

succeeding years, details regarding the inmates at Piers Island are given here, in order that, by deduction from the totals given in Tables 19 and 20, particulars comparable with those of former years may be obtained regarding the population of ordinary penitentiaries. The ages of those in custody at Piers Island were:

Fiscal Year.	Under 20.	20-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	Over 60.	Total.
1933.....	31	168	97	92	66	116	570
1934.....	29	153	90	88	63	108	531

These people were of Caucasian race and of the 570 inmates in 1933, 231 were born in Canada and the remaining 339 in Russia; in 1934, of 531 inmates, 231 were born in Canada and 300 in Russia. Particulars regarding their conjugal state and sex were as follows:

Fiscal Year.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.	Male.	Female.
1933.....	88	435	43	4	570	292	278
1934.....	78	409	40	4	531	264	267

They were all total abstainers and adherents of the Doukhobor creed.

With the exception of the large number of women among the Doukhobors formerly confined at Piers Island, all female convicts are kept in the penitentiary at Portsmouth, a suburb of Kingston, where special quarters and staff are maintained for their detention and supervision. A new building for this purpose was completed and occupied during 1934. Female convicts in custody there on Mar. 31, 1935, numbered 40 compared with 46 in 1934 and 27 in 1925.

Tables 18-20 give the more important penitentiary statistics as reported by the Superintendent. The number of convicts in penitentiaries was 1,865 in 1910, rose to 2,118 in 1916 and declined to 1,468 in 1918. After demobilization and the depression of 1921, the number of convicts rose to 2,640 in 1922, declined to 2,225 in 1924 and then increased to 4,164 in 1932. The increase was particularly rapid after 1929, amounting to 1,395 or 44 p.c. in three years. Excluding the 39 Doukhobors at New Westminster, the number of convicts in 1935, at 3,513, was lower than in any of the four preceding years. The number of paroles, as shown in Table 18, numbered 554 in 1935, as compared with 731 in 1934 and 488 in 1933.

Table 19 shows the ages of convicts by groups. In 1935, of the total of 3,552, 9.1 p.c. were under 20 years of age and 47.2 p.c. between 20 and 30 years of age; thus 56.3 p.c. were under 30. In 1914 there were 2,003 convicts of whom 9.3 p.c. were under 20 and 44.4 p.c. between 20 and 30, a total of 53.7 p.c. under 30. In 1923 there were 2,486 convicts and 11.3 p.c. were under 20, 46.6 p.c. between 20 and 30, or 57.9 p.c. under 30 years of age. The average age of convicts appears to be slightly younger since the War, but no definite trend is shown in the past decade, although there is a good deal of variation from year to year. Detailed statistics of the race, nationality by place of birth, conjugal state, sex and religion of convicts are presented in Table 20.

Movement of Population of Penal Institutions.—Penal institutions may be classified under four heads: (1) penitentiaries, with slow turnover, since prisoners have long sentences; (2) reformatories for boys and (3) reformatories for girls, also with rather slow turnovers, but more rapid in the case of boys than in that of girls; and (4) 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