

38.—Police Statistics of Canadian Cities and Towns, by Provinces, year ended Sept. 30, 1928.

Provinces.	Number of—					Population per policeman.	Arrests per policeman.
	cities and towns.	popu-lation.	police-men.	arrests.	sum-mones.		
Prince Edward Island.....	1	12,347	9	495	536	1,372	55
Nova Scotia.....	13	167,601	131	5,948	2,234	1,256	45
New Brunswick.....	5	81,269	88	2,240	871	923	25
Quebec.....	30	1,004,694	1,822	29,444	13,254	551	16
Ontario.....	62	1,381,168	1,764	39,282	98,026	783	23
Manitoba.....	7	241,665	290	7,340	16,802	833	25
Saskatchewan.....	6	100,966	96	3,342	2,810	1,052	35
Alberta.....	4	150,725	174	5,150	5,259	866	29
British Columbia.....	8	203,852	346	10,448	13,336	590	30
<b>Canada.....</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>3,344,287</b>	<b>4,720</b>	<b>103,689</b>	<b>153,128</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>22</b>

Subsection 6.—Penitentiary Statistics.

The Penitentiaries Branch of the Department of Justice is charged with the administration of the various penitentiaries in Canada. Six institutions are included in the system, the two largest of which are at Portsmouth, Ont., and St. Vincent de Paul, Que., while the other four are at Dorchester, N.B.; Prince Albert, Sask.; Stony Mountain, Man.; and New Westminster, B.C. During the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1929, the average daily population of these institutions was 2,643 and the total net expenditure for the year was \$1,621,101, as compared with 2,423 average daily population and \$1,616,778 total net expenditure for the year 1928.

All female convicts, numbering 27 on Mar. 31, 1925, 34 on Mar. 31, 1926, 39 on Mar. 31, 1927, 13 on Mar. 31, 1928 and 14 on Mar. 31, 1929, are kept in the penitentiary at Portsmouth, a suburb of Kingston, where a special wing and staff are maintained for their detention and supervision. A new building to be used for this purpose is under construction.

Tables 40 to 42 give the more important penitentiary statistics as reported by the Superintendent. An increase of 209 is shown in the number of those in custody on March 31, 1929, as compared with the same date in the previous year. The number of paroles as shown in Table 40 indicates a continued decrease from 634 in 1923 to 300 in 1926, though it rose to 377 in 1927, declining to 363 in 1928, and rising to 384 in 1929. Table 41, showing the ages of convicts by groups, indicates that since 1922, when the total number in custody reached 2,640, there has been an increase in the average age of those in custody. In the last five years, the convicts under 30 increased from 1,180 to 1,596 or by 416, while the total number in custody increased by 544; so that convicts over 30 showed an actual increase but a proportional decrease. Detailed statistics of nationality, religion, conjugal state and racial origin are presented in Table 42.

**Population of Penal Institutions.**—The penal institutions of Canada may be classified under four heads:—penitentiaries, distinguished by long sentences and comparatively slow turnover; reformatories for boys and reformatories for girls, also with a rather slow turnover, but more rapid in the case of boys than in that of girls; and lastly common gaols, where the turnover is extremely rapid. If the average population for the year be the average of the inmates at the beginning and end of the year, and the number discharged be the turnover, the turnover in 1927 was:—in penitentiaries, 45 p.c.; in reformatories for boys, 300 p.c.; in reformatories for girls, 113 p.c.; in gaols, no less than 1,614 p.c. Thus the average time spent in gaol is rather less than one month.