 10 o'clock.

The Chapel was beautifully decorated at Christmas time. A new altar cloth was purchased.

Number of Masses offered and Sermons delivered	All Sundays and six Holy Days.
Number of confessions and communions	288

Roman Catholic Mission

On Sunday morning, March 24, Reverend Father Raymond Jos. Foerster, a Passionist Father from St. Michael's Monastery, Union City, N.J., U.S.A., opened the Mission in the Men's Prison. Each morning at 0830 hours and each evening at 1730 hours religious services were held. Confessions were held during the noon hour. The Mission solemnly closed on Wednesday evening, with a general Communion on Sunday, March 31st.

Totals for the Mission in the Men's Prison were:

Confessions	70
Holy Communions	80
Morning Mass attendance	620
Evening Benediction attendance	400

On Thursday morning, March 28th, the Mission started in the Prison for Women. Services were held each morning at 0830 hours and each evening at 1730 hours and were voluntary. With 32 girls in the institution registered as Catholic, the smallest attendance at any exercise was 24. Two girls were sick in the hospital and could not attend. Almost all the girls went to confession and received Holy Communion.

Steward's Department

Last year plans were laid for a new Kitchen and we are looking forward to the time when these plans will be fulfilled. This will be a great advancement over our present location and will create new interest in the department.

A new Pre-Release Dormitory was opened during the year and a very modern serving point was established in this building. The method of feeding was changed from the regular routine to conform more with outside serving and feeding. Plasticware and tableware were supplied in place of steel trays and cups, tables were provided which sit four persons.

Staff meetings were held during the year at intervals of two months, these have been very effective in solving various problems within the department. Copies of the minutes of these meetings are distributed throughout the Penitentiary service and some very helpful information is gained from them. During the Stewards' Conference certain subjects were suggested for each meeting throughout the year and in this way all Penitentiary Stewards will be discussing the same subject during the same month and an overall picture of the problems pertaining to any certain subject can be readily available under one heading.

During the latter part of the fiscal year a contract was let to a local Pest Control firm and the results have been excellent. The Kitchen is free of roaches and it is our sincere wish that Head Office will see fit to continue this method from now on, it is less expensive than our own process and far more effective.

Steel wash tanks are used throughout the Kitchen for washing trays, cups, bowls, pots and pans. The trays are scrubbed with abrasive pads in hot soapy water. They are then placed in the dish-washing machine where they go through a live steam bath. They are then left to air dry.

Steel cups are washed with brushes and soapy water, then placed in a solution of H.T.H. disinfectant and left the required time to sterilize. They are then placed in a tank of clear rinse water and from that to perforated trays to air dry.

The floors in the Kitchen are scrubbed daily with soap and water, then washed down with a solution of soda. The machinery is cleaned after each use and painted whenever necessary. The tables and meat blocks in the butcher shop are washed down with wire brushes and a solution of sodium bicarbonate. The pasteurization room is kept exceptionally clean and all equipment is cleaned and sterilized after each use with a solution of steri-clor.

Inmates accepted for employment in the Steward's Department are instructed to observe the highest possible standard of cleanliness at all times. A shower and change room are located in the basement where any inmate can avail himself of these facilities daily. An inmate barber is employed in the Kitchen at all times and there is no reason why anyone should not be neat and clean at all times. There is always a supply of white clothing on hand and each inmate is issued with whites which are laundered every week.

Facilities are at hand in the Steward's Department to learn pastry, bread baking, general cooking, storekeeping, etc. Any inmate who is willing to learn and has the desire to prepare himself for the future can, in a period of two years or so, acquire a very good knowledge of the routine functions of a large kitchen.

Repairs to machinery and equipment are carried out within the institution whenever possible. A maintenance program is carried out whereby machinery is checked daily for greasing, etc. Spare parts are kept on hand and an inmate is appointed to effect minor repairs where necessary and to oil and check machines daily.

Each Assistant Steward takes his turn, monthly, supervising the Officers' Mess as well as in all other positions within the Kitchen. A permanent staff of inmate help is employed in the Mess. There are approximately 200 officers fed in the Mess daily and the food is prepared and served cafeteria style. The regular menu is prepared and alternative dishes are always available.

School

During the winter the customary program of lectures was given here, through the co-operation of Queen's University Extension Department. As always the University has been helpful to our School. Their advice and especially their Extension Courses have been freely given.

An interesting feature this year was the graduation from Queen's University of one of our pupils; he was given his degree of Bachelor of Arts at the Convocation at the University last May. He had passed his High School Entrance here, and his Junior Matriculation; then enrolled as an Extra-mural Student, he took the first three years of University here. After discharge he enrolled intra-murally, graduating within the year.

A suggestion has been made by our Schoolteacher for Evening Classes in order to increase school hours, to compensate for the short work day and to avoid less conflict with daytime prison activity.

The following statistics illustrate some of the work carried on by our School Department during the fiscal year:

School Statistics

Total School attendance	5,795
D.V.A. Courses in effect at end of fiscal year	106
O.D.E. Courses in effect at end of fiscal year	16
Queen's University Courses in effect at end of fiscal year	6
Institute of Commercial Art Courses in effect at end of fiscal year	1
Total Correspondence Courses in effect at end of fiscal year	129

Certicates issued

Grade 8 certificates	2
D.V.A. certificates	22
O.D.E. certificates	5
Queen's University certificates	5
Total certificates issued	34

D.V.A. Courses in effect at end of March 1957

Automotive Engineering	2	Mathematics A	14
Bookkeeping A	8	Mathematics B	4
Business Arithmetic	1	Mathematics C	2
Conversation Anglaise	2	Marine Engineering prel. 4th class	1
Diesel Engineering	2	Naval Education Test 2	1
English Introductory	3	Navigation Elementary	2
English A	4	Machine Shop Mathematics	5
English B	2	Mechanical Drawing	5
French Introductory	4	Mining	1
French A	1	Music A	8
Forestry 1	2	Practical Electricity	4
General Science Introductory	1	Principles of Radio	1
General Science A	3	Senior Matric. English	2
Latin A	3	Shorthand A	1
Latin C	1	Social Studies Introductory	1
Livestock & Dairy Farming	3	Soil and Field Crops	1
Mathematics Introductory	16		

Queen's University Extension Courses

Mathematics 3A	1	Spanish A	1
Mathematics 7B	1	Psychology	1
Mathematics 2	1	Classical Literature	1

O.D.E. Courses in effect at end of March 1957

Adult Mathematics, English and Social Studies	2
Adult Mathematics and English Literature	1
Adult Mathematics, Literature and Composition	2
Grade 9 Mathematics, Literature and Composition	5
Grade 9 Mathematics, Composition and Social Studies	1
Grade 9 French, Mathematics and Composition	1
Grade 10 Literature and Composition	3
Grade 12 Literature, Composition and Geometry	1

Education Record of Inmates on Admission

Grade 1 or Lower	3.4%
Grade 1 to 4	9.3%
Grade 5 to 6	12.0%
Grade 7 to 8	40.2%
High School 1 to 2 years	25.3%
High School 3 years	4.9%
High School Graduate	4.6%
One or more years University	0.3%
University Graduate	0.0%

LIBRARY

During the fiscal year the Library was able to increase their supply of books and to improve especially their non-fiction section by the purchase of many fine books in the various non-fiction categories. Their fiction section also has expanded, necessitating the installation of another stack of shelves.

Our circulation has decreased most noticeably within the last few months. This we believe is due to the resumption of spring-time activities and an increase in interest in Hobbycraft. The latter has become such an important cellular occupation that we plan to purchase enough books on the various crafts to constitute a separate section in the Library.

Our experience with the use of Local Purchase Orders has been uniformly satisfactory. The present method permits the purchase of books when the best opportunity offers, making it possible for us to take advantage of book sales, i.e. the pre-inventory and post-inventory sales.

The library has been operated by the Schoolteachers who have done a very good job. A trained Librarian, having equal status with the Assistant Schoolteachers, would be an asset.

Number of books in Library

Fiction	5,944
Non-fiction	3,990
School books	4,531
French fiction and non-fiction	526
TOTAL	14,991

Books purchased during fiscal year

Fiction	416
Non-fiction	156
School books	234
TOTAL	806

Books condemned during fiscal year

Fiction	50

Circulation

Fiction	21,749
Non-fiction	18,158
Magazines	83,069
TOTAL	122,976

Hospital

Under the direction of Dr. K. S. Clarke, Penitentiary Surgeon, and Dr. W. Amodeo, Penitentiary Physician, and with the whole hearted co-operation of the Hospital Officers, our Hospital continues to run smoothly and efficiently. The need for a new Hospital with modern facilities is stressed by our Medical Officers in order that the medical services of this institution might be raised to a standard compatible with present day ideas in the treatment of the offender. It is believed a new hospital should be given top priority.

Inmate sick parades have shown a marked decrease from the preceding year in spite of population increase. It is felt that this can be accounted for by more efficient screening of inmates by the Hospital Staff prior to the Medical Officer's sick parade.

A larger number of x-rays have been taken during this fiscal year. This results from the policy of more thorough investigation of injuries received in accidents with a view to minimizing future claims for compensation.

Major surgery has shown a slight decrease from the preceding year although this does not include surgery performed by the institution surgeon on inmates hospitalized at local hospitals, which, if included, would exceed the total of last year.

Periodic inspections have been made by Drs. Clarke and Amodeo of our Kitchen and reveals it to be clean and sanitary in every respect. The meals served are well balanced, sufficient and appetizing. The efforts of the Steward and his staff are most laudable.

Special mention is made of the services of Dr. T. F. Rutherford, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist, Dr. C. W. E. Danby, Dermatologist and Dr. K. F. Edwards, Anaesthetist. They have at all times endeavoured to co-operate with the aims and policy of the administration and staff of the institution in affording better medical services to those under our care.

Our Medical Officers wish to voice their appreciation to Deputy Commissioner Dr. L. P. Gendreau for his co-operation and efforts in arranging for admittance of tubercular suspects to Sanatoria for proper care and treatment. At no time has an active case of tuberculosis been denied Sanatoria care.

During the fiscal year two deaths occurred in the case of inmates, one due to thrombosis and the other due to Broncho-Pneumonia. Investigation revealed that neither any individual nor Department presented any negligence or error of omission.

Psychiatric Hospital

There were 20 first admissions and 18 re-admissions making a total of 38 admissions to the Psychiatric Hospital during the year. There are many patients who should have been admitted but due to lack of space only emergencies could be cared for. The two lower ranges in the East Cell Block are now being used for segregated and mentally disturbed patients. This takes in approximately 40 inmates who are problems in the institution.

There were 495 consultations held during the past year which is 75 more than last year. This service continues to grow and it is sometimes necessary for the Psychiatrist to see as many as five patients in one morning to try and keep less than 25 names on our list all the time. There were also quite a number of inmates seen at the Prison for Women and two of these were treated quite a number of times.

Therapy treatments included Psychotherapy, General Therapy, Electro-stimulative Therapy, Electroconvulsive Therapy, Occupational Therapy, Recreational Therapy and Group Therapy.

Psychotherapy.—used a good deal and the fact that not one cell was broken during the year speaks for its success. It has been used extensively in selected cases and in the case of Criminal Sexual Psychopaths, an effort was made to see them whenever they made request.

General Therapy.—as of March 31st, 1957, there were 7 Schizophrenics in the Psychiatric Hospital several of whom are paranoids, little can be done for this type of patient other than to see they are cared for in a physical way. With the use of tranquillizers and the newer drugs much improvement has been noted in some cases. This year we began using Sparine and Pacatal, as well as others that were used last year. Sparine shows promise of helping some patients to be much more comfortable than they were on any of the other drugs.

Funkenstein Tests.—during the past year only 5 of these tests were carried out. With the decrease in the number of treatments fewer tests were necessary.

Electrostimulative Therapy.—this type of therapy has decreased in a great deal, from 275 treatments last year to 85 this year. Most of those treated were treated as out patients, coming to the Hospital in the a.m., being treated and returned back to their cells in the p.m. This gives a good opportunity to observe these patients and for some psychotherapy. It is felt that due to the increased use of tranquillizers less of this type of treatment was necessary.

Electroconvulsive Therapy.—like Electrostimulative Therapy this has decreased from 139 treatments to 81 treatments. It works very well as a control measure in the Psychiatric Hospital in that if patients are upset in their behaviour they are placed on treatment and respond very quickly.

Occupational Therapy.—in September 1956, we started a Toy Repair Shop and this is still in operation. It has been very successful in that we can employ many of the patients in the Psychiatric Hospital and also many of those in the East Cell Block. The patients seem to enjoy this type of work because they are doing something for needy children.

Recreational Therapy.—moving picture shows and ball games are usually attended by from one to five of our patients, also we were fortunate enough to get a Television set at the beginning of last year and this seems to hold the interest of most of our patients. Many hallucinated patients take an unusual interest in TV and it appears to take the place of their hallucinations for the time they are watching it as they are less disturbed while they concentrate on it.

Of the 38 patients that were admitted to the Psychiatric Hospital during the year only one has remained for the full year. He is much improved on Serpasil therapy but still not well enough to want to do any work.

Of the first admissions and re-admissions, three are reported as recovered, these were depressed patients, ten are much improved and twenty three were improved enough that most of them have left the Hospital and placed either in a suitable work assignment or in the Toy Shop. Only two patients are considered as unimproved and these are sexual deviates. Thirteen patients were transferred to Mental Hospitals. There are ten patients in the institution who may be considered for transfer to Mental Hospitals in due course.

There were no serious accidents in the Psychiatric Hospital during the year, also there were no real attempts at self-destruction although one patient threatened such several times. It would appear that patients are coming to the Hospital in the earlier stages of their illnesses, in this way treatment can be started and thus avoid accidents, injuries and attempts at self-destruction.

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

Dr. M. O'Connor, our Psychiatrist, stresses the need for more space as he states the Psychiatric Service here has outgrown our small Ward. A large percentage of our patients are being returned to various parts of the institution before they are fully recovered in order to make room for the more acutely ill.

Dr. O'Connor states he is receiving the full co-operation of other departments in the institution with patients returned to work assignments. It is necessary to have many departments who will be considerate and understanding of those who are mentally ill.

We were able to keep the same Hospital staff again this year, even to the same custodial officer. Under the supervision of Dr. M. O'Connor our staff are working very well together and we are pleased that this good co-operation exists and continues to exist.

Prison for Women

School

School activities fall into two categories, the one covering correspondence courses, the other classroom studies. Application to studies and classroom attendance was good throughout the year.

Library

Library facilities were made better use of during this year. Books were issued to inmates once a week during a one hour period from 1500 hrs to 1600 hrs on Thursdays. It is felt that the longer period provides them with the opportunity of more selective choosing. A two week time limit is extended on all books other than those used for reference. Library records indicate that a total of 684 magazines were loaned out to inmates, with books of all classifications numbering 704.

Recreation

Thursday evening programs conducted by the Elizabeth Fry Society were a weekly event. The last Thursday in each month was devoted to entertainment for the inmates, while the other weekly programs consisted of instruction in the skills of Ballroom Dancing, Charm School, Woodburning, Jewellery and Wire Designing, Belt Making, Choral Singing, Square Dancing, Lacing Slippers, Drama, etc.

The softball program lasted from May to September. Games were played on Saturday and Sunday p.m. There were a total of 20 games in all played with visiting teams.

A volleyball team organized by the Elizabeth Fry Society also contributed to the enjoyment of the inmates in rounding out their summer recreational program. Five tournaments with Y.W.C.A. girls and University Summer School Students were held.

A very successful Field Day was held on Civic Holiday, August 6th. Prizes were given for those placing 1st, 2nd and 3rd in all events held.

For the first time in a number of years it was undertaken to bank and flood a section of the yard for ice skating during the winter months. While many obstacles had to be overcome, it was fairly apparent that considerable pleasure was derived from this form of recreation.

The advent of Television into institutional life in September was received with much enthusiasm. Many of the older inmates who cannot engage in more arduous activity expressed their gratitude for this type of relaxation.

Hobbycraft

On three occasions during the year the inmates were privileged with having display and sale of hobbycraft sponsored by three local clubs. In May 1956 the Kiwanis Club of Kingston made a booth available for the Springtime Exhibition in the Community Centre for this purpose. At the Kingston Agricultural Fair in September the articles were again displayed for a period of five days. Early in March 1957 a three day display and sale was held in the Oddfellow's Hall under the sponsorship of the Kinsmen Club of Kingston. Many thanks are also extended to the Elizabeth Fry Society for their co-operation in the exhibit and sale of various items of hobbycraft at intervals throughout the year.

Inmates' Canteen

The inmates' canteen is open for the purchase of certain commodities twice weekly, on Wednesdays and Sundays, between 1200 hours and 1300 hours. Christmas parcels, purchased from Trust Fund or government remuneration were also taken care of in this department and distributed to the inmates on the eve of Christmas.

Gardens

As soon as the weather was conducive to planting, plots were allocated either individually or to groups for the sowing and planting of vegetable and flower seeds and plants. With the exception of a very few the gardens were a credit to the inmates. As well as being a form of therapy the inmates enjoy the fruits of their labours. The flower beds in the landscaped portion were cared for by two female inmates, employed in the yard, throughout the summer under the direction of Miss R. Paterson of the Elizabeth Fry Society.

Agency Visits

National Employment Agency.—Miss K. Keenan, special placements officer visited the Prison for Women on 13 different occasions and interviewed 19 inmates. These inmates were issued employment books and cards, reports were sent to the locality in which the inmates were seeking employment. Miss Keenan has shown a great deal of interest in the inmates and has put forth a great deal of effort in order to help find the right job for them on release.

Children's Aid Society.—representatives of the Children's Aid Society visited the Prison for Women from time to time to aid in the care of inmates' children until time of release.

Elizabeth Fry Society.—two members of the Elizabeth Fry Society from Toronto visited the institution and had interviews with seven inmates. The purpose of these interviews was to get acquainted with girls with whom they would be coming in contact in the near future. *Mrs. H. L. Cartwright,* of the Elizabeth Fry Society, Kingston, Ontario, visited the institution for the purpose of rendering legal aid to inmates who had requested to see her. On sixteen visits she had interviews with ten inmates. *Miss K. Healey,* president of the Elizabeth Fry Society, Kingston, Ontario, had six meetings with the inmate Welfare Committee for the planning of program. *Miss R. M. Paterson,* Elizabeth Fry Society of Kingston, Ont., has been doing the rehabilitation program. She has visited the institution on fifty-three occasions and interviewed sixty inmates. The pre-release program was carried out in the case of two inmates. In the case of the first inmate, arrangements were made, through the Remission Service, for various members of the Elizabeth Fry Society of Kingston, to call for the inmate at 1.00 P.M. and return her to the prison at 4.00 P.M.—during this time the inmate was taken to various stores, homes, for drives, etc., and gradually re-accustomed herself to conditions of living outside the institution previous to her eventual release on Ticket of Leave. In the case of the second inmate, who was to be released in April, similar arrangements were made prior to her release:—that she be granted temporary releases for the purpose of assisting in her progressive adjustment to community life.

Engineer's Department

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

(*a*) Installation of New Turbine Generator. Generator is set up and is ready for operation, and vibrator tachometer being installed.
(*b*) Ventilating of Sewage System.
(*c*) Reconstruction of the Carpenter Shop.
(*d*) Alterations to the South Passage.

(*e*) Duct to the new Laundry.
(*f*) Installation of new showers in the Dormitories and North West Cell Block.
(*g*) Heating of the Canning Plant.
(*h*) Refitting the bathroom in Tenement H-3.
(*i*) Construction of garage at Warden's residence.
(*j*) Radio line to the Dormitories.
(*k*) Addition to C.T.I. Frayn's Office.
(*l*) Driveway lights at Warden's residence.

Maintenance work estimated and completed:

(*a*) Boilers number one and two have been examined by the Inspector from the Department of Labour. Certificate was issued for the year.
(*b*) One operating valve was reconditioned for one boiler and one Gate was repaired on Hopper, the Conveyor had quite a lot of welding done on it by the Blacksmith Shop. New belts were installed on the Conveyor and a new block.

Fire drills and lectures were held during the year. Fire protection and prevention were 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 a City Fireman from the Kingston Fire Department.

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

Farming

Very cold and wet weather during the Spring of 1956 prevented our crops being sown and planted until late in the season. Our grain was planted mostly in June, which is far too late for a good crop.

Our hay crop was good, but a great deal of spoilage was caused by wet weather. Two silos were filled with green hay and one with corn ensilage.

The vegetable crop was good, particularly our beans, cabbage and cauliflower. Other vegetables grown were sufficient to fill the Steward's needs.

Our Holstein herd is in good condition. We still have a demand for the sale of good bull calves. A number of our herd were shown at the Kingston Exhibition and did very well. During the year six more of our milk cows received certificates for producing over 100,000 lbs. of milk.

The Piggery continues to produce around 400 pigs, which when slaughtered, are used for rations in the Steward's Department. The buildings are kept clean and free from any disease and are inspected monthly by a Government Veterinary Inspector.

Our Cannery has been kept busy. Applesauce and pears being canned at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary helped relieve the rush and left more time for our solid-pack apples.

Construction

The year ending March 31, 1957, has seen many changes in Kingston Penitentiary. It has been a transition period. New projects, new policies, new personnel, and some new concepts. It has been a difficult but exhilarating year that has placed a challenge constantly before the administration.

Our Chief Trade Instructor's Department (Construction) has operated all year with the responsibility of seeing that new shops were provided, and new dormitory space and furnishings made available to meet the need of our increasing population.

Our major construction projects were the New Laundry and Dormitory Building, the new East Wing Shop Block, and the Renovation of the West Side of the North Gate (Bldg. A-2). The new Laundry and Dormitory were occupied during December.

The Chief Trade Instructor advises that he has enjoyed the closest co-operation from all the senior executive officers, and in turn the services of his office have always been available to every department when such services could be of assistance in any way. The successful operation of any institution depends on good and harmonious relations between the heads of all departments, and I commend C. T. I. Frayn and the Instructors under his supervision for their untiring efforts in getting on with the job. It is only when we have sympathetic understanding and co-operation that worthwhile progress can be expected.

Industrial

The Canvas Working Department has again produced a large volume of work, particularly for the Post Office Department. In addition articles such as sample Ore bags, grain bags, felt mitts, sheets and pillow cases, butchers' aprons, laundry trucks, etc., were manufactured for other Government Departments. The Canvas Working Department has been efficiently operated and managed by its staff, maintaining good order and discipline among a large group of inmates, this indicates attention to the personnel side as well as industry.

The Tailor Shops have completed the requirements of our own and the eastern Penitentiaries for the fiscal year, including discharge suits, overcoats, topcoats, galatea shirts and special garments (officers' clothing). Eighty complete Indian Uniforms were provided for the Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Indian Affairs Branch. The Instructors in charge of our two Tailor Shops have efficiently managed their shops and have contributed to the improvement of discharge garments supplied to our inmates on release.

In the Carpenter Shop (Industrial) some difficulty was experienced in regulating the handling of materials, accounting for their disposition, and the general management of the shop. We did manufacture 120 items for outside Government Departments, 47 lockers for the R.C.M. Police, 10 pairs oars, and the repair of 62 chairs. 1,225 items were manufactured and repaired for Kingston Penitentiary departments.

The Printing Department has improved their work situation during the past year and the volume of orders processed for the Queen's Printer has steadily increased. The Shop is fairly well equipped at the present time, although another Linotype Machine should be added to keep pace with the growing requirements from all sources.

The Shoe Shop has functioned during the year as a repair shop only, with a few manufactured items. It is recommended that a shop such as this, presided over by a qualified Instructor, be established as a shoe manufacturing plant.

Chief Trade Instructor O. A. Earl (Industrial) has expressed his gratitude towards the staff at the Administration Building for their kind co-operation and consideration during the past year. He further expresses his sincere thanks to the Senior Officials for their guidance and assistance, and to his own staff for their loyalty and efficiency.

CLASSIFICATION DEPARTMENT

Statistical

Interviews with inmates—Newcomers, Special follow-up, Inmates' Requests, Referred by other officers, Pre-release interviews, Discharge interviews—Total: 2,540

Visitors—Inmates' visitors, John Howard Society, National Employment Service, Department of Veterans' Affairs, Legal Aid, Children's Aid Society, Remission Officers, Alcoholic Anonymous, Others.—Total: 255

Meetings and Conferences—Classification Assignment Board, Classification Officer Collin's Bay Penitentiary (selection), Alcoholic Anonymous, A.A. Executive Meetings (once per week), John Howard Society, Personnel and Staff Selection Boards, Others.—Total: 262

Staff training—lectures at the Penitentiary Staff College Officers' Training Courses—½ day per lecture. Lectures to classes in "In Service Training" courses—1 hour per lecture.

Tests—Revised Beta (staff selection), Revised Beta (Penitentiary Staff College), Revised Beta (inmates), Minnesota Paper Form Board, Wechsler-Bellevue, Kuder preference record, Minnesota Multiple Personality Inventory, T.A.T., Borschache, Association Test, Draw a person (Machover's), P.T.I., Sentence completion, Attitude interest analysis, Projective battery, Otis (IQ staff selection).—Total: 600

Number of inmates interviewed by the John Howard Society, National Employment Service, Department of Veterans' Affairs, Children's Aid Society, Legal Aid, Remission Officer.—Total: 616

Number of interviews conducted by:

John Howard Society	265
National Employment Service	243
Department of Veterans' Affairs	18
Legal Aid	73
Children's Aid Society	17

This was a year of accomplishment in the Classification Department. The most encouraging being the developments in respect to staff. An increase in numbers of staff is always satisfying but the high calibre of the new personnel brings even greater satisfaction. It is particularly satisfying that a position of Psychologist was created and filled in October at the PhD level.

There was an increase in inmate interviews of approximately 300 over the previous year, and an increase in the number of meetings and conferences by 55. The increase in interviews can be attributed to a higher standing population, the fact that the Classification Staff increased, and because of the activity with respect to Joyceville selection.

The Aurora Group of alcoholics anonymous continues to function very satisfactorily. Co-operation of "outside" AA members continues to be of the best.

Our Classification Officer W. F. Carabine had the pleasure of attending the John Howard Society Conference on the Psychopathic Offender and related topics in Toronto. He also had the pleasure of attending the Canadian Psychological Association meeting in Ottawa and it is worthy to note that discussions there eventually led to the hiring of our Psychologist, Mr. J. Csank.

The Fourth After-care Conference, held at the Penitentiary Staff College, was visited by all members of the Classification Staff and attended by the Classification Officer.

I extend my appreciation to the Classification Officer and his staff for their co-operation and the good work they are doing in their endeavour to re-habilitate many of our inmates to society on their eventual release.

Training of Officers

Due to lack of suitable accommodation, i.e. the setting up of a Personnel Department and the renovation of the Censor's Department at the North Gate, in-service training has been restricted to induction training for newly appointed officers and special instructions to officers experiencing difficulty with certain phases of custodial duty.

Forty-one newly appointed officers received a minimum of forty hours induction training plus further on-the-job training as required.

Twenty-six officers attended Penitentiary Officer Training Courses at the Penitentiary Staff College. Out of this number twelve participated in three special administration courses. Improvements can be seen in our staff as the result of instructions and training received from attendance at these courses.

Recreation

The softball season opened in early May and continued throughout the summer months, with a prison league, and an "All Star" team "THE SAINTS" playing several games with outside teams on Sundays and Holidays.

Tournaments were held in such sports as Horseshoe Pitching, Handball, Chess, Bridge and Darts. A number of inmates participate in weight-lifting and body building exercises.

The new Bell & Howell movie projector was put into use in December, the three and one half inch lens with the projector was not satisfactory and was exchanged for a three inch lens. This projector has doubled the quality of the projected picture giving us shows of a professional standard. Three officers have been trained in the operation of this projector.

In November four television sets were loaned by local merchants to the inmate population to view the Grey Cup finals. A great interest was shown by all inmates and further sets were placed in the institution, on a trial basis, over the Christmas and New Year seasons. The effect of TV in the Dormitories has proved an excellent medium of entertainment and discipline. With the authority of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries four TV sets were purchased from donations placed in the Inmate Welfare Fund, another set was donated by the local United Mine Workers Union. The sets were placed in the hospital, North West Cell Block, "A" & "B" Dormitories and the Pre-Release Dormitory. The relaxation of tension in these areas has proved this innovation to be successful.

On December 11, the inmate disc jockey show was broadcast over radio station CKWS under the sponsorship of the West Kingston Kiwanis Club. Approximately $500 was realized from this broadcast and the proceeds were donated to the Sunnyside Children's Centre and St. Mary's of the Lake Hospital to provide extras and entertainment for orphan children at Christmas time.

The New Recreation Building was officially opened the week before Christmas, a concert given by the "Billy O'Connor Show" from Toronto marked the occasion.

On December 31 a concert was produced and put on by the inmates of the institution who supplied their own orchestra. This concert was well handled and greatly enjoyed by the inmate population.

In January we received 1,000 metal stacking chairs and 150 folding card tables, these items filled an urgent need and have proved very satisfactory in every way. A variety show was also presented this month by artists from CKWS TV, Queen's University and from the Kingston district under the direction of Mr. J. Woodhouse.

Boxing training started in February and two fine boxing shows were put on in March.

Throughout the winter months a soccer league was maintained, with play-offs ending in March.

HOBBYCRAFT

Inmates participating in hobbies showed a slight increase this year and continued to be a sound privilege in the lives of the inmates.

The hobbycraft office has been moved to its new location in the new Recreation Building. During the year inmate hobbycraft was entered in four local exhibitions and samples were shown on TV.

Number of inmates registered in hobbycraft	395
Value of materials received	$21,184.60
Sales of hobbycraft	$16,953.10
Parcels shipped 2744, approximate value	$35,000.00

CONCLUSION

I extend my appreciation and thanks to the Commissioner of Penitentiaries and the Staff at Head Office for the assistance and co-operation afforded this institution.

I also thank the Senior Officers and Staff of Kingston Penitentiary, the Supervising Matron and her Staff at the Prison for Women, for their close co-operation and loyalty over the past year.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY

G. LEBEL, *Warden*

MOVEMENT OF INMATES' POPULATION

There were 1,223 inmates on our records, at the close of the prison on March 31, 1957. There were 777 inmates received during the year and 835 discharged during the same period, as per details itemized hereunder:

Population on April 1, 1956:		1,281	
Received:			
From common jails	714		
By way of transfers	52		
As Ticket-of-Leave Violators	11	777	2,058
Discharged during the same period by:			
Expiration of sentence		395	
Ticket-of-Leave		153	
Unconditional release		6	
Court Order		0	
Transfer		275	
Death		5	
Liberation on deportation		1	835
On register, March 31, 1957:		1,223	

The detail of inmates received and discharged by way of transfer is summarized hereunder:

Received from:		
Federal Training Centre	35	
Kingston Penitentiary	6	
Collin's Bay Penitentiary	3	
Dorchester Penitentiary	8	
		52
Discharged to:		
Federal Training Centre	254	
Kingston Penitentiary	8	
Kingston Penitentiary (Females)	8	
Collin's Bay Penitentiary	2	
Dorchester Penitentiary	2	
British Columbia Penitentiary	1	
		275

Movement of Staff

The total number of officers on the staff of this institution at the close of March 1957 was 387. During the fiscal year 1956-57, 13 officers were taken on the administrative staff and 8 on the custodial staff, against 22 officers struck off either by way of resignation or otherwise. Doctor J. L. E. Martel, Penitentiary Physician, passed away on December 30, 1956. Guard J. A. C. L. Brasseur died on May 2, 1956. Guard J. A. Lamarche died accidentally on July 18, 1956. Machinist Instructor J. A. M. Lachapelle died on December 24, 1956.

Religious Instruction and Moral Welfare

Roman Catholic Chapel

During the past fiscal year, the religious services have taken place as usual, that is two masses on each Sunday and on days of religious obligation; mass was also celebrated on the first Friday of each month, with distribution of holy communion. The annual mission was conducted with success by Reverend Father Rolland Boyle, S.J. Most of the Roman Catholic inmates have followed the mission with satisfaction and around 650 have received the holy communion during the Lenten period.

The Sacred Heart League continues to reap success for the fourth successive year and the total of members now is about 400. The Sacred Heart League bulletin is now published monthly and the number of subscribers is about 450.

The Roman Catholic Chaplain grants interviews to inmates every morning, except Saturdays and Sundays, from 0830 to about 1030 hours in the morning. In addition to those interviews, frequent visits are made to the families of some of the inmates and social or other religious organizations.

The Alcoholic Anonymous organization is celebrating this year its sixth anniversary; results obtained so far are satisfactory.

Protestant Chapel

Reverend Gordon Phillips has administered the Protestant Chapel with his continued success. His congregation at the end of March 1957 was 166, mostly Anglicans. There are also 26 members of the United Church of Canada, 12 Orthodox and a few other miscellaneous religious creeds.

Religious services are held in the Chapel every Sunday and other religious holidays of obligation. The Holy Eucharist is celebrated at least twice a month, as a rule. The Salvation Army holds its services in the Chapel once a month. The annual mission was held this year under the spiritual direction of Reverend Alastair MacOdrum, Presbyterian, of Montreal and the results were satisfactory.

The choir practice is held weekly on Friday, under the direction of Mrs. Phillips.

Reverend Gordon Phillips is the liaison officer for the Alcoholic Anonymous, the Bible Study Fellowship and encourages the publication of "Crossroads" and occasionally "Pen-O-Rama".

The Protestant Chaplain makes frequent visits, telephone calls, etc. on behalf of inmates' families. It is gratifying to note that relations between both Chaplains are most harmonious and their mutual devotion to their respective duties and the families of inmates are highly cooperative and efficient.

Steward's Department

An unusual effort is made at the kitchen department to supply wholesome and clean food to inmates and an unlimited variety of menus. The administration of that department is quite important in the proper administration of the penitentiary, as it helps or assists in maintaining good discipline and improves moral disposition of the inmates.

The bakery department, with its most modern equipment, operates steadily from 0600 to 1800 hours. Hereunder are some statistics:

Bread production for both St. Vincent de Paul and Federal Training Centre	715,550 lbs.
Cakes for St. Vincent de Paul only	72,850 "
Pastry	50,200 "

Plus: baked beans, fish, macaroni, sausages, etc.

Attention is given to sanitation principles. The kitchen and its staff are kept in clean condition at all times. The control of kitchen pests is also given special attention, with satisfactory results obtained through the continued and constant application of "D.D.T." Frequent examinations are being made by the Medical Officer, Steward, his Assistants and staff.

The number of meals served to inmates during the year is 1,321,587 while 66,437 were served to officers during the same period.

Farm Department

Generally speaking, the results at the farm department for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1957, were satisfactory, although the weather conditions were not so favourable. There was a reduction in some of the vegetables produced, but on the other hand, there was a higher yield in cereals and hay. For purpose of comparison, figures are given hereunder:

		1954–55	*1955–56*	*1956–57*
Potatoes	lbs.	277,406	313,135	169,585
Beets	"	18,885	37,125	39,211
Carrots	"	120,740	37,470	76,425
Onions	"	14,200	12,585	26,115
Tomatoes	"	35,264	110,715	23,900
Cabbage	"	46,042	29,416	21,729
Other Vegt's	"	126,826	131,067	57,851
Total	"	639,363	671,513	414,816
Grain Crops				
Barley	bushels	645	200	1,000
Oats	"	4,250	4,800	6,400
Total	"	4,895	5,000	7,400
Feed Vegetables and Straw				
Hay	tons	300	300	400
Fodder Green	"	110	110	110
Corn Ensilage	"	110	—	100
Straw	"	185	180	225
Total	"	705	590	835

Soap Manufacturing

The manufacture of domestic soap has been continued at the piggery, with usually satisfactory results. Hereunder are the details of materials used and production of the year; also, details of the departments to which this product has been issued:

Material Used		*Sales (Inter-Departmental)*		
Caustic	$167.00	Steward	5400 lbs.	—$ 95.45
Rosin	107.04	Dome	4500 "	— 82.22
Salt	10.70	Canvas	1100 "	— 21.33
Carry ov. 1 yr.		Ch.Room	2000 "	— 42.80
		On hand	1900 "	— 42.94
Total	$284.74		14900 "	—$284.74

It is noted that the production is 14,900 pounds which were distributed to several departments of this institution.

Cannery Plant

The canning operation has been continued this year satisfactorily but the production has decreased somewhat, owing to the failure of the tomato crop. There were 20,154 gallons processed this year compared to 33,024 gallons the previous year.

Poultry House

There were 899 hens and 255 chicks on the poultry population of birds, on March 31, 1957, which is an increase of 369 birds compared to the previous year. This increase is partly due to the 300 chicks purchased in October 1956, in order to maintain the egg production during the Summer months. 16,288 dozen eggs were delivered to the Steward, constituting an increase of 2,738 dozen compared with the previous year.

Cattle

The total number of cattle head is 61, a decrease of 11 when compared with the previous fiscal year, which is due to the transfer of 12 heifer calves on November 7, 1956 to Collin's Bay Penitentiary. There were 30,221 gallons of milk sold to the steward during this year; when compared with the fiscal year 1955-56, there is a decrease of about 3,000 gallons. This is due mainly to the difficulty in breeding cows. There were 19 head of cattle slaughtered for the kitchen rations totalling $2,091.00 for a corresponding weight of 6,970 pounds. 4 bull calves were sold to outside departments, representing an amount of $365.00.

Piggery

The piggery population on March 31, 1957, was 609, a decrease of 170 compared with the previous year; this is due mostly to two outbreaks of erysipelas which developed during the year. However, there were 770 head delivered to the Steward and Federal Training Centre, aggregating 145,764 pounds. In addition to that, 7 excessive weight carcasses were sold to outside canners. Total sales for the year: 149,850 pounds for $21,130.22.

The production of beef, pork, eggs and canned goods constitutes a saving running well over $35,000.00 for the Department during the past fiscal year, when you consider the price sold to our Steward with the prevailing prices on outside market.

Summary of Farm Production and Expenses

The total value of farm products and meat sold to the Steward or otherwise amounts to $65,760.56, which is equivalent to $142,374.44 when compared with the outside market, the main items being:

Pork	$20,400.00
Canned Goods	8,900.00
Milk	6,650.00
Eggs	4,900.00

The above prices apply to the penitentiary and they might be easily doubled when comparison is to be made with outside market prices.

The main items of farm expenses are:

(*a*)	Feed	$31,100.00
(*b*)	Seeds	2,200.00
(*c*)	Fertilizers	2,700.00
(*d*)	Others	2,500.00
(*e*)	Operating expenses (tractors, etc.)	1,300.00
(*f*)	Canning expenses	8,800.00
(*g*)	Veterinary services and supplies	1,400.00
(*h*)	Maintenance of equipment	3,100.00
		$53,100.00

School Department

At the end of this fiscal year, there were 15 classes; 7 for adults and 8 for young inmates, with a present attendance of 126 pupils. A total of 432 inmates were registered during this fiscal year. A total of 209 attending were either exempted, transferred to the Federal Training Centre, paroled or liberated. There are 163 inmates below grade 6 and 86 above awaiting to come to school because we lack assistant schoolteachers.

The population in what refers to classification for schooling is 80.13 per cent French and 19.87 per cent English.

At the end of March 1957, there were 130 active courses by correspondence. A total of 174 new courses were taken during the year and 88 certificates of achievement were issued. 55 inmates who had discontinued a course previously decided to carry it on. In spite of the numerous hobbies and of all the recreational activities, many inmates are still interested in studying and keep themselves busy in their cells.

Steady assistance has also been provided to inmates who wish to pursue personal studies in their cells, by personal visits of the schoolmasters and also by supplying the inmates with necessary educational books out of the penitentiary school text-books library.

Library Department

There is a slight decrease in reading which is considered normal in view of additional outside recreations, moving pictures and radio. The table given hereunder will give an outline:

Language	*Magazines*	*Fiction*	*Non-Fiction*	*Technical*	*Total*
French	64,213	12,659	2,252	—	79,124
English	96,807	9,414	3,028	—	109,249
Technical (fr. & engl.)	1,434	—	—	320	1,754
Total	162,454	22,073	5,280	320	190,127

Average reading population	1,206
Average issue per inmate this year	157.7
Average issue per inmate last year	162.8

The Librarian also operates the Gestetner duplicating machine and prints various forms for the other organizations of the institution such as the Alcoholic Anonymous, Sacred Heart League, Inmates' Committee, etc. He also supervises the printing of penal publication "Pen-O-Rama"; the average circulation is 2,600 which is distributed as follows:

Paid subscriptions	550
Single copy sales	400
Copies free of charge to inmates	1400
Copies free of charge, outside	250
	2,600

Hobby Department

The hobby department is constantly kept busy with a high number of hobbies totalling over 500 at the end of March 1957. Inmates' tastes are displayed in leathercraft, painting and woodcraft, being less noisy and cleaner. At the end of March, there were 172 inmates occupied in leathercraft, 130 in woodcraft, 60 in physical culture, 66 in music and 34 in painting. There were 3,100 articles made for visitors (relatives of inmates) and 2,307 articles made for sale, for a total amount of $10,848.93, 10 per cent of which was credited to the Welfare Fund; the balance to the respective inmates' Trust Fund. The total amount of materials purchased for inmates was $14,306.48.

Inmates' Welfare Activities

Softball continues to be a very popular sport and four teams competed during the Summer season. There were 36 games scheduled for the season besides the final series 4 to 7. The local All-Star team was quite impressive and won the trophy. Occasional outside teams visit the penitentiary and create an incentive for our local players.

Boxing and wrestling is also considered a very popular sport. On occasion, outside boxers come to the penitentiary to compete with our own boxing members.

During the winter season, hockey is about the only sport made possible, but it is very very popular, both amongst the adults and "Y" inmates.

Basketball, volleyball and touch rugby are also reverted to during the inclement weather such as Fall and Spring.

The annual field-day is a great event and takes place on July 1; it certainly creates great enthusiasm amongst the inmates.

Moving pictures are now given regularly once a week during the year. On long week-ends, additional movies were given, this being the only kind of entertainment possible and it is very much liked by the inmates.

Four variety stage shows took place during the year by outside performers who were deeply appreciated.

Chief Trade Instructor Department

The 12 trade shops of the penitentiary are kept busy by a constant flow of orders from the following sources:

(*a*) Other Government departments	$121,519.54
(*b*) Other penitentiaries	44,970.78
(*c*) Our own institution	47,556.93
(*d*) Staff, customers' work	3,386.28
	$217,433.53

The value of manufactured or maintenance products amounts to $217,433.53 with various amounts as indicated in the paragraph referred to above. $121,519.54 includes $86,551.85 revenue and $3,386.28 includes $580.66 revenue.

The figures given above would of course be increased if the various customers had been invoiced on a commercial basis. In spite of serious handicaps created by the fire that occurred on March 19, 1956, as reported in my last annual report, there was an increase of 6.8 per cent in the total output of the various shops.

It might be interesting to know that our penitentiary manufactures uniforms and shoes for officers, as well as inmates' foot-wear for the five eastern penitentiaries, namely Kingston, Collin's Bay, St. Vincent de Paul, Federal Training Centre and Dorchester.

An effort has been made in the different shops to provide inmates with an appreciable amount of training: that is the policy of the C.T.I. to intensify this training as soon as better physical facilities are available. C.T.I. M. LeCorre also expects a larger increase in production as soon as the reorganization of the shops will be completed in the new industrial centre.

Jewish Chaplain

On March 31, 1957, there were 8 Jewish inmates registered at the Synagogue, where religious services are held fortnightly and prior to the Sabbath and on Holy Days by Rabbi Solomon Frank. The latter states that the morale of the inmates has been uniformly good. They were found to be highly appreciative of the occasional innovations that are introduced such as concerts and the permission to have special food brought in during the festive season.

Personal consultations with the inmates after services have been found to be of great value in the strengthening of morale.

Engineering Department

Penitentiary Engineer supervises the maintenance of service lines that is water, steam, electricity in all departments; he is also in charge of the garage department.

A few of the major projects were completed during the year:

(a) Lighting of the quarry plant.
(b) Heating and insulating of the cannery building.
(c) Surfacing roadways and parking areas around the new administration building and Federal Training Centre's stores.
(d) Wiring of a few Government tenements, etc.

Statistics

I am giving hereunder a few statistics concerning the operation of our pump house, boiler room and also the consumption of electricity.

(a) Expenditure for electric energy:

Light	$	700.00
Power		22,000.00
		22,700.00
Less: refund from F.T.C.		6,000.00
		$16,700.00

(b) Filtration plant operations:

Quantity of water pumped (gal.)	238,662,000
Consumed by penitentiary	195,269,292
" " Laval College	5,687,108
" " Convent	2,187,800
" " C.P.R. Station	15,800
" " F.T.C.	32,463,000
" " Town of St. Vincent de Paul (January 23 to February 5, 1957)	3,039,000
	238,662,000

Amount of money collected from above consumers except, of course, the penitentiary	$	6,470.00
Cost of materials used in filtrating the water		6,951.00

(c) Boiler room operations:

Steam produced (lbs.)		264,795,087
Cost of operating and maintenance	$	9,806.00
Cost of coal		150,564.00
Refund from Federal Training Centre		37,852.00
Cost of consumption for the penitentiary		122,519.00

(d) Motor car department:

Operating expenses for farm tractors, trucks, passenger cars, construction machinery	$	6,144.00
The total maintenance expenses for same machinery was		15,442.00

Construction and Maintenance

The main projects completed this year are:

(a) Construction of tenements H-94 and 95.
(b) Repairs of several shops following the fire of March 19, 1956: mail bag, tinsmith, temporary blacksmith, bath room, temporary change room, etc.

Projects under construction:

(a) Renovation of new visiting room (building A-1)
(b) Construction of a general warehouse for the storekeeper (building A-13).
(c) Renovation of building B-12 in a psychiatric centre.
(d) Construction of the industrial centre, which is almost completed.
(e) Construction of a greenhouse.

Painting Programme

(*a*) Painting of the dome (building B-1).
(*b*) 300 cells and wings completed.
(*c*) Painting of new tenements H-94 and H-95.
(*d*) Houses H-8 and H-90.
(*e*) Exterior of tenements H-1 to H-8, etc.

Cement Products

The yearly production of cement blocks and bricks is listed hereunder:

Blocks		
4 x 8 x 16	21,669	$1,439.63
8 x 8 x 16	20,890	2,050.08
Bricks		
$2\frac{1}{4}$ x $3\frac{3}{4}$ x $7\frac{3}{4}$	45,210	467.69
		3,957.40

Maintenance Shop Operations

This new shop has been very helpful in looking after the repairs to furnishings, tools, machinery and buildings for the whole penitentiary. It has also manufactured doors, sashes and other building items in other departments. The value of lumber used in that department is $7,257.35.

Quarry

The stone production for the year:

Mixed stone	62 tons
Dust	1,109 "
$\frac{1}{4}$"	407 "
$\frac{3}{4}$"	1,159 "
$1\frac{1}{2}$"	4,113 "
Rubble	1,846 "
Total production of the quarry:	8,696 tons

Stone Shed

Rough stone received from quarry	6,794.7 cu. ft.
Rough stone used	6,794.7 " "
Income of production: 13 historical monuments at $500.00	$6,500.00

Change Room Department

Work performed for the Institution:

Manufactured	(*Units*) *Quantity*	*Labour Hour*	*Materials*
Inmates' pillow slips	977	108	$ 396.82
" bed sheets	3,650	261	5,037.54
" clothing labels	69,480	420	239.26
Towels roller	448	75	247.32
Inmates' woollen socks	9,145	7,034	1,808.24
		7,898	7,729.18

Work Generally

Dry cleaning of winter clothing: 783 pieces		$150.75
Laundry wash (lbs. dry weight): 314,220 lbs.	9,925	1,329.60
Dye, denim jackets and trousers 2009 lbs.	360	69.30
	10,285	1,549.65
Grand Total	18,183	9,278.83

Dry wash (lbs.): 314,220 x 1.5: 471,330 wet
471,330 x .03: $14,139.90

Wet wash made outside of the institution after the fire of March 19, 1956:
120,362 lbs. for $5,481.89
Alka Sour, Sur-X used: 650 lbs. for $146.58
Average personnel daily: 55 inmates
Approximate daily working time (based on 245 working days): $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Hospital Department

Generally speaking, the health of the inmates was good. With a daily average population of 1,209 inmates, the average attendance on morning sick parades was 70. The total number of cases treated on morning sick parades was 9,852. In addition, 5,302 cases were treated in dispensary, out of sick parades. There were 435 hospitalization cases during last fiscal year, a decrease of 110 cases over the previous year. 26 inmates sustained injuries, 5 of which were considered of a major nature, since surgery was required. 37 surgical operations were performed, of which 27 were of a major nature. All those operations were performed under general anesthesia, using a new gas anesthesia unit purchased in July 1955. The services of a certified competent anesthetist is certainly a major improvement over the previous anesthesia technique. 9 inmates affected with pulmonary tuberculosis were still under treatment at closing time, on March 31. 4 inmates died in the penitentiary and 5 were transferred to an outside hospital for insane, under the provisions of Articles 58 and 61 of the Penitentiary Act.

The per capita cost in drugs and hospital supplies including dental and laboratory supplies was $6.5263.

Only 13 cases of lues were treated during last fiscal year. Every newcomer was given a Wasserman and Kahn test; 729 such tests were taken, of which 13 were found positive. Only 10 new cases of lues were discovered this year. It should be of interest to mention that during fiscal year 1934-35, 99 cases of lues were treated in this penitentiary.

527 X-Ray films were processed last year; among those, 70 were at the request of the Federal Training Centre. Most of those films were of 14 x 17 size, that is chest films.

Optical services were given by Doctor R. Lapointe of Montreal who, during this year treated 76 cases and made a total of 181 examinations. All our T.B. patients or suspects were under the care of Doctor Ruben Laurier, of Montreal, who is a competent chest specialist.

A total of 2,273½ days of sick leave were taken by members of the personnel; of this total, 275 days were a consequence of injuries sustained on duty.

This is the first year the psychiatric ward can present an annual report, the Psychiatrist, Doctor Bruno M. Cormier having been appointed in October 1955. Patients referred to him were from many sources, i.e. the Warden, the Deputy Warden, the Physician, the Psychologists, the Classification Officers, etc. Many were also seen for the purpose of making a report to the Remission Service.

During the major part of the year, the Psychiatrist's work was most difficult, because of the lack of staff and custodial officers. However, during the latter part of the year, with the appointment of two custodial officers and one male psychiatric nurse, our psyciatric facilities were greatly improved and we are now able to provide treatments comparable to those given in similar hospitals.

The custodial officers, with the cooperation of a few selected inmates are now in the process of establishing an occupational therapy department. The Psychologists have cooperated fully with the Psychiatrist.

The Canadian Red Cross Society held two blood donor clinics: one in June 1956 and one in January 1957, with a total of 1,890 donors, an excess of 233 donors over the previous year.

In October 1956, the Antituberculosis League of Montreal made an X-Ray survey of the staff and inmate population. Only 4 new cases of T.B. were discovered.

I regret to report the death of Doctor Leon Martel, on December 31, 1956, following an accident sustained while not on duty; he had been the Penitentiary Physician for more than eight years. He was temporarily replaced by Doctor E. Coron, pending the appointment of a permanent Physician.

This year again, recommendation is reiterated for an extension of the hospital department, the present one having been built in 1915 for a population of 450 inmates, and with an actual population of 1,300 inmates, more space is needed for cells, toilet facilities, office, X-Ray services, laboratory, consultation room, etc.

Classification Officers' Department

Mr. Roland Piuze was promoted to Classification Officer Grade 2, to replace Mr. Jean Maher who has left the service on January 1, 1957.

All inmates are interviewed by Classification Officer on their arrival to the Penitentiary. Regular routine reports are submitted in the case of young inmates and the majority of those between 21 and 23 years of age.

Numerous interviews are also granted by the same department to inmates who require assistance in connection with their home affairs, either financially or otherwise, or to discuss their rehabilitation plans and post-release employment.

The assistance provided by outside agencies is deeply appreciated and goes a long way in promoting the work of the Classification officers.

There were 116 visits granted to 706 inmates during the year. The Remission Branch representatives may also make frequent visits. There were 336 inmates interviewed during the year, on the occasion of 14 different visits made by the Remission Officers.

The work of that department also extends to the selection of inmates for the Federal Training Centre and examination of staff applicants. They also contribute in the "In-Service-Training", by giving lectures on Sociology and Psychology.

Conclusion

The completion of the New Industrial Centre has been a great relieve to the Industrial Department by providing adequate working facilities to our unusually large population.

It is hoped that more development in this line will be effected in the coming years. With such large population it is absolutely necessary that we should be provided with more adequate physical facilities.

I wish to express to the Commissioner and his Assistants my sincere appreciation for the constant and most helpful assistance.

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY

D. M. McLean, *Warden*

The inmate population as of March 31, 1957, totalled 571, including 5 "on command" in Provincial Hospitals, and 1 at large while on Temporary Ticket-of-Leave, a decrease of 41 over the previous year.

Inmates received during the year totalled 254, including 4 transferred from other Penitentiaries, and 3 Ticket-of-Leave violators. 295 were discharged from the Penitentiary as follows:

By Expiry of Sentence	202
By Ticket-of-Leave	82
By Unconditional Release	1
By Transfer	9
By Deportation	1
	295

Construction and Maintenance

Chief Trade Instructor's Department

Construction and maintenance was carried on to the limit of available manpower. A good season was experienced and the amount of work was up to expectations.

Shop production was about the same as last year. However, there was an increase of approximately $3,000 in volume of work carried out for other Government Departments. As time progresses, work of higher calibre is being produced by all departments. A start was made on repairing furniture for the Department of Public Works which will provide a source of work during winter months.

Following is summary of projects completed during the year:

Construction:

Annex and improvement Main Kitchen, Building B-3
Fire Station, Building C-17
Egg Grading Room (addition to Poultry Laying House, Building F-49)
Garages for tenements H-14, 26 and 39
New Staff House, H-48 and H-49, Type "E"
Hard surfacing of road to Administration Building, A-1

Alterations and Additions:

Alterations Basement, South Side, West Wing, Building A-1
Stores Partition, Canvas Shop, Building C-2
Renovation of Stoneshed, Building C-4
Alterations Electrical Department, Shop and Boiler House, Building C-5
Refrigeration for Farm, Piggery Building F-9
Renovation Tenement H-17
Renovation Double frame tenement H-23-24.

General maintenance work, repairs, painting, etc. was also carried out during the year.

Industries and Production

During the year Departments under supervision of Chief Trade Instructor produced the following:

	Value
For Dorchester Penitentiary	$29,403.79
For Penitentiary Service	48,188.17
For other Government Departments and agencies	23,924.15
For Custom work for staff	4,247.63
Total	$105,763.74

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. The installation of the new 2,100 lbs. per hour Foster Wheeler S.A. Steam Generator was completed; combustion control equipment was installed serving this boiler as well as the two existing boilers. The following work in connection with installation of new Steam Generator was done by the Penitentiary Staff, i.e.:

Foundations
Electrical Work
Steam Fitting
Fabrication and erection of boiler breeching.

All electrical work, plumbing and heating was completed on the Boiler Room extension.

Fire Department

All extinguishers were checked and re-charged where necessary. Hoses tested and fire drills or lectures carried out monthly. A new fire station was completed near the Piggery buildings, lighting, heat and plumbing were installed. Two new hose connections were installed, one on south end of landing, South Wing, to serve Library and School, and one in the Canvas Shop storage room.

Radio Improvements

This project is approximately 60 per cent complete—individual headset outlets were installed in the North Wing, and North Wing and Hospital were supplied with two channel reception.

Service Lines

The following electrical service lines were installed:

Pole line extended to supply new fire station 2300/110/220 transformer installed in transformer vault; B-7 Cell Block with service line to Servery.
Service line from pasteurizing plant to dairy to serve ventilating fans.

The following water service line work was carried out:

Good progress was made on reducing station in K3 Duct and extension of lines to brick tenements.
Size of water service line in piggery was increased.

Farm

Ventilating fans were installed in Dairy Barn. All electrical work and plumbing was completed in connection with refrigeration plant at the piggery; temporary heat was supplied to Red Barn, Building F-14, to allow renovation to be carried out during the winter months. Drinking bowls were installed in piggery.

Shops

A new steam drier installed in Change Room. Four unit heaters were replaced in Stoneshed and steam lines and electric lines re-routed to allow for renovation. A new wash sink was also installed in Stoneshed. Two ventilating fans and a unit heater were installed in lumber drying room.

Administration Building

Plumbing, heating and electrical work completed in conjunction with renovation of South side of Basement, Building A-1.

Tenements

Lighting fixtures were installed in tenements H-48-49. Wiring was installed as far as possible in tenements H-50-51. A complete plumbing, heating and wiring renovation was done in tenements H-23-24. Hot water heating boiler was replaced in tenement H-9. Six range boilers were replaced in tenements, and several cables installed to serve electric ranges and hot water heaters.

General

It is anticipated that plumbing maintenance costs will increase in South Wing during the next few years due to the age and type of installation.

Farm Department

The farm season was very cold and wet, crops requiring sunshine did not od so well. Oats and carrots were the only crops that were above average. The vegetable crop did not keep well in storage owing to the severe cold weather during the early part of the winter. The temperature went down to 20° below zero for over ten days.

Cattle

The dairy herd is still showing a high standard of efficiency. During the year average milk production was 14,000 lbs. per cow, with 4 per cent butter fat. Most of the cows were listed in the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Journal for their

R.O.P. Two received special mention. "Shepody Pacan Brummel" was the fourth highest in Canada for milk production and third for butter fat, producing 20,934 lbs. of milk in 365 days on twice a day milking, with 772 lbs. of butter fat. "Vincent Queen Sovereign" as a three year old, in 365 days has produced 763 lbs. of fat from 15,162 lbs. of milk with an average of 5.03 per cent butter fat. Seven heifers and three bulls were sold to outside customers. Health of animals has been good, foot rot is now under complete control with the aid of foot bath. By the use of artificial insemination we hope to improve the herd to a higher degree. Twice during the year the milking cows were given the Hotis Test for Mastitis by the Canada Department of Agriculture, Division of Animal Pathology, and they showed "negative" to the test.

Hogs

Hog production was above average. With the type of boars being used, we are now getting into a very nice type of bacon carcass. The Steward received his full requirement of pork. The piggery has been kept clean and free from disease and is inspected regularly by the New Brunswick Provincial Department of Health.

Poultry

The poultry flock has produced satisfactorily during the year. Disease has been at a minimum. The Leghorn type of bird has not proven out here. They are too flighty and mortality is high. Also, owing to its size, it is impossible to dispose of when it is through laying.

Pasteurizing

During the year pasteurizing has been maintained at a high degree of cleanliness. The barns and pasteurizing rooms were inspected weekly by the Department of Health. Samples of milk were taken and tested, all samples taken during the year have been marked excellent.

Field Crops

The legumes in the hay field survived the winter in first class condition which enabled us to harvest an excellent crop of ensilage and very good hay. Although the quality of vegetables was good, production on a whole was below average.

Machinery

Throughout the year, the farm machinery stood up well. No time was lost through serious breakdown. The machinery in general was given a complete overhaul during the winter months.

KITCHEN

Inmate Training

Inmates are given every opportunity to learn the cooking trade, including bake shop work and meat cutting, but they must be willing to learn and to apply themselves to the work.

Sanitation

The kitchen is kept as clean as possible. The floors are scrubbed down each day. The refrigerators are scrubbed and scalded out at least once a week. The meat blocks are cleaned, and scalded each day. The bakery is washed daily and all machines and equipment cleaned. The garbage is removed from the kitchen after each meal and taken to the piggery once a day from the garbage room.

Personal Hygiene

Inmates working in the Kitchen are constantly watched as to their cleanliness and habits. The chart on "Personal Hygiene" is posted at entrance to

lavatory, and the attention of all inmates is drawn to same. We now have our own clothing and shower room, and inmates can bath and change white clothing as often as they like within reason.

Preventive Maintenance

Our preventive maintenance programme is carried out as follows: An Assistant Engineer makes the rounds of the kitchen each week (on Wednesday) and checks all machines, oiling and greasing same according to maintenance chart of each machine. For repairs required on other days, we have a sheet with all equipment listed and numbered, and when Steward or Assistant Steward, on his daily rounds, finds any machine which, in his opinion, is not working properly, two sheets are sent to Plant Engineer indicating which piece of equipment requires checking. Servicing is then arranged, and when equipment is repaired or adjusted, Plant Engineer retains one sheet, returning the other to the Kitchen. In this way, a record of all repairs is kept in both Engineer's and Steward's Department.

Administration Generally

One new Assistant Steward was taken on the staff during the year. The Assistant Stewards have access to all correspondence relating to operation of kitchen and are aware of their responsibility as to preparation of meals, sanitation, and cleanliness of inmates. The officers on duty are made responsible for some part of kitchen. They are rotated so as to become familiar with all phases of kitchen work. Our new clothing room and inmates' lavatory were put in use this year; also, the vent fans for kitchen were completed. New and brighter food trays arrived, also soup bowls, and are now in use. Two new toasters, one for B-7 Cell Block and one for the Main Kitchen were purchased. This permits serving of hot toast in the mornings, and is proving very popular. Two new bread proofing racks and a new vegetable peeler were purchased.

School and Library

School

The average monthly attendance at school: for adult inmates, 18, and for "Y" inmates, 10.

Fourteen inmates enrolled for correspondence courses through the Department of Veterans Affairs. The courses taken included bookkeeping, business arithmetic, english, introductory mathematics, mechanical drawing, etc.

In addition, courses were supplied by the Department of Education, Province of Nova Scotia, to inmates from that province. Four inmates took advantage of these courses.

One inmate is enrolled with the Radio College of Canada for a course in Radio and Television Technology, and another is taking a course in Higher Accountancy from the LaSalle Extension University, Chicago, Illinois. These courses are paid for from inmates' private funds.

New school books were purchased during the year from the Nova Scotia School Book Bureau, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Additional film strips were purchased from the National Film Board, Ottawa. These are on various subjects and have always proved to be popular with the school classes.

Library

The following reading material was circulated during the year:

Fiction Books	—English	52,543
	French	6,119
Magazines	—English	104,847
	French	8,968
Educational and vocational books		1,732
Private subscriptions received and issued		1,173

The issue to each inmate consists of four magazines and two novels per week, or if novels are not wanted, then a magazine is issued in place of a novel, so that the regular issue consists of six issues per week. These are selected from list which is supplied to the library by each inmate.

There is also an issue of books both fiction and non-fiction to inmates on request and these are chosen from a catalogue which is supplied on request. The normal loan of these books is for one week, but any inmate may have period extended on request.

Trade and hobby books are also catalogued and issued to inmates on request.

During the year "Colliers" magazine, "Blue Book" and the "American" magazine ceased publication, but we have added the "Toronto Star Weekly" now printed in magazine form suitable for binding.

During the past year the Library has been open on every holiday, with School Teacher or Librarian in attendance in order that regular issue of books and magazines were made to each inmate during these days.

New books were purchased and added to the various catalogues during the year.

Roman Catholic Chapel

The most outstanding event of the beginning of this fiscal year was the Annual Mission which was ably preached by Reverend Father Mann, c.s.s.r. of Saint John, New Brunswick. Close to 300 inmates followed this Mission. About one hundred went to confession and received Holy Communion.

Regular weekly instruction classes were held on Thursday. An average of 46 inmates attended. The Sacred Heart League held its monthly meeting of about forty "Leaguers". These classes and meetings were suspended when the ball season opened.

On Sundays and Feasts of Obligation the usual services took place. These consisted in the celebration of Holy Mass, distribution of Holy Communion, reading and explaining of the Gospel, and singing of hymns.

Individual attention, consisting of interviews, was given to about 15 inmates daily. These interviews were for the purpose of solving personal spiritual problems, also concerning family relationships and classification. The Roman Catholic Chaplain was in contact, especially by correspondence, with quite a few inmates' relatives. A good number of these contacts have proven beneficial.

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

It was with great joy the Roman Catholic Chaplain received the news that an auditorium was to be erected for recreational purposes. This means the Roman Catholic Chapel will be used for religious functions only. This has long been desired.

Protestant Chapel

The Chapel was used to a greater extent during the past year for both religious and secular purposes than at any time in recent years at least.

In the field of secular activity, the Chapel was used for three inmate variety concerts, together with numerous rehearsals, etc., connected with same; at Easter, Thanksgiving and Christmas.

The all-Negro Musical Arts Choir from Washington, D.C. visited in September and was received most enthusiastically. They were here previously in 1954.

On a Sunday in March the Miramichi Sanatoria Entertainment Club presented its variety programme in two sittings. This is the first occasion when it was necessary to have the stage, erected for a show, present during a chapel service.

The assistance of outside choirs added greatly to the Chapel services, especially at Christmas and Easter. These came from St. George's Anglican Church, Highfield Baptist Church, St. John's United Church of Canada and the Salvation Army. The Salvation Army with its band and choir visited on two occasions—on their National Prison Sunday and again during the Christmas season. All the foregoing came from the City of Moncton.

For our services we have not as yet a permanent organist, and have had to accept only seasonal services of those we have obtained.

Representatives of the United Church of Canada visited, and participated in our Services on the Conference Sunday as in previous years. The General Secretary of the Maritimes United Baptist Convention, Dr. J. Murray Armstrong was a Sunday visitor, as was Colonel William Davidson, National Secretary of the Salvation Army. Dr. Homer Lane, Associate Secretary of the Board of Social Service and Evangelism of the United Church of Canada spent a week-day in the Institution and returned for a Sunday service.

The Annual Mission was conducted by Reverend Canon J. V. Young of Saint John, New Brunswick, who for some thirty years was Rector of the Mission Church of Saint John the Baptist (Church of England) in that city. He was known to many here personally; to others he was well known by name and reputation. In his services the inmates found that he was well known to them all by virtue of years of experience in the backgrounds from which so many here had come.

The Salvation Army's activity, so closely linked with the Chapel activities, sustained a great loss in the transfer of Brigadier A. W. Martin early in the year. His successor, new in the area, is gradually building up again the volume of service that had come to be associated with his organization. In due time it is expected that Brigadier George Kirbyson will prove a worthy successor.

The Salvation Army "Christmas Cheer" was distributed this year for the first time in this Institution, and was especially well received, and particularly so by those who had been unable to purchase the regular Christmas boxes for themselves, as well as by those confined to the hospital at the time.

Alcoholics Anonymous

This organization completed eight years of effort in this institution and marked the occasion with a special meeting and an inmate publication. It is gratifying to report that the eighth year has been the most successful to date. Gradually there has been built up a number of successful cases, and the witness of these seems to give encouragement to those who are sincere in their efforts to find a solution to their problem drinking.

In this, the first annual report presented by this Office, since the coming of a new Warden, it is fitting to pay tribute to the fine assistance and support given the chapel work by all members of the staff under the present Warden and the Warden now retired.

HOSPITAL

General Health

The general health of the inmate population has been relatively good during the past year. Although fewer inmates (309) were admitted to the Penitentiary Hospital than in the previous year, the total of 5,040 days represents an increase of four days in the average period of hospitalization.

Approximately 125 treatments were rendered daily to inmates on sick parade, dispensary calls and night nurse's rounds.

Prolonged hospital care was required by three diabetic patients, two with complicating pulmonary tuberculosis, a brucellosis patient, and one inmate suffering from a chronic draining sinus of the right leg. A thirty-six-year-old

inmate suffered a subarachnoid hemorrhage and subsequent paralysis of the right side. He has since been making a satisfactory recovery, in that he is able to walk, and his speech has cleared up somewhat.

Twenty-eight inmates were admitted for mental observation during the year, and ten patients certified insane were transferred to mental hospitals for treatment. The proportion of inmates with neurotic and psychopathic factors in their complaints has not diminished, and much of the Physician's time is involved in reassuring these individuals and attempting to correct their conditions.

There were no deaths in the inmate population.

Tuberculosis and X-Rays

The New Brunswick Department of Health's bi-annual survey by mobile X-Ray Unit of inmates and officers was held in October, 1956. As a result of this survey four inmates were re-checked at Moncton T.B. Hospital and one inmate who was found to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis was put on appropriate therapy.

Sanitation and Hygiene

Our milk and water reports were all satisfactory throughout the year. Serology examinations uncovered two inmates with positive Wasserman.

Dental

In this Department we have continued to receive the highly efficient service of Dr. S. J. Baxter. He has maintained good dental hygiene among the inmates and has processed 176 prosthetic cases.

Officers

The number of Officers sick days, exclusive of accident sick leave, was 1,184½. Two officers died. Officer Charles Hoar passed away from heart failure produced by a pheochromocytoma which had been intermittently active for the preceding six years at least. Officer Clarence Avery Saunders who at the time of his death was on annual leave pending retirement, died instantly from an acute myocardial infraction.

Red Cross Blood Donor Clinic

Two clinics were held at the Penitentiary Hospital during the year, and a total of 536 inmates donated blood.

Inmates' Physical Training and Recreation

The usual inmate recreational activities, weight-lifting, tennis, croquet, softball and volley ball have been provided for the inmate body, under the direction of the Physical Training Instructor. The proposed addition of basketball did not materialize due to lack of interest by the inmate body. "Snow hockey" and ice skating were provided during the winter season and were well received.

The past season has been rather good for outdoor recreation, although we were forced to carry on indoor recreation in the form of 'movies', card playing, ping-pong and shuffle board from early fall to late spring.

Movies

As in the past, movies provided the means of entertainment for half of the recreation of "closed" days during the winter months. These are still being viewed in the Roman Catholic Chapel, and the usual complaints continue as to respect shown by some inmates for this area; however, an authorized recreational building should remove at least some of the criticism and provide greater facilities for other activities as well.

Music

A rather ambitious programme for the teaching of beginners to develop an operational unit was begun. Insufficient numbers retained interest in this project and consequently there was no progress made as a unit. However, individuals are continuing to study the instruments of their choice and are making some progress, either in playing the instrument or in reading music. It is felt that good therapeutic value can be recognized, but no outstanding development in the musical field is apparent.

Entertainment

Two inmate variety shows were produced by wholly inmate talent. A lot of latent talent is quite apparent and organization and rehearsal produced commendable, well-received productions. Unfortunately, internal "clashes of personalities" have resulted in a temporary cessation of this effort.

As a bolster to the inmate variety show, two civilian groups voluntarily aided. This aid was in the nature of a sleight-of-hand artist and a team of vocalist and tap dancers. We were also fortunate in having a double bill provided by the Miramichi Sanatoria Entertainment Group. Their show was very well received and was put on with the ease and aplomb of artists.

Hobbycraft

One hundred and seventy-eight inmates are engaged in hobbycraft work. As in the past, many are exercising talents they already possess, and others are attempting to develop some skill, either for improving their future earnings, or just as a pastime. In this phase of work, it is quite surprising to discover a good number who have or readily develop skills and ability. A small number, although still making an effort, show no appreciable talent for the work of their choice.

It is considered this phase of treatment is contributing a positive effect upon those participating.

A total of $7,680.64 has been handled by the Hobby Officer during the past year, with sales locally of $5,921.83, and items retained or sent home, valued at $1,758.80.

Training of Officers

Regular In-service orientation carried out by In-Service Training Officer, as well as follow-up on-the-job training.

A formal training course was carried on by the In-Service Training Officer, Clerk to Deputy Warden, Classification Officer, and Deputy Warden who supervised all the lectures and training for twenty-six officers for a period of eight weeks. These lectures were given during the evenings, four hours per night, two nights a week. Results obtained at the end of the course reflected creditably on the trainees, and it is considered that the same course might be repeated to advantage, although it may be observed here that the extra time required of the instructors, although repaid in kind, is a considerable strain; as well as restricting them from participating in normal extra-mural activities.

It is again urged that some competent authority be authorized to survey the facilities here for construction of a service range. We have been able to carry on our service revolver shoot, but have had to compromise and use the small bore rifle in place of the service rifle on our "once-a-year" (instead of twice a year) Classification Shoot which usually takes place at a time to coincide with the World Series Baseball games, so that inmate employment is not further disturbed.

Officers' Recreation

Provision of a library, reading and writing room for officers is a desirable future aim. This may be conveniently developed in conjunction with the allocation of space in the proposed recreational building.

Morale, Esprit-de-corps, Efficiency

Observations indicate that the marginally-mentioned characteristics are well distributed and apparent throughout the entire staff. Operations are generally conducted in an efficient manner, and indicate a good general knowledge in all phases, including safety measures of operational procedures.

Penitentiary Officers' Training Course

During the year eight Training Courses were held at Penitentiary Staff College, Kingston, Ontario, including two Administration Courses, a Technical Course for Vocational Officers, and a Stewards' Conference. A total of nineteen officers attended from this Institution.

The Administration Courses were attended by officers of senior rank, and provided an opportunity for officers from various Penitentiaries to discuss and exchange views on the many problems that arise in administration work. Officers attending these courses highly praised the manner in which the Courses were conducted, and the benefits derived therefrom.

Activities of Welfare Organisations

Number of Interviews	1,125
Number of Inmates Interviewed	411
Number of visits by Welfare Organizations	126

Name of Welfare Organization Visiting	*Number of interviews by each Organization*	*Number of inmates interviewed by each Organization*
National Employment Office	493	123
John Howard Society (N.S.)	229	120
John Howard Society (N.B.)	181	58
Salvation Army	222	110

We have received the usual splendid cooperation from the John Howard Society, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, National Employment Service, Moncton, and other agencies interested in the welfare of inmate personnel. The efforts of the various organizations in obtaining employment for inmates released has been most encouraging.

Mr. C. A. White, National Employment Officer, Moncton, who also represents the John Howard Society of N.B. visits the Penitentiary weekly, and sees any inmates who request an interview in respect to employment and any problems they may wish to discuss.

Mr. John Arnott, John Howard Society of Nova Scotia, is also performing a splendid service and his efforts on behalf of inmates is untiring. He visits the Institution approximately once monthly.

Mr. A. D. Muggah, Branch Secretary, John Howard Society, Sydney, N.S., visited the Institution on three or four occasions last year in the interest of inmates, particularly those from the Cape Breton area.

Brigadier A. W. Martin, Salvation Army, Moncton, New Brunswick, who so faithfully served the institution for a number of years, has been transferred to another field, and replaced by Brigadier George Kirbyson, who is carrying on the good work of his predecessor. The efforts of the Salvation Army have always been to the fore in rendering assistance, both material and spiritual to inmate personnel.

Vocational Training

The Vocational Programme has continued to provide vocational training in the four trades of carpentry, plumbing, bricklaying and upholstering. Training statistics reveal that during the year 107 inmates enrolled for training, 19 of whom were dropped from training, 5 were released before graduation, 36 successfully completed the course and 47 remained on courses at the end of the fiscal

year. The enrollment was somewhat higher at the close of the year. The recidivist rate for graduate vocational trainees released from Dorchester Penitentiary from 1949 to the end of present fiscal year was 11.8 per cent.

Three Vocational Instructors were in attendance at "Calderwood" during the month of July 1956 for further trade teacher training. This training is reflected in the quality of their day to day teaching techniques. General discussion periods of vocational staff assisted in maintaining the "rehabilitative climate" which we feel is a major factor in the surprisingly low recidivist rate for those inmates participating in our programme of training.

The selection of inmates for vocational training is now largely a matter of providing a trial period for any inmate who expresses a desire for training and appears that he might benefit from it. A concerted drive has been launched to encourage more inmates to take advantage of this rehabilitative measure.

We find the very low educational standing of a rather large percentage of inmates, as revealed by tests here, and a reluctance to improve this low standing, the chief obstacle in our efforts to increase enrolment in vocational training.

The carpentry, bricklaying and plumbing classes completed their work on our major vocational projects, tenements H-48 and H-49, and are well along on Tenements H-50 and H-51. We cannot speak too highly of the training value and sense of accomplishment these projects instill in our lads. Frequent meetings are held with the Chief Trade Instructor and Plant Engineer to assure dovetailing of our vocational activities into the overall institutional programme of new construction and maintenance. The upholstering class has a fair supply of training projects at hand now. The procurement of a continuous supply of projects suitable to our training needs in this trade is a problem of some concern.

We must again express our wholehearted appreciation of the John Howard Society, the National Employment Service, the Audio-Visual Aids Bureau, and the National Film Board for their cooperation and kindness in their relationship with our programme.

Classification Department

Classification activity continued at a high level throughout the year. A steady increase in the number of interviews with inmates seeking advice and assistance in the solution of their problems is noted. Interviews in connection with clemency matters have also contributed to the rise in the total number of interviews reported in the statistical portion of this report.

Close liaison with representatives of John Howard Societies, National Employment Service and Social Agencies is constantly maintained and fostered at every opportunity. Valuable information is exchanged and pooled on individual inmates. Case conferences with visiting representatives result in the development of workable plans designed to accomplish the rehabilitative aims of our programme. It is impossible to over-estimate the value of the contribution being made by the After-Care Agencies in the field of corrections. The dedication of those entrusted with the responsibility of After-Care is a continual source of gratification to institutional authorities, as well as to their clients.

Additional opportunities provided to officers for increased participation in the treatment programme have met with a very favourable response. Officers are now recording their opinions and assessments of inmates under their immediate supervision for information and consideration by the Classification Board in classifying and re-classifying inmates, and for the preparation of special reports as required. The conscientious and efficient manner in which these reports are compiled and despatched reflects a commendable interest and regard on the part of officers for the team approach in the treatment programme.

Liaison with the Chief Vocational Officer, the Chaplains, and the Medical Officer is mutually beneficial, and an exchange of useful information provides a sound basis for enlightened counselling interviews with inmates.

The resignation of Classification Officer Robert Gay Rowcliffe to accept the position of Regional Representative of the Remission Service was effective January 31, 1957. Mr. Rowcliffe initiated the Classification Department at this Institution and made valuable contributions to this phase of our programme during his service. He has been succeeded in this position by Classification Assistant H. F. Smith, whose promotion was effective from February 1, 1957. Senior Clerk Stenographer O. S. LeBlanc was promoted to the position of Classification Assistant on March 1, 1957. The Department has been without clerical assistance for the final two months of the fiscal year, but proceedings are now underway to fill the position of Senior Clerk-Stenographer. It is learned with satisfaction that an additional clerical position has been authorized. Efforts to obtain the services of a Psychologist have, unfortunately, met with negative results this far.

Statistical Summary

Interviews	
Newcomers	254
Reclassification Board	214
Classification Board	49
Pre-release	274
Counselling	661
Applicants	20
	1,472
Reports	
Classification Board	278
Reclassification Board	214
Case Histories	60
Special Reports	262
Initial Interview Reports	22
Discharge Reports	277
Institutional Reports to:	
John Howard Society (N.B.)	66
John Howard Society (N.S.)	142
	1,321
Testing	
Kent Scale D	251
Revised Beta and Ohio Penal Classification	271
	522
Meetings	
Classification Board	18
Reclassification Board	16
Cell Hobby Board	10
Grading Committee	4
Beacon Advisory Board	7
Worth Assignment Board	26
	81

General

On November 9, 1956, Colonel George Thomas Goad proceeded on retiring leave after having served in the position of Warden for thirty-three years. The present incumbent took over as Warden on November 9, 1956, after being transferred from Collin's Bay Penitentiary.

On the evening of February 12, 1956, Colonel Goad was presented in the Keeper's Hall with a scroll which had been forwarded by the Minister of Justice, the Honourable Stuart Garson, as a token of his long and faithful service. We all hope that Colonel Goad will enjoy a healthy and happy retirement for many years to come.

Towards the end of the year some discontent was manifest among the inmate population with regard to food. This culminated in a minor disturbance on the evening of January 24. Approximately thirty inmates participated in this disturbance. The situation was quickly brought under control and appropriate disciplinary measures were taken forthwith.

In-service-training was carried on this winter under the direction of Deputy Warden Crandall, assisted by Guard Grade II S. A. McFee and Deputy Warden's Clerk J. M. West. A total of 26 officers participated in these classes. It is hoped that during the coming winter it will be possible to institute, for interested staff members, classes in Basic Psychology under the direction of Professor Tuck of Mount Allison University, Sackville, New Brunswick.

In conclusion I would like to thank the Commissioner and his staff for the assistance and guidance given over the period under review. I also wish to express my appreciation to the staff of this Institution for the splendid cooperation and support which has been so evident on many occasions since my arrival here.

MANITOBA PENITENTIARY

C. E. DESROSIERS, *Warden*

Movement of inmates during the year is as follows:

Number on Register, April 1, 1956		442
Received:		
From Gaols	120	
By transfer	7	
Ticket-of-Leave Violators	2	129
		571
Discharged:		
By Expiration of Sentence	134	
By Ticket-of-Leave	30	
By Unconditional Release	4	
By Transfer	6	
Died	4	
Deportation	1	179
		392
Number on Register, March 31, 1957		
Includes:		
Insane, Section 58	1	
Insane, Section 61	5	
Attending Court	1	

HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

During the past year there have been no epidemics and the health of the inmates has been very good.

The Penitentiary Physician has reported that while the average daily population is slightly greater than last year, i.e. 427 as against 417, there was a slight drop in the number of inmates treated in the hospital dispensary.

The total number of inmates treated in the dispensary during the last fiscal year is 5,011, a daily average of 13.72. The total number of cases detained in hospital for treatment was 112. This resulted in a total of some 3,404 hospital days or an average per patient of 30.39 days. Averages, however, do not mean too much when it is considered that a few patients account for a large part of the total number of hospital days, viz: heart and psychopathic patients, etc.

There were thirteen operations performed in the penitentiary hospital. These ranged from minor cysts to haemorrhoids and operations by an orthopedist for the removal of a knee cartilage.

Blood Wasserman examinations have been done on 118 men. Venereal disease is very infrequent now but we do occasionally have someone who has been treated.

The Red Cross blood clinic has visited the penitentiary on three occasions this year and a total of 631 donations were given.

The Penitentiary Psychiatrist has reported that during the year he conducted 36 initial interviews with newcomers, 334 psychiatric reexaminations, 22 group therapy sessions and three lectures to the officers.

Since the appointment of the Psychologist, the Psychiatrist finds that consultations with him are beneficial and that he is relieved of some of the unnecessary burden he has been carrying in the past.

Psychologist's Department

On November 1st, 1956, Mr. F. S. Wilson was appointed to the position of Psychologist at this institution. Office space has been provided for him and one Senior Clerk Stenographer who is to be appointed on or after April 1, 1957. This clerk will also take care of clerical work in the Psychiatrist's Department.

While the activity in this department has been somewhat retarded owing to the fact that it is an entirely new one for which there was no accommodation, system of records or supplies, the Psychologist has administered to 49 inmates 317 tests which have been scored and interpreted. He has also had 61 interviews with 30 inmates each lasting, on the average, one hour.

He has for the last four months taken the burden of group discussions and therapy sessions over from Doctor G. M. Stephens, Penitentiary Psychiatrist, thereby freeing him to handle individual case therapy.

Two groups have been carried on with regular weekly meetings. One group is composed of inmates 21 years of age and under and the other is a senior group. The average attendance is about fifteen in each group with a maximum set at twenty in order to expedite active discussion.

The Psychologist has provided information during recent months on new officer candidates. A short test battery has been improvised for this purpose and as time goes on the experience gained with these tests will suggest further lines of development for improved selection.

He has, in addition, lectured on the psychology of prison work to a group of new custodial officers during their orientation course.

Contacts with outside agencies, viz: the Winnipeg General Hospital Outpatient and Social Service Departments have been established. In conjunction with the Psychiatrist an effort is being made to set up regular channels for those inmates being released who have signified a desire for further treatment following release. The John Howard Society of Manitoba, Department of Veterans Affairs, National Employment Service and Salvation Army have been visited.

The Psychologist is maintaining close association with the Psychiatry, Classification and School Departments and much is being done to develop records, systems and relationships common to all departments.

Classification Department

The Classification Officer and the Classification Assistant continue to carry on the work of their department in a very efficient and progressive manner.

This department has maintained close liaison with the John Howard Society of Manitoba, which has now replaced the Prisoners' Welfare Association, the Salvation Army and the National Employment Service, all of whom have assisted materially in the placement and supervision of released inmates.

During the past year the Classification Department has interviewed 126 newcomers, 55 routine follow-ups, 720 inmates at their own request, 52 who have been referred by other officers. 152 pre-discharge interviews have been carried out and 9 visiting inmates have also been interviewed.

Twelve visits were received from the Canadian Welfare Association and some 294 inmate interviews were held. Representatives from the National Employment Service visited the penitentiary on 12 occasions when 151 inmate interviews were held. The Salvation Army officers visited the penitentiary on 20 occasions and 324 inmate interviews were conducted. The representative from the Hugh John MacDonald Hostel for Boys paid two visits and 7 inmate interviews were held.

The actual number of inmates interviewed is as follows:

Canadian Welfare Association	247
National Employment Service	145
Salvation Army	168
Hugh John MacDonald Hostel for Boys	3

In addition to the above, representatives of the Remission Service visited the institution on two occasions and a total of 160 inmates were interviewed.

The reports of interviews with inmates conducted by member of the Classification Department continue to be an important source of information and they are to be complimented on their efforts.

Religious Services and Moral Welfare

The religious services at this institution are fairly well attended although the large number of inmates professing atheism and asking exemption from chapel attendance is becoming a matter of some concern to both chaplains.

The Roman Catholic chaplain reports that he has held services each Sunday and holy-day throughout the year and in practically every instance has been assisted by one of the priests from St. Paul's College.

The Protestant Chaplain has held services each Sunday with special services and music on Christmas Day, Good Friday and Easter Sunday. He has been assisted by the Salvation Army who have taken the service on the first Sunday of each month and the music rendered on several occasions by the Winnipeg Citadel Band is greatly appreciated by the inmates.

Each church held its Annual Mission during the week of February 24, 1957, to March 3, 1957. The Protestant Mission was officiated by Reverend F. W. Armstrong, B.A. Lth. of St. James United Church, Winnipeg. He was assisted by his Choir Leader, Mr. Claire Kerr-Wilson at all services. The inmate band assisted on occasion.

The Roman Catholic Mission was conducted by Father J. P. McCarthy, S.J., of St. Paul's College, Winnipeg.

These Missions were reasonably successful but both Chaplains feel that an increase in the number of inmates interested in this form of instruction is desirable.

Father H. J. Bedford reports that the League of the Sacred Heart is functioning successfully and at the time submitting his report the group had finished the Gospel according to St. Matthew. The "Calix" group is now fully organized. This group is for Catholic men who have an alcoholic problem and supplements the work of the A.A. which is interdenominational.

The A.A. Groups have had a very successful year and Reverend G. W. McNeill feels that the interest shown in the groups here by the Winnipeg Groups has brought about increased enthusiasm among the inmates. The quarterly magazine "New Dawn" is printed regularly and distributed.

School and Library

On Mondays and Wednesdays classes for the illiterate, semi-illiterate and those inmates of the lower public school group were held. This group assembled on 98 occasions during the year with an average daily attendance of 18.

On Tuesdays and Thursdays a class was organized with students of the upper public and lower high school group. This class met on 98 occasions during the year and the average daily attendance was 16.

Fridays continue to be reserved for examinations and interviews. Special classes in mining and French were conducted on Friday morning.

Discussions under the direction of the Psychiatrist and Psychologist met on Tuesdays and Fridays at noon hour.

Educational films were made available through the cooperation of the National Film Board and we find them most useful in our program of adult education.

Correspondence courses continue to play an important part in the educational program. There were 109 courses supplied by the D.V.A. Welfare Service being pursued at the end of the year while 45 of these courses had been completed during the year. There are also inmates participating in the following correspondence courses:

1 inmate 2nd Class Steam Engineering
2 inmates 4th Class Steam Engineering
1 inmate Gr. XI, Department of Education, Alberta
1 inmate Refrigeration, American School, Chicago
1 inmate Tractor Training
1 inmate Blueprint reading, American School, Chicago
1 inmate Math's 10, Queen's University, Kingston
1 inmate Bacteriology, American School, Chicago
1 inmate Psychology & Physiology, Queen's University

Library books were issued as follows:

	In stock	*Issues*
Fiction	2,375	35,954
Non-Fiction	977	4,892
Technical	532	59
Farm books	119	33
School texts	2,671	321

Magazine issues were as follows:

Total number of Institutional magazines issued	52,484
Total number of days magazines issued	150
Average number of magazines issued daily	349
Total number of magazines by subscriptions received by inmates	475
Total number of newspapers received and issued	17,544
Total number of newspapers re-issued	4,480

The bookbindery continues to meet the requirements of the institution and much useful work is being done in this department.

Recreation

A heavy schedule of organized sports and recreation has been carried on during the past year with a high percentage of inmate participation.

In order of popularity with the inmates, these sports are softball, hockey, boxing, wrestling, rugby football, weight-lifting, soccer, basketball, horseshoes, volleyball, contract bridge, table tennis, handball, checkers and chess.

During the softball season there were two leagues of four teams each and 131 games were played, including the playoffs.

The "Giants" (all-stars) played in the Manitoba Mercantile League. They played 20 games with visiting teams winning 12 and losing 8. Such games are, of necessity, played on Saturdays, Sundays, holidays or during the evening exercise period.

Three boxing cards were held during the year which provided very interesting entertainment for the inmate population. The bouts were also well attended by prominent citizens who have evinced considerable interest in our rehabilitation program and were here by invitation.

Through the medium of Chief Constable Robert T. Taft of the Winnipeg City Police Department a notable contribution was received. This consisted of wrestling mats, canvas cover, wall pulleys, hockey sticks, musical instruments and a cash donation.

The orchestra has been somewhat depleted by discharges but continues to practice daily at noon hour with the assistance of the Psychologist in addition to others who have assisted so generously through the years. Two concerts were held during the year by talented artists from Winnipeg.

Hobbycraft is still very popular as a cellular pastime, some sixty per cent of the inmates being engaged in some form of it.

Construction and Maintenance Work

Chief Trade Instructor

The following major projects, under the direction of this department, were completed during the year:

Alterations, West Wing Extension for Dental Lab. Bldg. B-7
Interior brick lining of Boiler House, Bldg. C-12
Construction of Quarry Outpost Tower, D-20
Construction of Duct for New Automotive Bldg.
Painting Sewage Disposal Plant, E-S-1
Painting Horse Barn, Bldg. F-2
Accoustic Tile, Offices, Administration Bldg. A-1
Office facilities for Psychologist, Bldg. B-4
Re-roofing West Wing & Ext. B-5 & B-7

Major items of production in the various shops are as follows:

Bookbindery	
Magazines bound	2,476
Books rebound	1,074
Blacksmith Shop	
Cells, prefabricated	3
Racks, cup	2
Trailers	6
Wheelbarrows	50

Canvas-working Department.—As usual the major item in this Department is the repair of Mail Bags. This year 180,215 mail bags were repaired producing a revenue of $54,064.50.

Carpenter Department	
Benches, woodworking	32
Tags, agricultural	256,000
Mason's Department	
Concrete Blocks	24,442

Plant Engineer

Regular maintenance of steam, electric, water and plumbing facilities has been carried on throughout the year and the following major projects have been completed:

Installation of Electric Lighting, New Boiler House, Bldg. C-12.
Service Lines and Boiler House Piping Bldg. C-12.
Installation of Air Compressor, Bldg. C-12.
Motorization of Stores Elevator, Bldg. A-1.

Fire-fighting equipment has been checked regularly and instruction and lectures given to the staff in the operation of equipment and methods of fighting fire.

Farm Department

The Farm Instructor has reported that the grain crop this year is better than the 1955 crop. However, due to a late wet spring and a very wet fall which interferred with the harvest, some of the crop was lost. This added moisture was due to the snowfall during the previous winter which was 108 inches in this locale and the heavy rains during the harvest season.

Wheat averaged 36 bu. per acre and some of the oats as high as 50 bu. per acre. Barley averaged 40 bu. per acre.

There was a good crop of potatoes, cabbage, turnips and beets. The onion crop was rather poor and the carrot crop was not as heavy as had been anticipated. A good crop of pepper, tomatoes and cauliflower was produced.

The major items of farm production were as follows:

Beef	27,919 lbs.
Pork	68,114 "
Eggs	12,460 doz.
Carrots	21,755 lbs.
Potatoes	374,235 "

The dairy herd on March 31, 1957, consisted of some 49 head of pure bred Holsteins. We have been, on the average, milking 20 cows which are giving a good supply of milk with a high percentage of butter fat.

The beef herd now consists of some 42 head, 32 of which have been raised on the farm.

Three hundred and fifty-five pigs were farrowed during the year and 68,114 lbs. of pork was supplied to the Steward's department.

The poultry did quite well this year with chick losses being kept to a minimum. The egg production of 12,460 doz. speaks for itself.

There are now only six work horses and one saddle horse at this institution.

Steward's Department

Sanitation and cleanliness in the kitchen have been maintained at a high level. The food is well prepared, wholesome and ample and practically no complaints have been received regarding this department.

The Steward is very patient and persevering with those inmates who give indication that they really want to learn the culinary art and associated trades such as baking, butchering, etc.

The following are the major items produced in the kitchen during the year:

Total bread production	178,779 lbs.
Total bun production	2,940 "
Dills	371.5 gals.
Relish	372
Bacon	7,383 lbs.
Ham	6,097 "
Headcheese	577 "
Lard	16,251 "

A total of 38,952 meals were served to officers and 454,251 meals to the inmates.

Training of Officers

Emphasis has been placed on in-service training for all newcomers at this institution. The course is designed to orient the newcomer with the new surroundings and the staff; explain fringe benefits; major responsibilities; regulations governing contraband, standing orders, use of force; his responsibility to the public and acquaint him with the intricacies of the various posts he will be expected to fill.

A basic training course was held for seven new officers, fifty per cent of which was applied to custodial requirements. The remainder of the time was given to instruction on the understanding of groups and individuals; recording methods of classification; rehabilitation and after-care.

GENERAL

We welcome the appointment of Mr. D. Rempel as Regional Representative of the Remission Service. He has his office in Winnipeg and has made several visits to this institution. This permits frequent contact between the Remission Service and the inmate as compared with the bi-annual visits in the past.

We had our second Associated Commercial Travellers Amateur Hour Broadcast during January of this year under the auspices of Radio Station CJOB. All the participants were inmates and the proceeds were to assist in the fight against tuberculosis. There were quite a number of visitors from Winnipeg together with members of the staff and male members of their families.

Through the generosity of firms and citizens in Winnipeg we have been able to bring to the inmates the T.V. broadcast of the World Series Baseball finals and the Grey Cup game.

During the past winter we successfully completed a vocational training course in bricklaying. This group of inmates will be used on outside construction during the summer.

Discipline has been good throughout the year. One inmate escaped during August from the Boiler Room. He was apprehended some two weeks later and returned by the R.C.M.P. Two inmates escaped from the farm in October. They were recaptured the following morning by the R.C.M.P. aided by one of their dogs.

Seven officers have retired during the past year, among them Warden A. H. Campbell who retired during September after extensions of eighteen months past the retirement age. Deputy Warden W. H. West retired in January 1957 on account of ill health.

As a result of these retirements Mr. J. H. Wickey, Classification Officer, was promoted to the position of Deputy Warden, effective May 13, 1957. Principal Keeper A. E. Steel was appointed Chief Keeper on January 28, 1957, and Keeper N. E. R. Orlesky was appointed Principal Keeper effective January 28, 1957.

I appreciate the confidence indicated by the Commissioner in confirming my appointment as Warden on January 28, 1957.

I am grateful to the Commissioner and his staff for the assistance and guidance they have afforded me.

I am also grateful to the staff of Manitoba Penitentiary for their cooperation and loyalty.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY

F. C. B. CUMMINS, *Warden*

The population showed an increase of 26 during the past year, rising to a total of 718. There were 331 inmates received, while 305 were discharged. Of the discharges, 224 were released by expiration of their sentences, 43 by Ticket-of-Leave Licence, and 22 by transfer to other Penitentiaries. Five deaths occurred during the year.

In connection with this increase in the prison population, it is noted that while in the fiscal year 1955-56 there were 92 released by Ticket-of-Leave and 18 by Unconditional release, for a total of 110, in the year 1956-57 corresponding figures are 43 releases by Ticket-of-Leave and 9 by Unconditional release, making a total of 52. Thus released under these two headings were 68 less in the year presently under review than in the previous year 1955-56, and had comparable numbers been so released in the past year, a substantial reduction instead of an increase of population would have been on register. As of March 31,

1957, there were 5 inmates confined at the Provincial Mental Hospital, 1 under Section 58 and 4 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 continued to be excellent, in spite of an ever increasing over-crowding of the Institution, which compels placing inmates in corridors and all available space. The total number of inmates admitted to Shaughnessy Hospital, on the basis of hospitalization days, is approximately 40 per cent less than the preceding year. As noted last year, a considerable amount of our hospitalization time and expenditure is accounted for by newly admitted inmates suffering from ailments existing prior to their incarceration, and which require extended medical attention and expenditures over protracted periods on admission here. As an example, one inmate with osteomyelitis accounted for more than one-third of the hospitalization days at Shaughnessy Hospital during the past year 1956-57.

The services of the Institutional Hospital have been functioning at maximum capacity due to the increase in population. Medications were dispensed and minor ailments treated at the daily sick parade, which averages between 50 and 75 inmates daily. 146 inmates received attention by the Eye, Nose and Throat specialist, while there were 1,004 inmate consultations with the Penitentiary Dentist. 512 inmates showing signs of emotional stress were referred to the Penitentiary Psychiatrist for evaluation. 459 X-rays were taken by the X-ray department, while activity in the laboratory section showed extensive growth in diagnostic and therapeutic procedures. This section is also used as a teaching unit for staff and inmates showing abilities in this direction. First aid courses are proceeding under the direction of the Hospital Officer, who is a qualified instructor approved by the St. John's Ambulance Association. 21 inmates have successfully passed this course. Basic instruction is given selected inmates in X-ray and fluoroscopic techniques, as well as basic laboratory investigation.

The Penitentiary Psychiatrist reports a year of great activity. Individual interviews numbered 808, while with group therapy interviews numbering 826, a total of 1,634 interviews were recorded. Initial psychiatric interviews by the Psychiatric Assistant totalled 323.

Most of the men who come up for psychiatric interview do so on a voluntary basis, priority being given to emergency cases. However, referrals from the Hospital department have amounted alone to 512 inmates. The use of group therapy has continuously expanded, participation being also on a voluntary basis. In view of the constant growth in prison population, the group therapy method offers obvious advantages over the individual type of psychiatric interview. After participation for a year in group therapy, the participant is usually replaced by another applicant. As an extension of this phase of the department's work, it is proposed, when additional space has been made available by proposed construction, to institute additional group therapy classes under the direction of the Penitentiary Psychologist, Dr. R. Holzinger, Ph.D.

Only two inmates were committed to the Provincial Mental Hospital during the year. It is the policy not to commit inmates who become psychotic, unless it appears that they will be mentally disturbed for many weeks, for the reason that suitable facilities do not exist at the Penitentiary for such cases.

As in the past, a series of lectures was delivered to In-Service training courses for Officers. It is suggested that a small library of psychological films be formed, and that such films be used not only for the training of Officers, but also shown to inmates as part of the rehabilitation programme. It is also

suggested that the Psychiatrists of the Canadian Penitentiaries have access to one another's reports for the year, as it is felt such an exchange of information would be of benefit to all concerned.

The Department of Psychology has been in operation since the appointment of Dr. R. E. Holzinger, Ph.D., as Penitentiary Psychologist on November 1, 1956, and is performing a most useful service, in close cooperation with the Department of Psychiatry and the office of the Classification Officer. Extensive psychometric testing is now being carried out by this new department, not only of newcomer inmates, but also of men on referral from the Psychiatric and Classification departments, special cases on referral from the Remission Service of Ottawa, and others. Aptitude tests are taken to determine the most suitable employment for inmates, and especially is this the case in screening applicants for the various Vocational Training courses offered here under the auspices of the Chief Vocational Officer, and the practical control training courses directed by the instructors of the Institutional shops. A filing system has been installed whereby the progress psychologically of the individual inmate is recorded showing changes throughout his incarceration.

A series of lectures on basic psychology for the Officer In-Service training courses has been delivered illustrating the function of psychology in relation to the modern penology and criminal activities. As reported elsewhere it is also proposed, in cooperation with Dr. D. C. MacDonald, Penitentiary Psychiatrist, to conduct additional group therapy sessions of inmates selected by him as an extension of this service.

Religious Services and Moral Welfare

Protestant Chapel

The Reverend D. J. Gillies, Protestant Chaplain, reports that the regular work and services have been well maintained, and that the attendance on the whole is satisfactory. In the case of special services held at Christmas and Easter, the attendance was noticeably higher.

The annual Mission was conducted by the Reverend E. L. Garvin, of the Robertson Presbyterian Church from January 21 to 27, 1957, inclusive, the inmate response being very gratifying. The Gideon Society conducted services on those occasions when a fifth Sunday occurred in any month. Special services were conducted by Canon F. Plaskett of Holy Trinity Cathedral several times during the year. Easter service was conducted by the Salvation Army with their choral group in attendance. Communion services were conducted on four occasions. Alcoholic Anonymous meetings are held weekly, the two Chaplains alternating in supervising them. A monthly business meeting is also held. Religious films are shown monthly with gratifying results, perhaps telling the beautiful stories of the Old Testament better than words.

Broadcasts of our service were recorded on local radio station CKNW from December 24 to 30, 1956, on the Morning Devotion period, with participation of the inmate choir. The number of telephone messages and letters received by the Chaplain from the outside public testify to the fact that such services are appreciated and perform a useful purpose.

Regular Bible classes have been maintained throughout the year, and as in the past, it has been the policy to obtain the services of outside Clergymen to address these classes whenever possible. The kind cooperation of the many members of the clergy who devote their time for this good work is appreciated. Correspondence courses in Bible studies are also sponsored by approved societies such as the Salvation Army and the Emmaus Bible Society. Inmate participation in conducting Bible classes has been inaugurated with success.

Religious publications are distributed in large numbers to the inmates. Outside bands and choirs visited the Institution on thirteen occasions.

As in the past, personal interviews are conducted with inmates on their arrival at the Institution, and on subsequent occasions. Assistance is given them in their personal problems and every effort is made to counsel and help in the family difficulties which arise through the separation of the men from their homes.

It has been gratifying to have the constant cooperation of Brigadier Nyrerod of the Salvation Army and his staff. Special tribute is due also to the Reverend Canon F. Plaskett, whose zeal for the care of souls is unceasing, and who has helped me so greatly in my work. Sincere thanks are likewise extended to the many members of the clergy who are always willing to devote of their time in order to help in the rehabilitation of the inmates by bringing their spiritual messages and counsels of good hope to them.

Catholic Chapel

The Reverend Father M. J. Barry reports a year of continued activity in his department. Chapel attendance was quite satisfactory. Among the special religious services, a four-day Mission was given by Father John Hennessy, S.J., with very gratifying results. The Chapel is well equipped and there is a large and continuing demand by the inmates for the religious medals, Bibles and good prayer books available, indicating a sincere and fervent approach to their faith.

The Catholic Chaplain has again been the initiator of the program of week-end entertainment provided for the inmates through his contacts with Mr. Garfield White and the Back Stage Club. During the winter months from November to the end of April, 1957, "live shows" have been regularly brought to the Penitentiary consisting in talented artists who provide their services entirely free of charge to the Institution. Their public-spirited action cannot be too highly commended, and their presence has contributed in no small measure to the fine climate which prevails among the inmates here.

The Catholic Chaplain, together with the Schoolteacher-Librarian and the Protestant Chaplain constitute the Library Board, which among its duties, includes that of acting in an advisory capacity in regard to the articles submitted by inmates to their publication "Transition". He draws attention to the need for a more constructive outlook on the part of the inmate writers. The two Chaplains alternate as Chairmen of the meetings of the Alcoholics Anonymous group, which continues to show beneficial results for its members. This group also has its publication, and the Catholic Chaplain points out that the articles submitted by the A.A. members are a credit to its group, demonstrating their sincerity and the study devoted by them to the A.A. program.

School, Library and Educational Activities

At the end of the fiscal year, there were 3,595 fiction, 1,018 non-fiction and 608 reference books on hand, in the Library. Two hundred and forty-one library books were purchased at a cost of $561.17. One hundred and twenty-three school texts were also purchased including dictionaries, while 99 books were condemned by the Survey Board as beyond repair. In the magazine section, 197 subscriptions were purchased with Public Funds and placed in circulation. This amounts to 4,418 magazine issues during the year. Also available are 268 private subscriptions when returned to the Library by the original subscriber. Ninety-two private subscriptions to daily newspapers were received. During the year, 38,585 books were issued and 206,084 magazines from the Library. In addition, 35,186 magazines, weelky and daily newspapers were issued to the inmates who had subscribed to them. All issues amount to a monthly average of 23,404, exclusive of school books and study books.

Through the office of the Chief Trade Instructor, 24 technical books and 47 trade magazines were purchased for use in the various shops, while 284 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 3,050 books and 10,670 magazines, including 320 books for other Government departments and 917 for various Churches, School Boards 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 March 31, 1957, 113 students were on register for 131 courses in different subjects. During the year, 215 students registered for courses, 48 were completed, 29 were discontinued because of discharges, 126 were discontinued for lack of interest and application. One hundred and eighty-one new students enrolled, 37 completed their courses, 27 were discharged before completion and 84 courses were cancelled.

The special lecture programme, arranged through the Department of Extension, University of British Columbia, consisted of 4 lectures delivered by members of the University faculty. Average attendance, which was voluntary, amounted to 162 inmates.

A sixth class in Effective Speaking and Human Relations conducted by Warwick C. Angus of the Dale Carnegie Institute was concluded on April 13, 1957, when 22 graduates received their diplomas at the commencement ceremonies and banquet held for the occasion. The classes were held on Friday mornings, under the able direction of three graduate inmate directors over a period of 14 weeks, the afternoon sessions being under the dynamic supervision of Mr. Angus himself. A total of 177 inmates have now graduated from these courses, the noticeable changes which they develop in the participants illustrating only too clearly the value of these courses to the inmates who are fortunate to have been able to take them. Members of past classes have formed a local group which is affiliated with the Dale Carnegie Club international, this having been arranged through the offices of Mr. Angus. They hold meetings on alternate Saturday mornings, and thereby keep alive the fine principles which they assimilated during their period of training.

The programme of cellular activities has continued its phenomenal expansion. Three hundred and eighty-one inmates are on register as conducting hobby work of one kind or another. The selling value of the hobbycraft leaving the Institution, either by direct sales, or taken out by inmates on discharge or by direct gift by the makers to relatives, is not less than $30,000. The Administration Hobby Committee and the Inmate Hobby Committee meet regularly in joint sessions to discuss their problems. Three tiers of cells, comprising 88 cells in the B-7 cell block, are allocated to the use of hobbyists with "noisy" hobbies.

Classification Officer's Department

Classification Officer B. K. Stephenson reports that the volume of work handled by his department has grown considerably during the past year, due to the increase in admissions, and steps undertaken to improve the quality of the services rendered. Classification meetings totalled 48, which dealt with 374 inmates, while Work Board meetings were 52 in number with 831 work allocations. The appointment of Dr. R. Holzinger as Penitentiary Psychologist has relieved the Classification Department of the responsibility for psychometric testing, but has brought with it an increase in the volume of clerical work. His valuable contributions have strengthened the work of this department and have resulted in a better understanding of the individual inmates.

Participation was taken in the six In-Service Training courses for junior Officers and the fine standard of these new men and the high marks obtained by them in their tests being particularly noticeable. Good public relations with

the outside Welfare Agencies and other related Institutions were maintained through visits to their organizations. The continuing flow of incoming reports from such Agencies, on which the diagnostic studies of this department are dependent, demonstrate that such relationships are on a continuing satisfactory level.

Participation was also continued in the weekly study group of the Alcoholics Anonymous organization, and a report giving a short history and evaluation of the organization was submitted. Visits by the Executive Director of the Alcoholism Foundation were arranged, when films were shown and profitable discussions held. Allocations of inmates by the Work Board and the screening of applicants for Vocational Courses have been facilitated by the keeping of records on the individual files of the inmates which give ready reference as to qualifications and aptitudes, with resultant improved selection of candidates. These records are available for Shop Instructors seeking specially qualified inmates for varied work as well as for Vocational and Control training courses.

Pre-release and after-care reports have increased in number by 90 per cent in the year, and have been furnished to the National Employment Service and the John Howard Society, with a view to assistance of the inmate in re-adjustment on discharge. Many men leaving the Institution decline referral to an after-care agency, and thus go out quite unprepared to meet their problems in the Community. It is felt that an adequate pre-release centre, where an effective programme of counselling and preparation for the outside could be applied, would be most beneficial, particularly in the case of long term inmates, who greatly need such a period of de-institutionalization after years of incarceration.

Chief Trade Instructor's Department

The Chief Trade Instructor reports that overcrowding continues to be a main problem affecting the continuous employment of the inmates. As a result, it is necessary to over-man Shop and construction crews in order to avoid the creation of a large gang with no work. Shop construction and maintenance crews were kept comparatively busy, nonetheless.

The Tinsmith Shop was completed in May 1956, the ground floor being used as a lumber storage shed, with the farm office and storage shed in the South end. This is a valuable addition to shop space. Tennis and volley-ball courts were completed in May 1956, in the exercise yard. Work is well under way in the construction of an addition to the visiting room for inmate visits, which will also contain a storage room for hobby articles. Much work on roof repairs was carried out. The Warden's residence was renovated, a double garage was completed for staff house H-14, and a roadway leading to the garage completed.

Industrial production in the shops totalled $99,835.25. Maintenance charges in the shops totalled $5,900.38 and construction charges amounted to $7,419.47, making an all-inclusive output for the year of $113,155.10. Of these totals, the total of work performed for the B.C. Penitentiary amounted to $68,578.48. Work performed for other Government Departments amounted to $34,618.69. Other breakdown figures include: work performed for other Penitentiaries—$2,462.34; work performed for Penitentiary Officers—$5,840.73; custom work for other individuals—$1,654.86; all such work totalling $113,155.10.

Department of the Chief Vocational Officer

Vocational and Control Training

Vocational Training courses are being conducted in the following trades: Motor Mechanics, Drafting, Carpentry, Sheet Metal, and Diesel Mechanics, while a Commercial Course, fully comparable to those held in outside Commercial Schools, is also in operation.

The students for courses are screened as to suitability by a Vocational Training Committee, under the Chairmanship of the Chief Vocational Officer, and having as members, the Deputy Warden, the Penitentiary Psychologist, Schoolteacher and Classification Officer. The Psychologist, Dr. R. Holzinger, administers a battery of psychometric tests in each case, and this method is proving of value in accepting students, and should result in a reduction of the number of men who cease training before graduation.

Inmate monitors are used to assist the Officer Instructors, with encouraging results. They are chosen from the graduates of previous courses, and as they leave the Institution, are replaced by other selected graduates, who have been trained for the purpose. Their participation gives an added incentive to the inmate personnel.

Important progress has resulted from the meeting of Assistant Commissioner J. A. McLaughlin and the Chief Vocational Officer, with the Provincial Selection Committee for Vocational Training in British Columbia. This Committee has now accepted the integration of Penitentiary trained personnel, when discharged, into the Provincial Technical Special Schools without loss of standing. It was decided that:

A. 1 All Penitentiary trainees, recommended by the Warden would be accepted into the said Schools, on six week's notice, subject to certain minimum requirements of education, social attitude, physical and mental fitness.

B. 1 Tuition fees would be waived.
2 Transportation to school provided if required.
3 Subsistence allowance payable varying from $52.00 per month for a single person living at home to $117.00 for head of a family living away from home.

C. Facilities available embrace:
1 Carpentry with a leaning to the heavy construction field.
2 Motor and Diesel mechanics, offering Diesel mechanic, Diesel operator, bulldozer operator or Yarder Donkey Engineer.
3 Log scaling, applicable to commercial training trainees.
4 Welding.

Application of theory to practice is well illustrated by the construction within the walls by students, of a full sized cottage, complete with fireplace, wiring, plumbing, etc. and to be finished in July of this year. 108 inmates undertook Vocational training in the past year, the total number since inception of the courses being 313.

Control training is also in full operation. It is carried out in eight industrial shops in conjunction with their regular work. The courses in question are, that of Machinist, Drafting, Bricklaying, Shoe Repairing, Upholstery, Electrical, 4th Class Stationary Engineering and First Aid. The latter course is conducted by the Hospital Officer, and upon graduation, the successful students receive First Aid Certificates of the St. John Ambulance Association. In the case of the Engineer's course, examinations are set by the Provincial Boiler Inspector, and Certificates of Competency issued by the Provincial Government to the successful candidates. In the other courses, the Instructor who administers the course issues a detailed report, in letter form, to the student and setting forth the length of time and the type of training experienced. These reports have materially assisted inmates in obtaining employment in numerous cases. 116 inmates undertook Control Training during the year.

Plant Engineer's Department

The Plant Engineer reports a year of active productivity. A great deal of maintenance of boiler room equipment was necessary totalling $2,873.86. It

was necessary to renew completely the back-arches of boilers Nos. 2 and 3, with a suspended slab-type arch, made of high temperature refractory. These arches were required due to the high temperatures encountered with oil as fuel. No. 4 automatically fired boiler delivers high efficiencies. The cost of steam production is excessive, and it is hoped that a complete plant modernization program will be given favourable consideration, as much of the boiler equipment is old and does not deliver the efficiencies comparable to present day standards.

The Plumber-Instructor's department has worked at maximum efficiency. All maintenance and repair work, as well as new installations, have been executed, which includes a battery or urns and a steam table in the Officer's Mess, and a new Hoffman laundry washer in the Change Room.

The Electrician-Instructor's department has functioned with its customary efficiency and despatch. Electric service lines were renovated, all industrial shops have now been re-wired with the exception of the Tailor Shop, which will shortly be completed. Total kilowatt consumption has increased by 96,240 over last year.

Vocational training has been given emphasis in all branches of the Plant Engineer's department. Eleven inmates graduated with certificates for Fourth-Class Stationary Engineer. Instruction in plumbing and pipe fitting has taken the form of on-the-job Control Training, while in Electricity, a class of 25 inmates has commenced instruction with classroom lectures, and on graduation, the successful candidates will receive Certificates of Proficiency from the Province of British Columbia.

Steward's Department

There is a constant emphasis on cleanliness and sanitation in the Steward's department. All floors are washed daily, tiles are cleaned twice weekly, garbage is removed twice daily, the edible swill going to the Piggery, while the dry garbage is sent to the incinerator. Spraying operations with insecticide effectively combat insects. Shower baths are available to the men working in the Kitchen at all times. Three complete changes of clothes are issued weekly to cooks, bakers and butchers, while the other men receive two weekly changes. A service Engineer makes a tour of inspection daily of all mechanical equipment daily for the purpose of servicing and repairs to any machinery that stands in such need.

36 men have been employed in the Steward's department during the year. 540 gallons of processed vegetables were produced from 5,458 lbs. of the raw product, while 33,500 lbs. of meat products, having a value of $6,506.00 were processed.

The total meals served to inmates reached 763,689 and officers' meals served amounted to 33,250. The food prepared throughout the year was always of excellent quality.

Farm Department

A good crop of apples was harvested this year, in contrast to the poor results obtained the year before, due to inclement weather, and conditions appear favourable for a further and another good crop. The new orchard is showing very well and will be a considerable asset when mature. Crops of vegetables produced were generally fair.

The Steward's department was supplied with all requirements of prime and heavy pork. The pork was produced at a cost of .11c per lb. and sold to the Steward at .14c per lb. This shows a reduction in the cost of production, which would have been even more favourable were it not for the high cost of bedding and some of the feed purchased, both due to inclement weather during recent years.

Egg production totalled 10,269 dozen. They were produced at a cost of .35c per dozen, but had to be sold to the Steward at the same price as in previous years, namely .30c per dozen. With the increased cost of feed and bedding, this loss was unavoidable. The quality of baby chicks obtained has also not been up to the standard of previous years.

In order to improve the quality of the potato crop, additional land is urgently required, so that a proper rotation of crops may be initiated. In this respect the filling in by the City of New Westminster of a portion of the Penitentiary ravine will in the course of two or three years provide an additional tract of two to three acres of fresh farm land, which will partially offset this problem.

To avoid erosion which is taking place at present, it is recommended that plots 1 and 2, which are on a side hill, be planted with raspberries and gooseberries.

Recreation

The recreational program covers a wide field of activities, and embraces such sports as softball, soccer, touch football, volleyball, weightlifting, chess and checkers, table tennis, boxing, tennis, horse shoe throwing and also contract bridge. At least 80 per cent of the population engage in one or more of these activities. The following are some totals of participation in the less organized sports:

Table Tennis	about 150 men
Tennis	45 "
Chess and checkers	80 "
Horse Shoes	75 "

Tournaments were held in contract bridge, chess and checkers. Horse shoe throwing is played mostly by the elderly inmates. Soccer competition is divided into 8 teams of about 25 inmates each, composed of two leagues. Twenty games are played by each team, followed by 25 games in a playoff series. A soccer trophy is awarded to the team winning the final standing. Touch football has become popular and was organized into 6 teams of 30 members each, comprising two leagues. A total of 114 games were played, including the playoffs. A trophy named after the noted football player, coach and sports writer, Annis Stukus, was presented by Mr. Stukus in person, to the successful team in this series. Softball continued as a major attraction in the summer months. The population was divided into 3 leagues. Playoffs were conducted for each league, the 3 winning teams participating at a banquet held in their honour. The Penitentiary team (Seals) again performed well against outside competition in the Softball League, and finished in second place in the standings. Television of the World Series Baseball games and the Grey Cup Football game were presented at this Penitentiary. The Institutional inmate entertainment group again provided exhilirating concerts for the Christmas and New Year holidays.

Staff Training

Three In-Service Training courses of 3 weeks' duration, were conducted during the year, at which 20 Junior Officers, with less than one year of service, attended. The instruction has again proved of great value in preparing new Officers for their Institutional duties, and as a basic training program for those who will at a later date receive more advanced instruction in modern penology at the Penitentiary Staff College in Calderwood. This basic training is in addition to the ten-day period of orientation training which all Officers undergo on commencement of employment. The enthusiasm of all concerned in these In-Service Training courses is most commendable, and is reflected both in the high marks obtained and in the fine morale of the Staff as a whole.

Six Senior Officers attended the three Penitentiary Administration Courses Nos. 55, 60 and 61. They comprised 3 Keepers, 1 Senior Clerk, 1 Storekeeper and 1 Instructor. Two Officers attended the Vocational Training Course No. 57, comprising an Instructor Motor Mechanic and the Draughting Instructor. One Steward attended the Steward's conference POTC No. 62. Nine custodial Officers, Guards Grade 1, attended the POTC courses Nos. 56, 58 and 59. The Officers who have attended these various courses at the Penitentiary Staff College, Calderwood, are unanimous in their expression of appreciation for the opportunities presented and the increased knowledge and efficiency which result therefore.

General Remarks

The growth of the population of this penitentiary has continued to assume alarming proportions, and this naturally interferes with the execution of the general program of the administration. The influx of inmates does not seem likely to decrease in the foreseeable future. Some measure of relief has been afforded by the transfer, on April 29, 1957, after the close of the fiscal year, of 36 inmates to Manitoba Penitentiary, but even so, our population has again risen to 711 as of May 24, 1957.

In spite of the difficulties resulting from the over-populated condition, the past year has been one of continued progress. The climate within the institution continues to be good, the attitude and co-operation of the inmates with the administration satisfactory, without any signs of unrest or dissatisfaction being apparent, while staff morale remains at a very high level, every officer realizing that he forms an integral and important part of the reformative program. It is especially satisfactory to note that the manufacture and sale of hobby articles continues to increase, thus providing an incentive for the inmates to exert a worthwhile effort towards their own work habits and rehabilitation.

Co-operation with outside Agencies has been expanded, and improved Public Relations engendered. Addresses delivered by the Warden to Service Clubs and Welfare Agencies, in which the rehabilitative program of the Penitentiary was explained and illustrated by displays of hobby-craft articles made by the inmates in their spare time, have resulted in the finding of new and previously untouched markets for such articles. These talks to Service Clubs constitute a considerable expenditure of time and effort, but results prove that the effort has been worth while. Acquainting the public with the program of the Penitentiaries is invaluable and helps to refute adverse criticism. Authorized visitors to the Penitentiary such as Supreme Court Judges, Magistrates, and other prominent citizens, never fail to comment favourably on the cleanliness and wholesome atmosphere of the Institution. The buildings, cell blocks, kitchen, dormitories and sleeping quarters are maintained in healthy condition through constant conscientious work of the staff. This same attitude prevails with regard to inmate clothing and appearance. Visitors always remark on the healthy appearance of the inmates.

The solution to the ever increasing problem of new arrivals at the Institution is the provision of another Western Penitentiary.

In conclusion I wish to express appreciation to the Commissioner and to the Staff at Headquarters for the assistance and guidance which has been rendered during the past year. The ready cooperation and advice which is forthcoming on the part of the Commissioner is a source of constant encouragement to the Warden and the Officers of the Institution.

I also wish to thank the Staff of this Penitentiary for their loyal devotion to duty throughout the past year, which has contributed so greatly to the efficient administration of the Institution.

SASKATCHEWAN PENITENTIARY

W. T. HALL, *Warden*

At the close of prison on March 31, 1957, the total inmate population was 600 as compared to 649 at March 31, 1956, a decrease in the overall population of 49. The number 600 included 16 inmates in Mental Hospital under Section 61, and 2 under Section 58 of the Penitentiary Act, with 1 inmate in local Hospital for medical treatment.

In the total population 458 were from Alberta, 123 from Saskatchewan, 3 from the North West Territories, 5 from Ontario, 2 from the Yukon, 3 from British Columbia and 6 inmates from Manitoba.

During the year 247 inmates were received from the Courts and by transfer, and 296 inmates were discharged by expiration, Ticket-of-Leave and other reasons. During this period the releases by Ticket-of-Leave remained at a high average, 71 inmates being granted clemency by way of Ticket-of-Leave.

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT

The general health of the inmates has been of a high standard during the year with only a few minor epidemics of influenza and gastro-enteritis. Early diagnosis has confirmed an increase in the number of peptic ulcer cases and the inmates concerned are receiving necessary treatment.

Two thousand eight hundred and seventy inmates attended sick parades at the Prison Hospital and one hundred and eighty-nine were admitted to Hospital. The Dentist examined nine hundred and seventy-five inmates furnishing one hundred and fourteen dentures; relined twenty dentures and repaired twenty-six dentures. The Eye Specialist in attendance examined one hundred and seven inmates and ninety pairs of glasses issued.

Dr. Nelson, the Psychiatrist in attendance, interviewed on initial interview one hundred and twelve inmates, and three hundred and sixteen inmates by referral from Classification Board, Deputy Warden and by personal request. Dr. Nelson continues to give invaluable assistance to the Authorities in the matter of problem inmates and also renders advice to the Classification and Work Boards. He has been very helpful to the inmates themselves and his advice and counsel in most cases has been accepted by the inmates.

During the year one death by suicide occurred. The Inquest which followed the death reported that the inmate took his own life while of unsound mind and no blame was attached to anyone.

During the year the Travelling T.B. Clinic plated all inmates and staff at the Penitentiary and no new active cases were found.

The Red Cross Blood Clinic visited the Institution twice, and a total of 709 bottles of blood were donated from the Penitentiary. The Red Cross authorities are very appreciative of the blood donations and the courtesies from inmates and staff at the Penitentiary during such visits. It has been said that the donations of blood from the inmates equalled or bettered the blood donations from the Citizens of Prince Albert at the Clinics, in the City.

The Physician in attendance continued regular inspections in the Kitchen and the inmates employed in the Kitchen were closely checked. The Physician reports that the meals provided were nutritious and well cooked.

RECREATION

The recreational activities for the population continue to expand and improve each year. The Physical Training Instructor in charge of Recreational Activities reports a much better attitude prevails among the majority of inmates, this being due to a change in the outlook towards sports generally and fair play while participating in contests.

The sporting activities have expanded to try and include all inmates regardless of age, the only exceptions being complete inability to take part in sporting activities as precluded by the Physician. The sporting activities now include, softball, football, weight-lifting, ping pong, horseshoes, tennis, touch rugby and ice hockey. In addition to the aforementioned activities, there is bridge, checkers and chess tournaments.

The Prison Softball Leagues functioned very well during the year, with 3 leagues in operation comprising teams from the various shops and Departments in the Institution.

The Prison "All Star" Softball team played exhibition games with teams from the outside. The players on this team are selected not only for their playing abilities, but for their sportsmanship on the field. Very favourable comments have been received from the visitors taking part in the exhibitions at the Institution, and requests have been received to come back and play more games with the "All Stars".

Soccer and touch rugby leagues were formed and the competition was very keen. As in Softball, exhibitions were played with outside teams and the Prison Soccer "All Stars". The game of ping-pong, or table tennis, has gained great popularity among the population, with many fine competitions being played during the year. The same situation exists with the devotees of horseshoes and tennis, great interest being evinced with the more elderly type of inmate to the game of horseshoes.

Of great importance to the inmate population, was the holding of the annual Sports Day at the Penitentiary in the month of July. The whole population was in the Yard for the Day with meals being served from booths and the many sporting activities held during the day kept interest and enthusiasm at a high pitch all the day. A number of local gentlemen spent the day at the Institution in the capacity as Judges and referees. The thanks of the inmate population, as well as from the Authorities, goes to these gentlemen for their cooperation in making the day such a success.

The major winter sporting activity is of course ice skating and hockey. Three leagues were in operation during the winter months. The "All Star" hockey team played many exhibitions with hockey teams from the surrounding district and during the winter months, suffered only one defeat at the hands of one of the teams in the Saskatchewan Junior Hockey League.

With the increased interest in sports in all phases, it has been necessary to allocate more ground to provide playing courts for volleyball, tetherball and tennis.

A weightlifting course has been commenced and a number of the inmates take advantage of this course as a means of bodybuilding.

Entertainment Films

With the near completion of the Auditorium Building, it has been possible to provide facilities for the showing of entertainment films in this building. The new equipment has worked very well and with the addition of cinemascope, the selection of films by the Inmate Committee under the Treatment Officer, has improved the quality and entertainment value.

It has also been possible during the year, to obtain on loan from the various Companies, selected features for showing such as the Grey Cup games, etc., and they were very much enjoyed.

Hobbies

Hobbycraft continues to be of major importance in the overall pattern of cellular activities for the inmates. The quantity of finished products increases yearly and the quality is improving as the inmates gain more experience at the

various hobbies. Leatherwork, coppercraft and needlecraft are in great demand by the inmates for hobbies and we are always endeavoring to obtain new outlets for the disposal of the finished articles.

As an indication of the greater interest being shown in hobbywork, in the year 1955, hobby articles were made by the inmates and disposed of either by sale or shipped to relatives in the total amount of $6,450. In the year 1956, hobby articles were disposed of in a similar manner in the total amount of $12,000.

Pathfinder Magazine

The inmates magazine "Pathfinder" continued in operation during the year. Changes in the magazine Staff and the formation of a definite policy has resulted in stability of production and personnel. The average subscription list is between six hundred and fifty and seven hundred, and many comments are received from subscribers on the excellent format of the magazine as well as the articles contributed by the inmates.

School

The average daily attendance at School during the year was 15.43 per cent and the number of students attending school ranged from 41 in May of 1956 to 32 in March of 1957.

During the school year, twenty-eight inmates were promoted in the various grades from Grades 1 to 9, the greatest number in any one grade being promoted from Grade 7 to 8, and the number promoted was 8.

Educational films were obtained from the Visual Aid Branch of the Department of Education, Regina as an instruction aid, and were shown to the school inmates at regular periods during the school year.

There was a slight increase in the number of inmates taking Veterans Courses. At the beginning of the year in April 1956, 13 inmates were taking courses and in March 1957, 18 inmates were listed as taking Courses.

A similar increase is noted in the Non-Veterans taking D.V.A. Courses. 49 inmates were listed as taking courses in April 1956, and in March 1957, 69 inmates were registered as taking the Courses offered.

In addition to the ordinary school courses available, 5 inmates were taking correspondence courses in the following: English and Psychology, Business Management, and Engineering Courses in the various classes.

Arrangements were completed with the Province of Alberta, to permit inmates in Saskatchewan Penitentiary to write for their Steam Engineer's Papers while confined here, and the Alberta Boiler Inspector has authorized that our Schoolteacher act as examiner. This cooperation is very much appreciated and is of invaluable assistance in the rehabilitative program for many of the inmates.

During the year the St. John's Ambulance again cooperated by holding First Aid Classes at the Penitentiary, one class running from October to December 1956, and the other from January to March 1957. The awards for the Fall Course were: 5 bars, 6 medallions, 6 vouchers, and 5 certificates. One inmate was successful in obtaining his Instructor's Certificate. The marks for the second course are not available as yet. Mr. W. Beaton, the Instructor for these Courses, was most helpful and cooperative in every respect.

Library

The Library continues to function in a satisfactory manner. Since the commencement of the system of checking Library issues before and after issue, we have found that the mutilation of books and magazines has practically disappeared.

At the end of the year March 31, 1957, there were 3,990 general library books on hand and 186 new books were received during the year.

The following is a list of exchanges during the year:

Magazines	68,063
Fiction books	19,539
Educational books	1,991
Special books	406
TOTAL	89,999

The number of magazines and newspapers are as follows:

Magazines subscribed by Library	180
Magazines subscribed by Inmates	90
Subscriptions to weekly papers	31
Subscriptions to daily papers	89

ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS GROUP

The Alcoholics Anonymous Group within the Institution, known as the "Nor-Kel" Group, continues to function in a very energetic manner under the continued cooperation of the Treatment Team of the Deputy Warden, Keepers Norfield and Kelly. The attendance at the meetings is high and the sincerity with which the members apply the principles of this Organization to their daily lives is most gratifying.

During the year an open meeting was held at the Institution with a total attendance of 70. This comprised: Visiting A.A. Members, 16; Nor-Kel members 28; and inmate visitors from the main population, 26. The visiting A.A. members came from various points in Saskatchewan and Alberta. The meeting was judged by all who attended as a great success and would further the principles of the A.A. Group. The average attendance at Group Meetings within the Institution has risen from 25 one year ago, to 46 in March of 1957.

With the authority of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries, an A.A. Magazine has been founded in the Institution and at the present time the semi-annual issue is looked forward to with anticipation.

NARCOTICS ANONYMOUS

A new group has come into being at this Institution known as Narcotics Anonymous, under the sponsorship of Chief Vocational Officer E. L. Thompson and assistance of Captain Boorman of the Salvation Army. Preliminary discussions and meetings have been held to proceed with the organizational work, and films have been obtained dealing with this subject. It is recognized that there is much to be done to make this group a reality in the full sense, and it is hoped that when further information is received from similar established Groups in this Country and the United States of America, plans may be finalized. As with the A.A. Group, a certain "wait-and-see" attitude is to be expected, but it is hoped that such attitude will be overcome as the Group takes shape and the organization progresses.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Progress in the Vocational Training programme during the year 1956-57 has been good and four full-time courses are in operation. Two in Rural Repair, one in Plumbing and one in Painting and Decorating. A total of sixty-seven inmates were enrolled for training, including the carry-overs from the previous classes. Of the sixty-seven inmates enrolled, twenty-seven graduated and four ceased training, leaving thirty-six on courses at the end of the fiscal year.

A part-time course in Vocational Welding has been in operation during the year with four inmates participating as at March 31, 1957. A part-time course in bricklaying was anticipated, but due to the extended illness of the Instructor, plans had to be abandoned.

A total of two hundred and ten cars were repaired and serviced in the Rural Repair Shop, together with thirty-nine miscellaneous items manufactured and repaired, this furnishing the trainees with practical experience in all phases of the automotive and machine shop training.

The Plumbing Section of Vocational Training gained much practical experience in the installation of plumbing and fixtures in Building C.19, and further experience in the manufacture and repair of fifty-seven various items in the Shop.

The Vocational Painting and Decorating class commenced training on November 19, 1956, and the shop training has progressed satisfactorily. Up to the present time this group is not sufficiently advanced to attempt custom work, but twenty-five items of furniture were finished for the Industrial Carpenter Department thereby providing the students with practical training.

With regard to Vocational Carpentry, the work has progressed favourably in the reconstruction of the building to house Vocational Carpentry, and if the plans and work continue as at present, it is expected that a Vocational Carpentry Class will commence on September 1, 1957.

During the year four graduates of Vocational Plumbing were trade tested by the Apprenticeship Board and the following results were obtained: Two Fourth Class in Pipe Fitting; One Second Class in Plumbing; One Third Class in Plumbing. In addition to the aforementioned, the institutional inmate plumber under the supervision of Vocational Training Department received the following: Second Class in Plumbing Trade and Journeyman Pipe Fitter.

The Trade Tests set and the results were gratifying, showing that the Vocational Courses in this Institution are above the standards set by the Province.

In reviewing the vocational program for the past year, it is found that the following; Departments are operating at capacity: Painting and Decorating; Plumbing; Rural Repair, including Motor Mechanics. With the addition of a Guard Supervisor to the Garage Department, it is expected that further training in motor mechanics will be given to Vocational Students by the Instructor in the Garage.

Construction and Maintenance

Chief Trade Instructor

During the year an energetic program of construction and maintenance was carried out. Some of the major projects completed during the year were: erection of Field Tower; installation of twenty-four Plug-ins for officers' automobiles; motorizing the elevator in Stores Building; improvement in plumbing facilities in Cell Blocks; installation of lighting fixtures in Blacksmith Shop and in Horse Barn; installation of Printing Press; and the rehabilitation of the following buildings: Central Dome, Hospital, New Shops Dome, South Wing Shops, Firehall, and temporary repairs to South Hall.

In addition to the aforementioned, work is still continuing on the following capital projects: New Auditorium; kitchen modernization; Shop Building; Oil Storage House; Old Shops East Wing; West Wing Shops and renovation of Boiler House.

Among the maintenance projects completed and on which work is still continuing are repairs to residences of the Warden and Deputy Warden; re-roofing of boilerhouse; replacement of hog troughs; redecorating cell blocks and maintenance of Coal bunker and trestle.

The Industrial Shops at the Institution turned out work to the value of $65,574.92, for this Institution, other Penitentiaries and other Government Departments.

Among the items turned out in the Shops were household furniture; toys; sports equipment; windows, sash and screen; pot and plot labels and various items for Provincial Department of Natural Resources, firefighters.

In an effort to get ahead with the renovation and modernization of the Kitchen, this project was given priority among those projects underway at the present time, and long hours were worked in order that the work would not normally interfere with the everyday duties and cooking in the Kitchen. I am happy to report that good progress was made in this direction.

Plant Engineer's Department

During the year several projects were completed by this Department, among those being installation of Two Vacuum Return Pumps and One Boiler Feed Pump. The new Ash Conveyor was commenced during the year, and at the end of the fiscal year, it was 85 per cent completed.

The heating system in the New Auditorium and Library Building was completed. Temporary heating was installed in Building C.20 in order that work may be proceeded with during the unseasonable weather.

Continuous repairs were made in the plumbing in the Cell Blocks, and twenty new type toilet bowls were installed in A. wing. A number of wash basins were also installed in Cell Blocks.

Two caveins occurred to the Sewer System and difficulties were encountered while making the repairs. All sewers were flushed out in the Spring and Fall.

Considerable repairs were made to the Lighting and Power System during the year. Installation of the Lighting system in the New Auditorium was completed during the year, and power was installed in the Stores Department for the operation of the new elevator. Considerable remodelling of the lighting system in the Kitchen was done during the year as was work on the Refrigeration System in the same department.

Classification Department

Throughout the year Classification procedures have been carried out in accordance with the approved policy except for the compilation of full case histories. Inmates have been interviewed within two weeks of their reception reports compiled and referred to Classification Board.

The Classification Board held twenty-five meetings during the year and dealt with two hundred and sixty-five inmates received and allocated them to some form of treatment program in accordance with their background history and observed need.

Three hundred and eighteen inmates were interviewed for purpose of reclassification and follow-up reports compiled in each instance. The Classification Board also considered the cases of nine hundred and twenty inmates either directly or on referral for approval of decisions made by the Vocational Selection Committee and Work Assignment Board.

Fifty-five inmates were also considered by the Classification Board as being favourable prospects for conditional release and were referred to the Director of Remission Service for appropriate action. The number of personal interviews conducted by the Classification Staff during the year totalled one thousand eight hundred and eighteen. The number of After-Care and other Agency interviews participated in and supervised by the Classification Staff increased over the previous year with a total of one thousand five hundred and fifty-six such interviews being conducted.

The National Employment Service registered one hundred and thirty-one inmates for employment and for Unemployment Insurance Books upon release.

The Veterans Welfare Officer and Local Indian Agent as well as representatives of the Provincial Welfare Department have visited the Institution at various times and have conducted interviews with inmates pertaining to matters affecting the organization they represent.

The John Howard Society of Alberta continues to make bi-monthly trips to the Institution and their representatives, Mr. M. Baugh, Mr. M. Sutherland and Mr. Walter Lemmon have gained the respect and confidence of the inmate population with their untiring efforts to assist wherever possible. The John Howard Society of Alberta is accepting a greater responsibility in the after-care program of the inmates released on Ticket-of-Leave and consequently the number of releases on Ticket-of-Leave under the supervision of the John Howard Society of Alberta increases yearly.

The John Howard Society of Saskatchewan is not in such a satisfactory position as there are no full time employees in Saskatchewan for this organization. We are fortunate in having Mr. T. J. E. Conroy as Secretary of the local John Howard Society, as in his dual role of Secretary to the John Howard Society and Manager of the Unemployment Insurance Office, valuable contacts and placement of many men was possible under the restrictions of Ticket-of-Leave.

Captain C. Boorman, The Salvation Army Officer who is Prison Officer in Prince Albert, each year identifies himself more fully with the inmate organization within the Institution. He is very active in Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous, and also is most willing and anxious to assist any inmate in marital and home troubles. Captain Boorman conducted one hundred and ninety-six interviews with seventy-three inmates.

It is hoped that when the position of psychologist is filled, that the program of Classification will be further implemented.

Farm Department

The Farm Instructor reports that farm conditions in the early spring were not good. It was a very dry spring with very little moisture until midsummer. Notwithstanding the early dry period, sufficient moisture was received to mature the field and root crops and a generally satisfactory harvest was obtained.

The potato crop was very heavy and there was sufficient crop for our own requirements, and also to dispose of the surplus to the R.C M. Police, Indian Affairs Department and other authorized disposal areas. We will still have sufficient potatoes until the new crop is available in the field.

Good harvests were obtained in carrots, turnips and beets. The grain crops were very good despite the early dry period and a good yield was obtained due to sufficient rainfall in the summer months. Both herds of dairy and feeder cattle did very well during the winter months. Milk production was maintained at a high level, and again the Penitentiary won the cup for the best butterfat production during the year for Holstein cow. The feeder herd was increased and all animals were brought along to good beef weight. There were no serious disease problems among the herds except for a minor outbreak of blackleg which was effectively checked with injections. The dairy herd was visited by the R.O.P. Inspectors during the year and the milk was also tested by the Local Health Officer at regular periods. Produce was sold to the Steward in the amount of $36,571.51, which included pork, beef, milk, garden produce and eggs. The total value of produce disposed of during 1956-57 to all authorized sources was $58,310.15. The swine herd was a little under our normal quantity of pigs, due to an unsatisfactory boar. However, the boar in question is no longer in service and it is expected that our herd will come up to requirements. The Poultry flock did well during the year with an average laying flock of 1,000 and

16,718 dozen eggs were sold to the Steward in the same period. All machinery on the farm was checked during the winter months and brought up to good operating condition before spring work commenced. During the year the roads in and around the reserve were maintained in good shape.

Religious Services and Moral Welfare

Roman Catholic Chaplain

The inmates under the spiritual charge of the Reverend Father Daoust, Roman Catholic Chaplain to the Penitentiary, continue to receive guidance every day and attend Mass every Sunday. Father Daoust celebrates Mass on special occasions at the Penitentiary.

Father Daoust states that there is a constant attendance of between ninety-five and one hundred who attend Church regularly and the attitude of the inmates while in church is very good.

Father Daoust is most happy to note that many of the inmates upon being received at the Penitentiary, who professed themselves as atheists, have now returned to their Faith and attend Church regularly.

In December 1956, a Mission was preached at the Penitentiary by the Reverend Father Fitzgerald. The attendance while voluntary, was well attended by the inmates, approximately eighty inmates attending at each Service. The Missioner attended the Penitentiary each morning and afternoon during the period December 2 to 9, inclusive, and many inmates sought the spiritual guidance and help of the Missioner.

During the year, Mrs. S. Ward who had been the organist and choir leader to the Roman Catholic Chapel for many years, regretfully had to leave the Service for personal reasons, and her place has been very ably taken by Mr. Maurice Casgrain, an accomplished musician of Prince Albert.

Since His Excellency the Bishop of Prince Albert has freed Father Daoust of some of his functions at the Parish, it has been possible for the Father to devote more time to his duties at the Penitentiary, and this fact brought more inmates to seek the help and spiritual guidance of the Father.

Father Daoust continues to attend at all meetings of the Classification Board.

Protestant Chaplain

The spiritual welfare of the inmates attached to the Protestant Chapel Register up to December 31, 1956, was under the care of the Reverend Henry Ellis, at which time the Reverend Ellis left the Service on retirement, and from January 2, 1957, the Reverend R. J. Rainbow was appointed Protestant Chaplain to the Saskatchewan Penitentiary.

The Reverend Ellis attended to his duties at the Penitentiary in a most conscientious manner and was most helpful to inmates and families alike.

In December 1956, the annual Mission was preached at the Penitentiary by the Archdeacon Woolcock of Saskatchewan and the response was excellent. Various Clergy from the City of Prince Albert attended the Mission during the week.

A very welcome addition to the Protestant Chapel facilities was the installation of a Hammond Organ, which has assisted greatly during the Service and has been instrumental in improving the attendance and calibre of the choir. The Protestant Chapel Choir continues to be under the care of Mr. G. Dobson, organist who is most attentive to his duties.

The Salvation Army continues to hold monthly services at the Institution and the voluntary attendance was very good. The inmates appreciate this Service by the Salvation Army.

The Chaplain's Library increases yearly and the number of inmates who take advantage of the religious reading material also increases each year.

The Reverend Rainbow attends all meetings of the Classification Board and can be seen during the day visiting the shops, hospital and dissociation ranges for the purpose of seeing and talking to the men at their work. The Reverend Rainbow is most conscientious in the performance of his daily tasks, and his willingness to assist any inmate with problems has gained the respect of the inmates generally Voluntary attendance at Sunday Service has been very good and remains at a fairly high average

All newcomers are interviewed by the Chaplain and receive counsel and guidance.

KITCHEN

Despite the handicaps under which the Kitchen has been operating during the year due to rebuilding and renovating the Department, the Steward has very efficiently carried on the daily preparation of meals in a very able manner. The meals have been well prepared and nutritious.

The Steward has been very energetic in the matter of personal cleanliness of the inmates working in the Kitchen, and hygiene in the Kitchen has been impressed on the Assistant Stewards by the Steward.

The monthly meetings of the Stewards and his Assistants and the pooling of all ideas and suggestions for improving the meals, cleanliness and accounting for stores, has been a very worth-while innovation. Together with the interchange of ideas from other Institutions at similar meetings, an improvement is seen in all matters pertaining to Kitchen management.

Steward Dougall attended a Conference of Stewards in February, 1957, and as a result of the discussions arising out of the many mutual problems in the Steward's daily work, great strides have been made in each Penitentiary coming closer to an overall pattern of working conditions and kitchen administration generally. The Steward was also very glad to meet the Stewards from the other Institutions, and together with the Officials from Headquarters be able to discuss problems on a broad basis.

Instructions in care of machines and the handling of utensils are given to each new employee and this, together with the continual supervision of the Steward and his Assistants on the equipment, have resulted in less problems with the equipment and better all-round service in the Kitchen.

New equipment for the Kitchen during the year included: electric refrigerator, coffee urn stand, steam tables, soaking sinks, cup washing sink, deep fat fryer, oil storage tank and oil burners for ranges. In the smallware department a new insecticide sprayer, tape dispenser, wire brushes, spoons, forks, milk jugs and other incidentals were purchased.

Farm produce to the amount of 10,700 pounds of dills, cabbage, beets were processed to a total amount of nine hundred and forty gallons. Beef and pork in the amount of 29,491 pounds was processed, and a combined purchase from Farm of milk, beef, pork, vegetables and eggs was made in the total amount of $36,571.51.

Bread for the line meals during the year was 205,292 pounds, and for sale to officers, 71,291 pounds.

With the reduction in inmate population as compared to 1955-56, meals served to inmate, were 639,846 in 1957, a reduction of 37,663 meals from the previous year.

The diet menu continues to be checked very closely by the Physician and the preparation of the diet food in the Kitchen is closely supervised. Each day the line food is inspected by one of the Senior Officers of the Institution.

Officer Training and Staff Generally

The Officer Training Program under the Deputy Warden and Keeper R. G. Kelly continued during the year. In-Service training for new officers and for other officers who would benefit from such training, was held during the winter and spring months. As well as Class-room work, there was actual on-the-job training in the various posts throughout the Institution, also classes in the use of arms and restrictive equipment.

Three in-service courses were held from November 1956 to February 1957, with a total of eighteen officers participating in the training. All officers passed the training with good marks.

Of great interest to the trainees, and to the members of the staff in general, was the participation of the Alcoholic Foundation of Alberta in allowing Mr. Allon W. Fraser, Director of Treatment for the Foundation, to give a series of lectures at the Penitentiary during the training courses. The lectures on alcoholism were well received by the Staff members who were able to attend. The thanks of the Department are extended to Mr. J. George Strachan, Executive Director of the Alcoholism Foundation of Alberta, in making available the services of Mr. Fraser.

Also attending the lectures were the Salvation Army, members of the treatment team at the Provincial Gaol, and other interested local citizens.

During the year there was held at the Penitentiary Staff College at Kingston, two Administration Courses in addition to the regular Staff Training Courses. All officers attending the Courses expressed appreciation at being chosen for attendance. All officers attending the Courses passed the final examinations.

During the year three members of the Staff with many years of service were retired due to reaching the retiring age. The three men were Instructor Motor Mechanic E. S. Bell, Guard Grade 2 F. Beal, and Chaplain Reverend H. Ellis. We sincerely hope that all three officers will have many years of happy retirement.

During the year nine officers resigned from the service, and one officer was dismissed for misconduct. For the same period there were twenty-two appointments to the Service. This number included 12 guards, 1 Instructor Plumber, 1 Tailor, 1 Assistant Steward, 1 Assistant Engineer, 1 Bookkeeper, 1 Instructor Motor Mechanic, 1 Protestant Chaplain and 1 Assistant Schoolteacher.

Two officers on the staff received the Commissioner's commendation, one for his actions in the prevention of an escape while he was on tower duty after the close of Prison, and the other for his alertness in noticing smoke at the Coal Dock, which prevented a possible serious fire at the Dock.

Promotions in the staff during the year were: One Guard Fieldman to Assistant Farmer; 1 Guard Censor Clerk to Senior Clerk Stenographer; 1 Guard to Guard Censor Clerk; 1 Assistant School-teacher to Vocational Instructor; 1 Guard to Guard Herdsman. 1 Guard to Guard Supervisor (Garage); 1 Guard Grade 2 to Keeper and 3 Guards Grade 1 to Guards Grade 2.

During the year ending March 31, 1957, we received visits from the members of Headquarters Staff and problems were discussed to the mutual benefit of the Penitentiary Administration and Headquarters.

General

In closing this report I wish to thank the Commissioner and his staff for the guidance and assistance which have been so willingly given since my arrival at this Institution on May 17, 1956. I also wish to commend and thank the complete Staff of this Penitentiary for the cooperation they have shown me and for the conscientious and intelligent way in which they have discharged their many onerous duties.

COLLIN'S BAY PENITENTIARY

V. S. J. RICHMOND, *Warden*

The total inmate population on register as of March 31, 1957, was 472, including 2 inmates out of Penitentiary on temporary Ticket-of-Leave undergoing treatment in the Ongwanada Sanatorium, Kingston. The inmate movement during the year was as follows:

Received by transfer	
From Kingston Penitentiary	270
From St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary	2
TOTAL	272
Discharged	
By expiry of Sentence	115
By Ticket-of-Leave	90
By Unconditional Release	6
By Court Order	3
By Transfer	32
Deceased	1
TOTAL	247

On the evening of March 4, 1957, while locked up in No. 2 Dormitory on the Reserve of this Penitentiary along with 48 other inmates, 2 inmates effected their escape after removing the bolts and pushing the wire screen out of a window in the utility room of the dormitory. One was apprehended in approximately ten minutes and the other returned and gave himself up at the Main Gate approximately one hour and thirty-five minutes after he had made good his escape.

CLASSIFICATION

Under the direction of Classification Officer P. Y. Chabot, the Classification Department continued to function in a very efficient manner. Classification Assistant Officer W. T. Rynasko was promoted to Classification Officer effective August 1, 1956, and an additional position of Senior Clerk Stenographer was made.

The number of inmates interviewed by Classification Officers has increased from 1661 last year to 2029 this fiscal year, this was mainly due to the increase in population and also to the increase in the clerical staff. The increase in the clerical staff enabled the Classification Officers to conduct more interviews and spend a greater amount of time with each inmate, it has been found that a far better result has been achieved in the various problems presented. Approximately 35 per cent of the interviews were of the counselling type and it is felt that these are of greater value to the inmates than any other type.

The Treatment Team continues to function at a high level and there has been an increase in the number of meetings held during the year. This team is playing a very important part in the overall rehabilitation programme and is gaining more and more respect and confidence from the inmates as time passes.

The work of the Classification Department has been slightly decreased by the regular bi-monthly visits by a member of the Remission Service. In the past a great deal of time was taken up in the compiling of Christmas, Spring and Fall lists of inmates names to be forwarded to the Remission Service for consideration for Ticket-of-Leave. It is felt that an even closer relationship will exist with this Department and the Remission Service when Mr. C. A. M. Edwards of the Remission Service has established his office in the Kingston area.

The number of inmates released from this institution on Ticket-of-Leave has again increased in the past year; 90 inmates were released on Ticket-of-Leave this year compared to 75 last fiscal year, this shows an increase of over 100 per

cent in the inmates released under Ticket-of-Leave from this institution in the past two years. This has certainly given the Classification Department in this institution a great boost in gaining the confidence of the inmate body as a whole.

Representatives of the John Howard Society, National Employment Service and the National Film Board have held regular talks and group discussions with all inmates in vocational classes and the results of these discussions has been excellent and has furthered the chances of the inmates successful rehabilitation. The John Howard Society continues to play a very important role in the all important rehabilitation programme.

Health and Medical Services

Dr. J. E. Gibson reports that the general health of the inmate population for the past year has been very good. While the number of hospital admissions and the number of treatments increased slightly, this was due to the increase in population. The health services provided for medical, surgical, dental, psychiatric, etc., have been on a high level. Sanitation conditions throughout the institution has been good, with little to criticize and much to commend. The food supply has been excellent and is most adequate in quantity and quality and the Steward and his staff are to be commended for their efforts in this department.

Dr. Maurice O'Connor visited the prison weekly during the year and his services have been found most helpful in the treatment of psychiatric cases.

Dr. T. F. Rutherford, Eye, Ear and Throat Specialist held regular examinations at the institution and carried out several operative procedures on selected cases.

Dr. W. J. S. Melvin, Dr. C. W. E. Danby and Dr. L. Wilson, Specialists in the fields of Orthopedics, Dermatology and internal medicine were called in on consultations during the year.

Dr. R. P. Millan made regular weekly visits to the institution and carried out a total of 621 dental treatments in the year.

Hospital admissions totalled 205 resulting in a total of 1,561 days spent in hospital. Various medication and treatments totalled 23,835. Eleven inmates were transferred to Kingston Penitentiary Psychiatric Ward on the recommendation of Dr. Maurice O'Connor and 17 inmates were transferred to Kingston Penitentiary for surgery. There were 47 cases of minor surgery performed by Dr. Gibson in our own hospital. One inmate died due to coronary thrombosis. There were nine accidents of a minor nature and one major accident which resulted in an inmate losing several fingers by amputation.

The Ontario Department of Health travelling chest clinic visited the institution on its annual survey in January 1957 and X-rayed 456 inmates and 149 officers. One inmate X-ray revealed a condition which required treatment at Ongwanada Sanatorium, after three months treatment inmate was returned to the institution.

The general health of the staff during the year has been fairly good with no serious illnesses and no deaths. The number of officers reporting sick was 359 resulting in 1,148 working days lost through illness. Total number of accidents to officers on duty was 9 with $72\frac{1}{2}$ days lost, only 2 of the accidents were of a serious nature, one officer has made full recovery and the other officer is still laid up.

Spiritual and Moral Welfare

Religious services were held in the Protestant and Roman Catholic Chapels each Sunday throughout the year; in addition, special services were conducted on all Holy Days. Again this year one service was on a voluntary basis each month and a high percentage of inmates were in attendance. The behaviour of the inmates at religious services throughout the year has been excellent.

Holy Communion Services were held at various times during the year in the Protestant Chapel and were well attended. Several visiting clergy have been brought in and they have been given a warm welcome by the inmates.

Holy Communion Services were held in the Roman Catholic Chapel each Sunday morning with good attendance. At Christmas and Easter there was a good attendance at Confession and Holy Communion with several Fathers from Regiopolis College coming to the institution to assist; this assistance from the Fathers as in past years was very much appreciated.

Regular study groups and instruction classes were conducted throughout the year by the Rev. Minto Swan and Reverend Father F. Devine, for inmates of their respective faiths.

The choirs, under the leadership of Mr. Harry Birchall, organist, continued to maintain a very high standard and all who heard them were very favourably impressed.

Both Chaplains continue to give lectures at the Penitentiary Staff College and usual contacts and discussions have been held with all new officers joining the staff.

Major Mercer of the Salvation Army continues to make regular visits to the Penitentiary. With his interviews and counselling he has rendered valuable assistance to a great number of inmates and their families.

The "Vision" group of Alcoholics Anonymous under the guidance of the Chaplains continues its good work and many guest speakers have attended the meetings in the Penitentiary this past year. These speakers seem to give a great inspiration to the group since they are men who have had the same problem but through their own efforts and Alcoholics Anonymous have been able to conquer the evil of alcohol.

Rabbi Bassan was appointed Jewish Chaplain for Kingston and Collin's Bay Penitentiaries on November 1, 1956, when Rabbi Hollander resigned to accept another post. Regular monthly services were held for inmates of the Hebrew faith and all Jewish holidays were observed.

School and Library Department

The circulation of reading and study material showed a slight increase over the previous year due to the increase in population.

The Library continues to be a centre of activity as indicated by the number of issues of books and other literature as recorded by the School teacher:

Fiction and Bound Volumes	26,107 issues
Non-Fiction	5,031 "
Institutional Subscriptions	40,855 "
Private Subscriptions	921 "
Newspapers	30,832 "
Technical Books	710 "
School Books	994 "
Total Circulation	105,450 "

There was a total of 254 new fiction and non-fiction books and 180 educational and Technical books added to the library during the year. There was a total of 144 institutional magazine subscriptions placed in the year, this includes weekly, semi-monthly, monthly, bi-monthly and quarterly subscriptions.

A fair amount of work was turned out in the book binding department of the library and the workmanship was good.

It has been the practice to compile new fiction and non-fiction catalogues in alternate years. This year the task of combining both catalogues was undertaken by Assistant Schoolteacher McAllister, this task has been completed and each inmate has been issued with a copy.

A School and Library bulletin was published monthly from April 1, 1956, to January 31, 1957, this was temporarily suspended to allow for a more concentrated effort on the catalogues.

The schoolteacher reports that at the end of the fiscal year there were 172 correspondence courses in progress, this was an increase of 10 over the previous year. Thirty inmates completed correspondence courses during the year with one inmate completing grade XIII course in Physics.

Correspondence courses have been obtained from the following sources during the year:

Ontario Department of Education.
Department of Veterans' Affairs.
Nova Scotia Department of Education.
Queen's University.
International Correspondence School.
Institute of Technology and Art.
Canadian Institute of Science and Technology.
International Accountants Society.
Massachusetts Department of Education.

A series of lectures was given for the benefit of the inmates during the winter months as follows:

Lecturer	*Topics*	*Attendance*
Dr. Glen Shortliffe Professor Dept. French Queen's University	Travels in France and Italy illustrated.	197
Dr. Arnold Kelly Medical Health Officer for City of Kingston	Health	168
Professor J. C. Cameron Dept. Industrial Relations	What about Wages?	164
Professor K. A. MacKirdy Dept. of History Queen's University	Reading, Writing and History.	172
Dr. T. K. R. Bourns Dept. of Biology Queen's University	Immunization	170

These lectures were very much appreciated by the inmates attending and it is hoped that many more will be held in the future.

During the year 177 inmates participated in hobbycraft activities. This is 39 per cent of the average population. Hobbycraft supplies purchased through the institution during the year amounted to $12,353.36, this is a slight decrease from last year but does not include material and tools purchased by inmates, families and forwarded to them. Leather goods and other hobbycraft articles are either placed in a showcase in the visitors room or they are forwarded to their relatives.

The average daily attendance at regular school classes during the year was 20.76 and of 15 candidates who wrote examinations on completing Grade VIII, 10 were successful, 3 passing with honours. All graduating candidates were presented with certificates signed by the Director of Education, Kingston, Ontario.

Our educational film strips library is proving very popular and is continually being added to.

Recreation and Diversion

Diversion periods were held every evening, except Fridays, inmates were permitted to leave their cells and enter the corridors to play cards, chess, checkers, etc. Inmates not wishing to play games were permitted to enter the corridors to converse or study.

During the winter months 30 motion pictures were shown on Sunday afternoons and holidays. Several excellent educational films were received from the French and Japanese Embassies and the Bell Telephone Company; these films were shown on Saturday afternoons. All shows were attended by practically the entire inmate population and were very much appreciated.

Baseball is still the most popular sport participated in by the inmate population and games were played on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. With two baseball diamonds in use it is possible for both the major and minor leagues to play a good number of games during the season. The inmate all star team played several exhibition games with outside teams who were permitted to enter the Penitentiary to compete with inmate teams. These exhibition games were greatly enjoyed by the inmates and good sportsmanship was evident at all times. Our two volley ball courts, ten horseshoe beds, one handball court and two soccer fields were used to a great extent. Work on a tennis court has been started and should be completed by early summer.

A Field day was held during the summer and many prominent Kingston visitors who are interested in the rehabilitation programme were in attendance. The day was a complete success and was enjoyed greatly by inmates and visitors alike. Prizes of cigarettes and chocolates were given to the winners of the different events and trophies were presented to the most outstanding athletes.

No orchestras or concerts of local talent visited the Penitentiary this year owing to the fact that the stage in the Auditorium had been torn down and a new stage was in the process of being built; this stage is near completion and will be ready before the next winter season.

Construction and Maintenance

The construction of new buildings and the demolition of old temporary building continues to be a heavy programme in this institution.

The new Poultry laying house which was started in September 1955 and was partially completed during the fiscal year was completed in August 1956. During the year all finished coats of stucco were applied to all outside walls; screens were manufactured and fitted to all windows 42 in number and grading was completed around the outside. Three hundred nests were manufactured in the sheet metal shop and installed in the building; automatic feeding equipment and automatic waterers were installed by tinsmiths and plumbers; fresh air and foul air ducts were manufactured and installed as well as two powered exhaust fans. All interior and exterior painting was completed.

Another staff house started the previous year was completely finished and occupied. A rear porch was erected and concrete steps at front entrance; all window screens and combination doors were manufactured and fitted with all window sash and trim painted. All eavetroughs and conductor pipes installed and brick veneer treated with water resistant paint. Approximately 110 cubic yards of fill was hauled for grading purposes and 50 cubic yards of crushed rock was hauled and used to form a driveway. Building was completed in June 1956.

The Implement Shed which was started in 1955 was completed this fiscal year. Work on this building included the milling of heavy timbers for the fabrication of 14 timber trusses which span the 60′ width of the building and are supported on four 6″ x 8″ x 12′ posts, and were erected with the use of Power Unit with boom attachment. Two by ten purlins were placed on trusses to form roof framing and the whole structure of 14,700 square feet was covered with Asbestos Trafford tile. Large sliding doors were manufactured and erected on both north and south ends of building and three rooms were formed inside the building to provide a Farm office, Machinery repair shop and a store room. There were 32 window frames and sash, 3 door frames and doors and one folding door all manufactured in the institution installed plus a large three flue chimney was erected to provide for heating facilities.

Work on 2 new industrial shops commenced in April 1956. To provide a site for these two shops, 2 temporary buildings had to be demolished. Excavation for the two shops entailed the digging of approximately 550 cubic yards of earth and 100 cubic yards of concrete was poured to form footings. Approximately 7,000 square feet of frame work was erected and 45,000 f.b.m. of lumber to form laminated roofs plus 15,000 f.b.m. of tongue and groove lumber was laid. Five layers of tar paper was mopped into the roof also 40 tons of gravel used. During the winter months engineers carried out the plumbing and heating installations and 150 yards of concrete was poured to form floor slab. Interior block walls to form six offices, five storerooms and toilet facilities were erected inside the building. With the exception of painting and some electrical work the buildings were almost complete by the end of the fiscal year.

A Brooder house was started in September 1956, this building is constructed of cement blocks and stucco on the outside and 1″ rigid insulation and a 4″ block lining inside. Building houses 2 large rooms approximately 30′ x 40′ in area which are both equipped with unit heaters and electric brooders; a feed room 12′ x 26′ and a boiler room approximately 12′ x 14′ which houses an automatic oil furnace. Building was completed in March 1957.

Three steel granaries, each of 1,200 bushel capacity were erected on concrete slabs this year.

Two large permanent hot beds were constructed in the farm building area; excavations were dug and footings poured below frost line; walls of concrete blocks were erected and capped and steel angle irons were imbedded into cap to support sash. Twenty sash 3′ x 7′ were manufactured, painted and glazed and installed.

Maintenance projects during the year included the painting of 150 cells and adjacent corridors, painting of the school and library and several rooms in the Administration Building including the Auditorium. Renovation to two of the tenements was completed and preventative roof maintenance was done to several buildings.

Our road paving programme continues with 5,500 tons of crushed rock produced by our quarry being used for roadways and concrete construction. Roadway from Administration Building to east gate was completed, also exit road from Highway to coal slab; driveways of the Warden's and Deputy Warden's residences were paved. Approximately 1,500 square yards of paving was done this year.

Vocational Training

Our Vocational Training programme is steadily progressing and all inmates taking courses maintain a high standard of interest in their chosen course. This is our ninth year of operation and inmate interest in these courses increases yearly.

During the fiscal year the following courses were in operation: Plumbing & Steamfitting, Motor Vehicle Repair, Brickmasonry, Machine Shop Practice, Construction Carpentry, Sheet-Metal, Electrical and Barbering. There were 182 inmates enrolled in vocational courses and of these, 73 graduated and 82 remained on courses at the end of the fiscal year; 25 trainees were dropped from courses and two trainees were discharged before completion of course. This shows an increase over the previous fiscal year when 165 inmates enrolled and 53 graduated. The part-time barbering course has continued and shown good results, 21 inmates are enrolled in this course and from the start of this part-time course 8 of the graduates have received certificates of qualification in the barbering trade by the Department of Labour for the Province of Ontario.

Our eighth graduation ceremonies were held October 1, 1956, at which time certificates of qualification were presented to the graduating classes. It was a great pleasure to the staff and inmates of this institution to be honoured

with the presence of Major General R. B. Gibson, Commissioner of Penitentiaries, at these ceremonies. The Commissioner stated that this was his first visit to the Penitentiary on a graduation day and it really gave him a great deal of pleasure to sit in on the proceedings. He stated that Collin's Bay is looked upon as the pioneer penitentiary for vocational training as the methods and standards used here are used as a pattern for other penitentiaries. The Commissioner also said that the history of vocational training at Collin's Bay had been an excellent one and he was very proud of the keenness and interest of the men. In closing the Commissioner congratulated the graduates and wished the incoming trainees the very best of luck. Assistant Commissioner J. A. McLaughlin also addressed the assembly and stated that this was the eighth time he had attended ceremonies at this institution for vocational training graduates and incoming trainees and that he appreciated the experience of coming to face a new crowd each year. Mr. McLaughlin remarked that he realized that the graduating classes had worked hard to complete their training and urged the incoming classes to do likewise as this opportunity to learn a trade may never come again. Mr McLaughlin thanked all those members of the staff who had assisted in any way in bringing about another successful year in the vocational training at this institution. Mr. H. C. Nicholls, President, Milne & Nicholls Ltd., Contractors, Toronto, Ontario, was the principal speaker at the ceremonies and stated that it was a great pleasure for him to be present on this auspicious occasion, the results of which will affect the lives of the many inmates graduating this day; he stated that they had still a lot to learn and urged them when they get out into the field of competitive industry to plan their course carefully, make up their minds that it is not going to be easy but if they work hard and be brade he is sure that they would win through to successful happy lives in the communities of this wonderful country of ours.

The regular group discussions continues and their effectiveness increases. A regular schedule of such discussions was laid down and followed throughout the year. Ten discussion groups took place with the John Howard Society Representative, 11 with the National Employment Service Representative and 11 with the National Film Board. It is hoped in the future to develop this programme further and broaden the scope of such activities. All representatives and officials are agreed that the results being achieved are far beyond their first expectations.

Twelve staff meetings were held during the year and as our experience of these meetings continues, it is felt that they are ever more and more necessary. It is through these meetings that many of the vocational problems are worked out.

During the past fiscal year 6 vocational instructors attended a Penitentiary Officers' Training Course at Calderwood, and as in the past, with the permission of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries, several instructors were privileged to participate in trips to attend functions in connection with their individual trade; this has given them the opportunity to broaden their general knowledge and increase the effectiveness of our training programme.

With the promotion of Chief Vocational Officer W. G. Downton to the position of Chief Keeper at this institution, related Training Instructor G. Taylor was promoted to Chief Vocational Officer and the vocational training programme continues to carry on in a very efficient manner.

Plant Engineer's Department

Under the supervision of Plant Engineer H. Hamnes this department has functioned very efficiently during the year in the maintenance of power plant, water supply, heating and plumbing systems, electrical systems and all fire fighting equipment, also fire lectures were held at regular intervals throughout the year.

Work projects carried out by this department included the wiring of new Implement Shed; water distribution and electrical wiring in new Poultry Laying House; steam heating system and wiring of new Brooder House; underground electric cables and transformers installed serving south west tower and farm buildings in that area; wiring for light and power and heating system completed in two new industrial shops; a new boiler is in the process of being installed, with 65 per cent of the work completed.

Fluorescent lighting was installed in the Warden's, Deputy Warden's, Accountant's and the general offices in the Administration Building as replacements.

The Steam Power Plant generated and distributed steam throughout the institution for heating and process work, consuming a total of 4,278.468 tons of coal which was an increase of 498.833 tons over the previous year

All water consumed by the institution was supplied by Kingston Penitentiary and distributed at this institution. Monthly water samples were tested by the local establishment of the Provincial Board of Health and no harmful contamination of water supply was found throughout the year. A total of 44,768.750 imperial gallons of water was used during the fiscal year.

Considerable maintenance was carried out in the steam plant and 5 inmates engaged in the operation and maintenance of the boiler house obtained their provincial 4th class stationary engineers certificates.

Mechanical Supervisor's Department

This department has maintained and operated 11 trucks and 24 other gasoline operated machines and tractors of various types throughout the year; it has also serviced machinery, tractors and equipment for the Farm, Quarry, Engineers and Ornamental grounds.

The heavy construction equipment was again used to full advantage during the year in the construction of the Implement Shed, Brooder House, Poultry Laying House, Hay Shelter and in the laying of cable and sewer trenches.

Maintenance to all existing roads was carried out and work was performed on the ornamental grounds and considerable rolling and grading of ground was accomplished on different projects. Snow was removed from all roads by the snow plow and cletrac tractor during the winter season. A large amount of crushed stone, cinders, shale, dimension stone, construction materials, cement blocks and various other materials were hauled by the trucks of this department.

In addition to minor repairs to garage equipment complete motor overhauls were performed on a Dump truck and Pick-up truck, Coal loader, Unit shovel and two tractors received complete overhauls; all other units in this department received checks and were kept in good running order throughout the year.

Farming Operations

As in previous years the farming operations at this institution were extensive and very good crops were grown, the poultry and livestock were in excellent condition. Under the direction of Farm Instructors J. W. Clark and W. R. Patterson, the farm was run in a very efficient manner.

There was approximately 250 acres of hay harvested with about 130 tons cut early for ensilage and the rest cut and baled; approximately 500 tons were stored in the barn and hay shelter. About 60 acres was seeded to clovers last Spring and at the present time it looks as if we will again have a bumper crop, about 200 acres of hay will be ready for harvesting or pasture this year.

Our grain crop which consisted of wheat, oats, barley and oats and barley mixed totalled 145.89 tons, which was a decrease of about 19 tons from last fiscal year, this was due to reduction in acreage seeded.

We had a bumper crop of vegetables this year with exception of onions which were a failure; carrots, turnips and beets were exceptionally good and were more than could be used at this institution; 12 tons of cabbage was sold to St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary and 7 tons was transferred to the Indian reservations at Deseronto and Golden Lake; 4 tons of cabbage was sold to officers of this institution along with 3½ tons of carrots. The tomato crop was poor owing to the early frost but we had an abundance of swiss chard, lettuce, sweet corn and radishes. There was 3,900 lbs. of dry navy beans turned over to the Steward.

There were 76,073 lbs. of vegetables, 81,727 lbs. of bean and 15,033 dozen of eggs supplied to the Steward's Department this year for local consumption.

There were 1,800 chicks purchased last April, these chickens are in good condition and laying well. The total egg production of 22,383 dozen were turned over to the Steward's Department of this institution and Kingston Penitentiary. Yearling hens and culled pullets were sold to officers on the staff of this Penitentiary.

During the fiscal year 350 cows were purchased; there was a changeover from steers to cows this year and it has been found that it is far cheaper to stock a herd of cows than steers; cows only have to be fed two or three months and are ready for slaughter and in buying yearling steers they have to be fed for two years before being ready for slaughter and the cost of a cow and a steer is about the same. Five cows had to be sold this year due to accident and disease on the recommendation of the veterinary.

Approximately 216,985 lbs. of beef was produced with 81,727 lbs. going to the Steward at this institution and 135,258 lbs. to the Steward at Kingston Penitentiary.

At the present time we have two draught horses and three scout horses, one of the scout horses belonging to Kingston Penitentiary.

Our Hot-beds were started a little late owing to the new hot-beds not being ready but the plants are doing well and should be ready when the time comes for planting.

Steward's Department

The Steward and his assistants have maintained a good standard of meals throughout the year and this department has operated in a most satisfactory manner. Inmate help in the kitchen department are chosen very carefully as to their suitability for this type of work and personal hygiene is carefully watched.

The following quantities of meats totalling 32,077 lbs. were processed during the year:

Bacon	4,889 lbs.	Sausage	9,435 lbs.
Hock Loaf	2,795 lbs.	Rendered Fat	810 lbs.
Pressed Ham	5,517 lbs.		

During the year 220,710 lbs. of bread was baked and 5,477 lbs. of buns.

The Stewards' Conference held in February 1957 has been of great value to the Steward here. This conference gave the steward a knowledge of how things were run in the other institutions and gave him information which he could use on his return to this institution to improve his own methods of feeding the inmates.

Monthly meetings between the steward and assistant stewards have proven of great value, the steward has found that these meetings have formed better team work in the operation of the kitchen.

Storekeeper's Department

With the ever increasing amount of construction work going on in this institution and the increase in inmate population, the work of the Storekeeper and his staff is ever increasing. The Storekeeper reports that 103 railway cars

were spotted on the siding during the year which required unloading. Outgoing shipments were 13 cars from Kingston Penitentiary and 2 from Collin's Bay.

The new Stores Building has proven its worth during the past year in many respects, such as safer storage of all materials and much easier handling and loading of various heavy and bulky shipments. More accurate control and identification of all stores is possible, also a greater variety of items are finding their places on the stores shelves, thereby reducing the amount of stock carried by the various shops.

The gasoline consumption for 1956-57 fiscal year was 18,456 gallons. This represents an increase of 1,856 gallons over the previous year, this was due to the increase in construction work done. Diesel Fuel consumption was 270 gallons used by the Motor Transport Department.

Training of Officers

A total of 22 officers attended courses conducted at P.O.T.C., Kingston, in the following classifications:

General Courses	—8
Administration Courses	—8
Vocational Instructors	—5
Stewards	—1

At the present time approximately 60 per cent of the entire staff have attended courses at Penitentiary Officers Staff College.

Eight special courses within and without the Service were attended by 13 officers.

Seven officers enrolled for correspondence courses in "Theory of Office Management".

Monthly meetings of Industrial Instructors continue, covering subjects such as Inmate grading, Safety procedures, Work projects, Control and Estimates, etc., with similar meetings being held for the Vocational Training Instructors under the direction of the Chief Vocational Officer.

No regular In-Service Training classes were held this year during the months of January and February as the staff situation did not permit removing a number of officers from the custodial staff posts to attend classes, and also during the month of March the In-Service Training Officer was absent attending a course at Penitentiary Officers Staff College. It is hoped to rectify this by holding smaller classes during the coming year.

Monthly fire drill and lectures were held and covered the use of equipment thoroughly and many interesting and instructive films were shown to the officers on combating fires.

Annual Spring and Fall rifle and revolver competitions were held with over 98 per cent of the staff participating. The rifle and revolver range is open to our officers during off duty hours, with ammunition being available at Canteen cost; this recreation is very popular and considerable use is made of these facilities

General Remarks

During the fiscal year there were considerable staff changes due partly to the opening of the new institution at Joyceville. Five custodial officers from this institution were transferred to Joyceville along with one of our Senior Clerk Stenographers. Our Senior Clerk F. S. Harris was promoted to the position of Chief Supervisor at Joyceville and Assistant Chief Trade Instructor A. McMichael was appointed Works Officer of the new institution.

There were 9 resignations, and 2 officers were retired to promote efficiency. The number of new officers taken on strength was twenty.

Deputy Warden D. M. McLean was appointed Warden of Dorchester Penitentiary and Chief Keeper H. Field was appointed to the position of Deputy Warden. Chief Vocational Officer W. Downton was promoted to the position of Chief Keeper. Our Accountant H. Minton was transferred to the accounting department at Head Office and Assistant Accountant M. Willard was appointed Accountant at this institution. Clerk Personnel R. Edney was promoted to the position of Senior Clerk. Assistant Chief Trade Instructor O. Martin of Kingston Penitentiary was transferred to this institution in the same capacity.

Again this year we have had excellent co-operation from the National Employment Service, John Howard Society, Salvation Army, National Film Board and the Alcoholics Anonymous; they have all played a very important part in the rehabilitation programme of this institution.

It was again very encouraging to note that we had an increase in the number of inmates released on Ticket-of-Leave this fiscal year. Excellent co-operation between the Remission Service and the Officials and Treatment Team of this institution was in a big way responsible for the good increase.

The general behaviour of the inmates during the past year has been very good and the morale high. Our recreational, physical and diversional programme in the institution seems to meet the needs of the inmate population as a whole.

I would like to express to the Commissioner of Penitentiaries and members of Head Office staff, on behalf of myself and the staff of this institution, many thanks for the excellent co-operation this administration has received during the past year and for the consideration of all recommendations submitted to Head Office from time to time.

FEDERAL TRAINING CENTRE

J. B. MARTINEAU, *Director*

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

On register April 1, 1956	321	
Received		
By transfer from St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary	254	
TOTAL		575
Discharged		
By expiry of sentence	71	
By Ticket-of-Leave	123	
By unconditional release	5	
By court order	1	
By transfer	35	
TOTAL		235
On register March 31, 1957		340

The average daily population was 332, an increase of 13 in comparison with the two previous fiscal years when the average stood at 319.

With the exclusion of the inmates transferred back to St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, 131 or 64 per cent benefitted by conditional release under the Ticket-of-Leave Act.

The new reception and security building was completed and available for occupancy in the early part of the fiscal year. One of the four wings of the cell block is specially fitted, intended and used as a reception centre for all newcomers who are given a four-week orientation course before assignment to the general population in dormitories.

On March 31, 1957, there were 219 inmates under 21 years of age, and 121 between the ages of 21 and 40. There were 37 under 18 years of age, as follows:

14	years	4
15	"	7
16	"	20
17	"	6

STAFF

Our approved establishment of staff, which stood at 191 officers on April 1, 1956, was increased by 12 additional positions for a total strength of 203 officers. These additional positions were created mainly to provide additional custodial officers in conjunction with the opening and operating of the new reception and security building and to take care of long-needed additional personnel in the store department. This increase also included one Classification officer Grade 1. Unfortunately it has not been possible so far to find a suitable candidate to fill this appointment.

Thirty-three officers were taken on strength during the year and twenty-five left the service for various reasons. Major staff separations from the service consisted in the retirement, on account of ll health, of assistant director, R. C. Vaillant, who originally joined the penitentiary service at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary in 1936, he being specifically appointed assistant director of this institution in the Fall of 1951. He has since been replaced by former principal supervisor J. A. B. Marcoux. Steward J. F. Rochefort, who was taken on strength in March 1952, resigned on May 24, 1956. He was replaced by assistant steward R. Chandonnet who joined the service on April 1, 1952. During the year twelve members of the staff were either reassigned or promoted within the establishment.

TRAINING OF OFFICERS

Twenty-five custodial officers were taken on strength during the year. The first 12, appointed between April and October, were each given one week basic training. It was subsequently considered that such a short period was inadequate and since November it is of two-week duration, and applies to all newly appointed officers without exception. This procedure gives those on the executive or administrative staffs an opportunity to learn about the duties and responsibilities of custodial officers, and also about the general operation of the institution, besides their getting at the same time and at that early stage, clear and concise explanations about regulations, standing orders and the Penitentiary Act.

Twenty-three officers took advantage of the offer made by the Civil Service Commission and enrolled for the correspondence course in "Theory of Office Management". Other officers attended penitentiary officers training courses, as follows:

No. 55 (regular) 2 custodial officers.
Nos. 55, 60, 61 (Administration) 5 officers.
No. 57 (technical) 5 vocational training officers.

The Steward attended a conference organized under P.O.T.C. No. 62, while the Accountant briefly participated in P.O.T.C. No. 60, in connection with the proposed future revolving fund and related details.

Our miniature rifle range was well patronized on Thursday evening of each week, from the early fall until the end of March, by members of teams organized amongst members of the staff. Much interest has developed as a result of these team competitions, and the marksmanship of those participating has improved substantially.

Training is acknowledged as one of the key factors of the success of practically any enterprise—be it atomic development, national defence, public utilities, banking, transportation, police, or large and small businesses. It holds just as true for penal institutions, as evidenced by the multitude of penitentiary staff training institutions throughout the world—including our very own penitentiary staff college at Kingston, Ont.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police enjoys an international and well-deserved reputation as one of the outstanding police forces in the world. The above average standing of its individual rookies stems no doubt from their meeting high entry standards, coupled with a full year intensive recruit training. Presumably those found wanting are weeded out during, or at the conclusion of, their training period. The Honourable the Minister of Justice stated in the House of Commons on May 4, 1956 (HANSARD, Vol. 98, No. 77) that following their 12-month period of training, R.C.M.P. recruits are shifted around from post to post eight to ten times in the course of the next four years, to gain the required experience to properly discharge their duties. It would therefore appear that it takes five years for a R.C.M.P. officer to become a full-fledged policeman.

I am sure all of us in the penitentiary service long for an equivalent high calibre type of personnel, specially at the custodial level. Under immediately past conditions, such an anticipation could be nothing more than wishful thinking, particularly on account of a relatively low initial rate of pay, and resulting more or less satisfactory minimum standard requirements. With the recently approved upward revision of salaries, I feel we may now reasonably expect candidates with higher than past qualifications can and will be attracted to our service, with obvious gratifying results.

For a long time (and up to about ten years ago) it was generally agreed that a guard who "belonged" required three years practical experience to become a "good" custodial officer. A big, strong man, honest and alert, with average intelligence, who was not "afraid" of inmates, was considered the prototype of the guard staff. While there then existed some hazy idea of the value of training, its application (left in the discretion of wardens) usually consisted in lectures to the staff, at the end of the day's work, during the winter months, mainly on topics of local interest. In those days, experience was training. It is now fully realized that experience alone is insufficient and must be constantly supplemented by scientific knowledge and its intelligent application, if we are to forge successfully ahead with our total programme. Army authorities would not think of sending raw recruits to the battle line without their having been initiated first to warfare, through basic and advanced training and full knowledge of the weapons of their particular branch of the service: in my estimation, that's exactly what we are doing in our own service, when posting newly appointed custodial officers to supervisory duty without first giving them the rudiments of the specialized job in human relations they are called to perform, considering that in practically every instance, the meaning and importance of their job is "Greek" to them.

Because of the limited number of custodial officers available, particularly for day duty (it is now necessary for 6 to 10 instructors to work half an hour overtime every weekday, to act as relief for custodial officers at noon hour) new recruits must be posted for duty within two weeks of their initial appointment, with consequent insufficient basic training and counselling. These junior officers are assigned to secondary posts (towers, yard patrol, etc.) for three or four months. It is practically impossible to properly assess their efficiency during that period of time: they have practically no contact either with fellow or senior supervisors and, because of the nature of their duties, it is well nigh impossible to properly ascertain their worth or value to the institution until after they can or must, of necessity, be posted for more important assignments—as a rule, as third or second officers in dormitories, during the morning watch.

There again they are not under direct or immediate superior supervision, and even after six months service their efficiency rating report is more guesswork than an accurate appreciation of their performance or potentiality. It takes over a year before the efficiency of a junior supervisor can be assessed accurately and fairly to both himself and the institution.

From the inauguration of this institution, in April 1952, until the introduction of the 40-hour, 5-day work week, in September 1955, Wednesday afternoon was devoted to in-service training—canteen, library, clothing and other inmates' issues being handled during the same period by officers detailed for such duties. This type of training was a "must", as more than half of our original staff were inexperienced, and relatively few of those transferred from the staff of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary had previously benefited by formal training. It did not, however, provide continuity of basic training, because of the necessity of switching custodial officers from day to night or morning shifts every month. In most instances, it meant an officer attended four training sessions (when on day duty) and missed the following eight periods, as he was then either on night or morning watch.

The need and importance of training of officers (stressed by the Archambault Commission) has been the object of careful and constant consideration by the Commission of Penitentiaries—the original arrangements, whereby penitentiary officers were trained in Ottawa with the collaboration of the R.C.M.P., finally culminating in the establishment of our own penitentiary staff college at Kingston, Ontario. These arrangements and facilities have proven an efficient means of professionalizing our service as a whole. However, personnel of this institution (this goes for St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary's, as well) being mostly of French-Canadian origin, cannot profit by the training provided centrally as fully as their English-speaking colleagues of other federal institutions, since regular courses, with very few exceptions, are given in English. Although bilingual, officers of the Quebec institutions face almost invariably an acute language handicap, when given professional instruction in English. (This, I am sure, is readily understood by an English-speaking Canadian who can speak enough French to "get by", and has tried to digest a conference or speech given in French). Because of this language difficulty, I have been reluctant, in the past, to nominate candidates for P.O.T. courses, because of the paucity of fully bilingual officers within my establishment.

Since the spring of 1952 (through supplementary custodial staff being authorized for this specific purpose) we have organized five local in-service training courses, of four weeks duration, for a total of approximately 100 custodial officers, many of whom, however, have left the service, mainly because of their unsuitability for prison work. Those remaining from the first three such courses given in the spring of 1953 (the other two took place in the summer of 1955, just prior to the introduction of the 40-hour week) have proven their suitability and adaptability: practically all of them have now been promoted to the position of supervisor, grade 2. In the course of last spring, eight advanced training sessions were given in the evening, at the rate of two hours, twice a week. This form of training had to be given up, as it proved a strain on the training staff, besides the resulting 30 days compensatory leave being an added drain on our barely sufficient manpower. In spite of all these local efforts, most of our custodial officers sorely need additional training, which cannot be adequately given under existing conditions without seriously jeopardizing normal, day-to-day activities and further shortening working hours, which have reached what is considered an "absolute low" with the introduction of the 5-day week.

Supervisors in this institution are expected, with training, time and experience, to participate actively in the treatment and rehabilitation programme —not only by becoming good custodial officers, but developing into sound educators as well. I might say that such a conception has already materialized locally with some success.

The majority of our supervisors (with relatively low academic education and who have practically given up studying and reading since leaving school, ten years ago or longer) can hardly be expected to read intensively, study, digest, understand and intelligently apply such scientific knowledge as penology, psychology, successful human relations and related matters, just because they join our service: they then don't know "what it's all about". As previously stated, there are exceptions, of course, but they are comparatively few and far between.

While academic education is not necessarily the all-important factor in the selection of potential custodial officers, I consider a higher than existing degree of such education must be insisted upon from this class of candidates, if they are expected to eventually fill successfully their role of educators, and I have already recommended that minimum educational standards applicable to this class be raised to at least the 9th grade, and preferably to high school graduation or its equivalent. (At least insofar as this institution is concerned, if such higher standards are not deemed mandatory in other penitentiaries.)

Stores Department

Stores activities and transactions remain at a constant high level. In the course of the year, 632 requisitions were raised, 730 local purchase orders were issued, 927 purchase orders were received from the Purchasing Agent, 2,932 invoices were processed, and over 5,500 delivery notes were issued. Value of goods received totalled over $260,000 and those issued over $256,000, for a total transactions of $516,000.

Over 32 tons of merchandise were received either by freight or express, and close to 100 tons were delivered by truck. Inventory figures, which were $439,050.75 on March 31, 1956, have reached by the end of the fiscal year $457,615.18, an increase of 5 per cent.

The shortage of stores staff, referred to in my previous reports, has partially been taken care of in the course of last year. As a result of this additional help (and the performance of hundreds of hours of overtime) it was possible for the first time this year to take complete stock and prepare detailed inventories. This has been a real achievement and a source of deep satisfaction for the stores' personnel and the undersigned.

Steward's Department

The highly satisfactory standards of operation established under ex-steward Rocheford have been adequately maintained by his successor, Mr. Chandonnet.

G-5 equipment valued at over $2,000 (including a power meat saw and stainless steel tables with drainboards in the dish-washing room) have been added in the course of the year.

384,375 meals were served to inmates at a total cost of $62,781.25, or an average of .49 cts per diem. 27,260 duty meals were served to officers for $7,632.80, or .282 cts per meal. As usual, our daily bread was supplied by the main kitchen of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.

Kitchen sanitation is a personal concern of the Steward. Kitchen and mess-hall floors are washed and disinfected three times a day, while the white tile dado is washed once a day. Sanitation posters are displayed prominently in the kitchen, and instructions are closely followed by the steward, his staff and the inmates. White clothing is issued and changed daily. Besides ablution facilities in the dormitories, inmates employed in the kitchen are called upon to take a shower in the kitchen shower-room at least 3 times a week. 11 of the 27 inmates employed in the kitchen receive control training from the kitchen staff either in butchery, pastry or cookery.

A weekly preventive maintenance programme has been established. All kitchen machinery and equipment are inspected weekly, to attend to minor repairs and prevent accidents.

Hospital

The physician reports that the state of health of inmates has been quite good. 248 were hospitalized for a total of 798½ days, an average confinement of 3 days each, in comparison with 4½ days for each of the 248 cases last year. 62 inmates met with minor accidents, in comparison with 87 last year. There were three cases of fracture. 70 inmates were examined by various specialists. Dr. Simard performed 8 minor and 4 major operations at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary hospital.

Two blood clinics were held. Out of a possible 530 donors, 477 (or 90 per cent) readily volunteered. This is exactly the same proportion as achieved last year. A clinic was held by the Anti-Tuberculosis League on October 9, 1956: 321 inmates and 115 officers were X-Rayed. 2 doubtful cases amongst the staff were re-examined and, following adequate treatment, resumed duty in short order. 84 inmates were paraded to St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary for various X-Rays.

As usual, dental treatment has been provided locally on Thursday morning of each week by Dr. Emile Joubert, part-time dentist on the staff of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. 674 inmates were paraded for examination and treatment. There were 189 extractions, 44 complete dentures and 60 partials were provided.

Absenteeism of personnel from any cause is summarized hereunder:

Sick leave with pay (160 officers)	1,153 days
Sick leave without pay (7 officers)	132 "
Accident leave with pay (2 officers)	27½ "

an average of 7 days per capita, or exactly the same proportion as last year.

Maintenance and Construction

The staff of this department was increased by one painter instructor. This addition has permitted the introduction of a regular and systematic painting programme, which has been sorely needed, particularly since the damage caused inside the four dormitories as a result of the disturbance of August 1954.

On April 1, 1956, there were 16 construction projects in progress; 25 new ones were started during the year, for a total of 41. In spite of the short working hours, it has been possible to complete 32 of these projects, 9 of which remained in hand by March 31.

The larger jobs undertaken comprised construction of a vocational training shop, building No. 15, which was commenced in February 1956 and was 85 per cent completed by the end of March of this year. This building is 135′ x 51′ and is intended to house vocational trainees in cabinet-making and related trades, and also includes offices, classrooms, lumber storage area, tool crib and toilet facilities.

Reception and security building No. 10, which was started by outside contract in May 1955, has been completed in May 1956. It is a 90-cell building and serves, inter alia, as a reception centre for inmates transferred from St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.

Hard surfacing of the entrance roadway and extension to the parking area were completed in October 1956. Surface drainage of recreation area was also completed in May 1956. Storage yard fence and gates, which were started in May 1952, were finally completed in October. The often reported unsatisfactory provision of hot water supply in dormitories has been practically solved locally, and there is prospect of similar amelioration being provided throughout the institution.

With the reduction in the number of major construction projects, it has been possible to devote more time this year to the increasing maintenance requirements of buildings, and plans are being formulated for a more systematic maintenance work assignment programme, for the more useful and regular employment of newcomers detailed for construction work.

Vocational Training

Following recommendation offered previously, our vocational training staff was further increased during the year by the addition of one assistant to the Chief Vocational Officer and one instructor in body and paint work for the automotive courses.

Five vocational training instructors successfully attended P.O.T.C. 57 at the Penitentiary Staff College, from July 4th to August 1, 1956. Motor mechanic instructor B. Dufresne attended a four-week clinic in motor mechanics sponsored by the General Motors Corporation, at Flint, Mich., from June 18th to July 13th. He has had an opportunity to acquire up to the minute knowledge and techniques in the latest developments in the automobile industry. Twelve other instructors had the opportunity to make 9 industrial visits in Montreal and vicinity.

Vocational and other training, under the direction and control of the Chief Vocational Officer, include the following activities:

TRADE TRAINING

Shop	Average		Number of Trainees	Total Graduates	Training—Man-Hours	
	School Grade	Age			In the Shop	Control Training
Machine shop	5.7	20	9	5	12,717	1,146¾
Brick-masonry	4.7	19.1	20	15	28,825½	715¼
Carpentry construction	4.6	18	8	4	12,050	1,345¼
Cabinet making	4.2	20.1	14	7	20,512½	823¼
Electricity construction	7.5	19.7	8	10	10,172½	1,770¼
Basic training	5.7	20	7	—	9,753½	151
Pre-vocational	4.2	16.4	5	—	9,394	350¾
Motor Mechanics	7.2	21.2	9	5	9,875½	1,048¾
Plastering	6.2	19.9	9	4	14,602½	1,775¼
Plumbing-heating	5.4	20.1	10	7	11,337½	1,462½
Metal Work and Welding	4.1	22.2	12	2	17,428½	869½
Average	5.5	19.7				

CONTROL TRAINING

Shop	On course April 1/56	Added	Withdrawn	Remaining March 31/57	Man-hours
Haircutting	7	10	11	6	8,060
Printing	2	2	3	1	2,747
Bookbinding	1	2	3	0	1,612
Maintenance of motor vehicles	8	17	20	5	12,537
Wheel aligning	4	3	4	3	326

Movement of Apprentices

In the several shops, March 31, 1956		89
Added during the year		208
Total		297
Removed:		
Graduates	59	
Released	17	
Unsuitable	19	
Transferred	2	
Total		97
Remaining in shops, March 31, 1957		111
Control training		15
Total		126

A total of 312 films projected over a period of 120 hours were used as visual aids, for the benefit of trainees. These films were graciously supplied by the National Film Board, The Provincial Film Service, Sovereign Film Co., and the firms L. S. Starrett, Crane Ltd., A. P. Green, Lincoln Electric Co., Goodyear Tire Co., General Motors, Ford Motors, McColl-Frontenac Oil Co. We are indebted to these several bodies for their kind co-operation.

In addition to trade training, trainees have occasionally taken an active part in maintenance and construction work. In connection with the construction of vocational training building No. 15 and alterations to Shop "M", the following materials were used:

Sand	108 tons
Lime	500 bags
Cement	500 bags
Bricks	31,700
Cement blocks	12,400.

The new vocational training shop building No. 15 will be ready for occupancy in the immediate future, and the removal of the cabinet making unit will provide in shop "M" expansion facilities, which should be taken advantage of as early as possible next fiscal year, to provide needed additional avenues of vocational training, increased means of rehabilitation and reduce existing waiting lists. We can easily increase the number of trainees from the current average of 135 to 175, and possibly more. For this purpose, the creation of additional positions (1 motor mechanic instructor, 1 plumbing instructor, and 1 welding instructor) will be recommended in estimates for 1958-59

Change Room

The activities of the Change Room, under the control of the Assistant Director, are summarized hereunder.

Shoe Shop	*Cost*
301 pairs of officers' uniform shoes repaired	$ 363.30
98 pairs of shoes repaired (custom work)	57.32
399	$ 420.62
643 pairs of inmates' boots and shoes repaired	$ 501.01
350 pairs of inmates' slippers repaired	58.26
	$ 559.27

CHANGE ROOM—*Concluded*

Laundry (Wet wash)	
Kitchen white clothing	13,950 lbs.
Hospital white clothing	3,750 lbs.
Blankets	9,975 lbs.
Change room (winter season)	27,060 lbs.
Change room (summer season)	24,552 lbs.
TOTAL	79,287 lbs.
Tailor Shop manufacture	
Stockings (709 lbs. of yarn)	$1,343.63
300 pyjama suits	726.48
580 sheets made	590.40
	$ 2,660.51

The bulk of the work performed in the Change Room consists in repairs and pressing. Officers' uniforms and kitchen white clothing are pressed regularly. Inmates' discharge clothing is altered and pressed. Repairs apply to inmates' clothing, trousers, shirts, underwear, jackets and overcoats. Socks are also manufactured and darned for the inmate population.

SCHOOL

In the course of the year, 10 illiterates and 80 semi-illiterates were admitted. This is the largest number of inmates lacking academic education ever received during a 12-month period. They have received the personal attention of the schoolteacher, whenever possible.

Classes were held regularly, from April to December, for those not having completed the 6th grade. More advanced courses were also given to those so requesting. Intermediary courses were suspended during July and August, to give a chance to the school staff to take their annual leave. However, during that period, special and sociology courses were given intermittently.

The average degree of academic education of inmates again showed a slight decrease, in comparison with the previous years (4.2 grade in comparison with 4.8 for 1955-56, and 5th grade in 1954-55).

Visual aids were used regularly in connection with the school programme: 107 series of projections were given.

The Schoolteacher attended 50 meetings of the classification board, which meets every Friday afternoon for sessions lasting from 1½ to 2 hours.

Last fall, a thorough survey was made of our needs in the field of academic schooling and pre-vocational academic requirements. An entirely new scheme was devised, whereby inmates receive, since last January, in a relatively short period of time, the necessary schooling to reach standards laid down by parity committees and labour unions for apprentices outside. This revised formula includes a new method of evaluating academic qualifications of inmates prior to and after attending school, i.e. inmates are given credit for what they know before going to school, and then the total number of credits they require to learn a trade of their choice is determined, and inmates attend school until they reach the required minimum degree of education. Although this revised method was only applied in January, results have already proven highly satisfactory by the end of the fiscal year. I wish, at this time, to acknowledge with thanks the consideration given to prior recommendation and which has resulted in the school staff being increased by one assistant schoolteacher and one clerk. I am confident it will now be possible for the schoolteacher and his assistants to concentrate on the academic requirements of prospective trainees and illiterates of both tongues, and to substantially and effectively increase the number of school pupils.

Library

Our library is stocked with over 3,400 fiction and non-fiction books, for a normal average of 10 books per man. There were 149 library issues in the course of the year, 10,784 books being issued to 2,889 readers.

Our 45 subscriptions provide us with a monthly average of 49 French and 68 English magazines. As previously explained, these magazines are not issued to specific inmates, but are retained in the library reading room, where they are available to the inmates every evening. There were 113 reading sessions in the course of the year, 1,661 inmates taking advantage of such facilities.

Religious Services

As usual, religious services have been conducted in both the Roman Catholic and Protestant chapels every Sunday and Holy day, throughout the year. Services in the protestant chapel are taken over by the Salvation Army once a month.

The practice of celebrating mass in the R.C. chapel, on a voluntary basis, on the first Friday of each month, has been continued with the same highly satisfactory results. Approximately 1/3 of the R.C. population attend these masses, the majority of inmates receiving Holy Communion at the same occasion.

An annual mission of 5-day duration was conducted by Reverend Father Rolland Boyle and Reverend A. MacOdrum, in the Roman Catholic and Protestant chapels respectively. Both preachers expressed genuine satisfaction about the deportment, attention and devotion of inmates during these special services. There are some 20 Catholic English speaking inmates, the majority of whom speak English only. To afford them greater spiritual benefit, one day during mission week was reserved exclusively for them, sermons being preached and confessions being heard on this occasion by Reverend Father R. Schultz. The reaction of inmates concerned has been more than favourable, and they have asked to have an occasional similar contact with an English speaking Roman Catholic priest. The Roman Catholic chaplain, Reverend Father L. Clermont, is in full agreement with this request, which we shall endeavour to meet 2 or 3 times a year.

As in the past, both chaplains have had numerous interviews with officers and inmates, have frequently visited patients in the sick ward and those in isolation, and have maintained outside contacts on behalf of inmates with families, friends, agencies, etc. either by mail, phone or personal call. These contacts are fully appreciated all around.

For the fourth consecutive year, midnight mass and religious services were held in both chapels on Christmas. With the exception of bed patients, the whole population was in attendance. Christmas carols and hymns, which had been practiced for a number of weeks, were beautifully and harmoniously rendered. As on previous occasions, the behaviour, deportment and attitude of inmates was beyond reproach. After the services they were served, in the dormitories, with a snack which was amply complemented by the contents of their Christmas parcels. Incidentally, through the generosity of local welfare agencies, all inmates who had no funds at their credit were supplied with a free parcel. Inmates were permitted to stay up until 2.30 a.m. and partaking of a substantial snack, besides enjoying seasonal music provided through radio or pick ups, no doubt contributed to alleviate to a degree the thought of their being away from their loved ones on this very special occasion.

Classification

As in past years, the Classification Board (which also acts as classification unit) has held regular weekly meetings on Friday afternoon throughout the year. The Deputy Director and Classification Officer, as chairman and member respectively of the screening committee, have visited St. Vincent de Paul an average of one day each week, for the selection of potential transferees. Forty-six sessions were held and 379 inmates were interviewed, 240 being accepted and transferred during the 12-month period.

A new position of Classification Officer Grade 1 was authorized early in the year. Because of the pressing need for additional clerical help, particularly in connection with the preparation of reports and documents relative to applications for clemency, this position was filled late in the year by a senior clerk stenographer. The additional assistance thus provided has substantially relieved pressure of work long experienced in the classification department.

In the course of the year, 732 interviews were granted to 245 inmates, in the course of 101 visits by the following organizations:

Société d'Orientation et de Réhabilitation Sociale	178
John Howard Society	22
Salvation Army	5
Catholic Rehabilitation Service	40
Quebec Rehabilitation Service	0
	245

In addition, the local representative of the Remission Service, or his assistant, called regularly at least once a month to interview inmates desirous of obtaining clemency.

Arrangements have been concluded during the winter for a representative of the National Employment Service to call here on a weekly basis in conjunction with our proposed Pre-Release programme. Results so far have been very encouraging. Jobs were found more easily for released inmates and, on several occasions, prior to release. Liaison has been established with all placement officers throughout the province, this providing an exceptional opportunity for follow-up.

The main activities of the Classification Board are summarized hereunder:

(1)	*Interviews*	
	(*a*) Newcomers	188
	(*b*) Reclassification or follow up	813
	(*c*) At inmates' request	1,957
	(*d*) At officers' request	319
	(*e*) Screening at St. Vincent de Paul	291
	(*f*) Special interviews in P.C. & Hospital	279
	(*g*) Special reports and letters to and for Director and Deputy Director	138
	(*h*) Interviews with parents (inmates')	82
	Total	4,067
(2)	*Reports*	
	(*a*) Progress Reports	206
	(*b*) Institutional Reports for Remission	138
	(*c*) Newcomers' reports	1
	(*d*) Pre-Release reports	71
	Total	416
(3)	*I.Q. and other tests*	
	(*a*) Applicants	266
	(*b*) Officers	3
	(*c*) Inmates	13
	Total	282

TREATMENT

Facilities

Our reception and security building was completed in the early spring and housing facilities thus provided have had a salutary effect in the general application of our programme. One section of 21 cells, together with a large recreation room, is devoted to newcomers who, on arrival and during the first three weeks of the orientation course, are assigned to individual cells. During the 4th week of the course, cell doors are kept open till 2230 hours, this giving to inmates free access to the common room, besides providing the officer in charge with a unique opportunity to observe the inmates' behaviour when enjoying relative freedom. This procedure also helps in preparing inmates for their eventual housing in dormitories. Marked improvement in the reaction of newcomers has been noted since this wing has been in operation.

Dissociation cells are completely separated in one section of the building. The provision of these cells has eliminated the past unsatisfactory situation experienced with previous detention quarters.

A third section is used to house inmates who fail to accept the programme of the institution. The routine applicable to this group is altogether different from the general routine of the rest of the population, in that inmates in that area work separately from others at heavy construction labour, and their contacts with the rest of the population are very few and far between. It is seldom necessary to keep an inmate in this group for any length of time. As a rule, a short stay in this wing will suffice to convince an inmate of his wrong attitude. Officers in charge are given special briefings and are in constant contact with the treatment team. The case of each inmate in this group is frequently reviewed by the classification board.

The last section is reserved for inmates who cannot adapt themselves to community life in a dormitory. Some inmates are assigned to it at their own request, while others are placed there because of certain abnormal tendencies. Unfortunately, the latter have to be kept in these quarters for somewhat longer periods of time. The addition of this particular section of our housing facilities has eliminated many problems it was impossible to solve, in the past, by any means other than a retransfer to St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.

This reception and security building has improved conditions in the institution in general and in the dormitories in particular, by affording more latitude for the proper segregation of various homogeneous groups.

Sports and recreation

This department was exceptionally active during the year. Inmates' activities, organized by inmates themselves, were specially encouraged with resulting widespread participation. Amongst others, these activities include: instrumental music group of 25 inmates, organized and directed by an inmate; music appreciation group, which somewhat declined by the end of the year, as a result of the release of many keenly interested in this activity; theatrical activities organized and sponsored by the editing team of the inmate publication "Horizons" providing an unusual opportunity to present to the population some of our talented inmates.

Frequent visits by members of numerous Montreal organizations added to the recreation programme, by presenting excellent music and variety shows, demonstrations of callisthenics, weight lifting, boxing and wrestling.

Physical training instructors were very active in presenting the programme of physical education in the recreation hall. During the day, inmates attending the newcomers' course were given daily exercise in physical training. Classes in P.T. were also held for small groups of the general population. Night classes in boxing were carried out two evenings each week. Practice in wrestling was also allowed on a similar basis for a few inmates who had had previous such experience.

Frequent courses in the elementary principles of various sports were also given. General athletics were particularly encouraged. A cinder track has been provided: it allows for very good athletic meets, particularly on the occasion of field-days. Several sports leagues were organized and managed by inmates throughout the year; one 4-team baseball league; two 4-team softball leagues; one basketball league on an inter-dormitory basis; and one hockey league. Many sports meets were permitted with outside teams. This is specially appreciated by the inmates, as it provides an incentive to all players to be selected for the all-star teams.

Inmates' publication

As an effective complement to our treatment programme, two bulletins for members of the A.A. groups (one printed in French and one in English); and the inmates' prison publication "Horizons", were put out by the inmates on semi-monthly basis.

After-care agencies

These agencies play a particularly active role, not only in the after-care of inmates, but also by participating in many ways in the programme of the institution (exclusively of the regular visits of social workers to this institution.) The most prominent of these activities are citizenship participation, contribution to welfare of inmates, recreation and entertainment, donation of Christmas parcels and group therapy.

Hobbies

Hobby activities have again been duly appreciated by the inmate population throughout the year. It will readily be understood that such activities do not fill the same need, nor need be of the same type as in other penitentiaries of the cellular type. Nevertheless, it is an important factor for those inmates who do not usually participate in sports and recreational activities.

Moving pictures

Our budget provides normally for the presentation of one or two moving pictures a month, from September till May. Through the generosity of outside organizations (particularly the Dalse Welfare Club and Knights of Columbus) and also as a result of local arrangements with St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary authorities, we were able to offer moving picture presentations to the whole population more than once a week.

Television

The two television sets, which were graciously offered to us by the Knights of Columbus, some two years ago, prove an added means of entertainment for the inmate population, and more so during the winter months.

Citizenship participation

In last year's report I indicated a number of activities which were considered within the frame work of a prospective programme of citizenship participation. I am pleased to report that public response in that connection has been most encouraging.

A committee, appointed by the John Howard Society of Montreal, did a wonderful job by providing one evening every other week, from November to the end of March, activities of either educational or recreational value. Documentary films were shown on a voluntary basis to about 75 per cent of our total population. Films were usually presented and explained either by a member of the committee or a guest artist brought in by the committee. On occasion, some of the artists were singers who led the group in singing popular and folk songs. On one occasion, an illustrated lecture was given by Professor Little, of McGill University, on his experimental work in the Arctic. This programme was specially well appreciated by the inmate population.

The Rotary Club of Westmount have organized a youth committee and generously offered to provide necessary funds to set up a choir for interested inmates. Singing lessons and choir practice, of two hours duration, were given weekly by Mr. Descoteaux, professional teacher. Several members of the Rotary Club of Westmount made it a point to attend each session in turn.

The Knights of Columbus have not only maintained the services they have been providing for the last 3 years, but have also substantially contributed to our contemplated pre-release programme, by providing valuable articles.

The Society for the Protection of Women and Children have delegated a number of their directors as correspondents and visitors, for some inmates having neither relatives nor friends.

Deep appreciation is extended to the following organizations for their active contribution in the recreation and entertainment of inmates:

Musicians Guild of Montreal
Unity Boys Club
Lions' Boys Club
Les loisirs de l'Immaculée-Conception de Montréal
Cercle Paroissial St-Zotique
Bell Telephone Company of Canada
Blue Sky Revue
Rainbow Revue
Canadian Stagearama
Montreal Police Department
Dalso Welfare Club

One of the most significant facts of this participation is the exceptionally large number of individual citizens who collaborated in these several activities. Hundreds of people of both sexes and from all walks of life came in contact with inmates either to talk to them, recreate or educate them. It is believed we have here at least a partial answer to the problem of giving inmates a feeling of still being a member of society and of being worthy of its interest and attention.

The role of the custodial staff

When I joined the Penitentiary Service in 1932, I vaguely heard about the English Borstal System. I did not know much about it until 1936, when I then had occasion to read an extensive report on European institutions, which was prepared by Colonel P. A. Piuze, the then Warden of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, following his return from the International Prisons Congress held in Germany that year, and to which he had been officially delegated by the department. I was then deeply impressed by the results obtained in England in the treatment of juvenile offenders. It is quite evident that the exceptionally high calibre of personnel which formed the nucleus of the staff when this system was inaugurated, accounted in no small measure for its outstanding success, although it was such a radical departure from previous concepts and methods of penal treatment.

I presume that other wardens, like myself, wish for the day when all custodial officers would, without exception, fully understand the true meaning of rehabilitation work within Canadian penitentiaries, and be able, through experience, knowledge and vocation, to fully participate in the treatment of inmates as active team members. This is an idealistic conception which likely will never materialize. However, from our own experience, we realize, as we try to move forward and reach our goal of a dynamic, constructive and effective rehabilitation programme, that even though a number of custodial officers have now had many years of practical experience in prison work, only a relatively small number of them have the qualifications, aptitudes, knowledge, and the will and heart to do a really effective treatment job. We must, therefore, unavoidably face the fact that, to increase the efficiency and validity of our treatment programme, we must take stock of the capability and competency of individual supervisors, and

assign to each one of them duties either as a straight custodial officer or as a treatment officer. Unless such a distinction is made (and, as a result, custodial officers who are able to share actively and effectively in the rehabilitation work, are specifically assigned to this type of a job) we cannot expect to achieve desired results—the treatment team proper not being adequately staffed to attend to normal functions and duties and, at the same time, establish all-important close and constant contact and liaison with individual inmates. This is a role which, under existing conditions, unmistakably belongs at the custodial level.

It is our experience that, generally speaking, a supervisor needs three years practical experience to become a good supervisor. When we started operations in April 1952, we had a nucleus of officers who had previously been employed at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. Concepts of local treatment were either new or strange to most of them and, because of our own inexperience and superficial knowledge of our custodial officers at the time, we could not then undertake the elaboration of total institutional procedures. Those are some of the reasons why our 4-week orientation course for newcomers did not materialize until the fall of 1953. The officers assigned to this specialized job had by then acquired practical and precious experience in our somewhat new formula of inmate treatment and management, and they have since shared actively in the treatment of inmates in that specific area.

We have realized right along the importance of adequate lines of communication between personnel at the different levels (such as stressed by the Director of U.S. Bureau of Prisons, in his newsletter previously referred to under "Staff"), and we have long felt the need for closer liaison between the rank and file and the treatment team, as well as between the inmate body and the treatment unit. After a thorough evaluation of our more experienced personnel, a supervisor grade 2 was selected last April, to fill such a role on an experimental basis. Results obtained, after a year's trial, have been gratifying. This officer is in constant contact with the supervisors and inmates of "D" dormitory; he is in a position to counsel and advise custodial officers (particularly on the night shift); to get to know them better, to gain their confidence and active cooperation; to obtain more detailed and accurate information from and about the inmates in that particular dormitory; to establish a better rapport with the inmates; to assist the latter in ironing out their trivial problems; to submit valuable reports to the classification unit and the treatment team, as he attends regularly the weekly classification board meetings. The procedure is now firmly established. All the inmates of "D" dormitory, and all officers on duty in that area (who alternate between day and night duty, and generally occupy the same posts in that unit at night,) are highly pleased with the line of communication now in effect; and officers and inmates in the other 3 dormitories have asked time and again that similar appointments be provided there. It has not been possible so far to expand this procedure, because of the limitation of our custodial personnel in relation to other normal daily commitments.

A pre-release programme has been drafted and was submitted for consideration on February 11th last. It is anticipated that once approved and applied, this new procedure will, with time and experience, give results comparable to those achieved with our orientation course and our liaison experiment. The key to the success of this normal conclusion of our total treatment programme lies, of course, in the calibre of the personnel selected for this important job. Like those in the orientation wing and the relation officers, these supervisors will need be withdrawn from custodial duties (and replaced), specialize in treatment work, and maintain close and constant contact with the classification team, the reclassification board, Remission Service personnel, welfare agencies representatives, placement officers, prospective employers, and be responsible for the application of the special programme organized for our parolees.

Conclusion

While no spectacular achievement has been realized during the period under review, it is felt however that steady progress and improvement have resulted from day to day operations, particularly in the educational and treatment fields. The further coordination of administration, discipline and treatment has been instrumental in removing numerous obstacles which normally hinder the educational effectiveness of the institution as a whole.

I wish to extend heartfelt thanks to the Remission Service, social welfare agencies, public organizations and benevolent citizens, for their active support and participation in matters concerning the inmate population. I am deeply grateful to my staff in general, and heads of departments in particular, for their loyalty, cooperation and devotion to duty. I wish to sincerely thank the Commissioner and his head office staff, for their advice, guidance and understanding.

PENITENTIARY STAFF COLLEGE

T. D. McDonell, *Superintendent*

During the fiscal year 1956-57 a total of eight training courses were held with 158 officers in attendance. Of these courses three were regular courses for the training of custodial officers, one was a course for Vocational Training Instructors, one was a conference of Stewards and three were courses in penitentiary administration for selected personnel, most of whom had previously attended one of the regular training courses or had attended one or more conferences for specialized positions. As was the case in the year 1955-56, this type of course appeared to fill a need and it is felt should be included in our curriculum from time to time.

Details of the courses held are as follows:

Course No. 55—April 9 to May 10, 1956. A course in penitentiary administration with 18 officers in attendance.

Course No. 56—May 14 to June 22, 1956. A course for custodial officers with an attendance of 24 officers, of whom two were officers of Headingley Gaol, Eastern Judicial District, Manitoba.

Course No. 57—July 3 to August 1, 1956. A course for vocational training instructors with 24 officers in attendance. This course was under the supervision of Assistant Commissioner McLaughlin with the technical instruction in charge of Mr. S. E. Forneri and Mr. S. Holloway, both of Port Arthur Vocational School.

Course No. 58—September 9 to October 24, 1956. A course for custodial officers with an attendance of 21 officers, of which two were Warrant Officers I, members of the Canadian Provost Corps on duty at Military Detention Barracks.

Course No. 59—October 29 to December 7, 1956. A course for custodial officers with 25 officers in attendance, of which two were Warrant Officers I of the Canadian Provost Corps on duty at Military Detention Barracks.

Course No. 60—January 7 to February 7, 1957. A course in penitentiary administration, with 19 officers in attendance, including Mr. Marcel Mallette, Senior Clerk, Judicial Section, Bureau of Statistics.

Course No. 61—February 24 to March 28, 1957. A course in penitentiary administration with 19 officers in attendance. An interesting feature of this course was the attendance throughout the course of Mr. P. C. Mamuaja, Inspector of Prisons for Indonesia. Mr. Mamuaja was very congenial and cooperative and showed great interest in the subjects under discussion.

Course No. 62—February 18 to February 22, 1957. A conference of Stewards, with Supervisor of Stewards R. Burton in charge of the conference and 10 stewards in attendance.

During the period February 10 to 15, 1957, the Fourth Joint Conference of After-Care Agencies and Government Services 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, Dominion Bureau of Statistics and National Employment Service, together with representatives of the John Howard Societies, Elizabeth Fry Society. La Société d'Orientation et de Réhabilitation sociale, Ontario Probation Service, Manitoba Welfare Association, the Salvation Army and the Catholic Rehabilitation Service. Problems of care and after-care of inmates and other matters of mutual interest came under discussion.

The attendance on courses of persons from outside the penitentiary service, such as military personnel and the staff of Headingley Gaol has been beneficial to the courses by introducing new viewpoints on custody, discipline and administration. It is felt that this policy should be continued so long as it does not interfere with the attendance of penitentiary personnel.

From May 1 to May 4 nine members of the graduating class in Theology at Wycliffe College, Toronto, were accommodated for meals and some assistance given on a short course conducted at the Penitentiary Staff College, Kingston Penitentiary and Collin's Bay Penitentiary by Reverend Canon Swan and Reverend Mr. Whittington.

On May 2, 1956, a group of students of the Department of Sociology at St. Lawrence University, Canton, N.Y., consisting of 35 male and 11 female students under direction of Professor Newman, visited the Penitentiary Staff College, where the curriculum was explained to them and appropriate films shown. Following this arrangements were made for the male students to visit Kingston and Collin's Bay Penitentiaries and the women students to visit the Prison for women. The group showed keen interest in the visits and appreciation of the opportunity to inspect the various institutions.

The cooperation of the Wardens of all penitentiaries in the selection of officers for attendance on courses has been excellent and has been of great assistance in the successful operation of the various courses. The thanks of the staff of Calderwood is extended to all Wardens.

Thanks is extended to all who have assisted in our training programme, including officials of the Remission Service in arranging for the presence of Mr. F. P. Miller for lectures, to the Department of National Health & Welfare for the excellent services of Mr. Hammond for discussions on the problems of narcotics control, to Mr. Joseph McCulley for his continued interest and assistance in our efforts, to the John Howard Society for the assistance of Mr. Kirkpatrick, Mr. Reid and Mr. Beames and to the Kingston Office of the National Employment Service for making the services of Mr. Brooks available on our custodial courses. The courtesy of Dr. Ault of the Civil Service Commission in arranging for Mr. Leroux, Mr. Grenier, and Mr. Harcourt to assist in our programme on Administrative Courses was greatly appreciated, also the kindness of Brigadier Coleman of Dominion Arsenals Limited for his contribution in visiting us to lecture on these courses.

May I also express my appreciation to the officials to the Office of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries who visited Kingston to assist in our programme and for the very important contributions made by the Wardens, Chaplains, Classification Officers and other officers of Kingston Penitentiary and Collin's Bay Penitentiary for various services performed to assist in the efficient administration of the Penitentiary Staff College. May I add, in closing, my appreciation to the staff of Calderwood, including the Kitchen Staff, for the cooperation and industry shown during this year of operation.

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REPORT OF PENITENTIARY ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES APRIL 1, 1956 TO MARCH 31, 1957

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.

Admissions and Discharges (Table 1)

There were 2,309 direct admissions to penitentiaries from April 1, 1956 to March 31, 1957, and 2,385 discharges as well as 5,432 inmates on register at the end of the fiscal year, a decrease of 97 admissions, of 21 releases and of 76 inmates on register compared with the fiscal year 1955-1956. During the twelve-month period, 668 inmates were transferred from one penitentiary to another. Transfers were mainly from Kingston (283 males) and from St-Vincent de Paul (267 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 March 31 for the five-year period 1953-1957:

—	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Total direct admissions	2,149	2,448	2,398	2,406	2,309
Total discharges	1,899	2,263	2,001	2,406	2,385
Inmates on register, March 31	4,934[1]	5,120	5,507	5,508[2]	5,432[2]

[1]Less two boys serving sentence at a Training School. Less one inmate whose sentence was annulled in 1951-52 but not recorded.

[2]One inmate added to the penitentiary count and indicated as being confined in a mental hospital under Section 58 of the Penitentiary Act, (1939).

Nature of Offences (Tables 2-13)

The list of offences, in the present report, has been rearranged in order to meet the requirements of the revised Criminal Code (Chapter 51, 2-3 Elizabeth II, 1953-54).

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 22 inmates who were released prior to March 31, 1957. Males admitted during the year numbered 2,266.

The majority of the men (72.6 per cent) were convicted of offences against rights of property. Of these, 60.8 per cent were committed for breaking and entering and committing or with intent, and robbery.

Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct accounted for 8.1 per cent of the male commitments. Thirty-five cases of rape and six of attempt to commit rape were included in this group. Five inmates found guilty of the substantive offences of indecent assault on female or male were found to be criminal sexual psychopaths by the court.

Offences against Federal statutes formed another 7.2 per cent of the male admissions and 57.7 of these committals were for offences under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.

Offences against the person and reputation accounted for 5.3 per cent and include seven murders, seven attempted murders and 37 manslaughters.

Offences against the administration of law and justice were mainly 49 cases of escape from lawful custody.

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	2,266	1,071	47.3	1,195	52.7
Against public order	17	7	41.2	10	58.8
Against the administration of law and justice	68	13	19.1	55	80.9
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct	184	149	81.0	35	19.0
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting	6	4	67.0	2	33.0
Against the person and reputation	119	75	63.0	44	37.0
Against rights of property	1,644	709	43.1	935	56.9
Fraudulent transactions relating to contracts and trades	28	15	53.6	13	46.4
Wilful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property	17	8	47.0	9	53.0
Attempts, conspiracies, accessories	20	8	40.0	12	60.0
Federal statutes	163	83	51.0	80	49.0

Sentences (Tables 14, 15 and 15A)

More than three-fifths of the men (63.8 per cent) admitted to the penitentiaries had received a sentence of less than three years; 28.6 per cent were committed from three to under six years; 3.7 per cent were given six to under ten years; 2.3 per cent were to serve from ten to under twenty years. Twenty-five men were committed for 20 years or more including ten incarcerated for life. Twelve inmates of whom five were found to be criminal sexual psychopaths and seven, habitual criminals were imposed a sentence of preventive detention in addition to their sentences. In nineteen 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, 502 or 22.2 per cent were under 21 years of age, an increase of nine from the number in this age group admitted in the previous fiscal year. Sixty-six boys were sixteen years of age, and 25, 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	Kingston	5.0
Federal Training Centre	29.5	Manitoba	5.0
St-Vincent de Paul	23.3	British Columbia	4.8
Dorchester	15.1	Collin's Bay	4.4
Saskatchewan	12.7	Newfoundland	0.2

Offences against right of property (83.5 per cent) accounted for the greatest number of their offences which were made up mainly of breaking and entering and committing or with intent, theft and armed or unarmed robbery.

Thirty young offenders (6.0 per cent) were imprisoned for sexual offences. Eight were found guilty of rape and six, of sexual intercourse with female under fourteen.

Offences against the person and reputation formed another 3.6 per cent. There were five cases of manslaughter, four of murder and one case of attempt to commit murder.

Of these young offenders, 46.2 per cent had no previous penal record. The remainder had served previous sentences: 26.5 per cent, in gaol; 8.0 per cent in reformatory; 5.2 per cent, in penitentiary; 14.1 per cent, in a combination of any two or more of these penal institutions.

Twenty-one minors were married men. Thirty-four dependents were affected by their confinement. All but 56 of these juvenile offenders were reported living in urban centres; sixteen were recorded as transients.

At the time of the commission of their offence, 34.7 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, 34.7 per cent claimed to be abstainers, 61.5 per cent, moderate drinkers, fifteen or 3.0 per cent, excessive drinkers, and four reported the use of drugs.

Five youths were recorded as not being able to read or write their own language; 42.2 per cent of them had not attended school beyond grade VI and 77.5 per cent beyond grade VIII; 21.3 per cent had attended high school for some period of time. None reported higher education.

All Ages

The first largest number of males admitted (22.1 per cent) were those under 21 years; the second (19.7 per cent), in the five-year age groups 21-24 and 25-29 years and the third (14.4 per cent), were aged 30-34 years, so that 61.6 per cent of the admissions consisted of men in their teens or twenties. At the time of admission, nineteen males (0.8 per cent) were 60 years or more.

Single men (64.3 per cent) were the majority; 9.4 per cent of the male inmates were widowed, divorced or separated from their wives and 28.8 per cent had persons financially dependent on them. The number of dependents ranged from one in 238 cases to cover ten or over in six cases with an average of 2.6 dependents. The greater number (85.3 per cent) resided in urban centres. Rural residents accounted for 8.1 per cent and transients, 6.5 per cent.

Illiteracy was recorded in 49 cases (2.2 per cent). The school attainment of 12.8 per cent of the men was not beyond grade IV; 32.7 per cent of them had not attended beyond grade VI and the school achievement of 68.4 per cent of the male inmates had not reached beyond grade VIII; 28.6 per cent had attended high school for some period of time and sixteen men had some higher education.

The claim of moderate use of alcohol was made by 59.2 per cent of all the men, while 17.0 per cent said they were abstainers; 19.7 per cent were recorded excessive drinkers and 4.1 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 (44.7 per cent) and French (36.7 per cent) extraction. Of the European races, German, Ukrainian and Italian, were numerically the next most common origins recorded though none of these accounted for more than 6.7 per cent of all the admissions.

Canada was the country of birth of 93.9 per cent of the male admissions, 54 men were born in the British Commonwealth, 44 in Europe, 37 in the United States of America, and two in Asia. Of those born outside Canada, 23 have lived in this country less than five years, and another 21, less than fifteen years, but the majority (66.4 per cent) had been in this country fifteen years or more. The length of residence was not reported in two cases.

Both parents of 67.9 per cent of the inmates were born in Canada; 13.2 per cent had one Canadian parent; in another 7.9 per cent both parents were British, while in 10.3 per cent of the cases both parents were of foreign birth.

Employment Status Prior to Commitment (Tables 29-32)

At the time of commitment, 47.2 per cent of the men (1,071) were gainfully employed and nine were students. The occupations, in which 62.2 per cent of the male inmates were engaged before committal, were construction, manufacturing and mechanical pursuits, labouring and transportation.

Of the 1,164 unemployed, 72 per cent were single; 53.7 per cent had been out of work less than three months; 68.9 per cent, less than six months; 76.7 per cent less than one year and 18 per cent, for one year or more.

According to male inmates' statements, wages when last employed, varied from under $10 a week in two cases to $70 or more. In 7.5 per cent of the cases, reported wages were under $30 a week; 44.1 per cent earned between $30 and $59.99 and 44.5 per cent $60 and over a week.

The following table shows the percentage of those employed or unemployed in the different age groups (Table 23):

—	Total	14 to 20 years	21 to 29 years	30 to 39 years	40 years and over
	%	%	%	%	%
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed	47.2	34.7	43.6	56.9	60.4
Unemployed	51.4	60.3	55.9	43.1	39.3
Never worked and students	1.4	5.0	0.5	—	0.3

Recidivism (Tables 33-40)

The men admitted to the penitentiaries with a previous penal record numbered 1,814 (80.1 per cent). Of these 998 had been former inmates of penitentiaries.

Of the 1,814 recidivists, 46 per cent had already served from one to five years in a penal institution, 22 per cent from five to ten years and 11.5 per cent, ten years or more. It was known that 11.1 per cent had been in training school.

At the time of their last offence, 53.2 per cent of the repeaters were employed. Reports showed that 94.8 per cent of the excessive drinkers and 95.7 per cent of the drug addicts were recidivists.

Males Discharged (Tables 42-46)

A total of 2,346 males were discharged from penitentiaries between April 1, 1956 and March 31, 1957 inclusive, a decrease of four releases from the previous fiscal year. One hundred and seventy-nine (7.6 per cent) discharged inmates were still in their teens; 53.9 per cent were under 30 years of age; 44 per cent, between 30 and 59 years of age and 2.1 per cent, over 60 years of age. Twenty men died before the expiration of their sentence.

Expiration of sentence was the method by which 69.6 per cent of inmates were released. Of the 1,633 who had served their sentences, 60.8 per cent had been detained for less than two years, 35.6 per cent had served from two to under five years and 3.6 per cent for five years or more.

Ticket of leave was granted to 627 males (26.7 per cent). Of these 385 (61.4 per cent) had been incarcerated for less than two years, 176 (28.1 per cent) had served from two to under five years and 66 (10.5 per cent) for five years or more. Four had been imprisoned for fifteen years and over.

Females Admitted (Tables 47-57)

Female inmates admitted to penitentiaries from April 1, 1956 to March 31, 1957 numbered 43, the same number as in the previous fiscal year. All but two were confined in the Prison for Women at Kingston.

Twenty of the women admitted were between the ages of 15 and 29 years. Six of this group had committed offences under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act. Offences under this Act accounted for seventeen female committals. Twenty-one women were reported as drug addicts and seven, as excessive alcohol drinkers.

For thirteen of the women, it was the first commitment to a penal institution and for twenty-three, it was their first commitment to a penitentiary.

Forty of the female inmates admitted were born in Canada. Twenty-two were of British and sixteen of European origin. Of the three born outside of Canada, two were naturalized Canadians. Eighteen of the women were married, eight separated, six widowed and two divorced.

Elementary school had been attended by nineteen of the women, eighteen had some high school education and one had education beyond High School. Five could not read nor write.

All but three female inmates lived in incorporated cities and towns. Seven women were reported to have previously been in training schools, one in protection home and four in tuberculosis hospitals. One woman was reported to have been in an institution for the insane.

Females Discharged (Tables 58-60)

Thirty-nine women were discharged during the year, a decrease of seventeen from the previous fiscal year. Thirty-one were released on expiration of sentence and eight were granted ticket of leave.

Twenty-seven discharged females were between the ages of 20 and 39 years; two were 60 years or over.

TABLE 1.—ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1957

—		Total Inmates	Newfoundland	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Federal Training Centre	Kingston	Collin's Bay	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
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	.....	.....	.....	.....
Admissions—											
Received by direct admission.....	M.	2,266	21	249	717	.....	609	.....	119	238	313
	F.	43	2	1	8	.....	14	.....	3	1	14
Received by transfer.....	M.	641	.....	4	52	254	41	272	7	7	4
	F.	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total admissions.....	T.	2,977	23	254	777	254	691	272	129	246	331
	M.	2,907	21	253	769	254	650	272	126	245	317
	F.	70	2	1	8	.....	41	.....	3	1	14
Releases—											
Discharges.....	M.	2,346	11	286	560	200	326	215	173	291	284
	F.	39	1	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	.....
Transfers.....	M.	641	2	8	267	35	283	32	3	4	7
	F.	27	.....	1	8	.....	.....	.....	3	1	14
Total releases.....	T.	3,053	14	295	835	235	647	247	179	296	305
	M.	2,987	13	294	827	235	609	247	176	295	291
	F.	66	1	1	8	.....	38	.....	3	1	14
Inmates on register March 31, 1957.....	T.	5,433[2]	51	571	1,223	340	1,066	472	392	600[2]	718
	M.	5,347[2]	49	571	1,223	340	982	472	392	600[2]	718
	F.	86	2	.....	.....	.....	84	.....	.....	.....	.....

(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)
(2)—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	2,266	1,087	248	29	842	39	21
Against public order	17	5	.....	.....	12	.....	.....
Firearm (elsewhere than a dwelling) without a permit	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Weapons dangerous to public peace	15	5	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
Against the administration of law and justice	68	14	1	.....	51	.....	2
Breaking prison	9	4	1	.....	4	.....	.....
Escape from lawful custody	49	8	.....	.....	39	.....	2
Obstructing peace officer or public officer	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Perjury	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Public mischief	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unlawfully at large under sentence	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct	184	132	18	2	32	.....	.....
Buggery	4	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Gross indecency	24	10	6	2	6	.....	.....
Incest	35	25	8	.....	2	.....	.....
Indecent assault on female	41	27	3	.....	11	.....	.....
Indecent assault on male	8	7	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Rape	35	32	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Rape, attempt to commit	6	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Sexual intercourse (age under 14)	18	14	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Sexual intercourse (age between 14 and 16)	13	11	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting	6	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Keeping common bawdy house	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Male person living on the avails of prostitution	5	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Against the person and reputation	119	91	6	1	20	.....	1
Abduction of child (under 14 years of age)	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Abduction of girl (under 16 years of age)	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Abortion	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assault on public officer	5	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Assault that causes bodily harm to any person	21	12	2	.....	7	.....	.....
Bigamy	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Causing bodily harm by criminal negligence	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Causing bodily harm with intent to wound, maim or disfigure any person	19	16	1	.....	2	.....	.....
Causing death by criminal negligence	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Common assault	4	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Criminal negligence in the operation of a motor vehicle	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manslaughter	37	36	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Murder	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Murder, attempt to commit	7	3	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Non-support and failure to provide necessaries of life	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Shooting with intent	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Against rights of property	1,644	720	193	25	691	.....	15
Armed robbery	93	34	4	.....	52	.....	3
Assault with intent to steal	14	6	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
Breaking and entering with intent	104	76	8	.....	18	.....	2
Breaking and entering and committing	638	238	78	14	304	.....	4
Extortion	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
False pretences	79	16	16	1	46	.....	.....
Forgery	33	6	4	.....	23	.....	.....
Uttering forged document	52	9	14	1	27	.....	1
Having in possession	68	36	11	.....	19	.....	2
Housebreaking instruments in possession	30	11	.....	.....	19	.....	.....
Instruments or material, for making forged bank notes	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Illegal possession of drift logs, etc	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Robbery	149	92	9	1	47	.....	.....
Theft	374	192	47	7	125	.....	3
Theft from mail	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Theft from the person	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fraudulent transactions relating to contracts and trades	28	6	14	1	5	.....	2
Defrauding the public or any person	28	6	14	1	5	.....	2
Wilful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property	17	10	1	.....	6	.....	.....
Arson	9	5	1	.....	3	.....	.....
Fraudulently setting fire to personal property	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Mischief to public property	6	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Mischief to private property	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Attempts, conspiracies, accessories	20	13	3	.....	4	.....	.....
Accessory after the fact	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Conspiracy to commit an offence	18	11	3	.....	4	.....	.....
Federal statutes	163	91	12	.....	20	39	1
Juvenile Delinquents Act, Sec. 33	30	21	8	.....	1	.....	.....
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act—Possessing	73	56	2	.....	14	.....	1
—Trafficking	21	14	2	.....	5	.....	.....
Ticket of leave violator	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	.....

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 3.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY TERM OF SENTENCE

Nature of Offence	Total inmates	Term of Sentence															
		Under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 and under 4 years	4 and under 5 years	5 and under 6 years	6 and under 7 years	7 and under 8 years	8 and under 9 years	9 and under 10 years	10 and under 15 years	15 and under 20 years	20 and under 25 years	25 years and over	Death commuted to Life	Life	Preventive detention
Total inmates	2,266	48	1,398	411	124	112	36	30	11	7	43	9	10	3	7	5	12
Against public order	17	.....	10	5	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Firearm (elsewhere than a dwelling) without a permit	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weapons dangerous to public peace	15	.....	8	5	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Against the administration of law and justice	68	12	41	11	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Breaking prison	9	.....	6	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Escape from lawful custody	49	9	31	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Obstructing peace officer or public officer	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Perjury	3	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public mischief	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unlawfully at large under sentence	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct	184	.....	86	43	17	14	7	6	.....	1	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	5
Buggery	4	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gross indecency	24	.....	13	8	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Incest	35	.....	17	9	4	3	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indecent assault on female	41	.....	23	8	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Indecent assault on male	8	.....	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Rape	35	.....	6	9	3	5	5	2	.....	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rape, attempt to commit	6	.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sexual intercourse (age under 14)	18	.....	9	4	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sexual intercourse (age between 14 and 16)	13	.....	9	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting	6	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Keeping common bawdy house	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Male person living on the avails of prostitution	5	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Against the person and reputation	119	.....	49	10	4	10	6	2	.....	.....	17	3	6	.....	7	5	.....
Abduction of child (under 14 years of age)	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Abduction of girl (under 16 years of age)	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Abortion	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assault on public officer	5	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assault that causes bodily harm to any person	21	.....	16	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bigamy	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Causing bodily harm by criminal negligence	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Causing bodily harm with intent to wound, maim or disfigure any person	19	.....	15	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Causing death by criminal negligence	3	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Common assault	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Criminal negligence in the operation of a motor vehicle	3	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manslaughter	37	.....	3	.....	1	3	4	1	.....	.....	16	3	1	.....	.....	5	.....
Murder	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
Murder, attempt to commit	7	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Non-support and failure to provide necessaries of life	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shooting with intent	3	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Against rights of property	1,644	2	1,099	312	87	79	11	17	8	4	12	4	3	3	.....	.....	3
Armed robbery	93	1	20	20	9	18	5	6	3	.....	7	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assault with intent to steal	14	.....	9	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Breaking and entering with intent	104	.....	66	19	12	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Breaking and entering and committing	638	.....	426	141	30	27	.....	4	2	2	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Extortion	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
False pretences	79	.....	55	13	7	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forgery	33	.....	24	8	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uttering forged document	52	.....	34	10	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Having in possession	68	.....	49	12	3	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Housebreaking instruments in possession	30	.....	19	5	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Instruments or material, for making forged bank notes	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illegal possession of drift logs, etc.	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Robbery	149	.....	80	33	8	14	1	4	2	2	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1
Theft	374	1	310	44	6	7	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Theft from mail	3	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Theft from the person	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fraudulent transactions relating to contracts and trades	28	.....	12	11	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Defrauding the public or any person	28	.....	12	11	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wilful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property	17	.....	13	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arson	9	.....	6	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fraudulently setting fire to personal property	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mischief to public property	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mischief to private property	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Attempts, conspiracies, accessories	20	.....	12	3	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Accessory after the fact	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Conspiracy to commit an offence	18	.....	10	3	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Federal statutes	163	34	71	13	10	5	6	4	3	2	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Juvenile Delinquents Act, Sec. 33	30	.....	29	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act—																	
Possessing	73	.....	39	10	4	3	5	2	2	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
—Trafficking	21	.....	1	2	3	2	1	2	1	2	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Ticket of leave violator	39	34	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

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	Preventive detention	Remanet	Remanet and sentence
Total inmates	2,266	1,079	2	12	873	10	6	109	1	90	11	1	12	39	21
Against public order	17	5			8			3		1					
Firearm (elsewhere than a dwelling) without a permit	2				2										
Weapons dangerous to public peace	15	5			6			3		1					
Against the administration of law and justice	68	8			9			11		38					2
Breaking prison	9	4			2			3							
Escape from lawful custody	49	2			3			8		34					2
Obstructing peace officer or public officer	1				1										
Perjury	3				3										
Public mischief	2	2													
Unlawfully at large under sentence	4									4					
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct	184	120		12	39		5			2		1	5		
Buggery	4	2			2										
Gross indecency	24	10			13					1					
Incest	35	25			9					1					
Indecent assault on female	41	23		4	7		3						4		
Indecent assault on male	8	6		1									1		
Rape	35	26		6	1		1					1			
Rape, attempt to commit	6	4			1		1								
Sexual intercourse (age under 14)	18	13		1	4										
Sexual intercourse (age between 14 and 16)	13	11			2										
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting	6	5			1										
Keeping common bawdy house	1	1													
Male person living on the avails of prostitution	5	4			1										
Against the person and reputation	119	91			17	1		5		4					1
Abduction of child (under 14 years of age)	1	1													
Abduction of girl (under 16 years of age)	1				1										
Abortion	2	1			1										
Assault on public officer	5	1			1			1		2					
Assault that causes bodily harm to any person	21	13			3	1		4							
Bigamy	2	2													
Causing bodily harm by criminal negligence	2	2													
Causing bodily harm with intent to wound, maim or disfigure any person	19	16			3										

Causing death by criminal negligence	3	1			1										1
Common assault	4	3			1										
Criminal negligence in the operation of a motor vehicle	3	3													
Manslaughter	37	36			1										
Murder	7	7													
Murder, attempt to commit	7	2			3					2					
Non-support and failure to provide necessaries of life	2	1			1										
Shooting with intent	3	2			1										
Against rights of property	1,644	734	1		758	9	1	80	1	41	1		3		15
Armed robbery	93	34			46			6		4					3
Assault with intent to steal	14	6			7		1								
Breaking and entering with intent	104	76			22			1		2			1		2
Breaking and entering and committing	638	247	1		332	4		34		16					4
Extortion	2	1			1										
False pretences	79	16			54			9							
Forgery	33	6			23	1		2			1				
Uttering forged document	52	9			36			6							1
Having in possession	68	36			22			5		3					2
Housebreaking instruments in possession	30	12			15			2		1					
Instruments or material, for making forged bank notes	2				2										
Illegal possession of drift logs, etc	2	1			1										
Robbery	149	90			48			3		7			1		
Theft	374	198			147	4		12	1	8			1		3
Theft from mail	3	1			2										
Theft from the person	1	1													
Fraudulent transactions relating to contracts and trades	28	9			13			3		1					2
Defrauding the public or any person	28	9			13			3		1					2
Wilful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property	17	10			7										
Arson	9	5			4										
Fraudulently setting fire to personal property	1				1										
Mischief to public property	6	5			1										
Mischief to private property	1				1										
Attempts, conspiracies, accessories	20	13			5			2							
Accessory after the fact	2	2													
Conspiracy to commit an offence	18	11			5			2							
Federal statutes	163	84	1		16			5		3	10		4	39	1
Juvenile Delinquents Act, Sec. 33	30	14	1		4					1	10				
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act—Possessing	73	56			8			4		1			3		1
—Trafficking	21	14			4			1		1			1		
Ticket of leave violator	39													39	

TABLE 5.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY PENAL RECORD

	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	2,266	452	467	134	87	215	444	116	351	998
Against public order	17	1	4	.....	.....	.....	6	4	2	12
Firearm (elsewhere than a dwelling) without a permit	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weapons dangerous to public peace	15	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	6	4	2	12
Against the administration of law and justice	68	4	9	12	1	17	7	5	13	26
Breaking prison	9	3	3	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	3
Escape from lawful custody	49	.....	3	11	.....	16	4	5	10	19
Obstructing peace officer or public officer	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Perjury	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Public mischief	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Unlawfully at large under sentence	4	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct	184	89	43	8	6	12	14	5	7	32
Buggery	4	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gross indecency	24	14	3	1	3	.....	2	.....	1	6
Incest	35	20	10	.....	1	.....	3	1	.....	5
Indecent assault on female	41	13	9	3	2	5	5	1	3	11
Indecent assault on male	8	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
Rape	35	16	12	3	.....	2	.....	1	1	2
Rape, attempt to commit	6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Sexual intercourse (age under 14)	18	10	5	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sexual intercourse (age between 14 and 16)	13	9	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting	6	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	1	1	4
Keeping common bawdy house	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Male person living on the avails of prostitution	5	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	3
Against the person and reputation	119	38	32	6	5	12	11	2	13	31
Abduction of child (under 14 years of age)	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Abduction of girl (under 16 years of age)	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Abortion	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assault on public officer	5	.....	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1
Assault that causes bodily harm to any person	21	6	6	.....	.....	3	3	.....	3	6

Bigamy	2		1	1						
Causing bodily harm by criminal negligence	2								2	2
Causing bodily harm with intent to wound, maim or disfigure any person	19	5	5			2	1	1	5	7
Causing death by criminal negligence	3	1				1			1	1
Common assault	4		2		1	1				1
Criminal negligence in the operation of a motor vehicle	3	1		1		1				
Manslaughter	37	17	10	3	1	1	3		2	6
Murder	7	5	1			1				
Murder, attempt to commit	7	2	2				3			3
Non-support and failure to provide necessaries of life	2		1		1					1
Shooting with intent	3		1		1			1		2
Against rights of property	1,644	286	342	100	68	161	331	89	267	755
Armed robbery	93	24	18	7	6	12	13	6	7	32
Assault with intent to steal	14	2	7			2	3			3
Breaking and entering with intent	104	5	10	12	4	11	23	13	26	66
Breaking and entering and committing	638	112	137	40	29	51	126	33	110	298
Extortion	2	2								
False pretences	79	9	12	3	2	13	20	2	18	42
Forgery	33	5	12		1	1	7	1	6	15
Uttering forged document	52	5	10	5	1	3	10	5	13	29
Having in possession	68	5	13	2	5	8	18	7	10	40
Housebreaking instruments in possession	30	1	2		1	4	8	3	11	23
Instruments or material, for making forged bank notes	2	1	1							
Illegal possession of drift logs, etc	2		1				1			1
Robbery	149	42	30	7	5	17	20	11	17	53
Theft	374	73	88	24	14	38	81	8	48	151
Theft from mail	3		1			1			1	1
Theft from person	1						1			1
Fraudulent transactions relating to contracts and trades	28	4	5	3		1	7	1	7	15
Defrauding the public or any person	28	4	5	3		1	7	1	7	15
Wilful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property	17	6	8	1			1		1	2
Arson	9	4	3	1			1			1
Fraudulently setting fire to personal property	1		1							
Mischief to public property	6	2	4							
Mischief to private property	1								1	1
Attempts, conspiracies, accessories	20	6	5	2		2	3	1	1	5
Accessory after the fact	2	1					1			1
Conspiracy to commit an offence	18	5	5	2		2	2	1	1	4
Federal statutes	163	18	18	1	7	10	62	8	39	116
Juvenile Delinquents Act, sec. 33	30	11	7			3	7		2	9
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act—Possessing	73	5	6	1		4	25	2	30	57
—Trafficking	21	2	5			2	5	2	5	12
Ticket of leave violator	39				7	1	25	4	2	38

MALES ADMITTED

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							
			14 years	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
Total inmates	2,266	502	6	19	66	86	101	111	113	1,764	446	447	326	194	153	89	90	19
Against public order	17	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	15	1	6	5	.....	1	1	1	.....
Firearm (elsewhere than a dwelling) without a permit	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weapons dangerous to public peace	15	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	14	.....	6	5	.....	1	1	1	.....
Against the administration of law and justice	68	18	.....	.....	2	5	3	5	3	50	21	16	6	1	1	3	2	.....
Breaking prison	9	6	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Escape from lawful custody	49	12	.....	.....	2	1	2	5	2	37	15	15	6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Obstructing peace officer or public officer	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Perjury	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....
Public mischief	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Unlawfully at large under sentence	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct	184	30	.....	.....	6	5	5	4	10	154	25	22	21	19	18	23	18	8
Buggery	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gross indecency	24	3	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	21	.....	1	5	2	1	3	6	3
Incest	35	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	32	1	1	2	5	7	9	6	1
Indecent assault on female	41	6	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	3	35	6	3	3	5	7	4	4	3
Indecent assault on male	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	2	2	2	1	1	.....	.....
Rape	35	8	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	2	27	13	9	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rape, attempt to commit	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sexual intercourse (age under 14)	18	6	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	3	12	2	.....	1	1	2	4	1	1
Sexual intercourse (age between 14 and 16)	13	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	9	.....	3	3	.....	.....	2	1	.....
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
Keeping common bawdy house	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Male person living on the avails of prostitution	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
Against the person and reputation	119	18	.....	2	.....	3	4	5	4	101	17	26	17	17	9	8	5	2
Abduction of child (under 14 years of age)	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Abduction of girl (under 16 years of age)	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Abortion	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Assault on public officer	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assault that causes bodily harm to any person	21	6	.....	2	.....	1	2	.....	1	15	2	2	4	2	3	1	1	.....
Bigamy	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Causing bodily harm by criminal negligence	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Causing bodily harm with intent to wound, maim or disfigure any person	19	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	18	3	8	1	3	.....	1	1	1
Causing death by criminal negligence	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....

Common assault	4									4	1	3						
Criminal negligence in the operation of a motor vehicle	3									3	1	1		1				
Manslaughter	37	5				1		2	2	32	5	5	5	7	6	2	1	1
Murder	7	4					2	2		3			2				1	
Murder, attempt to commit	7	1							1	6	1	2	1	2				
Non-support and failure to provide necessaries of life	2									2			1			1		
Shooting with intent	3									3	1		1	1				
Against rights of property	1,644	419	6	15	58	73	85	91	91	1,225	352	330	239	122	93	43	42	4
Armed robbery	93	20	1		3	3	4	2	7	73	26	25	10	6	3		3	
Assault with intent to steal	14	4				1	2	1		10	1	6			2		1	
Breaking and entering with intent	104	12		1		1	1	4	5	92	23	24	20	15	6	2	2	
Breaking and entering and committing	638	195	5	7	29	33	33	40	48	443	143	115	95	43	23	16	7	1
Extortion	2	1						1		1		1						
False pretences	79	3			3					76	12	17	14	7	14	3	9	
Forgery	33	4						2	2	29	3	10	8	5	2		1	
Uttering forged document	52	6					4	2		46	7	13	12	6	3	1	4	
Having in possession	68	8			2		1	4	1	60	16	15	11	7	5	2	4	
Housebreaking instruments in possession	30	1				1				29	1	11	7	6	1	2	1	
Instruments or material, for making forged bank notes	2									2		1			1			
Illegal possession of drift logs, etc	2									2	1			1				
Robbery	149	37				5	10	12	10	112	44	33	16	4	8	4	2	1
Theft	374	127		7	21	29	29	23	18	247	75	59	46	22	23	12	8	2
Theft from mail	3	1					1			2					2			
Theft from the person	1									1						1		
Fraudulent transactions relating to contracts and trades	28	2						1	1	26	1	5	4	4	7		4	1
Defrauding the public or any person	28	2						1	1	26	1	5	4	4	7		4	1
Wilful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property	17	3		1			1	1		14	2	3	4	1	1	2	1	
Arson	9	2					1	1		7	2	1	3			1		
Fraudulently setting fire to personal property	1									1							1	
Mischief to public property	6	1		1						5		1	1	1	1	1		
Mischief to private property	1									1		1						
Attempts, conspiracies, accessories	20	2		1					1	18	7	5	1	3	1		1	
Accessory after the fact	2									2				2				
Conspiracy to commit an offence	18	2		1					1	16	7	5	1	1	1		1	
Federal statutes	163	8					2	3	3	155	18	33	29	26	22	8	15	4
Juvenile Delinquents Act, Sec. 33	30	1						1		29		3	7	6	4	3	4	2
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act —Possessing	73									73	8	11	17	13	11	3	9	1
—Trafficking	21									21		9		4	5	2		1
Ticket of leave violator	39	7					2	2	3	32	10	10	5	3	2		2	

TABLE 7.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY ORIGIN

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	Netherlandish	Norwegian	Polish	Roumanian	Russian	Spanish	Swedish	Swiss	Ukrainian	Yugoslavic	Chinese	Japanese	Syrian	Negro	North American Indian	Other	Origin not stated
Total inmates	2,266	434	319	261	12	5	1	5	2	3	832	74	6	11	3	28	4	24	20	24	8	21	1	13	2	49	7	4	1	3	21	62	5	1
Against public order	17	1	4	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Firearm (elsewhere than a dwelling) without a permit	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Weapons, dangerous to public peace	15	1	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Against the administration of law and justice	68	16	12	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	5	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Breaking prison	9	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Escape from lawful custody	49	14	12	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Obstructing peace officer or public officer	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Perjury	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public mischief	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unlawfully at large under sentence	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct	184	38	22	23	...	1	...	...	...	...	61	11	...	...	...	4	...	5	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	7	2	...
Buggery	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gross indecency	24	6	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Incest	35	7	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Indecent assault on female	41	6	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Indecent assault on male	8	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rape	35	9	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
Rape, attempt to commit	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sexual intercourse (age under 14)	18	3	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Sexual intercourse (age between 14 and 16)	13	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting	6	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Keeping common bawdy house	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Male person living on the avails of prostitution	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Against the person and reputation	119	21	18	14	1	...	...	1	...	1	33	1	...	...	1	2	...	3	...	1	...	3	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	12	1	...	...
Abduction of child (under 14 years of age)	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abduction of girl (under 16 years of age)	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abortion	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Assault on public officer	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assault that causes bodily harm to any person	21	4	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...

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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	2,266	1,458	595	43	51	119	184	1,933	148	1
Against public order	17	9	4	.....	2	2	2	13	2	.....
Firearm (elsewhere than a dwelling) without a permit	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Weapons dangerous to public peace	15	7	4	.....	2	2	1	12	2	.....
Against the administration of law and justice	68	50	11	.....	2	5	6	55	7	.....
Breaking prison	9	8	.....	.....	.....	1	2	5	2	.....
Escape from lawful custody	49	36	8	.....	1	4	3	41	5	.....
Obstructing peace officer or public officer	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Perjury	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....
Public mischief	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Unlawfully at large under sentence	4	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct	184	95	68	9	4	8	33	144	6	1
Buggery	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Gross indecency	24	19	2	3	.....	.....	7	15	2	.....
Incest	35	5	26	1	1	2	13	22	.....	.....
Indecent assault on female	41	20	17	2	.....	2	6	35	.....	.....
Indecent assault on male	8	7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
Rape	35	24	6	.....	2	3	1	30	3	1
Rape, attempt to commit	6	2	3	.....	1	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Sexual intercourse (age under 14)	18	7	9	2	.....	.....	5	13	.....	.....
Sexual intercourse (age between 14 and 16)	13	7	5	.....	.....	1	1	11	1	.....
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting	6	1	4	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	.....
Keeping common bawdy house	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Male person living on the avails of prostitution	5	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....
Against the person and reputation	119	62	40	8	2	7	19	95	5	.....
Abduction of child (under 14 years of age)	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Abduction of girl (under 16 years of age)	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Abortion	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Assault on public officer	5	4	1	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....
Assault that causes bodily harm to any person	21	14	6	.....	1	.....	2	16	3	.....
Bigamy	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Causing bodily harm by criminal negligence	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Causing bodily harm with intent to wound, main or disfigure any person	19	12	5	.....	.....	2	2	16	1	.....

Causing death by criminal negligence	3	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....
Common assault	4	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....
Criminal negligence in the operation of a motor vehicle	3	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....
Manslaughter	37	20	10	5	.....	2	8	28	1	.....
Murder	7	5	1	.....	1	.....	1	6	.....	.....
Murder, attempt to commit	7	3	4	.....	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....
Non-support and failure to provide necessaries of life	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Shooting with intent	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Against rights of property	1,644	1,132	375	22	32	83	116	1,418	110	.....
Armed robbery	93	62	27	.....	.....	4	9	81	3	.....
Assault with intent to steal	14	9	3	1	.....	1	2	12	.....	.....
Breaking and entering with intent	104	65	30	.....	2	7	3	95	6	.....
Breaking and entering and committing	638	479	118	6	5	30	40	556	42	.....
Extortion	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
False pretences	79	29	36	2	6	6	2	69	8	.....
Forgery	33	18	10	2	1	2	4	26	3	.....
Uttering forged document	52	29	12	2	3	6	5	44	3	.....
Having in possession	68	39	17	2	5	5	4	63	1	.....
Housebreaking instruments in possession	30	12	14	.....	1	3	.....	28	2	.....
Instruments or material, for making forged bank notes	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Illegal possession of drift logs, etc	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Robbery	149	110	27	.....	5	7	12	127	10	.....
Theft	374	273	80	6	3	12	34	308	32	.....
Theft from mail	3	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Theft from the person	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Fraudulent transactions relating to contracts and trades	28	15	11	.....	2	.....	2	26	.....	.....
Defrauding the public or any person	28	15	11	.....	2	.....	2	26	.....	.....
Wilful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property	17	12	4	.....	.....	1	.....	14	3	.....
Arson	9	6	2	.....	.....	1	.....	8	1	.....
Fraudulently setting fire to personal property	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Mischief to public property	6	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Mischief to private property	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Attempts, conspiracies, accessories	20	11	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....
Accessory after the fact	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Conspiracy to commit an offence	18	10	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....
Federal statutes	163	71	69	4	7	12	6	142	15	.....
Juvenile Delinquents Act, Sec. 33	30	9	17	2	1	1	.....	29	1	.....
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act—Possessing	73	32	30	2	1	8	1	62	10	.....
—Trafficking	21	9	8	.....	4	.....	1	18	2	.....
Ticket of leave violator	39	21	14	.....	1	3	4	33	2	.....

TABLE 9.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY RELIGION

Nature of Offence	Total inmates	Religion																	
		Adventist	Baptist	Christian Science	Church of England	Eastern religions	Greek Orthodox	Jewish	Lutheran	Mennonite	Pentecostal	Presbyterian	Protestant N.O.S.	Roman Catholic	Salvation Army	United Church	Other religions	No religion	Not stated
Total inmates	2,266	1	87	5	326	6	18	14	33	2	6	95	20	1,156	26	269	18	183	1
Against public order	17	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	1	3	1	4	.....
Firearm (elsewhere than a dwelling) without a permit	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weapons dangerous to public peace	15	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	1	3	1	4	.....
Against the administration of law and justice	68	.....	4	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	4	.....	30	2	12	.....	6	.....
Breaking prison	9	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	1	.....
Escape from lawful custody	49	.....	4	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	20	2	9	.....	5	.....
Obstructing peace officer or public officer	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Perjury	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public mischief	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unlawfully at large under sentence	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct	184	.....	10	1	23	2	1	.....	3	2	.....	4	3	98	4	27	3	3	.....
Buggery	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gross indecency	24	.....	3	1	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Incest	35	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	17	1	9	2	.....	.....
Indecent assault on female	41	.....	1	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	25	1	3	.....	1	.....
Indecent assault on male	8	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Rape	35	.....	1	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	16	.....	7	1	1	.....
Rape, attempt to commit	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sexual intercourse (age under 14)	18	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Sexual intercourse (age between 14 and 16)	13	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	7	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Keeping common bawdy house	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Male person living on the avails of prostitution	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Against the person and reputation	119	.....	3	.....	15	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	8	1	63	4	15	1	6	.....
Abduction of child (under 14 years of age)	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Abduction of girl (under 16 years of age)	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Abortion	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assault on public officer	5	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assault that causes bodily harm to any person	21	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	1	4	1	1	.....
Bigamy	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Causing bodily harm by criminal negligence	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Causing bodily harm with intent to wound, maim or disfigure any person	19	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	10	.....	5	.....	1	.....

Causing death by criminal negligence	3												2				1	
Common assault	4											1	1	1	1			
Criminal negligence in the operation of a motor vehicle	3											1		1	1			
Manslaughter	37		1		6			1	1			3	20	1	2		2	
Murder	7						1					1	4		1			
Murder, attempt to commit	7												7					
Non-support and failure to provide necessaries of life	2												2					
Shooting with intent	3				1								1				1	
Against rights of property	1,644	1	62	2	241	3	13	8	22		6	64	10	857	12	191	8	143	1
Armed robbery	93		2		13							2		53		12	1	10	
Assault with intent to steal	14				3									9				2	
Breaking and entering with intent	104		2		17			3	2			2	1	47	1	15	1	13	
Breaking and entering and committing	638		26	2	81		5	3	10		2	22	3	353	3	68	2	57	1
Extortion	2				1									1					
False pretences	79		6		14		4		1			4		33	2	9		6	
Forgery	33		1		5	1			2			1	1	15		4		3	
Uttering forged document	52				8		1		1			3		24		7		8	
Having in possession	68	1	3		10	1			1			1	1	32		9	1	8	
Housebreaking instruments in possession	30				7	1		1				1		9		4		7	
Instruments or material, for making forged bank notes	2															2			
Illegal possession of drift logs, etc	2				1													1	
Robbery	149		6		20		2		2			10		84	1	18		6	
Theft	374		14		61		1	1	3		4	18	4	197	5	43	3	20	
Theft from mail	3		1															2	
Theft from the person	1		1																
Fraudulent transactions relating to contracts and trades	28				2	1		1				2	1	11		6	1	3	
Defrauding the public or any person	28				2	1		1				2	1	11		6	1	3	
Wilful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property	17		1		2							1		10		1		2	
Arson	9		1		2									5				1	
Fraudulently setting fire to personal property	1															1			
Mischief to public property	6											1		4				1	
Mischief to private property	1													1					
Attempts, conspiracies, accessories	20		1		4				1					12				2	
Accessory after the fact	2				1									1					
Conspiracy to commit an offence	18		1		3				1					11				2	
Federal statutes	163		5	2	29		3	3	4			10	3	70	3	13	4	14	
Juvenile Delinquents Act, Sec. 33	30		1	1	4		1							21		1		1	
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act—Possessing	73		2	1	18		1	3	1			9	3	17	1	6	2	9	
—Trafficking	21		2		3		1		2					10		1		2	
Ticket of leave violator	39				4				1			1		22	2	5	2	2	

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 10.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Nature of offence	Total inmates	Illiterate	School grades		Above High School	Not stated
			1-8	9-13		
Total inmates	2,266	49	1,550	649	16	2
Against public order	17	.....	10	7	.....	.....
Firearm (elsewhere than a dwelling) without a permit	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Weapons dangerous to public peace	15	.....	8	7	.....	.....
Against the administration of law and justice	68	.....	53	15	.....	.....
Breaking prison	9	.....	8	1	.....	.....
Escape from lawful custody	49	.....	36	13	.....	.....
Obstructing peace officer or public officer	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Perjury	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Public mischief	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Unlawfully at large under sentence	4	.....	3	1	.....	.....
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct	184	8	135	40	1	.....
Buggery	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Gross indecency	24	2	15	6	1	.....
Incest	35	2	30	3	.....	.....
Indecent assault on female	41	.....	32	9	.....	.....
Indecent assault on male	8	.....	6	2	.....	.....
Rape	35	1	20	14	.....	.....
Rape, attempt to commit	6	.....	4	2	.....	.....
Sexual intercourse (age under 14)	18	3	13	2	.....	.....
Sexual intercourse (age between 14 and 16)	13	.....	11	2	.....	.....
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting	6	.....	4	2	.....	.....
Keeping common bawdy house	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Male person living on the avails of prostitution	5	.....	3	2	.....	.....
Against the person and reputation	119	8	81	28	2	.....
Abduction of child (under 14 years of age)	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Abduction of girl (under 16 years of age)	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Abortion	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Assault on public officer	5	1	4	.....	.....	.....
Assault that causes bodily harm to any person	21	1	16	4	.....	.....
Bigamy	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Causing bodily harm by criminal negligence	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Causing bodily harm with intent to wound, maim or disfigure any person	19	.....	15	4	.....	.....
Causing death by criminal negligence	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Common assault	4	.....	3	1	.....	.....
Criminal negligence in the operation of a motor vehicle	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Manslaughter	37	4	26	7	.....	.....
Murder	7	.....	2	4	1	.....
Murder, attempt to commit	7	.....	5	2	.....	.....
Non-support and failure to provide necessaries of life	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Shooting with intent	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Against rights of property	1,644	30	1,124	478	10	2
Armed robbery	93	2	57	33	1	.....
Assault with intent to steal	14	1	12	1	.....	.....
Breaking and entering with intent	104	.....	58	46	.....	.....
Breaking and entering and committing	638	12	467	159	.....	.....
Extortion	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
False pretences	79	.....	34	41	4	.....
Forgery	33	1	16	15	1	.....
Uttering forged document	52	.....	27	23	2	.....
Having in possession	68	2	39	27	.....	.....
Housebreaking instruments in possession	30	.....	21	9	.....	.....
Instruments or material, for making forged bank notes	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Illegal possession of drift logs, etc	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Robbery	149	2	109	37	1	.....
Theft	374	9	278	84	1	2
Theft from mail	3	.....	1	2	.....	.....
Theft from the person	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Fraudulent transactions relating to contracts and trades	28	.....	11	17	.....	.....
Defrauding the public or any person	28	.....	11	17	.....	.....
Wilful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property	17	2	13	2	.....	.....
Arson	9	1	7	1	.....	.....
Fraudulently setting fire to personal property	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Mischief to public property	6	1	4	1	.....	.....
Mischief to private property	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Attempts, conspiracies, accessories	20	.....	13	7	.....	.....
Accessory after the fact	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Conspiracy to commit an offence	18	.....	11	7	.....	.....
Federal statutes	163	1	106	53	3	.....
Juvenile Delinquents Act, Sec. 33	30	.....	25	4	1	.....
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act—Possessing	73	.....	41	30	2	.....
—Trafficking	21	.....	12	9	.....	.....
Ticket of leave violator	39	1	28	10	.....	.....

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 11.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY SOCIAL HABIT

Nature of Offence	Total inmates	Social Habit				
		Abstinent	Use of alcohol		Drugs only	Alcohol and Drugs
			Moderate	Excessive		
Total inmates	2,266	386	1,342	446	20	72
Against public order	17	2	12	2	.....	1
Firearm (elsewhere than a dwelling) without a permit	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Weapons dangerous to public peace	15	1	11	2	.....	1
Against the administration of law and justice	68	9	46	10	.....	3
Breaking prison	9	3	5	1	.....	.....
Escape from lawful custody	49	3	35	8	.....	3
Obstructing peace officer or public officer	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Perjury	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Public mischief	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Unlawfully at large under sentence	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct	184	39	109	36	.....	.....
Buggery	4	.....	1	3	.....	.....
Gross indecency	24	8	12	4	.....	.....
Incest	35	12	17	6	.....	.....
Indecent assault on female	41	10	23	8	.....	.....
Indecent assault on male	8	.....	6	2	.....	.....
Rape	35	4	25	6	.....	.....
Rape, attempt to commit	6	.....	3	3	.....	.....
Sexual intercourse (age under 14)	18	4	12	2	.....	.....
Sexual intercourse (age between 14 and 16)	13	1	10	2	.....	.....
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting	6	1	4	1	.....	.....
Keeping common bawdy house	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Male person living on the avails of prostitution	5	1	3	1	.....	.....
Against the person and reputation	119	10	76	33	.....	.....
Abduction of child (under 14 years of age)	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Abduction of girl (under 16 years of age)	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Abortion	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Assault on public officer	5	.....	2	3	.....	.....
Assault that causes bodily harm to any person	21	3	10	8	.....	.....
Bigamy	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Causing bodily harm by criminal negligence	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Causing bodily harm with intent to wound, maim or disfigure any person	19	.....	14	5	.....	.....
Causing death by criminal negligence	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Common assault	4	.....	3	1	.....	.....
Criminal negligence in the operation of a motor vehicle	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Manslaughter	37	3	24	10	.....	.....
Murder	7	.....	6	1	.....	.....
Murder, attempt to commit	7	2	5	.....	.....	.....
Non-support and failure to provide necessaries of life	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Shooting with intent	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....
Against rights of property	1,644	297	980	330	9	28
Armed robbery	93	15	61	14	1	2
Assault with intent to steal	14	1	9	4	.....	.....
Breaking and entering with intent	104	8	68	26	1	1
Breaking and entering and committing	638	135	373	122	2	6
Extortion	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
False pretences	79	9	42	25	1	2
Forgery	33	3	15	15	.....	.....
Uttering forged document	52	5	31	14	.....	2
Having in possession	68	10	45	11	.....	2
Housebreaking instruments in possession	30	4	17	8	1	.....
Instruments or material, for making forged bank notes	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Illegal possession of drift logs, etc.	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Robbery	149	23	99	25	.....	2
Theft	374	84	212	64	3	11
Theft from mail	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....
Theft from the person	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Fraudulent transactions relating to contracts and trades	28	4	16	7	.....	1
Defrauding the public or any person	28	4	16	7	.....	1
Wilful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property	17	3	11	3	.....	.....
Arson	9	2	7	.....	.....	.....
Fraudulently setting fire to personal property	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Mischief to public property	6	1	3	2	.....	.....
Mischief to private property	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Attempts, conspiracies, accessories	20	3	13	3	.....	1
Accessory after the fact	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Conspiracy to commit an offence	18	3	12	2	.....	1
Federal statutes	163	18	75	21	11	38
Juvenile Delinquents Act, Sec. 33	30	4	17	9	.....	.....
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act—Possessing	73	5	23	4	10	31
—Trafficking	21	1	12	.....	1	7
Ticket of leave violator	39	8	23	8	.....	.....

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 12.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND PERIOD OF EMPLOYMENT

Nature of Offence	Total inmates	Employment status			Period of unemployment								
		Employed	Students	Never worked	Total unemployed	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	Incarcerated	Period not stated
Total inmates	2,266	1,071	9	22	1,164	625	177	91	78	48	83	47	15
Against public order	17	7	.....	.....	10	4	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	2
Firearm (elsewhere than a dwelling) without a permit	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weapons dangerous to public peace	15	6	.....	.....	9	4	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	2
Against the administration of law and justice	68	13	.....	2	53	8	5	.....	3	3	2	32	.....
Breaking prison	9	3	.....	.....	6	2	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
Escape from lawful custody	49	8	.....	2	39	5	3	.....	2	2	1	26	.....
Obstructing peace officer or public officer	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Perjury	3	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public mischief	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Unlawfully at large under sentence	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct	184	149	1	.....	34	16	6	5	1	.....	5	1	.....
Buggery	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gross indecency	24	14	.....	.....	10	3	.....	3	1	.....	2	1	.....
Incest	35	31	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Indecent assault on female	41	31	1	.....	9	6	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Indecent assault on male	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rape	35	29	.....	.....	6	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rape, attempt to commit	6	4	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sexual intercourse (age under 14)	18	17	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sexual intercourse (age between 14 and 16)	13	11	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting	6	4	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Keeping common bawdy house	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Male person living on the avails of prostitution	5	3	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Against the person and reputation	119	75	1	1	42	27	4	2	3	.....	5	.....	1
Abduction of child (under 14 years of age)	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Abduction of girl (under 16 years of age)	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Abortion	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assault on public officer	5	2	.....	.....	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assault that causes bodily harm to any person	21	8	.....	1	12	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Bigamy	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Causing bodily harm by criminal negligence	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Causing bodily harm with intent to wound, maim or disfigure any person	19	13	.....	.....	6	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Causing death by criminal negligence	3	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Common assault	4	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Criminal negligence in the operation of a motor vehicle	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Manslaughter	37	28			9	3	2		2		1		1
Murder	7	3	1		3	3							
Murder, attempt to commit	7	2			5	3			1		1		
Non-support and failure to provide necessaries of life	2	1			1		1						
Shooting with intent	3	2			1	1							
Against rights of property	1,644	709	7	18	910	524	150	68	61	35	50	12	10
Armed robbery	93	35		3	55	31	10	7	3	1	3		
Assault with intent to steal	14	6			8	4		1		2			1
Breaking and entering with intent	104	48			56	30	8	1	4	5	6	1	1
Breaking and entering and committing	638	250	4	9	375	215	72	24	27	13	18	5	1
Extortion	2				2	2							
False pretences	79	49			30	15	4	4	3		2	1	1
Forgery	33	14			19	12	3	1	2		1		
Uttering forged document	52	24			28	13	4	5	3	1	2		
Having in possession	68	36		1	31	19	6			3	2		1
Housebreaking instruments in possession	30	19			11	5	2		1		2		1
Instruments or material, for making forged bank notes	2	2											
Illegal possession of drift logs, etc	2	1			1	1							
Robbery	149	66		1	82	43	12	6	8	3	7		3
Theft	374	156	3	4	211	134	28	19	10	7	7	5	1
Theft from mail	3	2			1		1						
Theft from the person	1	1											
Fraudulent transactions relating to contracts and trades	28	15			13	6	2	1	1		3		
Defrauding the public or any person	28	15			13	6	2	1	1		3		
Wilful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property	17	8			9	8			1				
Arson	9	5			4	4							
Fraudulently setting fire to personal property	1	1											
Mischief to public property	6	1			5	4			1				
Mischief to private property	1	1											
Attempts, conspiracies, accessories	20	8			12	4	1	4		1	2		
Accessory after the fact	2	1			1						1		
Conspiracy to commit an offence	18	7			11	4	1	4		1	1		
Federal statutes	163	83		1	79	27	9	10	7	7	15	2	2
Juvenile Delinquents Act, Sec. 33	30	15			15	9	2	1			3		
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act—Possessing	73	32			41	9	4	9	5	4	10		
—Trafficking	21	10		1	10	2	2		1	3	2		
Ticket of leave violator	39	26			13	7	1		1			2	2

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	2,266	2	39	129	233	350	415	363	646	22	44	23
Against public order	17	.....	.....	1	1	2	4	3	5	.....	.....	1
Firearm (elsewhere than a dwelling) without a permit	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weapons dangerous to public peace	15	.....	.....	.....	1	1	4	3	5	.....	.....	1
Against the administration of law and justice	68	.....	2	2	9	14	8	8	19	.....	5	1
Breaking prison	9	.....	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Escape from lawful custody	49	.....	1	.....	5	9	6	8	14	.....	5	1
Obstructing peace officer or public officer	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Perjury	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Public mischief	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unlawfully at large under sentence	4	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct	184	1	5	2	30	25	34	32	47	7	1	.....
Buggery	4	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gross indecency	24	1	2	1	5	2	3	1	8	1	.....	.....
Incest	35	.....	1	1	4	3	6	7	10	3	.....	.....
Indecent assault on female	41	.....	1	.....	7	6	13	6	7	.....	1	.....
Indecent assault on male	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Rape	35	.....	.....	.....	7	4	3	9	11	1	.....	.....
Rape, attempt to commit	6	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Sexual intercourse (age under 14)	18	.....	.....	.....	4	3	2	3	4	2	.....	.....
Sexual intercourse (age between 14 and 16)	13	.....	1	.....	1	2	2	4	3	.....	.....	.....
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	1	.....	.....
Keeping common bawdy house	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Male person living on the avails of prostitution	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	1	.....	.....
Against the person and reputation	119	.....	5	5	9	15	20	26	33	2	2	2
Abduction of child (under 14 years of age)	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Abduction of girl (under 16 years of age)	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Abortion	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Assault on public officer	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Assault that causes bodily harm to any person	21	.....	1	.....	.....	2	4	3	8	1	1	1
Bigamy	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Causing bodily harm by criminal negligence	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....

Causing bodily harm with intent to wound, maim or disfigure any person	19				4	2		7	6			
Causing death by criminal negligence	3						1	1	1			
Common assault	4				1	1		1	1			
Criminal negligence in the operation of a motor vehicle	3			1			2					
Manslaughter	37		2	3	2	3	6	10	9	1		1
Murder	7		1	1		2	1		1		1	
Murder, attempt to commit	7				1	2	1		3			
Non-support and failure to provide necessaries of life	2					1	1					
Shooting with intent	3					1		2				
Against rights of property	1,644	1	27	110	168	263	302	261	452	11	33	16
Armed robbery	93		1	4	8	10	19	14	33	1	3	
Assault with intent to steal	14			2	3	3	3	1	2			
Breaking and entering with intent	104		1	4	3	16	30	20	26	1	1	2
Breaking and entering and committing	638		11	55	67	109	109	105	154	5	17	6
Extortion	2							1	1			
False pretences	79	1	1	3	4	6	7	8	45	2	1	1
Forgery	33			1	2	6	2	7	15			
Uttering forged document	52			1	4	6	5	12	23			1
Having in possession	68			1	4	7	15	19	19	1	1	1
Housebreaking instruments in possession	30			1	2	4	7	4	12			
Instruments or material, for making forged bank notes	2								2			
Illegal possession of drift logs, etc	2					1						1
Robbery	149		2	10	16	25	34	25	35		1	1
Theft	374		11	28	55	69	71	44	83	1	9	3
Theft from mail	3					1			2			
Theft from the person	1							1				
Fraudulent transactions relating to contracts and trades	28			3	3		4	3	15			
Defrauding the public or any person	28			3	3		4	3	15			
Wilful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property	17			2	2	3	6	2	2			
Arson	9			1	1	3	2	2				
Fraudulently setting fire to personal property	1								1			
Mischief to public property	6			1	1		3		1			
Mischief to private property	1						1					
Attempts, conspiracies, accessories	20			3	1	4	5		6			1
Accessory after the fact	2					1						1
Conspiracy to commit an offence	18			3	1	3	5		6			
Federal statutes	163			1	10	24	31	27	64	1	3	2
Juvenile Delinquents Act, Sec. 33	30				3	6	9	5	6	1		
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act—Possessing	73				3	8	8	13	40			1
—Trafficking	21				2	1	6	1	10		1	
Ticket of leave violator	39			1	2	9	8	8	8		2	1

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 14.—TERM OF SENTENCE BY PENAL RECORD

Term of Sentence	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 (cols. 5, 7, 8 and 9)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total inmates	2,266	452	467	134	87	215	444	116	351	998
Under 2 years	48	.....	1	1	9	7	20	4	6	39
2 and under 3 years	1,398	318	332	83	45	144	238	55	183	521
3 and under 4 years	411	60	69	29	15	33	99	29	77	220
4 and under 5 years	124	18	11	6	6	9	30	10	34	80
5 and under 6 years	112	22	18	6	6	7	22	6	25	59
6 and under 7 years	36	11	6	4	.....	3	2	3	7	12
7 and under 8 years	30	4	9	.....	1	4	8	2	2	13
8 and under 9 years	11	2	1	.....	.....	2	3	1	2	6
9 and under 10 years	7	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5
10 and under 15 years	43	4	12	5	3	2	12	1	4	20
15 and under 20 years	9	3	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	2	6
20 and under 25 years	10	1	2	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	2	7
25 years and over	3	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Death commuted to life	7	5	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Life	5	3	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Preventive detention	12	.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	2	4	8

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	2,266	21	249	717	609	119	238	313
Simple	1,079	10	166	274	298	62	91	178
Simple and fine	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Simple with lash	12	.....	.....	1	1	3	5	2
Concurrent	873	7	65	375	186	35	115	90
Concurrent and fine	10	.....	.....	3	2	.....	5	.....
Concurrent with lash	6	.....	.....	1	3	.....	1	1
Concurrent and consecutive	109	1	6	21	40	10	10	21
Concurrent and consecutive and fine	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Consecutive	90	1	5	17	54	3	2	8
Consecutive and fine	11	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	1	1
Consecutive with lash	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Preventive detention	12	.....	1	.....	7	1	2	1
Remanet	39	2	2	11	11	2	3	8
Remanet and sentence	21	.....	4	4	5	3	2	3

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 15A.—TYPE OF SENTENCE BY PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE IN CUSTODY ON MARCH 31, 1957

Type of Sentence	Total inmates	Newfoundland	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Federal Training Centre	Kingston	Collin's Bay	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Total inmates	2,266	21	249	538	180	404	202	121	238	313
Simple	1,079	10	167	214	61	199	96	63	92	177
Simple and fine	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Simple with lash	12	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	3	5	2
Concurrent	873	7	64	266	108	116	72	36	114	90
Concurrent and fine	10	.....	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	5	.....
Concurrent with lash	6	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	1	1
Concurrent and consecutive	109	1	6	15	5	24	16	10	10	22
Concurrent and consecutive and fine	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Consecutive	90	1	5	17	2	38	14	3	2	8
Consecutive and fine	11	.....	.....	8	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Consecutive with lash	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Preventive detention	12	.....	1	.....	.....	7	.....	1	2	1
Remanet	39	2	2	11	.....	9	2	2	3	8
Remanet and sentence	21	.....	4	4	.....	5	.....	3	2	3

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 16.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE ADMITTED

Age	Total inmates	Newfoundland	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kingston	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Total inmates	2,266	21	249	717	609	119	238	313
14 years	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 years	19	.....	2	16	.....	.....	.....	1
16 years	66	.....	12	43	4	.....	7	.....
17 years	86	.....	18	52	1	3	8	4
18 years	101	.....	9	55	10	10	12	5
19 years	111	1	20	49	12	7	16	6
20 years	113	.....	15	44	20	5	21	8
Total inmates under 21 years	502	1	76	265	47	25	64	24
21 to 24 years	446	3	58	122	122	28	53	60
25 to 29 years	447	9	37	111	146	26	48	70
30 to 34 years	326	3	32	79	114	14	32	52
35 to 39 years	194	4	19	49	64	10	12	36
40 to 44 years	153	1	8	40	58	4	12	30
45 to 49 years	89	.....	11	21	27	7	5	18
50 to 59 years	90	.....	8	25	27	5	7	18
60 years and over	19	.....	.....	5	4	.....	5	5
Total inmates over 21	1,764	20	173	452	562	94	174	289

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 16A.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE IN CUSTODY ON MARCH 31, 1957

Age	Total inmates	Newfoundland	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Federal Training Centre	Kingston	Collin's Bay	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Total inmates	2,266	21	249	538	180	404	202	121	238	313
14 years	6	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 years	19	.....	2	7	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
16 years	66	.....	12	16	27	4	.....	.....	7	.....
17 years	86	.....	18	16	36	1	.....	3	8	4
18 years	101	.....	9	20	35	2	8	10	12	5
19 years	111	1	20	26	23	8	4	7	16	6
20 years	113	.....	15	30	14	10	10	5	21	8
Total inmates under 21 years	502	1	76	117	148	25	22	25	64	24
21 to 24 years	446	3	59	102	21	49	71	28	52	61
25 to 29 years	447	9	37	99	11	92	55	26	47	71
30 to 34 years	326	3	32	79	.....	82	31	16	33	50
35 to 39 years	194	4	19	50	.....	51	12	10	12	36
40 to 44 years	153	1	7	41	.....	49	8	4	13	30
45 to 49 years	89	.....	11	21	.....	26	1	7	5	18
50 to 59 years	90	.....	8	24	.....	26	2	5	7	18
60 years and over	19	.....	.....	5	.....	4	.....	.....	5	5
Total inmates over 21	1,764	20	173	421	32	379	180	96	174	289

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	Preventive detention	Remanet	Remanet and sentence
Total inmates	2,266	1,079	2	12	873	10	6	109	1	90	11	1	12	39	21
14 years	6	4			2										
15 years	19	8			11										
16 years	66	14			45	1	1	1		4					
17 years	86	35		1	44			5		1					
18 years	101	37		1	50	2		7		2				2	
19 years	111	40			54		1	2		6	2			2	4
20 years	113	52			46		2	2		6				3	2
Total inmates under 21 years	502	190		2	252	3	4	17		19	2			7	6
21 to 24 years	446	200	1	4	176	2		23		23				10	7
25 to 29 years	447	211		1	163	1	2	27	1	27				11	3
30 to 34 years	326	171		1	115	2		15		9	3	1	3	5	1
35 to 39 years	194	117	1	2	52	2		10		6			1	3	
40 to 44 years	153	75		1	58			7		3	2		4	2	1
45 to 49 years	89	51		1	26			5		2	1		2		1
50 to 59 years	90	51			27			5		1	1		2	1	2
60 years and over	19	13			4						2				
Total inmates over 21 years	1,764	889	2	10	621	7	2	92	1	71	9	1	12	32	15

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 18.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY PENAL RECORD

Age	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 (Cols. 5, 7, 8 and 9)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total inmates	2,266	452	467	134	87	215	444	116	351	998
14 years	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 years	19	14	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
16 years	66	50	7	6	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1
17 years	86	55	21	6	1	1	1	1	.....	3
18 years	101	44	32	9	5	4	4	3	.....	12
19 years	111	37	36	8	11	7	7	3	2	23
20 years	113	26	37	8	9	9	20	2	2	33
Total inmates under 21 years	502	232	133	40	26	24	32	10	5	73
21 to 24 years	446	66	118	47	16	63	83	22	31	152
25 to 29 years	447	43	83	24	21	56	101	33	86	241
30 to 34 years	326	29	53	11	12	34	82	21	84	199
35 to 39 years	194	20	30	5	3	20	57	10	49	119
40 to 44 years	153	21	22	4	1	10	36	12	47	96
45 to 49 years	89	20	11	1	1	6	21	2	27	51
50 to 59 years	90	16	11	2	5	2	29	5	20	59
60 years and over	19	5	6	.....	2	.....	3	1	2	8
Total inmates over 21	1,764	220	334	94	61	191	412	106	346	925

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	2,266	1,458	595	43	51	119	184	1,933	148	1
14 years	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....
15 years	19	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	13	.....	.....
16 years	66	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	59	2	.....
17 years	86	85	1	.....	.....	.....	8	74	4	.....
18 years	101	97	3	.....	1	.....	13	85	3	.....
19 years	111	106	5	.....	.....	.....	14	95	2	.....
20 years	113	100	12	.....	.....	1	9	99	5	.....
Total inmates under 21 years	502	479	21	.....	1	1	56	430	16	.....
21 to 24 years	446	352	82	2	3	7	36	387	22	1
25 to 29 years	447	261	149	.....	10	27	29	383	35	.....
30 to 34 years	326	169	113	4	10	30	21	284	21	.....
35 to 39 years	194	77	89	5	8	15	9	171	14	.....
40 to 44 years	153	49	70	9	11	14	13	125	15	.....
45 to 49 years	89	27	38	8	4	12	8	70	11	.....
50 to 59 years	90	38	29	8	3	12	9	69	12	.....
60 years and over	19	6	4	7	1	1	3	14	2	.....
Total inmates over 21 years	1,764	979	574	43	50	118	128	1,503	132	1

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 20.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS

Age	Total inmates	No dependents	Number of dependents										
			Number with dependents	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight to ten	Over ten	Not stated
Total inmates	2,266	1,613	653	238	164	103	52	35	28	13	14	6	.....
14 years	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 years	19	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16 years	66	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17 years	86	85	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 years	101	96	5	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19 years	111	108	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 years	113	101	12	7	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total inmates under 21 years	502	481	21	12	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21 to 24 years	446	362	84	43	28	9	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
25 to 29 years	447	291	156	65	40	23	16	5	3	4	.....	.....	.....
30 to 34 years	326	196	130	41	40	24	14	5	5	1	.....	.....	.....
35 to 39 years	194	103	91	26	15	16	11	11	5	1	5	1	.....
40 to 44 years	153	70	83	24	16	15	6	7	6	2	5	2	.....
45 to 49 years	89	41	48	14	14	4	3	3	5	3	1	1	.....
50 to 59 years	90	55	35	8	6	8	1	2	4	2	2	2	.....
60 years and over	19	14	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total inmates over 21 years	1,764	1,132	632	226	159	99	52	35	28	13	14	6	.....

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 21.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Age	Total inmates	Illiterate	School grade														
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Above High School	Not stated
Total inmates	2,266	49	24	55	73	139	192	259	295	513	268	190	103	73	15	16	2
14 years	6	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 years	19	.....	1	.....	.....	7	2	6	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16 years	66	.....	.....	2	4	6	9	16	13	9	2	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
17 years	86	2	1	1	2	6	11	21	18	13	7	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 years	101	1	.....	.....	3	6	7	20	16	20	19	4	4	1	.....	.....	.....
19 years	111	1	.....	2	4	7	11	16	20	20	14	11	3	2	.....	.....	.....
20 years	113	1	.....	3	1	4	12	16	22	22	15	9	4	2	1	.....	1
Total inmates under 21 years	502	5	2	8	15	39	53	95	91	86	57	30	14	5	1	.....	1
21 to 24 years	446	10	1	7	12	19	45	52	64	106	63	40	13	9	2	3	.....
25 to 29 years	447	9	5	11	15	25	31	40	55	118	63	37	23	12	3	.....	.....
30 to 34 years	326	9	4	.....	11	16	26	34	34	93	35	30	17	12	3	2	.....
35 to 39 years	194	6	3	6	5	10	15	19	20	37	19	23	14	9	2	5	1
40 to 44 years	153	3	2	9	4	10	8	12	13	31	17	15	11	14	2	2	.....
45 to 49 years	89	4	2	5	4	8	6	2	9	19	7	9	6	4	1	3	.....
50 to 59 years	90	2	3	8	5	10	7	4	7	20	5	6	4	8	.....	1	.....
60 years and over	19	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	3	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Total inmates over 21 years	1,764	44	22	47	58	100	139	164	204	427	211	160	89	68	14	16	1

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 22.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY SOCIAL HABIT

Age	Total inmates	Social Habit				
		Abstinent	Use of Alcohol		Drugs Only	Alcohol and Drugs
			Moderate	Excessive		
Total inmates	2,266	386	1,342	446	20	72
14 years	6	5	.....	.....	.....	1
15 years	19	15	4	.....	.....	.....
16 years	66	37	27	1	.....	1
17 years	86	29	56	1	.....	.....
18 years	101	33	66	2	.....	.....
19 years	111	30	77	4	.....	.....
20 years	113	25	79	7	1	1
Total inmates under 21 years	502	174	309	15	1	3
21 to 24 years	446	60	318	60	1	7
25 to 29 years	447	54	265	107	7	14
30 to 34 years	326	36	176	90	7	17
35 to 39 years	194	13	93	75	2	11
40 to 44 years	153	18	75	52	1	7
45 to 49 years	89	11	45	26	.....	7
50 to 59 years	90	13	52	20	1	4
60 years and over	19	7	9	1	.....	2
Total inmates over 21 years	1,764	212	1,033	431	19	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							
			14 Years	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
Total inmates	2,266	502	6	19	66	86	101	111	113	1,764	446	447	326	194	153	89	90	19
Total employed	1,071	174	2	.....	23	26	36	37	50	897	186	203	180	116	97	50	54	11
Agriculture	49	6	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	2	43	7	10	4	11	3	2	3	3
Armed forces	24	10	.....	.....	.....	1	1	4	4	14	7	4	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Clerical	30	6	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	2	24	2	2	10	3	3	1	3	.....
Commercial	66	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	63	8	12	14	6	14	3	5	1
Communication	4	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Construction	204	27	.....	.....	3	5	5	6	8	177	33	46	31	21	26	9	9	2
Electric light and power production	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Financial	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fishing, trapping, logging	52	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	50	12	11	9	8	4	3	3	.....
Labourer	150	46	.....	.....	10	10	10	8	8	104	27	21	12	18	9	9	6	2
Managerial	32	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	31	8	4	10	3	2	1	2	1
Manufacturing and mechanical	167	23	.....	.....	1	3	5	5	9	144	32	39	27	12	18	9	6	1
Mining	21	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	18	7	3	1	3	2	1	1	.....
Professional	22	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	21	2	4	6	3	2	2	2	.....
Services—Domestic	32	7	.....	.....	2	.....	3	1	1	25	5	5	4	5	2	1	3	.....
—Personal	51	7	1	.....	3	1	.....	1	1	44	5	6	12	6	6	3	5	1
—Protective	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	2	.....
Other and recreational	8	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	6	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Transportation	145	29	1	.....	3	3	6	5	11	116	29	34	31	11	5	3	3	.....
Total unemployed	1,164	303	2	14	35	57	60	72	63	861	257	242	146	78	55	39	36	8
Under 3 months	625	192	.....	10	22	39	35	46	40	433	134	122	82	39	28	14	14	.....
3 and under 6 months	177	43	1	1	5	10	9	12	5	134	48	40	16	8	10	6	6	.....
6 and under 12 months	91	21	.....	.....	4	2	7	4	4	70	23	14	11	7	7	4	4	.....
1 year and under 2 years	78	19	1	1	1	3	4	3	6	59	16	16	11	6	2	4	2	2
2 years and under 3 years	48	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	44	12	16	5	5	2	4	.....	.....
3 years and over	83	6	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	4	77	10	19	13	13	5	4	7	6
Incarcerated	47	14	.....	1	3	2	3	3	2	33	12	10	5	.....	1	3	2	.....
Time not stated	15	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	11	2	5	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Total other	31	25	2	5	8	3	5	2	.....	6	3	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Never worked	22	16	1	2	5	2	4	2	.....	6	3	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Student	9	9	1	3	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 24.—ORIGIN BY BIRTHPLACE AND CITIZENSHIP

Origin	Total inmates	Birthplace					Citizenship							
							Canadian			British		Alien		
								Naturalized		Years in Canada				
		Canada	British Commonwealth	United States	Europe	Asia	Born	British	Alien	Under 5 years	5 years and over	Under 5 years	5 years and over	Not Stated
Total inmates	2,266	2,129	54	37	44	2	2,128	48	44	4	2	18	20	2
British:														
English	434	406	24	4			406	21	2	2	1	1	1	
Irish	319	306	7	6			306	7	3			1	2	
Scottish	261	237	20	4			237	17	2	2	1	1		1
European:														
Austrian	12	10			2		10		1				1	
Belgian	5	4			1		4		1					
Bulgarian	1			1									1	
Czech and Slovak	5	4			1		4		1					
Danish	2	2					2							
Finnish	3	1			2		1		1				1	
French	832	824		8			824		8					
German	74	67		4	3		67		3			3	1	
Greek	6	5			1		5		1					
Hungarian	11	5		1	5		5		3			1	2	
Icelandic	3	3					3							
Italian	28	20		1	7		20		1			3	4	
Jewish	4	3	1				3	1						
Netherlandish	24	22		2			22		2					
Norwegian	20	17		1	2		17		3					
Polish	24	17			7		16		5			1	1	1
Roumanian	8	6			2		6		1			1		
Russian	21	16			4	1	16		1			1	3	
Spanish	1	1					1							
Swedish	13	13					13							
Swiss	2	1			1		1					1		
Ukrainian	49	45		1	3		45		3				1	
Yugoslavic	7	4			3		4		1			1	1	
Asiatic:														
Chinese	4	3				1	3						1	
Japanese	1	1					1							
Syrian	3	3					3							
Other:														
Negro	21	17	1	3			17	1				3		
North American Indian	62	61		1			61		1					
Other	5	4	1				4	1						
Origin not stated	1	1					1							

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 25.—ORIGIN BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Origin	Total inmates	Illiterate	Degree of Education		Above High School	Not stated
			School Grades			
			1 to 8	9 to 13		
Total inmates	2,266	49	1,550	649	16	2
British:						
English	434	13	266	146	8	1
Irish	319	4	187	125	2	1
Scottish	261	7	157	94	3	.....
European:						
Austrian	12	1	6	5	.....	.....
Belgian	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Bulgarian	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Czech and Slovak	5	.....	1	4	.....	.....
Danish	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Finnish	3	.....	1	2	.....	.....
French	832	13	689	129	1	.....
German	74	2	39	32	1	.....
Greek	6	.....	4	2	.....	.....
Hungarian	11	.....	7	4	.....	.....
Icelandic	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....
Italian	28	.....	19	9	.....	.....
Jewish	4	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Netherlandish	24	1	13	10	.....	.....
Norwegian	20	1	11	8	.....	.....
Polish	24	1	14	9	.....	.....
Roumanian	8	.....	4	4	.....	.....
Russian	21	.....	10	10	1	.....
Spanish	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Swedish	13	.....	7	6	.....	.....
Swiss	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Ukrainian	49	.....	29	20	.....	.....
Yugoslavic	7	1	4	2	.....	.....
Asiatic:						
Chinese	4	.....	3	1	.....	.....
Japanese	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Syrian	3	.....	1	2	.....	.....
Other:						
Negro	21	.....	13	8	.....	.....
North American Indian	62	5	50	7	.....	.....
Other	5	.....	1	4	.....	.....
Origin not stated	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 26.—BIRTHPLACE OF INMATES BY BIRTHPLACE OF PARENTS

Birthplace of Inmates	Total Inmates	Birthplace of Parents						
		Both Canadian	Both British	Both Foreign	One Canadian One British	One Canadian One Foreign	One British One Foreign	Not Stated
Total inmates	2,266	1,539	178	204	176	124	30	15
Canada	2,129	1,534	129	138	170	118	27	13
Britain:								
England and Wales	27	.....	25	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Northern Ireland	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scotland	20	.....	16	3	1	.....	.....	.....
Other countries of British Commonwealth	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States	37	5	1	17	4	6	2	2
Europe:								
Austria	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belgium	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Czechoslovakia	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Finland	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germany	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greece	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hungary	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy	7	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norway	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poland	8	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roumania	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russia	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Switzerland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yugoslavia	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Asia:								
China	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turkey	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	2,266	2,129	23	17	4	91	2
Canada	2,129	2,129	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Britain:							
England and Wales	27	.....	3	3	1	20	.....
Northern Ireland	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Scotland	20	.....	1	1	1	17	.....
Other countries of British Commonwealth	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
United States	37	.....	10	2	1	22	2
Europe:							
Austria	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Belgium	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Czechoslovakia	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Finland	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Germany	4	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....
Greece	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Hungary	5	.....	1	3	.....	1	.....
Italy	7	.....	2	3	.....	2	.....
Norway	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Poland	8	.....	1	2	.....	5	.....
Roumania	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Russia	5	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....
Switzerland	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yugoslavia	3	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....
Asia:							
China	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Turkey	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 28.—BIRTHPLACE BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Birthplace	Total inmates	Illiterate	Degree of education			
			School grades		Above High School	Not Stated
			1–8	9–13		
Total inmates	2,266	49	1,550	649	16	2
Canada	2,129	47	1,475	596	9	2
Britain:						
England and Wales	27	.....	10	14	3	.....
Northern Ireland	6	.....	4	2	.....	.....
Scotland	20	.....	11	8	1	.....
Other countries of British Commonwealth	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
United States	37		22	13	2	.....
Europe:						
Austria	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Belgium	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Czechoslovakia	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Finland	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Germany	4	.....	2	1	1	.....
Greece	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Hungary	5	.....	2	3	.....	.....
Italy	7	.....	6	1	.....	.....
Norway	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Poland	8	1	4	3	.....	.....
Roumania	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Russia	5	.....	3	2	.....	.....
Switzerland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Yugoslavia	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Asia:						
China	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Turkey	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 29.—PREVIOUS OCCUPATION AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE ADMITTED

Previous Occupation and Employment Status	Total inmates	Newfoundland	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kingston	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Total inmates	2,266	21	249	717	609	119	238	313
Total employed	1,071	12	110	294	348	60	110	137
Agriculture	49	.....	8	8	10	2	16	5
Armed forces	24	.....	9	1	3	4	7	.....
Clerical	30	.....	2	12	8	2	1	5
Commercial	66	.....	2	12	31	6	3	12
Communication	4	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....
Construction	204	3	10	40	93	14	21	23
Electric light and power production	5	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Financial	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fishing, trapping, logging	52	3	9	4	13	.....	4	19
Labourer	150	2	27	60	30	7	5	19
Managerial	32	1	5	14	7	1	.....	4
Manufacturing and mechanical	167	2	8	36	71	9	21	20
Mining	21	.....	7	2	4	2	5	1
Professional	22	.....	1	7	3	2	6	3
Services—Domestic	32	.....	.....	21	8	.....	1	2
Personal	51	.....	3	19	19	1	4	5
Protective	7	.....	.....	2	3	2	.....	.....
Other and recreational	8	.....	.....	4	3	.....	.....	1
Transportation	145	.....	19	49	35	8	16	18
Total unemployed	1,164	8	135	404	256	59	126	176
Under 3 months	625	2	73	260	101	32	69	88
3 and under 6 months	177	1	21	54	42	10	21	28
6 and under 12 months	91	1	12	30	17	3	14	14
1 year and under 2 years	78	1	10	19	19	5	8	16
2 years and under 3 years	48	.....	5	10	11	6	10	6
3 years and over	83	1	7	16	29	3	4	23
Incarcerated	47	.....	4	10	33	.....	.....	.....
Time not stated	15	2	3	5	4	.....	.....	1
Total other	31	1	4	19	5	.....	2	.....
Never worked	22	1	3	13	4	.....	1	.....
Student	9	.....	1	6	1	.....	1	.....

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 29A.—PREVIOUS OCCUPATION AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE IN CUSTODY ON MARCH 31, 1957

Previous Occupation and Employment Status	Total Inmates	Newfoundland	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Federal Training Centre	Kingston	Collin's Bay	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Total inmates	2,266	21	249	538	180	404	202	121	238	313
Total employed	1,071	12	109	237	61	237	106	62	111	136
Agriculture	49	.....	8	7	1	6	4	2	16	5
Armed forces	24	.....	9	1	.....	1	2	4	7	.....
Clerical	30	.....	2	9	3	4	4	2	1	5
Commercial	66	.....	2	11	.....	24	7	8	3	11
Communication	4	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Construction	204	3	10	37	4	64	27	14	22	23
Electric light and power production	5	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....
Financial	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fishing, trapping, logging	52	3	9	4	.....	9	4	.....	4	19
Labourer	150	2	27	30	22	21	8	7	5	19
Managerial	32	1	5	14	1	2	4	1	.....	4
Manufacturing and mechanical	107	2	8	28	9	44	26	9	21	20
Mining	21	.....	7	1	1	2	2	2	5	1
Professional	22	.....	.....	8	.....	2	1	2	6	3
Services—Domestic	32	.....	.....	17	4	8	.....	.....	1	2
Personal	51	.....	3	17	2	17	2	1	4	5
Protective	7	.....	.....	2	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....
Other and recreational	8	.....	.....	2	2	3	.....	.....	.....	1
Transportation	145	.....	19	38	11	24	11	8	16	18
Total unemployed	1,164	8	136	292	109	162	96	59	125	177
Under 3 months	625	2	73	183	77	51	49	32	69	89
3 and under 6 months	177	1	21	40	13	24	19	10	22	27
6 and under 12 months	91	1	12	23	6	10	8	3	13	15
1 year and under 2 years	78	1	10	13	5	16	4	5	8	16
2 years and under 3 years	48	.....	5	9	1	8	4	6	9	6
3 years and over	83	1	8	15	1	25	3	3	4	23
Incarcerated	47	.....	4	7	3	25	8	.....	.....	.....
Time not stated	15	2	3	2	3	3	1	.....	.....	1
Total other	31	1	4	9	10	5	.....	.....	2	.....
Never worked	22	1	3	8	5	4	.....	.....	1	.....
Student	9	.....	1	1	5	1	.....	.....	1	.....

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 30.—WEEKLY EARNINGS WHEN LAST EMPLOYED BY MARITAL STATUS

Weekly earnings	Total Inmates		Marital Status				
	Number	Percentage	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
Total inmates	2,266	100.0	1,458	595	43	51	119
Under $10	2	.1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
$10 and under $20	39	1.7	35	1	1	.....	2
$20 and under $30	129	5.7	118	8	1	1	1
$30 and under $40	233	10.3	186	29	6	2	10
$40 and under $50	350	15.4	262	68	4	2	14
$50 and under $60	415	18.3	256	124	10	8	17
$60 and under $70	363	16.0	208	116	5	7	27
$70 and over	646	28.5	325	232	14	29	46
Own account	22	1.0	8	13	1	.....	.....
Not applicable	44	2.0	44	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not stated	23	1.0	15	4	.....	2	2

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 31.—EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY MARITAL STATUS

Employment Status	Total inmates		Marital Status				
	Number	Percentage	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
Total inmates	2,266	100.0	1,458	595	43	51	119
Total employed	1,071	47.2	589	363	24	29	66
Total unemployed	1,164	51.4	838	232	19	22	53
Under 3 months	625	27.6	462	118	9	9	27
3 and under 6 months	177	7.8	124	44	1	.....	8
6 and under 12 months	91	4.0	67	14	2	3	5
1 year and under 2 years	78	3.4	58	16	.....	2	2
2 and under 3 years	48	2.1	29	14	1	2	2
3 years and over	83	3.7	51	19	6	3	4
Incarcerated	47	2.1	34	7	.....	2	4
Time not stated	15	.7	13	.....	.....	1	1
Total other	31	1.4	31	.....	.....	.....	.....
Never worked	22	1.0	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
Student	9	.4	9	.....	.....	.....	.....

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 32.—EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS

Employment Status	Total inmates	No Dependents	Number with Dependents	Number of Dependents								
				One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight to Ten	Over Ten
Total inmates	2,266	1,613	653	238	164	103	52	35	28	13	14	6
Total employed	1,071	679	392	119	95	73	40	25	16	8	12	4
Total unemployed	1,164	903	261	119	69	30	12	10	12	5	2	2
Under 3 months	625	493	132	55	38	16	7	6	7	2	1	.....
3 and under 6 months	177	132	45	22	9	5	4	2	2	1	.....	.....
6 and under 12 months	91	69	22	12	5	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
1 year and under 2 years	78	61	17	7	6	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
2 and under 3 years	48	34	14	7	4	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
3 years and over	83	65	18	10	1	3	1	.....	.....	1	1	1
Incarcerated	47	34	13	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Time not stated	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total other	31	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Never worked	22	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Student	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 33.—PENAL RECORD BY PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE ADMITTED

Penitentiary	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 (cols. 5, 7, 8 and 9)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total inmates.....	2,266	452	467	134	87	215	444	116	351	998
Newfoundland.....	21	4	10	1	1	.....	4	.....	1	6
Dorchester.....	249	71	59	5	20	12	55	8	19	102
St. Vincent de Paul.....	717	216	179	20	41	18	181	8	54	284
Kingston.....	609	44	26	101	8	129	24	91	186	309
Manitoba.....	119	23	25	1	2	17	29	2	20	53
Saskatchewan.....	238	40	107	.....	7	7	69	1	7	84
British Columbia.....	313	54	61	6	8	32	82	6	64	160

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 33A.—PENAL RECORD BY PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE IN CUSTODY ON MARCH 31, 1957

Penitentiary	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 (cols. 5, 7, 8 and 9)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total inmates.....	2,266	452	467	134	87	215	444	116	351	998
Newfoundland.....	21	4	10	1	1	.....	4	.....	1	6
Dorchester.....	249	71	59	5	20	12	55	19	18	102
St. Vincent de Paul.....	538	106	126	8	39	12	183	9	55	286
Federal Training Centre....	180	110	51	12	1	6	.....	.....	.....	1
Kingston.....	404	25	9	40	6	69	12	75	168	261
Collin's Bay.....	202	19	18	61	3	60	9	14	18	44
Manitoba.....	121	24	25	1	2	17	29	2	21	54
Saskatchewan.....	238	41	106	.....	7	7	70	1	6	84
British Columbia.....	313	52	63	6	8	32	82	6	64	160

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 34.—RECIDIVISTS BY PENAL RECORD

Number of previous commitments	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 cols. 5, 7, 8 and 9
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total inmates	2,266	452	467	134	87	215	444	116	351	998
No previous commitment	452	452	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total recidivists	1,814	.....	467	134	87	215	444	116	351	998
One previous commitment	325	.....	104	63	67	.....	.....	.....	1	68
Two previous commitments	270	.....	93	39	15	34	67	22	.....	104
Three previous commitments	238	.....	62	18	3	32	81	25	17	126
Four previous commitments	210	.....	47	8	2	43	54	23	33	112
Five previous commitments	139	.....	21	1	.....	24	53	12	28	93
Six to ten previous commitments	395	.....	35	4	.....	56	110	29	161	300
Eleven to fifteen previous commitments	150	.....	9	1	.....	17	49	5	69	123
Sixteen to twenty previous commitments	48	.....	4	.....	.....	6	15	.....	23	38
Over twenty previous commitments	30	.....	2	.....	.....	3	15	.....	19	34

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 35.—RECIDIVISTS BY TIME SERVED

Number of previous commitments	Total inmates	No previous commitment	Time Served							
			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	2,266	452	143	73	155	313	240	282	400	208
No previous commitment	452	452	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total recidivists	1,814	.....	143	73	155	313	240	282	400	208
One previous commitment	325	.....	111	38	50	103	15	6	2	.....
Two previous commitments	270	.....	23	24	54	80	48	31	9	1
Three previous commitments	238	.....	7	5	25	59	60	58	24	.....
Four previous commitments	210	.....	1	4	15	33	51	51	49	6
Five previous commitments	139	.....	.....	1	5	15	25	40	41	12
Six to ten previous commitments	395	.....	1	1	5	22	29	75	179	83
Eleven to fifteen previous commitments	150	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	10	13	65	61
Sixteen to twenty previous commitments	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	7	14	24
Over twenty previous commitments	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	17	21

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 36.—RECIDIVISTS BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Number of previous commitments	Total inmates	Illiterate	Degree of Education			Not stated
			School grades		Above High School	
			1–8	9–13		
Total inmates	2,266	49	1,550	649	16	2
No previous commitment	452	12	325	108	7	.....
Total recidivists	1,814	37	1,225	541	9	2
One previous commitment	325	5	225	91	4	.....
Two previous commitments	270	8	182	79	.....	1
Three previous commitments	238	4	165	69	.....	.....
Four previous commitments	210	3	146	60	1	.....
Five previous commitments	139	6	92	40	1	.....
Six to ten previous commitments	395	7	254	132	1	1
Eleven to fifteen previous commitments	150	3	100	45	2	.....
Sixteen to twenty previous commitments	48	1	32	15	.....	.....
Over twenty previous commitments	39	.....	29	10	.....	.....

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	Moderate	Excessive		
Total inmates	2,266	386	1,342	446	20	72
No previous commitment	452	133	292	23	.....	4
Total recidivists	1,814	253	1,050	423	20	68
One previous commitment	325	78	204	41	1	1
Two previous commitments	270	44	181	41	1	3
Three previous commitments	238	46	151	35	3	3
Four previous commitments	210	23	123	58	1	5
Five previous commitments	139	15	78	40	1	5
Six to ten previous commitments	395	33	212	121	8	21
Eleven to fifteen previous commitments	150	9	72	52	4	13
Sixteen to twenty previous commitments	48	3	22	14	.....	9
Over twenty previous commitments	39	2	7	21	1	8

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 38.—RECIDIVISTS BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Number of previous commitments	Total Inmates	Employment Status			Total unemployed	Period of Unemployment							
		Employed	Student	Never Worked		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	Incarcerated	Time not stated
Total inmates	2,266	1,071	9	22	1,164	625	177	91	78	48	83	47	15
No previous commitment	452	238	7	7	200	132	41	9	6	2	5	3	.....
Total recidivists	1,814	833	2	15	964	493	136	82	72	46	78	44	13
One previous commitment	325	149	2	5	169	102	21	15	12	3	7	6	3
Two previous commitments	270	126	.....	3	141	71	22	12	13	3	9	9	2
Three previous commitments	238	104	.....	1	133	72	20	9	7	10	8	7	.....
Four previous commitments	210	98	.....	1	111	57	16	8	8	8	8	6	.....
Five previous commitments	139	62	.....	2	75	44	9	4	6	4	4	2	2
Six to ten previous commitments	395	201	.....	3	191	92	23	21	12	10	23	7	3
Eleven to fifteen previous commitments	150	66	.....	.....	84	39	15	8	6	4	7	4	1
Sixteen to twenty previous commitments	48	19	.....	.....	29	11	5	.....	4	3	5	.....	1
Over twenty previous commitments	39	8	.....	.....	31	5	5	5	4	1	7	3	1

TABLE 39.—PENAL RECORD BY RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Penal Record	Total Inmates	Residence and Employment Status						
		Rural		Urban		Transient		Not Stated
		Employed	Unemployed and Student	Employed	Unemployed and Student	Employed	Unemployed and Student	Unemployed and Student
Total inmates (1)	2,266	107	77	922	1,011	42	106	1
No previous commitment (2)	452	35	28	198	178	5	7	1
Gaol only (3)	467	33	24	181	208	8	13	.....
Reformatory only (4)	134	5	.....	49	76	3	1	.....
Penitentiary only (5)	87	4	3	31	44	2	3	.....
Gaol and reformatory (6)	215	8	11	85	91	4	16	.....
Gaol and penitentiary (7)	444	14	6	164	220	11	29	.....
Reformatory and penitentiary (8)	116	3	2	65	40	2	4	.....
Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary (9)	351	5	3	149	154	7	33	.....
Total previous penitentiary (Lines 5, 7, 8 and 9) (10)	998	26	14	409	458	22	69	.....

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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	2,266	452	467	134	87	215	444	116	351	998
No non-penal institution history	1,946	428	414	100	78	179	393	81	273	825
Hospital for insane	30	4	2	2	1	8	5	1	17	14
Home for mental defectives	20	1	2	3	1	4	3	1	5	10
Tuberculosis hospital	23	.....	9	.....	1	3	5	.....	5	11
Protection home	26	2	6	1	3	1	7	1	5	16
Training school	186	15	24	27	2	18	22	27	51	102
Hospital for insane and training school	15	1	5	.....	.....	.....	4	3	2	9
Protection home and training school	14	1	2	1	1	1	4	2	2	9
Hospital for insane and tuberculosis hospital	3	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Training school and tuberculosis hospital	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1

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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
Total inmates	2,266	1,262	194	643	151	1	15
Illiterate	49	30	2	9	8	.....	.....
School grades							
1 to 8	1,550	756	185	505	92	1	11
9 to 13	649	460	7	128	51	.....	3
Above High School	16	14	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Not stated	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 42.—AGE ON DISCHARGE BY AGE ON ADMISSION

Age on Admission	Total inmates	Age on Discharge								
		14 to 19 Years	20 to 24 Years	25 to 29 Years	30 to 34 Years	35 to 39 Years	40 to 44 Years	45 to 49 Years	50 to 59 Years	60 Years and Over
Total inmates	2,346	179	533	554	398	239	171	119	105	48
14 to 19 years	381	179	197	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 to 24 years	578	.....	336	236	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25 to 29 years	511	.....	.....	313	184	10	2	1	1	.....
30 to 34 years	327	.....	.....	.....	208	112	5	1	1	.....
35 to 39 years	208	.....	.....	.....	.....	117	84	5	1	1
40 to 44 years	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	51	4	.....
45 to 49 years	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	35	.....
50 to 59 years	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	14
60 years and over	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33

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TABLE 43.—METHOD OF DISCHARGE BY PENITENTIARY

Method of Discharge	Total inmates	Newfoundland	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Federal Training Centre	Kingston	Collin's Bay	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Total inmates	2,346	11	286	560	200	326	215	173	291	284
Death	20	.....	.....	5	.....	4	1	4	1	5
Deportation	14	.....	1	.....	.....	3	6	1	2	1
Expiration of sentence	1,633	2	202	395	73	285	115	134	204	223
Release on court order	12	.....	.....	.....	1	3	3	.....	2	3
Release to military authorities	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Ticket of leave	627	9	82	153	121	28	90	30	71	43
Unconditional release	38	.....	1	7	5	2	.....	4	11	8

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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 Years and under 4 Years	4 Years and under 5 Years	5 Years and under 10 Years	10 Years and under 15 Years	15 Years and under 20 Years	20 Years and over
Total inmates	2,346	51	1,380	511	213	56	109	18	6	2
Death	20	4	5	3	.....	.....	4	.....	2	2
Deportation	14	.....	7	4	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Expiration of sentence	1,633	17	976	390	156	36	53	5	.....	.....
Release on court order	12	10	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Release to military authorities	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ticket of leave	627	18	367	109	50	17	49	13	4	.....
Unconditional release	38	1	23	5	4	3	2	.....	.....	.....

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	2,346	51	1,380	511	213	56	109	18	6	2
Against public order	16	.....	3	9	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Explosion causing bodily harm or damage to property	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Firearm, (elsewhere than a dwelling) without a permit	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Weapons, dangerous to public peace	11	.....	2	6	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Against the administration of law and justice	21	.....	13	4	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Escape from lawful custody	17	.....	10	4	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Neglect to aid peace officer or public officer	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Perjury	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public mischief	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Skipping Bail	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct	149	10	72	26	22	1	13	1	3	1
Buggery	7	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Gross indecency	28	3	18	5	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Incest	26	1	7	7	6	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Indecent assault on male	7	1	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indecent assault on female	21	2	15	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Rape	31	2	6	6	7	1	6	.....	3	.....
Rape, attempt to commit	10	.....	6	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sexual intercourse (age under 14)	11	1	7	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Sexual intercourse (age between 14 and 16)	7	.....	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sexual intercourse (feeble-minded)	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting	10	.....	7	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Keeping common bawdy house	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Male person living on avails of prostitution	4	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Procuring women for illicit sexual intercourse or prostitution	4	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

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	99	2	42	12	9	6	23	4	1	.....
Abduction of child (under 14 years of age)	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Abduction of girl or woman (16 years of age and over)	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Abortion	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assault on public officer	5	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assault that causes bodily harm to any person	17	.....	12	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Assault with intent to commit an indictable offence	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assault with intent to resist or prevent lawful arrest or detention	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bigamy	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Causing bodily harm with intent to prevent arrest or detention	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Causing bodily harm with intent to wound, maim or disfigure any person	5	.....	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Common assault	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Criminal negligence in the operation of a motor vehicle	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forcible confinement	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manslaughter	38	.....	7	3	6	4	16	2	.....	.....
Murder	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....
Murder, attempt to commit	5	.....	.....	1	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Non-support and failure to provide necessaries of life	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shooting with intent	8	1	3	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Against rights of property	1,829	19	1,136	412	145	41	62	12	2	.....
Armed robbery	167	2	55	35	22	16	29	6	2	.....
Assault with intent to steal	22	.....	11	8	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Breaking and entering with intent	102	1	70	22	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Breaking and entering and committing	723	9	447	180	57	8	18	4	.....	.....
Extortion	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
False pretences	93	.....	64	24	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
False statement in writing	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forgery	52	.....	41	5	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uttering forged document	47	.....	30	11	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Having in possession	58	1	41	10	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....

Housebreaking instruments in possession	34	.....	23	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illegal possession of drift logs, etc	4	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Obtaining credit by false pretence	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Robbery	135	1	57	39	19	7	10	2	.....	.....
Stealing stray cattle	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Theft	370	5	281	62	17	4	1	.....	.....	.....
Theft, attempt to commit	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Theft from mail	3	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Theft from the person	12	.....	6	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fraudulent transactions relating to contracts and trades	23	.....	14	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Defrauding the public or any person	23	.....	14	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wilful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property	23	.....	16	4	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Arson	13	.....	9	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Setting fire to other substance by negligence	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mischief to public property	9	.....	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Attempts, conspiracies, accessories	10	.....	5	1	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Accessory after the fact	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Conspiracy to commit an offence	8	.....	4	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Federal Statutes	166	20	72	35	27	6	5	.....	.....	1
Juvenile Delinquents Act, Sec. 33	29	1	24	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act—Possessing	85	.....	39	27	14	2	3	.....	.....	.....
—Trafficking	26	.....	4	5	12	4	1	.....	.....	
Ticket of leave violator	26	19	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1

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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	2,346	51	1,380	511	213	56	109	18	6	2
Barbering	27	1	13	8	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Blacksmithing	23	2	10	6	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Bookbinding	13	1	8	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Butchering	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canvas work	59	1	42	10	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Carpentry and cabinet making	21	1	14	1	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Change room and laundry	36	1	21	5	3	2	4	.....	.....	.....
Char service	111	7	51	25	17	2	9	.....	.....	.....
Clerking and bookkeeping	75	2	35	14	11	3	8	1	1	.....
Cooking, baking and kitchen help	92	1	61	20	6	1	2	1	.....	.....
Construction:										
Building carpentry	132	3	73	34	13	.....	7	2	.....	.....
Bricklaying	102	.....	62	24	8	2	6	.....	.....	.....
Plastering	13	.....	12	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machine operation	42	.....	30	6	2	.....	3	1	.....	.....
Labouring	817	19	492	176	69	19	38	2	2	.....
Trucking and teaming	12	1	8	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engineer's department:										
Electricity	35	.....	20	12	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plumbing	43	.....	27	9	4	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Steam fitting	4	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Stoking	42	.....	28	8	3	1	1	1	.....	.....
Farming, general	147	4	87	38	9	3	3	3	.....	.....
Gardening	16	.....	9	4	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Hospital orderly	19	.....	9	5	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Library	29	1	17	4	3	1	1	1	1	.....
Machine shop	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Motor mechanics	70	1	38	20	5	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Painting	44	.....	32	9	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Printing	18	.....	10	4	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....

Quarrying, stone cutting	35		25	7	2	1				
Rural repairing	16	1	12	3						
School	8		5	1			1	1		
Shoemaking	36		19	7	6	1	1	2		
Tailoring	115	2	67	23	14	4	5			
Tinsmithing and sheet-metal working	41	1	20	12	5		3			
Upholstering	8		5	1	1	1				
Hospital patient	29	1	7	7	3	1	5	2	2	1
Other	13		7	5	1					

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TABLE 47.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY TERM OF SENTENCE

Nature of Offence	Total Female Inmates	Term of Sentence							
		Under 2 Years	2 and under 3 Years	3 and under 4 Years	4 and under 5 Years	5 and under 6 Years	6 and under 7 Years	7 and under 8 Years	10 and under 15 Years
Total female inmates	43	1	28	5	2	2	1	2	2
Offences against public order	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weapons, dangerous to public peace	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Keeping common bawdy house	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Procuring women for illicit sexual intercourse or prostitution	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Offences against the person and reputation	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Causing bodily harm with intent to wound, maim or disfigure any person	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manslaughter	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Offences against rights of property	12	.....	5	4	2	.....	.....	1	.....
Armed robbery	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Breaking, entering and committing	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
False pretences	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forgery	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uttering forged document	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Robbery	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Theft	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fraudulent transactions relating to contracts and trades	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Defrauding the public or any person of any property, money or valuable security	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wilful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arson	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Attempts—Conspiracies—Accessories	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Accessory after the fact to murder	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Conspiracy to utter forged document	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Federal Statutes	21	1	15	1	.....	1	1	1	1
Juvenile Delinquents Act, Sec. 33	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act—possessing	16	.....	12	1	.....	.....	1	1	1
—trafficking	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Ticket-of-leave violator	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 48.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY PENAL RECORD

Nature of Offence	Total Female 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 Penitentiaries (Columns 5, 7, 8 and 9)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total female inmates	43	13	3	1	2	6	1	2	15	20
Offences against public order	1								1	1
Weapons, dangerous to public peace	1								1	1
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting	3	2	1							
Keeping common bawdy house	2	1	1							
Procuring women for illicit sexual intercourse or prostitution	1	1								
Offences against the person and reputation	2	1				1				
Causing bodily harm with intent to wound, maim or disfigure any person	1					1				
Manslaughter	1	1								
Offences against rights of property	12	4			1	2			5	6
Armed robbery	2	2								
Breaking, entering and committing	1								1	1
False pretences	2					1			1	1
Forgery	1	1								
Uttering forged document	1				1					1
Robbery	2	1				1				
Theft	3								3	3
Fraudulent transactions relating to contracts and trades	1							1		1
Defrauding the public or any person of any property, money or valuable security	1							1		1
Wilful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property	1	1								
Arson	1	1								
Attempts—Conspiracies—Accessories	2	1				1				
Accessory after the fact to murder	1					1				
Conspiracy to utter forged document	1	1								
Federal Statutes	21	4	2	1	1	2	1	1	9	12
Juvenile Delinquents Act, Sec. 33	3	3								
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act—possessing	16	1	1	1		2	1	1	9	11
—trafficking	1		1							
Ticket-of-leave violator	1				1					1

TABLE 49.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY AGE ON ADMISSION

Nature of Offence	Total Female Inmates	Age on Admission							
		15 Years	17 Years	20–24 Years	25–29 Years	30–34 Years	35–39 Years	40–44 Years	45–49 Years
Total female inmates	43	1	2	7	10	7	7	5	4
Offences against public order	1				1				
Weapons, dangerous to public peace	1				1				
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting	3	1			1	1			
Keeping common bawdy house	2				1	1			
Procuring women for illicit sexual intercourse or prostitution	1	1							
Offences against the person and reputation	2				2				
Causing bodily harm with intent to wound, maim or disfigure any person	1				1				
Manslaughter	1				1				
Offences against rights of property	12			6		2	2	2	
Armed robbery	2			2					
Breaking, entering and committing	1							1	
False pretences	2					1	1		
Forgery	1					1			
Uttering forged document	1			1					
Robbery	2			2					
Theft	3			1			1	1	
Fraudulent transactions relating to contracts and trades	1						1		
Defrauding the public or any person of any property, money, or valuable security	1						1		
Wilful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property	1		1						
Arson	1		1						
Attempts—Conspiracies—Accessories	2						1		1
Accessory after the fact to murder	1						1		
Conspiracy to utter forged document	1								1
Federal Statutes	21		1	1	6	4	3	3	3
Juvenile Delinquents Act, Sec. 33	3				1		1	1	
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act—possessing	16			1	4	4	2	2	3
—trafficking	1				1				
Ticket-of-leave violator	1		1						

TABLE 50.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Nature of Offence	Total Female Inmates	Degree of Education				
		No Schooling	School Grades			Above High School
			2 to 4	5 to 8	9 to 12	
Total female inmates	43	5	2	17	18	1
Offences against public order	1			1		
Weapons, dangerous to public peace	1			1		
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting	3	3				
Keeping common bawdy house	2	2				
Procuring women for illicit sexual intercourse or prostitution	1	1				
Offences against the person and reputation	2			2		
Causing bodily harm with intent to wound, maim or disfigure any person	1			1		
Manslaughter	1			1		
Offences against rights of property	12			4	7	1
Armed robbery	2			1	1	
Breaking, entering and committing	1				1	
False pretences	2				1	1
Forgery	1				1	
Uttering forged document	1				1	
Robbery	2			1	1	
Theft	3			2	1	
Fraudulent transactions relating to contracts and trades	1				1	
Defrauding the public or any person of any property, money or valuable security	1				1	
Wilful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property	1			1		
Arson	1			1		
Attempts—Conspiracies—Accessories	2		1		1	
Accessory after the fact to murder	1		1			
Conspiracy to utter forged document	1				1	
Federal Statutes	21	2	1	9	9	
Juvenile Delinquents Act, Sec. 33	3	1			2	
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act—possessing	16	1	1	8	6	
—trafficking	1				1	
Ticket-of-leave violator	1			1		

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TABLE 51.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY MARITAL STATUS AND SOCIAL HABIT

Nature of Offence	Total Female Inmates	Marital Status					Social Habit				
		Single	Married	Widow	Divorced	Separated	Abstinent	Temperate	Intemperate	Use of drugs only	Use of alcohol and drugs
Total female inmates	43	9	18	6	2	8	4	11	7	12	9
Offences against public order	1		1						1		
Weapons, dangerous to public peace	1		1						1		
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting	3	1				2	2	1			
Keeping common bawdy house	2					2	1	1			
Procuring women for illicit sexual intercourse or prostitution	1	1					1				
Offences against the person and reputation	2		1		1			1	1		
Causing bodily harm with intent to wound, maim or disfigure any person	1				1				1		
Manslaughter	1		1					1			
Offences against rights of property	12	3	5		1	3		5	2	5	
Armed robbery	2	1				1		2			
Breaking, entering and committing	1					1		1			
False pretences	2		1		1			1		1	
Forgery	1		1							1	
Uttering forged document	1	1						1			
Robbery	2	1	1						1	1	
Theft	3		2			1			1	2	
Fraudulent transactions relating to contracts and trades	1			1			1				
Defrauding the public or any person of any property, money or valuable security	1			1			1				
Wilful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property	1	1					1				
Arson	1	1					1				
Attempts — Conspiracies — Accessories	2			1		1		1	1		
Accessory after the fact to murder	1			1					1		
Conspiracy to utter forged document	1					1		1			
Federal Statutes	21	4	11	4		2		3	2	7	9
Juvenile Delinquents Act, Sec. 33	3		2	1				2	1		
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act—possessing	16	3	8	3		2		1		6	9
—trafficking	1		1							1	
Ticket-of-leave violator	1	1							1		

TABLE 52.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY RELIGION

Nature of Offence	Total Female Inmates	Religion							
		Baptist	Church of England	Jewish	Presbyterian	Roman Catholic	Salvation Army	United Church	No religion
Total female inmates	43	1	11	1	1	18	2	6	3
Offences against public order	1					1			
Weapons, dangerous to public peace	1					1			
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting	3					3			
Keeping common bawdy house	2					2			
Procuring women for illicit sexual intercourse or prostitution	1					1			
Offences against the person and reputation	2		1				1		
Causing bodily harm with intent to wound, maim or disfigure any person	1						1		
Manslaughter	1		1						
Offences against rights of property	12	1	5			4	1	1	
Armed robbery	2	1				1			
Breaking, entering and committing	1		1						
False pretences	2		1					1	
Forgery	1					1			
Uttering forged document	1					1			
Robbery	2		1			1			
Theft	3		2				1		
Fraudulent transactions relating to contracts and trades	1			1					
Defrauding the public or any person of any property, money or valuable security	1			1					
Wilful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property	1					1			
Arson	1					1			
Attempts—Conspiracies—Accessories	2					1		1	
Accessory after the fact to murder	1					1			
Conspiracy to utter forged document	1							1	
Federal Statutes	21		5		1	8		4	3
Juvenile Delinquents Act, Sec. 33	3				1	1		1	
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act—possessing	16		5			6		2	3
—trafficking	1							1	
Ticket-of-leave violator	1					1			

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 53.—TYPE OF SENTENCE BY PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE ADMITTED

Type of Sentence	Total Female Inmates	Newfoundland	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kingston	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Total female inmates	43	2	1	7	14	3	1	15
Simple	35	2	1	4	11	3	1	13
Concurrent	7	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	2
Remanet	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 53A.—TYPE OF SENTENCE BY PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE IN CUSTODY ON MARCH 31, 1957

Type of Sentence	Total Female Inmates	Newfoundland	Kingston
Total female inmates	43	2	41
Simple	35	2	33
Concurrent	7	.....	7
Remanet	1	.....	1

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 54.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE ADMITTED

Age on Admission	Total Female Inmates	Newfoundland	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kingston	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Total female inmates	43	2	1	7	14	3	1	15
15 years	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
17 years	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
20–24 years	7	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	3
25–29 years	10	1	1	.....	3	1	.....	4
30–34 years	7	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	3
35–39 years	7	.....	.....	1	3	1	1	1
40–44 years	5	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	3
45–49 years	4	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 54A.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE IN CUSTODY ON MARCH 31, 1957

Age on Admission	Total Female Inmates	Newfoundland	Kingston
Total female inmates	43	2	41
15 years	1	.....	1
17 years	2	.....	2
20–24 years	7	.....	7
25–29 years	10	1	9
30–34 years	7	1	6
35–39 years	7	.....	7
40–44 years	5	.....	5
45–49 years	4	.....	4

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 55.—PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE ADMITTED BY PENAL RECORD

Penitentiary	Total Female 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 (Cols. 5, 7, 8, 9)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total female inmates.	43	13	3	1	2	6	1	2	15	20
Newfoundlnnd	2	1	1							
Dorchester	1								1	1
St. Vincent de Paul	7	5			1	1				1
Kingston	14	3			1	2			8	9
Mnnitoba	3					1		1	1	2
Saskatchewan	1					1				
British Columbia	15	4	2	1		1	1	1	5	7

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 55A.—PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE IN CUSTODY ON MARCH 31, 1957, BY PENAL RECORD

Penitentinry	Total Female Inmates	First commitment	Penal Record							
			Gaol only	Reformatory only	Penitentiary only	Gaol nnd reformatory	Gaol and penitentiary	Reformatory and penitentiary	Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary	Total Previous penitentiary (Cols. 5, 7, 8, 9)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total female inmntes.	43	13	3	1	2	6	1	2	15	20
Newfoundlnnd	2	1	1							
Kingston	41	12	2	1	2	6	1	2	15	20

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 56.—RECIDIVISTS BY PENAL RECORD

Number of Previous Commitments	Total Female 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 (Cols. 5, 7, 8, 9)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total female inmntes.	43	13	3	1	2	6	1	2	15	20
No previous commitment	13	13								
Total recidivists	30		3	1	2	6	1	2	15	20
One previous commitment	3		1		2					2
Two previous commitments	2		1			1				
Three previous commitments	3			1		1		1		1
Four previous commitments	2		1			1				
Five previous cominitments	2								2	2
Six to ten previous commitments	11					2	1	1	7	9
Eleven to fifteen previous commitments	1								1	1
Sixteen to twenty previous commitments	6					1			5	5

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 56A.—RECIDIVISTS BY TIME SERVED

Number of Previous Commitments	Total Female Inmates	No Previous Commitment	Time Served						
			3 and under 6 Months	6 and under 12 Months	1 and under 2 Years	2 and under 3 Years	3 and under 5 Years	5 and under 10 Years	10 years and over
Total female inmates	43	13	1	2	6	3	6	11	1
No previous commitment	13	13							
Total recidivists	30		1	2	6	3	6	11	1
One previous commitment	3			1	2				
Two previous commitments	2		1	1					
Three previous commitments	3				1	1		1	
Four previous commitments	2				2				
Five previous commitments	2					1	1		
Six to ten previous commitments	11				1	1	5	4	
Eleven to fifteen previous commitments	1								1
Sixteen to twenty previous commitments	6							6	

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 57.—ORIGIN BY BIRTHPLACE AND CITIZENSHIP

Origin	Total Female Inmates	Birthplace			Citizenship		Alien
		Canada	United States	France	Canadian		
					Born	Naturalized	
Total female inmates	43	40	2	1	40	2	1
British	23	22	1		22	1	
English	17	16	1		16	1	
Irish	4	4			4		
Scottish	2	2			2		
European	18	16	1	1	16	1	1
Belgian	1	1			1		
Danish	1	1			1		
French	8	7		1	7	1	
Italian	1	1			1		
Jewish	1		1				1
Norwegian	1	1			1		
Polish	1	1			1		
Roumanian	1	1			1		
Swedish	1	1			1		
Ukrainian	2	2			2		
Asiatic	1	1			1		
Japanese	1	1			1		
Not known	1	1			1		

FEMALES DISCHARGED

TABLE 58.—AGE ON DISCHARGE BY AGE ON ADMISSION

Age on admission	Total Females Discharged	Age on Discharge								
		18 years	20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–44 years	45–49 years	50–59 years	60 years and over
Total females discharged	39	2	4	7	9	7	4	2	2	2
16 years	1	1								
17 years	1	1								
19 years	2		2							
20–24 years	6		2	4						
25–29 years	9			3	6					
30–34 years	6				3	3				
35–39 years	8					4	3	1		
40–44 years	2						1	1		
45–49 years	1								1	
50–59 years	1								1	
60 and over	2									2

FEMALES DISCHARGED

TABLE 59.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY TIME SERVED

Nature of Offence	Total Females Discharged	Time Served				
		Under 1 Year	1 and under 2 Years	2 and under 3 Years	3 and under 4 Years	9 and under 10 Years
Total females discharged	39	1	24	8	5	1
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Procuring women for illicit sexual intercourse or prostitution	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Offences against the person and reputation	6	.....	.....	1	4	1
Abortion	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Manslaughter	3	.....	.....	1	2	.....
Murder	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Shooting with intent	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Offences against the rights of property	10	.....	9	1	.....	.....
Armed robbery	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Causing bodily harm by criminal negligence	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Forgery	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Robbery	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Theft	5	.....	4	1	.....	.....
Wilful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Arson	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Federal Statutes	19	1	12	5	1	.....
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act—						
Possessing	16	.....	10	5	1	.....
Trafficking	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Ticket-of-leave violator	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....

FEMALES DISCHARGED

TABLE 60.—METHOD OF DISCHARGE BY TIME SERVED

Method of Discharge	Total Females Discharged	Time Served				
		Under 1 Year	1 and under 2 Years	2 and under 3 Years	3 and under 4 Years	9 and under 10 Years
Total females discharged	39	1	24	7	6	1
Expiration of sentence	31	1	19	5	6	.....
Ticket-of-leave	8	.....	5	2	.....	1