

REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PENITENTIARIES

FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31

1917

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA
J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1918

*To His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., &c.,
&c., &c., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—

I have the honour to lay before Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Inspectors of Penitentiaries for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1917, made by them in pursuance of the provisions of section 19 of the Penitentiary Act.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

CHAS. J. DOHERTY,
Minister of Justice.

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REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF PENITENTIARIES

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1916-17.

To the Hon. C. J. DOHERTY, K.C.,
Minister of Justice.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith statistics and reports regarding the operation of the penitentiaries for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1917.

The number of convicts at the close of the fiscal year was 1,694, as compared with 2,118 at the close of the previous fiscal year. There were 35 female convicts, as compared with 37 at the close of the previous year. The average daily population was 1,938, as against 2,074 during the previous year.

The following table shows the movement of population at the several penitentiaries:—

	Kingston.	St. Vincent de Paul.	Dorchester.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	Alberta.	Saskatche- wan.	Total.
In custody April 1, 1916	596	477	238	155	330	132	130	2,118
<i>Received.</i>								
From jails	148	202	98	32	51	56	39	626
By transfer	9				1			10
By forfeiture of parole	1	2	5			3		11
By revocation of license	10	10	5	2	2	2		31
From reformatories			1					1
From military courts			2					2
Recaptured					1			1
Returned by Order of Court					1			1
<i>Discharged.</i>								
Expiry of sentence	134	76	44	27	68	31	28	408
Parole	127	138	66	53	56	53	33	526
Deportation	21	9	3	8	27	3	5	76
Death	2	5	2	2	2	1		12
Pardon	4	29	25	3	1	2	1	65
Transfer		4		2	1	1	1	9
Order of Court	1	1			1	1		4
Returned to Provincial authorities		1					2	4
Escapes				2	1			3
Remaining March 31, 1917	475	428	211	92	229	160	99	1,694

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Health.—The surgeons report that the institutions have been free from any epidemic, and that sanitary conditions are good. The number of convicts in hospital at the close of the year is as follows:—

Kingston	9
St. Vincent de Paul	3
Dorchester	4
Manitoba	2
British Columbia	2
Alberta	1
Saskatchewan	0
Total	21

Female Convicts.—The small number of female delinquents—50 per cent of whom come from one province—would suggest the propriety of arranging for their custody and maintenance at the Mercer reformatory, or some other well-regulated female prison under provincial control. The ward at Kingston penitentiary, where female delinquents from all Canada are now centralized, is admirably managed by intelligent and faithful matrons, but it is obvious that reformatory influences could be exercised more efficiently in an institution specially designed for that class of offenders.

Farm Operations.—About fifteen hundred acres were under cultivation during the year, with varying results according to climatic conditions in the different parts of the country in which the institutions are situated. The following table shows the value of the products and the net profit at each prison during the fiscal year:—

Penitentiary.	Value of Products.	Net Profit.
	\$	\$
Kingston	10,246	1,222
St. Vincent de Paul	9,315	970
Dorchester	6,742	2,570
Manitoba	11,185	2,544
British Columbia	7,014	753
Alberta	4,464	2,028
Saskatchewan	10,733	2,046
Total	59,699	12,133

The value of the farm productions and the net profits that are increasing gradually year by year will no doubt expand rapidly, since the wardens have been reminded of the necessity of making the industry the paramount one during existing world conditions. Except at Kingston and British Columbia penitentiaries, the reserves are excellent land for agricultural purposes.

NATIONALITY (Place of birth).

British—	
Canada	936
England	126
Ireland	41
Scotland	24
India	7
Newfoundland	6
Other British countries	9
	1,149

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NATIONALITY (Place of birth).—Continued.

Foreign—	
United States..	182
Austria-Hungary..	104
Russia..	74
Italy..	61
China..	32
Germany..	17
Sweden..	12
France..	8
Roumania..	8
Turkey..	7
Japan..	4
Greece..	6
Norway..	6
Other foreign countries..	22
	545
	1,694

CREEDS.

Christian—	
Roman Catholic..	841
Anglican..	266
Methodist..	169
Presbyterian..	155
Baptist..	78
Lutheran..	51
Greek Catholic..	42
Other Christian creeds..	18
	1,620
Non-Christian—	
Buddhist..	33
Hebrew..	23
Other non-Christian creeds..	10
No creed..	8
	74
	1,694

AGE.

Under 20 years..	141
20-30 years..	714
30-40 "	473
40-50 "	241
50-60 "	99
Over 60 years..	26
Total	1,694

SOCIAL HABITS.

Abstainers..	299
Temperate..	837
Intemperate..	558
Total..	1,694

CIVIL CONDITION.

Single..	1,028
Married..	589
Widowed..	77
Total	1,694

RACIAL.

White..	1,553
Coloured..	56
Indian..	20
" halfbreed..	21
Mongolian..	38
East Indian..	6
Total	1,694

EXPENDITURE — 1916-17.

	Gross Expenditure.		Revenue.		Net Expenditure.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Kingston.....	214,815	22	17,995	94	196,819	28
St. Vincent de Paul.....	192,032	47	8,704	37	183,328	10
Dorchester.....	109,451	84	10,059	89	99,391	95
Manitoba.....	74,284	12	7,576	21	66,707	91
British Columbia.....	116,225	55	5,975	86	111,149	69
Alberta.....	96,412	64	5,972	02	90,440	62
Saskatchewan.....	105,262	11	8,078	38	97,183	73
Totals.....	908,483	95	63,462	67	845,021	28

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NET OUTLAY.

	1914-15.		1915-16.		1916-17.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Kingston.....	176,478	38	190,269	17	196,819	28
St. Vincent de Paul.....	159,475	56	161,867	83	183,328	10
Dorchester.....	89,126	59	91,003	84	99,391	95
Manitoba.....	72,385	56	77,058	09	66,707	91
British Columbia.....	127,661	16	124,042	94	111,149	69
Alberta.....	95,815	07	94,056	28	90,440	62
Saskatchewan.....	88,228	09	115,830	33	97,183	73
Totals.....	809,170	41	854,128	48	845,021	28
Average daily population.....	1,989		2,074		1,938	

COMPARATIVE COST PER CAPITA.

	Kingston.	St. Vincent de Paul.	Dorchester.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	Alberta.	Saskatchewan.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Staff.....	188 55	179 20	228 99	401 60	219 93	303 66	363 47
Maintenance of convicts.....	95 85	81 36	81 70	76 99	76 59	81 14	76 17
Discharge expenses.....	9 15	7 78	7 29	17 24	12 90	11 66	10 45
Working expenses.....	51 10	67 68	47 37	92 96	31 74	29 17	87 86
Industries.....	19 71	18 69	32 03	16 12	16 45	24 00	34 95
Lands, buildings and equipment.....	17 59	40 97	50 04	23 54	47 08	78 23	308 42
Miscellaneous.....	4 33	1 39	1 15	9 51	41	4 25	1 10
Deduct revenue per capita.....	33 33	18 60	43 36	65 31	17 68	32 63	72 13
Net cost per capita.....	352 95	378 47	405 21	572 67	387 42	499 48	810 29

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ACTUAL COST.

Supplies on hand April 1, 1916.	\$ 166,497 00	
Gross expenditure 1916-17.	908,484 00	
	\$ 1,074,981 00	
Deduct—		
Supplies on hand March 31, 1917.	205,485 00	
Estimated value of labour on production of capital and revenue.	75,000 00	
	280,485 00	
Net cost.		794,496 00
Cost per caput.		409 96
Cost per caput per diem.		1 12

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	1915.	1916.	1917.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Gross expenditure	856,208 00	898,900 00	908,484 00
Net expenditure	809,170 00	854,128 00	845,021 00
Actual cost.	776,554 00	808,707 00	794,496 00
Cost per caput	390 42	389 93	409 96
Cost per caput per diem	1 07	1 07	1 12
Average daily population.	1,989	2,074	1,938

1867---1917.

As the fiscal year under review is the semi-centennial of the Dominion of Canada, it may not be inappropriate to review the history and progress of our penal institutions during that period. It is gratifying to note that Canada is a pioneer in penological reform, being the first country to incorporate a provision in its constitution that penal-class convicts be segregated and placed under distinctly separate authority. The provision that penal-class prisoners (those serving two years or more) should be placed in institutions under federal control, while all others, including misdemeanants, prisoners awaiting trial, and parties held as witnesses should be under provincial control, shows the wisdom and foresight of the statesmen who drafted the British North America Act. It is only of recent years that other states and countries have awakened to the necessity for like provision, and in some states and countries you will still find penal-class convicts herded with delinquents that are held for minor offences.

The number of penal-class prisoners in custody on December 31, 1867, was 972, of whom 64 were females. These were located as follows:—

Kingston, Ont.	907
St. John, N.B.	27
Halifax, N.S.	38

On March 31, 1917, the convict population of the four original provinces was 1,096, an increase of less than 13 per cent in fifty years.

The population of the penitentiaries of Canada on March 31, 1917, was 1,694, of whom 35 were females. In 1867 there was one convict to each 3,586 inhabitants. In 1917 there was one convict to each 4,254 inhabitants. When one realizes the

extension of the country—the increased population—the influx of immigrants, many of whom were unaccustomed to rigid penal laws—the relative increase of population in cities and towns where crime is more easily accomplished, and the fact of the extension of our penal code to hundreds of acts that were formerly not illegal or punishable, the results are eminently satisfactory and are a tribute to the manner in which our penal institutions have been administered.

Actual results speak more effectively than either the hysterical shrieks of theoretical critics or the plaintive wail of super-humanitarians, who are suffering from abnormal development of the bowels of compassion.

It was apparently the policy of the Fathers of Confederation to establish inter-provincial penitentiaries, whereby several provinces would be served by one institution. At the union, the Kingston penitentiary served for the purposes of Ontario and Quebec, and steps were taken for the centralization of penal class convicts in the Maritime Provinces at Dorchester, N.B., to replace the institutions at Halifax and St. John. The first departure from this policy was in 1873, when a property was acquired (which had formerly been used as a provincial reformatory) from the provincial government of Quebec, and the penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul was proclaimed a penitentiary for the province of Quebec. The language question was no doubt urged as a reason for the severance, but it has not removed the diversity of tongues at either institution. It is to be feared that the recently deceased patronage evil was the potent factor in determining the departure from the original policy. If, as a substitute solution, a central penitentiary had been established in the Coteau-Cornwall district, where there is abundance of arable land, it would have saved the country millions of dollars, and would have been convenient equally to both provinces concerned. It would also have removed the institutions to a point far from the local urban interference and intermeddling that have crippled the efficiency and economic management of both of the existing penitentiaries.

In the western provinces the departure from the original policy is more marked and even less justifiable. A separate institution for British Columbia is warranted for physical reasons, but the smaller penitentiaries at Edmonton, Prince Albert, and Stony Mountain could be amalgamated in one central institution, with every possible advantage. The overhead charges in the maintenance of a penal institution, and especially the staff charges, which constitute about 50 per cent of the whole expenditure, would be reduced materially by the suggested change. It is safe to estimate that the annual expenditure would be reduced at least 30 per cent. The valuable reserves attached to the existing prisons would, if disposed of, more than meet the expenditure involved, the annual expenditure would be materially reduced and efficiency promoted by the centralization suggested.

Administrative system.—The system adopted in 1867 was a board of commissioners, but it was soon found that there was no concerted action or interest taken, and that the whole work devolved on the secretary, who, by frequently visiting the prisons, conferring with the wardens and other officers and generally studying conditions, obtained a practical knowledge of prison matters that served as a substitute for similar action by the commissioners. On the occasion of their periodical meetings the commissioners did the only sensible thing they could do by “rubber-stamping” the suggestions of their secretary.

In 1875 this unsatisfactory condition resulted in the abolition of the Board of Commissioners and the vesting of practically all their powers and duties in the secretary under the title of inspector of penitentiaries. In 1901 a second inspector was appointed. The system adopted in 1875 is still continued. It is amusing to note that expert advisers within the past few years have recommended the adoption of the system of control by a board of commissioners as a “modern prison reform,” in evident ignorance of the fact that the suggested system was tried and found wanting years ago, and that for forty years it has been obsolete.

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Structural improvements.—The structural conditions in 1867 were open to severe criticism. The cells were extremely small, ill-ventilated and difficult of supervision. Important improvements have been made, especially since the structural work of the institutions has been carried on through this department by convict labour, under the direction of our own officers. The cell dormitories constructed during the past twenty-five years are not really cells, but alcoves facing well-lighted and thoroughly ventilated corridors, and protected by a barrier of polished steel across the entire front of the alcove that impedes neither light nor ventilation. In the rear wall of the alcoves are upper and lower ventilators connecting with a central ventilating chamber that extends to the roof of the building. The cells or alcoves are fitted with folding bed and table, running water and sanitary closets and wash basins. On each range or row extending the entire length of the block there is a Marechal locking bar that enables an officer by a simple turn of the wrist to lock or unlock any or all of the prisoners on the range in a few seconds. I know of no prisons in any country that combine convenience, security, and comfort in like degree. The ill-ventilated and ill-lighted cells that characterized the prisons of 1867 have all been replaced, and the general introduction of electric lighting since that date, replacing gas or oil lamps, has added materially to the proper ventilation and sanitary condition of the dormitories.

Separate cells.—In this connection it may be noted that the policy of single or separate cell accommodation—that is, a separate cell for each convict—has been in operation in our penitentiaries since 1867, and has been strictly adhered to. The necessity for this is too obvious to require explanation. It is sufficient to state that men who come to us after having been “reformed” in institutions where the dual cell or the open dormitory system is in use, very frankly admit their having seen and participated in practices at those institutions that are not conducive to morality. Not infrequently these men show their appreciation of the safety and decency that the penitentiary cells afford.

Prison farms.—During the past few years a great deal has been said and written regarding the introduction of prison farms as a modern prison reform. This reform has been in operation at the Canadian penitentiaries for fifty years, and has afforded remunerative and healthful employment to such of the penal class criminals as can with reasonable safety be employed outside the walls. The restriction imposed by climatic conditions in this country necessitates the provision of other suitable employment during more than half the year, but the farming operations, as an auxiliary industry, have been a boon to prison management.

There are four principles that are discussed by penologists as modern reforms, which have been in practice in Canada for the past fifty years. These are:—

- (1) Segregation of the penal class in separate institutions and under separate management.
- (2) A separate cell for each convict.
- (3) Prison farms operated by convict labour.
- (4) Remission of sentence for good conduct and industry. The provision for remission of sentence was enlarged in 1886. Formerly five days per month was the limit allowed, but, in 1886 the allowance was increased so that long term convicts can shorten the penalty by approximately one third of the entire original sentence. It is applicable to all classes of convicts, irrespective of the length of the sentence.

The consideration of systems and practices that have been tried and abandoned for cause may be of some interest:—

- (1) The reason for the abolition of the system of control by a Board of Commissioners has already been referred to.

(2) The sub-classification of penal class convicts. This was tried and was in operation from 1886 until 1896. The classification was necessarily arbitrary and divided the convicts into three grades. The higher grade or prison aristocracy were designated by a star and clothed in plain civilian grey; the second grade or bourgeoisie represented the middle class and floated between the two extremes. Their clothing was an indistinct checked cloth; the third grade or common herd were clothed in a distinct checked suit, similar to that now in use for all convicts.

As the classification was based on prison conduct, it followed that the first grade included nearly all life prisoners, recidivists and many who were under sentence for brutal and unnatural crimes, while the lower grades had many young convicts convicted of comparatively minor crimes, whose reckless disregard of prison rules deprived them of the privileges of a higher grade. These men attributed their degraded position to discrimination and personal antipathy on the part of the warden, and were generally sincere in the belief, although it had no foundation in fact to justify it. The first class assumed their grade as a right, and showed no appreciation of it as a privilege. Aside from the bitterness and envy that the classification produced, the only appreciable effect on the institution was the abnormal number of escapes and attempts at escape that characterized the period in which the practice continued. The convicts concerned were, with few exceptions, of the prison aristocracy or first grade, and it is obvious that the prospect of success suggested by their civilian dress was to a great extent responsible for the evasions. The number of escapes and attempts during the few years the practice continued are, in the aggregate, greater than those that have occurred in the succeeding two decades. The successful classification of criminals involves their incarceration in separate institutions—the classification to be made by the court by which they are sentenced rather than by prison officials.

(3) *The elimination of tobacco.*—The practice of furnishing this luxury to convicts at public expense was one of the abuses that ante-dated Confederation, and was not abolished until 1897. Not more than 20 per cent of the men were habitual chewers when admitted, but all claimed to be such in order that they might have an article of commercial value with which to traffic within the prison. Weak officers were supplied by convicts, who were thus immune from report whatever prison offence they committed. The tobacco ration was stored and sold through dishonest officers in exchange for liquor, drugs, etc. It was also used between convicts as payment for unnatural and immoral practices. The dormitory cells and workshops were rendered unclean and unsanitary by the tobacco-chewing industry and, daily, complaints were made as to the quality and quantity supplied. It has been suggested by ill-informed persons that its re-introduction would be an incentive to good conduct and industry—in other words, that the convicts should be bribed to behave—but those who have had experience in prison management, when it was permitted, know that in such cases the convict regards the privilege as a right, and if for cause it is attempted to deprive him of it, he would make it a serious grievance, and, as a matter of fact, his fellow convicts would supply him with larger quantities than he was deprived of. The elimination of the practice has greatly improved the sanitary condition of the prisons, and has in many cases enabled the men to break a useless and filthy habit.

The parole system.—Of all the various improvements that have been effected, the license or parole system has been the most important, and its successful operation is a just cause of satisfaction to those who have been responsible for its administration. In conjunction with the remission system, it is the greatest and all-sufficient incentive to good conduct and industry. It has been in operation since 1899, and of the thousands who have been released on license, 94 per cent have completed their sen-

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tences under the rigid conditions of life that the terms of the license impose. This success has been due largely to the intelligent and sympathetic supervision of the officer in charge.

The granting of petty privileges and perquisites to convicts as a bribe to induce good behaviour is inconsistent with the object for which prisons are established, and is puerile and ineffective as an inducement to permanent reformation. When a man is given the implement of remission by which he can curtail his sentence, and the key to liberty provided by the prospect of parole, he has every inducement to reform that he requires or expects.

The policy followed by those who have been charged with the administration of Canadian penitentiaries has been to avoid theoretical and impractical experiments, and to carry out such improvements as experience and common sense have dictated, and the result as shown by actual facts invites comparison with the results effected by other systems and policies in any other country. Much of this success is due to the loyalty and intelligence of the successive wardens, whose general devotion to duty is worthy of the highest praise.

Respectfully submitted,

DOUGLAS STEWART,

Inspector.

APPENDIX A.—REPORT OF THE DOMINION PAROLE OFFICER.

Mr. W. P. Archibald, parole officer, reports as follows:—

During the past year 838 cases have been received and reported on by the parole office, entailing a thorough investigation, embracing the antecedents and the general character of the prisoner applying for the clemency of a parole; employment and environment is also considered in event of their release. Communication is kept up with prisoners on parole, and when a man is out of employment or applies for a change of occupation the matter is adjusted to suit the prisoner when considered advisable. I am pleased to report that those who have been released on parole during the year are industriously inclined, and have been doing their very best to earn an honest living. From the statistical report I find that a little over 2 per cent of the entire number reporting have lapsed into crime. This is, I think, an excellent showing, demonstrating beyond doubt the possibility of the men and women released conditionally to restate themselves in the community in which they have offended, and becoming respected and self-respecting citizens.

From police reports, I am informed that those released on parole during the year have been reporting well. I also beg to state that during my visits to the various centres of the Dominion I found them suitably employed and living within their license. In exceptional cases only have complaints been made about their general conduct.

Since the outbreak of the war, 422 men who had been released on parole volunteered for overseas service and were accepted by the military authorities. Considering the 400,000 men (approximate figures) who have responded to the call of the nation, this is, of course, not a very large percentage, but I am pleased to report that the men who have gone to the front have done exceptionally well. Some have risen from the ranks to commissioned officership; others have been mentioned in despatches for bravery and distinguished conduct, subsequently receiving the Distinguished Service Medal.

It has never been considered judicious by those in authority to release men in a wholesale manner for the purpose of enlistment; only in cases of desertion or minor offences have men been released to rejoin their regiments. While some enthusiasts have advocated the emptying of penal institutions in Canada in order to fill up the ranks at the front, it is a source of gratification that these suggestions have not been considered seriously.

No just cause has been given for the argument of slackers or the disloyal elements in our country that criminals have been released indiscriminately for the purpose of enlistment. The great majority of those released during the year had served a substantial portion of their sentences in custody. No doubt the excellent showing in the percentage of men doing well has much to do with the aforementioned fact.

I would again mention and pay tribute to the men who have gone to the front and have given their service freely. In some cases they have made the supreme sacrifice for their country. Notwithstanding the fact that these men have had a fault and were punished, who, with a human heart, would even mention the past under these circumstances. Their blood mingles with other heroes of our nation who have fallen with their faces to the foe, and they now lie buried in the mother earth of France. What more could mortals do to win back their honour and the esteem of their fellow men?

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The tabulated statements reveal a little over 5 per cent have not complied with the conditions of their license, principally by failure to report, and have had their licenses revoked in consequence.

TABULATED STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1917.

Prisoners Released on Parole—	Revocations.		Forfeitures.		Total Loss.	
		Per cent.		Per cent.		Per cent.
Kingston..	126	10 or 7.93	1 or .79		11 or 8.7	
St. Vincent de Paul..	138	10 or 7.24	2 or 2.17		13 or 9.4	
Dorchester..	66	5 or 7.57	5 or 7.57		10 or 15.15	
Manitoba..	55	2 or 3.6		2 or 3.6	
British Columbia..	56	2 or 3.5		2 or 3.5	
Alberta..	55	2 or 3.7	3 or 5.5		5 or 9.2	
Saskatchewan..	33	
Total, penitentiaries..	529	31 or 5.86	12 or 2.27		43 or 8.1	
Jails, etc..	528	18 or 3.4		18 or 3.4	
Ontario reformatory..	102	7 or 6.86	1 or .98		8 or 7.8	
Total, jails and reformatories..	630	25 or 3.96	1 or .15		26 or 4.1	
Grand total..	1,159	56 or 4.8	13 or 1.1		69 or 5.9	

Since the inception of the Parole Act in the year of 1899, I have published the total figures furnished by the Dominion police office, and the following statement is rendered up to the year ending March 31, 1917, by their office. The figures demonstrate the fact that 4,931 persons were released on parole from the penitentiaries during the eighteen years' operation. From reformatories and other prisons of the Dominion 5,283 persons have been released on parole, making a total of 10,214 paroles granted. From this number, 374 licenses have been revoked for non-compliance with condition of license, or 3.66 per cent. The number of licenses forfeited for subsequent convictions is 260, or 2.53 per cent, making the sum total of losses to the system 634, or 6.19 per cent. A slight decrease is perceptible from this year's figures in comparison with those of preceding years. Eight thousand seven hundred and eleven persons have completed their sentences on probation, while those who have not yet completed their probation is 869. The above figures furnish the best criterion in judging or summing up the effective work of the parole system, as the revocations and forfeiture figures must naturally merge into the preceding year's statistics.

That 8,711 persons have completed their probation on parole and are now enjoying full citizenship is a very gratifying fact indeed, and of vital interest to those who are interested in redemptive work of any character. The figures as a whole are very satisfactory.

APPENDIX B.—WARDEN'S REPORTS.

KINGSTON.

Robert R. Creighton, warden, reports as follows:—

At the beginning of the year the population was 596; there were received 168 and discharged 289 during the year, leaving a population of 475 at its close; the average being 540.

The marked decrease is, in my opinion, due to two causes—the war and prohibition.

The opportunity offered by the war to exercise the love for excitement and adventure has no doubt appealed to a certain class of restless spirits that under normal

conditions help to swell the population of this and similar institutions, and has induced them to join the colours.

That the extensive use of intoxicants is the cause, either directly or indirectly, of a certain amount of crime must, I think, be generally admitted, and so far as its use is properly controlled so far will it help to keep many a poor unfortunate out of places of this kind.

During the summer months much-needed repairing and pointing was done to the farm buildings and walls; the condition of one of the stone barns was such that a new end had to be built on.

The extension to the boundary wall was plastered on the inside with cement, thus completing that work.

The old and unsightly picket fence on Palace street, extending from King to Union streets and along the latter to the eastern boundary of the reserve, was removed and replaced with a woven wire one, having cement posts and cut-stone gate posts. It has added wonderfully to the appearance of the property, and I would strongly recommend that as it becomes necessary to replace other portions of the fencing the same material be used.

A properly constructed tile drain has been made on King street, extending along the prison enclosure, and the cinder path which has done duty for so many years has been replaced by a well-constructed cement walk. As soon as the season permits, it is the intention to regrade the hill; when this is completed, and with some other minor improvements made, it will impart to the front of the institution a well-kept look that was lacking before.

The interior of the north wing has been removed down to the ground floor, and the building is almost ready for reconstruction as a cell block. Unless conditions demand that the work be proceeded with more rapidly, it is the intention to reserve work on this building for the season of the year when work out of doors cannot be carried on.

The building operations planned for the summer include a new smokestack for the boiler-house, the present one being too small to furnish the necessary draft for the proper running of the boilers, and a reconstruction of a portion of the wharf, which is to have a cut-stone face, backed with cement.

The installation of electric light in the hospital, in progress at the time of my last report, has been completed. It adds much to the comfort of the patients, who before were without light in their cells, and better conditions generally for the officers in the performance of their duties.

A well-lighted operating room, properly equipped for performing operations, has been provided, the building painted throughout and renovated where necessary.

During the year a new electric pump was installed at the water's edge, which, during the season when the water is high, gives entire satisfaction and keeps the place well supplied; when the water is low, however, it does not work so satisfactorily owing to the fact that it does not receive an adequate supply of water; this we hope to remedy during the summer by a readjustment of the intake pipe.

The Smith-Vale steam pump has been overhauled and put in good working order. It is now attached to another intake pipe, and gives much better satisfaction than it did before the change was made; so that, under ordinary conditions, we are now in a much better position as regards the water supply than we were a year ago, when it was the cause of much anxiety.

Thanks to the continued interest in our tailor and shoe shops by Major Dillon, Supply Officer for Internment Operations, and to an unusually large order for clothing from the Department of Indian Affairs, these departments of the institution have been working to their full capacity during the year. I trust these may be but the forerunner of still larger orders.

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Owing to a most unfavourable season, in common with the rest of the farming community, our crops were far below the average, and consequently the farm does not make as good a showing as usual. We harvested, however, with the exception of potatoes, enough vegetables to meet our own requirements up to the present.

The piggery continues to show good returns. After supplying the steward with all the pork required for the institution, we had a considerable quantity for sale, which was disposed of at an unusually high price.

The general health of the inmates has been good; we have been free from epidemics, and there has been comparatively little illness of any kind.

There were two deaths, one from paraplegia and the other from uremic coma; both these cases would have resulted fatally under any conditions.

I regret to say there were two serious accidents during the year; as the result of one, the arm of the man who was injured had to be amputated at the shoulder joint. The other, a broken ankle, is, I am glad to report, nearly well again.

Detailed reports of the unfortunate occurrences were sent you at the time they occurred.

The conduct of the prisoners has, on the whole, been good, and the discipline up to the average.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

G. S. Malcpart, warden, reports as follows:—

At the beginning of the year the population was 477; there were received 204 and discharged 258, leaving a population of 423 at the close of the year.

During the year 80 feet of the boundary was completed, and the coping on the whole front wall, about 900 feet, has been put in place. Owing to a very dangerous bulge in the wall on the east side, I found it necessary to take down nearly 200 feet within 5 feet of the grade, and rebuild the same. The old wall has also been pointed with good strong cement mortar.

A division fence between the adjoining property and the warden grounds was removed and a cement fence was erected in place of same, with a fine cresting, which adds greatly to the appearance of both properties.

A small stone building was erected in rear of the boiler-room for the housing of the hose trucks, and a tower provided for the drying of the hose after use.

The government block tenements were all put in a good shape, and it should cease to cause trouble for some time, beyond the minor repairs caused by the ordinary wear and tear.

The glasses in the top of the dome's roof were renewed, and that portion of the structure made water-tight.

The erection and completion of a water tower has been in operation for the past three months, and is giving a good and efficient service.

The installation of new closets in the hospital has been done.

New lead cable for the electrical plant from power-house to the pump and village has been erected.

The removal of the old tanks from the attic of the administration building and the installation of a new force pump in boiler-house has been done.

The installation of a new locking apparatus for the north wing, replacing the one previously in position, has been performed.

The completion of the plumbing in the new kitchen, and extension for heating the gate, the store, and the piggery has also been done.

The discipline of the prison has been good.

DORCHESTER.

A. B. Pipes, warden, reports as follows:—

During the year the building operations were; the extension of the boundary wall, which was completed in the early autumn, and the starting of work on the new reservoir, which we expect to see finished this season.

We had one escape and recapture, a full account of which was forwarded you at the time. I am pleased to report that on the whole the conduct of the prisoners has been good, and the discipline maintained.

MANITOBA.

W. R. Grahame, warden, reports as follows:—

The movement of convicts for the year has been as follows: Remaining at midnight, March 31, 1916, 155; received during the year, 189; discharged, 97; remaining at close of year, 92. The daily average during the year was 116.

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that there has been a decrease in population as compared with the former year, owing chiefly, no doubt, to the gigantic struggle in which the Empire is engaged at the present time in Europe.

Two convicts escaped on July 21, 1916, from the farm yard. One had served a previous sentence of two years, and had only three months to serve to complete his second term; the other had completed one year of a two-years' sentence.

Farming operations were carried on successfully during the year; a considerable quantity of potatoes, oats, and pork was sold, and everything put in readiness for a vigorous effort during the coming season.

The reinforced cement floor in the storeroom adjoining the shops has been completed; the new heating arrangements which were installed in the new shops have proved satisfactory.

During the coming summer we shall be able to furnish employment for the whole of our population on work that is urgently required to be done.

I am pleased to say that the discipline of the institution has been good.

I cannot close without mentioning the untiring efforts of Major Sims, of the Salvation Army, in looking after the welfare of men discharged or paroled from here; also the Territorial singers of the Army, who, by their singing at our Divine services on several occasions, have justly merited the hearty appreciation extended to them by all who heard them.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

John C. Brown, warden, reports as follows:—

Notwithstanding the comparative failure of the oat crop, common all over the district, the farm has had a successful year. Roots and garden vegetables were very good—the potato crop being the heaviest in the history of the penitentiary—and the piggery also had a successful year. Partly because of large crops, and partly because of the decrease in prison population, we had a considerable surplus of potatoes and pork for sale, and also a fair quantity of garden vegetables.

The work of bringing the prison "up to date" has gone on steadily during the year. The new cell wing has been completed, and now holds all the prisoners in custody, except a few in the hospital. The modern cell accommodation here is now almost

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equal to the largest number of prisoners ever in confinement in this penitentiary at any time, and therefore considerably in excess of present requirements. This fact enables us to give exclusive attention to other improvements, and we have begun the construction of a building which will have a modern kitchen on the ground floor and a fine hospital in the second and third stories. We hope to make rapid progress with this during the summer.

The outstanding feature in the history of the year is the great decrease in prison population. This is the third time I have been able to report a decrease. The figures are: Prisoners in penitentiary: March 31, 1915, 349; March 31, 1916, 328; March 31, 1917, 227. This does not include two men on our books who are confined in the provincial hospital for the insane. March 31, 1914, saw 376 prisoners within the penitentiary walls, so that the war years have brought a most notable decrease, and to a considerable extent that decrease is the direct result of the war. The "boom times" of 1912 and 1913 largely increased the population of the province, and the depression which followed left it with a stranded surplus unable to find employment and equally unable to return to distant homes. Of these, when the war came, thousands enlisted, as well as thousands of others who were comfortably settled in various employments, so that it speedily became true that the employer was looking for labour rather than labour looking for an employer, thus curing that condition of "no work and no money" which leads so many into petty crime.

Only one officer of the penitentiary enlisted during the year; but the staff generally has kept up contributions to the patriotic and other war funds with commendable regularity and liberality.

There were two deaths during the year, both from tuberculosis. One, a Chinaman, was sent to the hospital almost immediately after he was received; the other, an Indian, contracted the disease while in prison.

There was one (temporary) escape. A prisoner working at the outskirts of the reserve ran away and was not recaptured for several hours.

The new heating system was in use during a considerable part of the winter. It appears to be entirely satisfactory.

The Salvation Army officer in charge of that branch of the Army's work continues faithfully and successfully to look after the interests of discharged prisoners.

ALBERTA.

J. C. Ponsford, warden, reports as follows:—

From the report of the movement of convicts it will be seen that the population of this penitentiary decreased 32 during the year. The reduction in the population I attribute almost wholly to the European war, as many men who formerly followed an indolent and criminal career were induced to enlist in the various expeditionary forces which were recruited from the province of Alberta. From various sources I have received information where quite a number of ex-convicts from this institution have been killed or wounded, and of many others who are serving with the colours and are doing their bit on the battlefields of France.

Two of the permanent officers of this penitentiary were granted extended leave of absence, and enlisted in the 78th Artillery for overseas service.

The operations of the farm during the year were very successful, showing a profit of \$2,028.54 on the small amount of land under cultivation, being a little less than 45 acres.

We built, during the year, a new brick stable and machinery building. The stable will accommodate ten horses, and is modern in all respects. This was a much-needed improvement, and adds materially to the appearance of the surroundings.

I very much regret having to mention in this report the death of Couviet Cohen. The cause of death was toxæmia, caused by an aneurism occluding the abdominal artery, causing gangrene. Otherwise the health of the convicts was above the average. The only accident of the year was a broken wrist bone to Convict Zehentmeier.

We had two escapes during the year, both of which were recaptured within a very short time of their escaping.

SASKATCHEWAN.

W. J. Macleod, warden, reports as follows:—

There were 130 prisoners in custody at the beginning of the year; received, 39; discharged, 70; remaining in custody at close of year, 99, including three convicts in the provincial hospital for the insane. The daily average for the year was 112.

I am pleased to report that we have completed the cells on the east side of our new cell block, which gives us accommodation for 104 prisoners. We moved the prisoners over there this month, and they were very glad to be removed from the temporary cells in which they have been since this institution opened. Our new cell block is, indeed, a great improvement, being bright, well lighted, well heated, and with first-class ventilation. We are now working on the cells on the west side in our new block, squaring up the piers and walls, and plastering. We have torn down the wooden cells in the old portion of the old cell wing, but have left the cells in the new extension so that if our population increases before the west side of the new cell block is finished we will have plenty of accommodation.

During the past summer we drove piles for the foundation and built a new boiler house, 40 feet by 40 feet with a 75-foot brick chimney, and installed two high-pressure boilers, 66 inches by 14 feet, with which we heated our new cell block. We also installed the heating system in new cell block, and am pleased to state that when steam was turned on there was not a leak, and all traps, etc., were in first-class working order. We also wired all cells and the corridor in new cell block, putting all wires in conduits, and when the electricity was turned on everything was most satisfactory. We also put down the floor and foundation walls for a coal storage, 40 feet by 30 feet, built onto the east side of boiler-house, and put up temporary wooden walls and a roof over it, in which we stored our winter's supply of coal. We also built a concrete duct from boiler-house to new cell block and shops' building for steam and water pipes. We were only able to get the floor and walls poured before cold weather set in, and had to put a temporary top over it for the winter months. We installed a watchman's electric clock, with stations in shops building, hospital, new cell block, and boiler-house. We will put stations in yard during the coming summer. Our plumbers are now busy connecting up closets and wash bowls in cells to sewage system in duct, and we expect to have them in working order in a few weeks.

We took up 250 feet of 6-inch sewer pipe from in front of shops' building to fence, and laid a 9-inch pipe in its place. This 6-inch pipe carried sewage from shops' building, hospital, and stable, and was continually giving us trouble, as it was altogether too small for the amount of sewage going through it. It connected with a 9-inch pipe near the fence, which runs down to sewage beds.

Last fall we drove down steel sheet piling for a new well, 30 feet by 10 feet, outside of south fence, and dug well down some 19 feet, and when we finished we had 11 feet of water. This piling has still some three or four feet to go yet, and has to be cut for suction pipe and bored for sand points. The water which we got is nice and clear, and should be first class for drinking and cooking purposes.

We also drove piles and poured cement for four foundation piers for our new 80,000-gallon water tower. We put these piers down 8 feet and they are 10 feet 6 inches by 8 feet 6 inches at base, and 2 feet by 2 feet at top, and also put in one pier

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at centre for water pipe to rest on. The water-tank contractor's crew worked some ten or twelve days in December on tank and put up three of the legs which holds tank, and then had to stop work owing to cold weather. They are to start work again in April.

A year ago last winter our stable walls were covered some inches thick with frost, and made our stable very damp; so during last summer we plastered the stable so as to get an air space and thus avoid this dampness. I think we will have to put in steam heat at each end of stable, as during the very severe weather it is very cold.

We installed a new steam hot-water heater, which furnishes hot water for laundry and kitchen. This is a great improvement, as before we had to heat our water for laundry, bathing, and kitchen with hot-water fronts in ranges, and at times laundry work and bathing of convicts would have to stop, waiting for hot water.

Considering the season, we had very good results from our farm. We had 301 acres under crop and about 75 acres which we summer-fallowed. Out of our crop we shipped two carloads of potatoes and one carload of oats to the penitentiary at Kingston last fall, and this spring we sold 4,320 bushels of oats to farmers in this district. We have plenty of oats left for seed and feed. We have 79 hogs all in fairly good condition after the very severe winter. In this connection I beg to draw your attention to the fact that we are badly in want of a proper building in which to keep our pigs. At present they are kept in pens built of poles and covered with straw, and, as you can imagine, it is some trouble to give them water and soft feed with the thermometer hanging around from 30 to 60 below zero for days at a time. The feed and water simply freezes solid in their troughs before it can be eaten.

We have cut and hauled some 85 cords of wood off our farm for use in burning bricks next fall. This about cleans up all the wood worth cutting on the farm.

We hauled enough gravel and sand during the winter from our reserve across the river for all building purposes for the coming summer.

We made about 131,000 bricks during the past summer, which, with what we have on hand, will be enough for all buildings which we intend to put up this coming summer.

The health and conduct of all convicts has been very good during the past year.

We have eight officers on active service, whose positions are being held for them, and a number of other officers have resigned from the staff and enlisted.

APPENDIX C.—CRIME STATISTICS.

MOVEMENT OF CONVICTS FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS.

KINGSTON.

Years.	Remaining at beginning of year.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining at end of year.	Daily average.
1907-08	458	181	151	488	463
1908-09	488	245	163	570	535
1909-10	570	203	215	558	571
1910-11	558	176	232	502	520
1911-12	502	182	190	494	487
1912-13	494	208	186	516	498
1913-14	516	199	204	511	499
1914-15	511	277	229	559	530
1915-16	559	245	208	596	570
1916-17	596	168	289	475	540

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Years.	In custody at beginning of the Year.	Admitted during the Year.	Total.	Discharged during the Year.	Remaining at end of Year.	Daily Average.
1907-08	402	174	576	175	401	392
1908-09	401	280	681	171	510	457
1909-10	510	224	734	291	533	536
1910-11	533	190	723	247	476	498
1911-12	476	180	656	214	442	461
1912-13	442	165	607	202	405	417
1913-14	405	194	599	198	401	392
1914-15	401	207	608	161	447	417
1915-16	447	220	667	190	477	457
1916-17	477	204	681	262	428	468

DORCHESTER.

Years.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining at end of Year.	Daily Average.
1907-08	120	79	235	211
1908-09	119	104	246	240
1909-10	118	118	246	234
1910-11	119	110	255	250
1911-12	82	117	220	231
1912-13	100	125	195	209
1913-14	114	78	231	210
1914-15	117	113	235	225
1915-16	113	110	238	240
1916-17	111	138	211	232

MANITOBA.

Years.	In custody at beginning of the Year.	Admitted during the Year.	Total.	Discharged during the Year.	Remaining at end of the Year.	Daily Average.
1907-08	175	42	217	97	120	140
1908-09	120	77	197	53	144	129
1909-10	144	84	228	63	165	158
1910-11	165	90	255	82	173	163
1911-12	173	95	268	85	183	174
1912-13	183	97	280	80	200	186
1913-14	200	76	276	104	172	181
1914-15	172	87	259	92	167	162
1915-16	167	77	244	89	155	164
1916-17	155	34	189	97	92	116

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BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Years.	In custody at beginning of the Year.	Admitted during the Year.	Total.	Discharged during the Year.	Remaining at end of the Year.	Daily Average.
1907-08.....	137	84	221	69	152	142
1908-09.....	152	113	265	61	204	178
1909-10.....	204	93	297	88	209	213
1910-11.....	209	145	354	94	260	226
1911-12.....	260	168	428	97	331	290
1912-13.....	331	175	506	115	351	345
1913-14.....	351	179	530	153	377	370
1914-15.....	377	163	540	191	349	355
1915-16.....	349	131	480	150	330	337
1916-17.....	330	56	386	157	229	287

ALBERTA.

1907-08.....	57	48	105	25	80	70
1908-09.....	80	60	140	49	91	86
1909-10.....	91	107	198	50	148	112
1910-11.....	148	118	266	67	199	177
1911-12.....	199	99	298	131	167	168
1912-13.....	167	120	287	81	206	180
1913-14.....	206	98	304	101	203	195
1914-15.....	203	101	304	129	175	175
1915-16.....	175	107	282	90	192	181
1916-17.....	192	61	253	93	160	183

SASKATCHEWAN.

1912-13.....	58	65	123	28	95	76
1913-14.....	95	68	163	55	108	101
1914-15.....	108	75	183	51	132	125
1915-16.....	132	43	175	45	130	125
1916-17.....	130	39	169	70	99	112

APPENDIX D.—REVENUE STATEMENT.

SUMMARY OF REVENUE

Kingston.....	\$	17,995 94
St. Vincent de Paul.....		8,704 37
Dorchester.....		10,059 89
Manitoba.....		7,576 21
British Columbia.....		5,075 86
Alberta.....		5,972 02
Saskatchewan.....		8,078 38
	\$	63,462 67

APPENDIX E.—EXPENDITURE STATEMENT.

KINGSTON.

Staff—		
Salaries and retiring allowances..	\$96,454 65	
Uniforms and mess..	5,536 67	
		\$101,991 32
Maintenance of Convicts—		
Rations..	35,477 82	
Clothing and Hospital..	16,622 96	
		52,100 78
Discharge Expenses—		
Freedom suits and allowances..	5,109 52	
		5,109 52
Working Expenses—		
Heat, light and water..	16,300 48	
Maintenance of buildings and machinery..	9,028 66	
Chapels, schools and library..	421 05	
Office expenses..	1,472 58	
		27,222 77
Industries—		
Farm..	2,751 84	
Trade shops	14,332 19	
		17,084 03
Prison Equipment—		
Machinery..	4,800 55	
Furnishing..	1,447 05	
Utensils and vehicles..	455 32	
Land, buildings and walls..	2,267 91	
		8,970 83
Miscellaneous—		
Advertising and travel..	631 05	
Special	1,704 92	
		2,335 97
		214,815 22

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Staff—		
Salaries and retiring allowances..	79,823 29	
Uniforms and mess..	4,251 51	
		84,074 80
Maintenance of Convicts—		
Rations..	27,866 33	
Clothing and Hospital..	15,407 78	
		43,274 11
Discharge Expenses—		
Freedom suits and allowances..	4,019 01	
Transfer and Interment..	65 15	
		4,084 16
Working Expenses—		
Heat, light and water..	22,307 52	
Maintenance of buildings and machinery..	12,888 42	
Chapels, schools and library..	260 50	
Office expenses..	1,162 38	
		36,618 82
Industries—		
Farm..	1,312 19	
Trade shops	2,795 13	
		4,107 32
Prison Equipment—		
Machinery..	529 65	
Furnishing..	1,139 38	
Utensils and vehicles..	1,468 21	
Land, buildings and walls..	16,084 68	
		19,221 92
Miscellaneous—		
Advertising and travel..	184 80	
Special..	466 54	
		651 34
		192,032 47

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DORCHESTER.

Staff—			
Salaries and retiring allowances..	\$50,929 80		
Uniforms and mess..	1,922 27		
			<u>52,862 07</u>
Maintenance of Convicts—			
Rations..	12,951 51		
Clothing and Hospital..	6,890 50		
			<u>19,842 01</u>
Discharge Expenses—			
Freedom suits and allowances..	1,984 42		
			<u>1,984 42</u>
Working Expenses—			
Heat, light and water..	7,944 62		
Maintenance of buildings and machinery..	3,974 90		
Chapels, schools and library..	544 45		
Office expenses..	612 15		
			<u>13,076 12</u>
Industries—			
Farm..	3,200 37		
Trade shops..	5,024 60		
			<u>8,224 97</u>
Prison Equipment—			
Machinery..	1,653 31		
Furnishing..	839 62		
Utensils and vehicles..	580 73		
Land, buildings and walls..	10,122 52		
			<u>13,196 18</u>
Miscellaneous—			
Advertising and travel..	207 52		
Special..	58 55		
			<u>266 07</u>
			<u>109,451 84</u>

● MANITOBA.

Staff—			
Salaries and retiring allowances..	39,699 19		
Uniforms and mess..	2,462 02		
Living allowance	3,941 79		
			<u>46,103 00</u>
Maintenance of Convicts—			
Rations..	4,788 26		
Clothing and Hospital..	4,170 42		
			<u>8,958 68</u>
Discharge Expenses—			
Freedom suits and allowances..	2,055 32		
Transfer and Interment..	246 40		
			<u>2,301 72</u>
Working Expenses—			
Heat, light and water..	7,725 19		
Maintenance of buildings and machinery..	2,316 76		
Chapels, schools and library..	191 45		
Office expenses..	414 68		
			<u>10,648 08</u>
Industries—			
Farm..	1,225 71		
Trade shops..	1,704 61		
			<u>2,930 32</u>
Prison Equipment—			
Machinery..	604 85		
Furnishing..	233 91		
Utensils and vehicles..	230 79		
Land, buildings and walls..	1,169 26		
			<u>2,238 81</u>
Miscellaneous—			
Advertising and travel..	66 60		
Special..	1,036 91		
			<u>1,103 51</u>
			<u>74,284 12</u>

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Staff—		
Salaries and retiring allowances..	\$54,219 61	
Uniforms and mess..	3,667 65	
Living allowance..	5,470 58	
	<hr/>	\$63,357 84
Maintenance of Convicts—		
Rations..	13,994 39	
Clothing and Hospital..	7,365 24	
	<hr/>	21,359 63
Discharge Expenses—		
Freedom suits and allowances..	3,093 61	
Transfer and Interment..	342 20	
	<hr/>	3,435 81
Working Expenses—		
Heat, light and water..	5,396 78	
Maintenance of buildings and machinery..	3,183 57	
Chapels, schools and library..	293 03	
Office expenses..	724 71	
	<hr/>	9,598 09
Industries—		
Farm..	2,382 40	
Trade shops..	1,989 10	
	<hr/>	4,371 50
Prison Equipment—		
Machinery..	2,817 10	
Furnishing..	574 80	
Utensils and vehicles..	690 84	
Land, buildings and walls..	9,902 39	
	<hr/>	13,985 13
Miscellaneous—		
Advertising and travel..	39 75	
Special..	77 80	
	<hr/>	117 55
		<hr/>
		116,225 55

ALBERTA.

Staff—		
Salaries and retiring allowances..	45,444 11	
Uniforms and mess..	5,340 41	
Living allowance..	4,464 22	
	<hr/>	55,248 74
Maintenance of Convicts—		
Rations..	10,198 50	
Clothing and Hospital..	4,433 29	
	<hr/>	14,631 79
Discharge Expenses—		
Freedom suits and allowances..	1,825 39	
Transfer and Interment..	608 90	
	<hr/>	2,434 29
Working Expenses—		
Heat, light and water..	2,122 68	
Maintenance of buildings and machinery..	1,735 79	
Chapels, schools and library..	108 57	
Office expenses..	660 57	
	<hr/>	4,627 61
Industries—		
Farm..	651 80	
Trade shops..	3,195 80	
Coal mine..	456 81	
	<hr/>	4,304 41
Prison Equipment—		
Machinery..	59 08	
Furnishing..	616 93	
Utensils and vehicles..	577 12	
Land, buildings and walls..	13,134 44	
	<hr/>	14,387 57
Miscellaneous—		
Advertising and travel..	191 60	
Special..	586 63	
	<hr/>	778 23
		<hr/>
		96,412 64

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SASKATCHEWAN.

Staff—			
Salaries and retiring allowances..	\$34,479 11		
Uniforms and mess..	3,101 19		
Living allowance..	3,204 13		
			\$40,784 43
Maintenance of Convicts—			
Rations..	6,076 57		
Clothing and Hospital..	2,956 22		
			9,032 79
Discharge Expenses—			
Freedom suits and allowances..	1,345 71		
Transfer and Interment..	231 30		
			1,577 01
Working Expenses—			
Heat, light and water..	5,222 50		
Maintenance of buildings and machinery.. . .	1,879 14		
Chapels, schools and library..	247 01		
Office expenses..	763 79		
			8,112 44
Industries—			
Farm..	2,814 49		
Trade shops..	1,770 75		
			4,585 24
Prison Equipment—			
Machinery..	4,172 03		
Furnishing..	81 40		
Utensils and vehicles..	985 57		
Land, buildings and walls..	35,807 75		
			41,046 75
Miscellaneous—			
Special..	123 45		
			123 45
			<u>105,262 11</u>

PENITENTIARIES GENERAL.

Salary of purchasing agent, 12 months	3,100 00		
Salary of Miss Grant, 12 months..	752 00		
Salary of Miss Brill, 9 months..	454 20		
Salary of Mrs. McLean, 2 months..	100 00		
Postage..	143 00		
Stationery..	22 20		
Printing..	18 38		
Telephones..	54 45		
			4,644 23
Assistance to paroled convicts..			42 08
Sundries			37 67
			<u>4,723 98</u>

