

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PROVINCIAL INDUSTRIAL
SCHOOL FOR BOYS

OF THE PROVINCE OF

BRITISH COLUMBIA

APRIL 1ST, 1922, TO MARCH 31ST, 1923



PRINTED BY
AUTHORITY OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VICTORIA, B.C. :

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1924.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

1907

PROVINCIAL INDEBTEDNESS
SCHOOL FOR BOYS

OF THE PROVINCE OF

BRITISH COLUMBIA

APRIL 1907 TO MARCH 31ST 1907



PRINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

1907

To His Honour WALTER CAMERON NICHOL,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of British Columbia.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

I beg herewith respectfully to present the Report of the Provincial Industrial School for Boys for the year ended March 31st, 1923.

J. D. MacLEAN,
Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Victoria, B.C., October 29th, 1923.

DEPARTMENT OF PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.

HON. J. D. MACLEAN, *Provincial Secretary.*

J. L. WHITE, *Deputy Provincial Secretary.*

NOMINAL ROLL OF ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.

BRANKIN, DAVID B., *Superintendent.*

BRANKIN, MRS. M., *Matron.*

PETTITT, A. O., *Book-keeper, Stenographer, and Commercial Teacher.*

HOLLAND, MISS A., *Nurse and Assistant Supervisor.*

HENDERSON, J., *Tailor Instructor.*

AYLING, N. C., *Carpenter Instructor and Musical Director.*

JENNER, G., *Shoemaking Instructor.*

SHAW, E. J. C., *Agricultural Instructor.*

GRAHAM, MISS MARY, *Junior School-teacher.* CARR, MISS ELSIE, *Senior School-teacher.*

HUGHES, R., *Chief Attendant and Storekeeper.*

ALLEN, R. G., *Attendant.*

SCOTT, W. J., *Attendant, Poultryman, and Blacksmith.*

MARSHAL, W., *Nightwatchman.*

TEMPLETON, MISS E., *Assistant Supervisor.*

MOORE, MISS D., *Assistant Supervisor.*

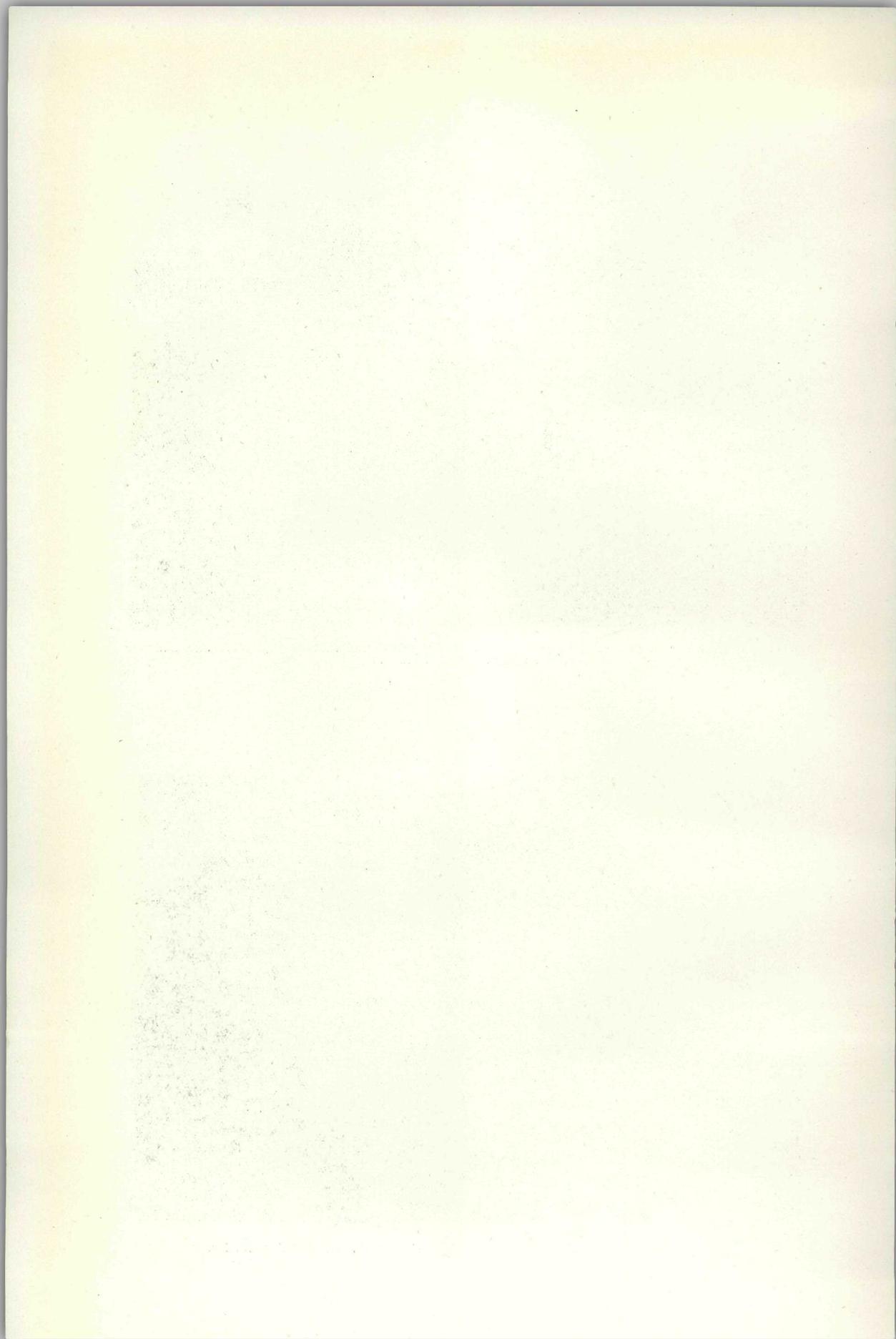
WALKER, MISS C., *Assistant Supervisor.*



View of Administration Building, containing Superintendent and Matron's quarters and male administrative staff living in.

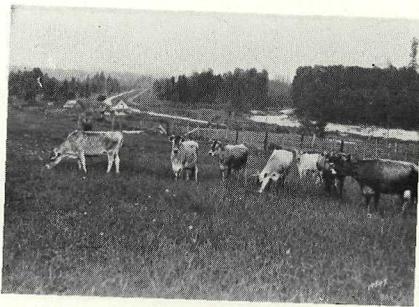


View of one of the cottages showing well-lighted and ventilated dormitories.





View of new barn buildings erected
November, 1922.



The B.I.S. herd of pure-bred Jersey cattle.



View of basket-ball field, bandstand,
swings, giant-stride, etc., where the
boys spend their hours of recreation.



PROVINCIAL INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

SUPERINTENDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT.

*The Honourable J. D. MacLean, M.D., C.M.,
Provincial Secretary, Victoria, B.C.*

SIR,—In opening my annual report for the period April 1st, 1922, to March 31st, 1923, I will give first of all an outline of the reasons why a boy comes to us and our methods of handling him after he has arrived.

It has been our experience that where a boy's home is not merely a place to eat and sleep, and he thinks that his home is the best place on earth, such a boy scarcely ever comes to the Industrial School, but where the sweetness has departed from a home through the sins of omission or commission on the part of the parents, and it fails to attract, there is no surprise at the boy eventually coming to us. Again, quite a number began their delinquencies by first playing truant from school and getting associated with gangs of boys who taught them how to pilfer fruit, and food when hungry, going on from this to more serious offences. We seldom ever get a boy who was a regular attendant at a Sunday-school, which would indicate that for some reason or other there are a number of boys who do not come within the zone of the churches' influence, which is unfortunate. I rejoice to see that a number of churches are beginning to realize that the providing of suitable entertainment during the week makes it easier to get the boys on Sunday.

However, whatever may have been the contributing factors, the result is we get the boy, and it is our business to find out why he went wrong, more so that he did go wrong; in other words, we must deal with causes instead of effects; that is why we say it takes not less than two years to do an effective permanent work on the boy. This, I know, is somewhat contrary to the general belief that all a boy requires is a change of environment, and presto! a miracle is performed. Our experience has been that a change of environment is the first essential step towards the cure, but there are others equally important, and unless a school has a well-organized system that will cover the whole twenty-four hours of the day success will not follow. What I mean by this is, an industrial school should be a combination of home, public school, a place of industry, and have hospital facilities for the treatment of physical ailments that are contributory factors to boys' delinquencies. Of these may be named diseased tonsils, adenoids, decayed teeth, defective eyes and ears. At present this is well taken care of by our Medical Officer, Dr. Stanley Paulin, and has proved successful in over 80 per cent. of the cases dealt with. It should be a school where not only the three R's are taught, but where misshapen views of life are torn down and their place taken by clean and wholesome thought and ideas of what constitutes a good citizen; a home where a boy can still retain his name and individuality, with the opportunity to develop along natural lines. A boy likes being called by his Christian name and resents being called Johnnie if his name is Robert. Any one guilty of so doing makes the boy think that the person doesn't know much about him when he doesn't even know his name; a place of industry where boys can be taught all labour is honourable, and that no man has a right to be a non-producer or sponger on others.

Of the school, it has been said by visitors and those who are intimate with the home conditions of many boys who are with us that this is the only place that a good many of them could call home. It is the only place in a good many cases where they ever got three square meals a day, where they are well clothed, and where they could get regular sleeping-hours, and an opportunity to indulge in good clean sport, such as football, baseball, lacrosse, etc.; in short, a place where they can get the right ideas of life.

Since the school was transferred from Point Grey a great many changes have taken place, not the least important of which was the passing of an Order in Council proclaiming British Columbia within the scope of the 1921 amendment to the "Juvenile Delinquents Act, 1908," raising the age-limit for commitment to the Industrial School from 16 to 18 years. This has been the means of raising the number of boys from eighty-nine at the end of the fiscal year 1921-22 to the extent of twelve, in addition, of course, to many boys under 16.

As can be expected with the admission of more mature boys and a larger store of worldly knowledge, our difficulties have increased, and there were thirty escapes during the year, of which number twenty-one boys were of the 16- to 18-year-old class.

With the wide open spaces, the close proximity of brush and undergrowth, and the lack of specified boundaries of our present location as compared with the old Point Grey location, the task of watching boys during the long summer days and evenings was no small one, and it is to the credit of the boys that they did not take advantage of the opportunity to get away to a larger extent. With the exception of two, all were caught and returned to the school. It might also be explained that any boy leaving the school property without permission is considered as having escaped, although he may be away only a few hours.

HOW BOYS ARE ADMITTED AND RELEASED.

In districts where Juvenile Courts are functioning properly boys are committed under section 16 of the "Juvenile Delinquents Act, 1908," as wards of the Court for an undefined period. When the time comes for their release they are returned to the Court for further disposition, which usually means their release from the school and supervision by Court Probation Officers.

In the other parts of the Province, where no Juvenile Courts exist, boys are committed by Magistrates or Justices of the Peace for a fixed period (not very satisfactory). In these cases we endeavour, before allowing a boy to go home, to get some responsible person to assist us in preparing the way for his home-coming and his supervision afterwards, besides making the boy write to us at least once a month. In this connection I wish to pay special tribute to the members of the Provincial Police, who have been most painstaking and sympathetic with every boy placed in their care.

POPULATION.

At the end of March, 1922, there were eighty-nine boys on the nominal roll, and since that time and up to the end of March, 1923, there have been sixty-eight admissions; while the number of releases amounts to thirty-three, one died, one was transferred to England, and four to Oakalla, making the present number of boys in the institution 118. Two are absent. Number of boys passed through the school up to the present, 667.

Ages of boys in the institution at present are: 9 years, 1; 10 years, 1; 11 years, 5; 12 years, 8; 13 years, 11; 14 years, 19; 15 years, 25; 16 years, 34; 17 years, 9; 18 years, 5.

Sentences: 23 months, 1; 2 years, 41; 2¾ years, 1; 3 years, 8; 4 years, 3; 5 years, 1; indefinite, 62.

Charges committed on: Theft, 55; incorrigible, 29; B.E. and stealing, 24; arson, 2; returned wards, 2; neglected child, 1; horse-stealing, 2; indecency, 2; receiving, 1.

Nationalities of the boys are as follows: Canadian, 58; English, 16; American, 14; Scotch, 5; Irish, 2; Welsh, 1; Serbian (U.S.A.), 1; German, 1; South African, 1; Ukrainian, 1; Chinese, 2; Swedish, 2; Norwegian, 1; Mulatto, 1; Indian, full, 7; breed, half, 1; breed, quarter, 1; Italian, 1; French-Canadian, 1; Japanese, 1.

There are sixty-eight boys in the school, including Indians, half-breeds, and quarter-breeds, born in Canada, and it might be interesting to know the nationalities of their parents. They are: Scotch (both), 1; English (both), 13; Irish (both), 3; Canadian-American, 3; Italian (both), 3; American (both), 2; French-Canadian, 1; Canadians (both), 15; English-American, 1; Scotch and half-breed, 1; Welsh-French, 1; English-Canadian, 3; Ukrainian, 1; Scotch and Irish-Canadian, 1; Irish-Canadian, 1; Swede-French, 1; Irish-Scotch, 3; Welsh-American, 1; Polish, 1; Scotch-American, 1; Irish-English, 1; Chinese, 1; Japanese, 1; Indian, 7; Indian, (half-breed), 1.

The following is a list of all the boys in the school, showing the number, place of birth, parentage, and residence in Canada and British Columbia where it has been possible to obtain it:—

LIST OF ALL BOYS IN THE SCHOOL.

No.	Place of Birth.	Parentage.	Residence	Residence
			in Canada.	in British Columbia.
			Years.	Years.
465	U.S.A.	Serbian	11	11
503	Texas, U.S.A.	Coloured	9	9
506	Vancouver	English	15	15
521	Glasgow	Scotch	16	16
528	Nanaimo	English	12	12
534	England	English	12	12
535	Revelstoke	Canadian	12	12
536	China	Chinese	3	3
538	England	English	14	13
541	Calgary	English	5	5
542	Calgary	English	5	5
543	North Dakota	French-American	12	12
547	Nanaimo	English	14	11
552	Victoria	Canadian	14	14
553	Ontario	English	14	9
556	England	English	2½	2½
558	Vancouver	Canadian	15	13
559	Vancouver	Canadian	12	12
560	Coal Creek	Canadian	14	14
561	Sechelt	Indian	13	13
563	Rossland	Italian	14	14
565	Vananda	Canadian	15	15
566	Ireland	Irish	5	5
567	England	English	7	7
568	England	Australian	2½	2½
569	Clinton	Half-breed	12	12
570	Fernie	Canadian	13	13
571	Saskatchewan	English	16	10
572	England	English	..	..
574	Mission	Scotch-Irish	16	16
575	Lancashire, Eng.	English	16	13
576	Germany	German	10	10
577	South Dakota	American	9	9
578	Alberta	Canadian	13	..
579	Canada	Indian	16	16
580	Vancouver Island	Indian	15	15
581	Vancouver Island	Indian	15	15
582	Vancouver Island	Indian	15	15
583	South Africa	English	12	6
584	Moose Jaw	Canadian	14	3
585	England	English	..	..
586	America	French-Canadian	2	2
587	Calgary	Canadian-American	15	..
588	Montreal	English	17	12
589	England	English	..	2½
590	American	Scandinavian	9½	4½
591	Grand Forks	Scotch-Irish	11	11
592	Grand Forks	Canadian	16	16
593	Bowen Island	Canadian	14	14
595	Norway	Norwegian	..	..
596	Squamish	Indian	15	15
597	Cloverdale	English	16	16
598	U.S.A.	American	16	16
599	Canada	Scotch-Irish	16	16
600	Ontario	Canadian	17	3
601	Victoria	Canadian	16	16
603	Vancouver	Canadian	17½	17½
604	Spokane	American	3½	3½

LIST OF ALL BOYS IN THE SCHOOL—*Continued.*

No.	Place of Birth.	Parentage.	Residence	Residence
			in Canada.	in British Columbia.
			Years.	Years.
605	Vancouver	English	16	16
607	Sweden	Swedish	..	..
608	Creston	Welsh-American	14½	14½
609	Liverpool	English	5	5
610	Ontario	Canadian	15	15
611	Nelson, B.C.	Polish	9	9
612	Toronto	Canadian	15	15
613	Glasgow	Scotch	..	..
614	Portage La Prairie	Canadian	14	..
615	Calgary	Canadian	11	..
616	Creston	English	12	12
617	Maillardville	French-Canadian	16	..
618	Winnipeg	Ukrainian	11	..
619	Cleethorpes, Eng.	English	..	..
620	Bolton, Eng.	English	..	..
621	Winnipeg, Man.	Austrian	16	16
622	Sweden	Swedish	..	..
623	Saskatchewan	Scotch-American	16	4
624	Liverpool, Eng.	Irish	..	..
625	Whitehouse, Eng.	English	4	4
626	Pittsburgh, U.S.A.	Hungarian	..	..
627	Lacombe, Alta.	English	11	6
628	New Hampshire, U.S.A.	American	..	..
629	North Vancouver	Canadian-American	15	15
630	Vancouver	English	13	13
631	Minnesota, U.S.A.	Canadian-American	..	..
632	Vegreville, Alta.	Swedish-French	16	5
633	Nanaimo	Coloured	14½	14½
634	Bristol, Eng.	English	..	..
635	Winnipeg, Man.	American	15	1
636	Spokane, Wash.	American-Canadian	16½	15
638	Canada	Canadian-American	12	12
639	Lanark, Scotland	Scotch	..	..
640	Vancouver	Italian	13	13
641	Stoughton, Sask.	Canadian-English	..	..
642	Marsville, U.S.A.	Canadian	..	..
643	Maresville, U.S.A.	Canadian	..	..
644	Ireland	Irish	..	..
645	Malden, Eng.	English	5	5
646	America	Irish-American	2 mos.	2 mos.
647	Nanaimo	Welsh-French	..	..
650	Seattle, U.S.A.	English	14	14
651	Vancouver	Canadian	14½	14½
652	Manitoba	Canadian	14	5
653	Nanaimo	English-American	14	14*
654	Frank, Alta.	Irish-Canadian	13	13
655	Cardiff, Wales	Welsh	10	10
656	North Dakota	American	1	1
657	Manitoba	Irish-English	13	..
658	Wisconsin, U.S.A.	American-Norwegian	10	10
659	Vancouver	Italian	14½	14½
660	Bo'ness, Scot.	Scotch	1	1
661	Inverness, Scot.	Scotch	5	5
662	Rossland	Canadian	17	17
663	Cloverdale	Japanese	15	15
664	East Kootenay	Scotch	14	14
665	Vancouver	Canadian	15	15
666	Vancouver	Chinese	13	13
667	Maine, U.S.A.	Canadian-American	13	13

RELIGIOUS.

Every facility is given a boy to practise his own form of religion. Services are held for Protestants every Sunday afternoon in the assembly-room, the local ministers and Salvation Army officers conducting on alternate Sundays. Roman Catholic service is held at the same hour by a priest from New Westminster assisted by a member of our staff.

Religious denominations: Church of England, 29; Presbyterian, 29; Roman Catholic, 23; Methodists, 20; Latter Day Saints, 1; Greek Catholic, 1; Lutheran, 3; Chinese, 2; Seventh Day Adventists, 4; Baptists, 4; Scandinavian Methodist, 1; Congregational, 1.

HEALTH OF INMATES.

The following is the report of our Medical Officer, Dr. Stanley Paulin, covering the work for the year:—

“During the year ended March 31st, 1923, the general health of the boys at the school has been good. This has been contributed to in the largest measure by regular provision for all of warm, suitable clothing, good food, regular work and recreation, as well as comfortable cottages in which they are domiciled. These buildings, containing warm, well-ventilated dormitories, recreation-rooms, work-rooms, together with sufficient provision of shower-baths and toilet requirements, have been uniformly kept in a clean, sanitary condition. Any boys with the above facilities, with no serious handicap, are bound to be improved physically and so prepared for any tuition provided for them, and to be ultimately safer citizens to discharge from the institution.

“In order to exclude any such serious handicap, all new boys have been given a thorough physical examination shortly after arrival at the school. Of the sixty-five boys arrived during the year, I have found eighteen for whom I recommended removal of adenoids and tonsils, and seven needing circumcision (three needing both operations—twenty-two in all). Excluding four, who were either transferred or ran away, these have been dealt with as soon as it was considered safe for them to be allowed to go to hospital. Accordingly, during the year, including some held from the previous year, there have been fourteen cases of removal of adenoids and tonsils and six of circumcision (two having both operations). Three boys were found needing glasses. One boy, an old admission, developed a condition requiring a resection of the nasal septum. These were referred for treatment to an eye-and-nose specialist. One boy on admission had inequality in the length of the legs, with slight lateral curvature of the spine, from an old infantile paralysis. One had flat feet. For both of these boys suitable boots were made in the shoe-shop of the school.

“A good many of the boys on admission have tooth conditions which should be referred to a dentist, and I strongly recommend that, if possible, some provision for dental care, over and above extractions, be made.

“In the latter part of December, 1922, two mild cases of scarlet fever developed, necessitating quarantine of the school and isolation of all contacts. The isolation in the school itself was facilitated by there being part of one cottage still unfilled. No new cases developed. The source of the infection was not discovered.

“One Indian boy, with marks of previous tuberculous glands, had more glands involved shortly after admission, necessitating hospital treatment. His condition is now good. One case, an Indian boy from the previous year, was discharged on account of tuberculosis. He subsequently died in hospital, where he had been for a considerable time before his official discharge from the school.

“Also during the year, as a couple of cases of goitre had developed, all the boys were given small doses of iodide of soda during the period of two weeks, as a preventive, in view of the present opinion that it had some power in this respect. Two cases of endocarditis developed during the year subsequent to sore throats and colds. This necessitated prolonged rest in each case.

“Apart from a frequent occurrence of small boils which broke out in several boys, there is nothing else to report.

“There were twenty-six boys admitted to Vancouver General Hospital for operations, as follows: T.B. glands, 2; tonsils, 11; circumcision, 7; adenoids, 6.

“Three were admitted for minor operations, such as ear-trouble, wounds, etc.”

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

All the boys in entering the school are tested to determine their public-school standing, a record being kept, be he school age or otherwise. Few of the boys over 14 are likely to continue school when they leave here. Most of them will have to go to work to support themselves. In order to do this they are given the opportunity of learning trades. If they are very far behind in their school-work, and some boys on entering have not been able to read or write, they are sent to school for a half-day.

A survey of the boys over 14 at present in the school shows the standing as follows: High School, 5; Entrance, 11; Senior, 15; Second-year Intermediate, 18; First-year Intermediate, 11; Junior, 8.

The boys under 14 are given the regular school course, so that they may, when they leave again, take their places in the public schools without loss of time. Most of these boys are about two years behind the grade they should have been in for their ages. In some cases this is accounted for by the fact that they have not been attending school regularly, while others are subnormal, several having come from "special classes." This means that instruction is practically individual, as most of them need constant encouragement and assistance.

Many of the boys show quite an aptness for drawing, of which they are very fond. Of course, every effort is made to inculcate that most valuable of all lessons, self-control and respect for the rights of others.

In Division 1 there have been fifty pupils who have attended since September. Of these, nineteen attended for half-day during all or part of the time. At the present time there are twenty-six on the roll, five of whom are attending half-day. Of the remaining twenty-four, three have been sent back to Division 2, six have gone home, and fifteen have been put at trades for the whole day.

Those attending at present are classified as follows: Senior Fifth, 5; Junior Fifth, 9; Fourth Reader, 12.

Since September four have been promoted to a higher standing and four have been placed in lower grades.

In division 2, consisting of the primary grades, twenty-nine boys have been enrolled since the school opened in September, 1922, of which number two have gone home and eight passed on to Division 1, but three were sent back as not being sufficiently advanced.

This division is really doing "special class" work as conducted in the public schools, every pupil requiring individual attention. There were three boys who entered this class during the period from September who could neither read nor write, but who are now showing marked improvement. As can be readily seen, the arrival of new boys who have to be broken into class-work makes things very difficult for the teacher, as some of them have certainly had their education sadly neglected. The task confronting the teacher is no easy one, as, being boys of tender years, it is exceedingly difficult to hold their attention very long at a time, and they need great variety.

Boys in this division have attained grades as follows: Fourth Reader, 9; Third Reader, 4; Second Reader, 4; First Reader, —.

Fourteen boys were let out of school at the end of June, they having reached the required age, and over in some cases, all having attained to Junior and Intermediate Third. Being big boys, and in the opinion of the teacher not liable to go a great deal higher, it was considered as in their best interests to pass them out. Four of them were put in the shoe-shop, five on the farm, one to the Poultry Department, one to the blacksmith-shop, one in the office, one to the Carpentry Department, and two to the general work-gang, as being of a type that would not settle to a trade. Of the four who were put in the shoe-shop, two have since gone home, having done very well, the others being still there and proving very proficient. Of the five put on the farm, one has since left the school, the remaining four still being there and are interested and good workers. The one placed in the office has done exceedingly well, as also have those placed in the Poultry, Blacksmith, and Carpentry Departments.

Business Course.—When the school closed down in June one boy was anxious to take office-work, and in order to give him an opportunity to see what he could do the institution of a Commercial Course was decided on. The results proved very satisfactory; the work being taught is Pitman's shorthand, touch typewriting, spelling, elementary book-keeping, copying

business letters, and general office practice. It can be understood that there are not many boys in the school who can take this work, but a second boy who also showed a desire for this kind of work was taken into the office and is also proving to be an apt pupil. The amount of instruction that can be given during the course of a day is necessarily limited, it having to be more or less spasmodic, but for all that the progress is excellent.

In addition these two boys assist in the library and keep the books in good condition and in their proper order on the shelves. A filing system was installed and all the books, numbering 800 and more, were placed and indexed. We are additionally thankful for the loan of a travelling library from Victoria.

THE BAND.

A band in a school of this description is a great asset and has been the means of helping a great number of boys along the right road, several of whom it might have been very difficult to handle otherwise. Music is inspiring, comforting, and uplifting, and when once a boy gets so that he can play a few scales on any instrument he soon becomes enthusiastic, and in very few cases has it been necessary to put a boy out of the band, nor has any boy wished to withdraw from it after once playing. The opportunities these boys get of playing at concerts, parades, etc., is an additional incentive for them to learn, and learn quickly.

I sometimes feel that the power of music has never been fully realized by child-welfare workers, and personally I place great value upon music as being one of the main essentials in the reclamation of child delinquents. One of the drawbacks we have to contend with in regard to our band here is that no sooner than we get a boy up to top-notch than he is ready to leave the school, and while at different times we have splendid concerts and other performances to our credit, yet there are times when we are seriously handicapped by the inclusion of so many new boys. Naturally, of course, we want to see all the boys we can possibly handle in the band, as it is considered a good omen for his future conduct and progress; quite a number of our boys having, when they left the school, joined military, municipal, and religious bands.

Eleven of our band-boys left during the year, their places being eagerly filled, and the present strength of the band is twenty-two boys, who are all working under a capable instructor to become good musicians, which undoubtedly a good many of them will.

The expenditure on the band during the year was negligible, the amount being \$268.50, of which \$180 was Bandmaster's salary, the average expenditure per boy being \$2.95 per year.

Band practices are held every Monday and Thursday evening. Every morning the band plays the "National Anthem" and other patriotic airs, and in the evening plays "retreat," followed by a hymn.

During the year the band attended various fairs, sports, and children's days in different localities, and gave concerts at the Agricultural Hall, Port Coquitlam, Kitsilano Beach, and Vancouver.

WORK ACCOMPLISHED IN DEPARTMENTS.

Tailoring Department.—The ever-growing needs of this institution on account of new arrivals, the constant call for repairs to overalls, pants, sweaters, and the hundred-and-one sundry repairs necessary to clothing create a heavy demand on this department, in addition to which instruction is given to three boys employed there all day and to two boys employed there for half a day. As can be imagined, in sedentary work of this kind a great deal of patience is required teaching stitching, cutting-out, button-holing, etc., and it often happens that just about the time when a boy is getting useful it is time for him to leave. While very few boys take to this class of work, preferring the outdoor life, it is to be hoped that the knowledge they do gain compensates to a large extent for the amount of time expended in teaching them. The work turned out is of a very substantial nature, being neat and most suitable in every way to our needs, and without a doubt does much to enhance the appearance of the boys at this institution and instil into them a certain measure of self-respect which they had not possessed before.

To help out in the work it was found necessary to install machinery driven by electricity, as it was thought that, if any teaching was going to be done at all, it might just as well be along modern lines, and with this end in view three electrically driven Singer sewing-machines were put in, one button-holing machine, a Scovil button-machine, and two electric irons. From the figures given it will be seen that the amount of work turned out during the year has been

very satisfactory, and at the same time a considerable saving has been effected: First, the original cost of the overalls, uniforms, etc.; and, secondly, in the amount of repairs done; in addition to which we must not overlook the real value of instruction given.

The material used is of the best and more than repays for the little extra expended in the wear and tear we get out of it and its ability to withstand rough usage and constant repairing.

Five hundred and seventy-six pairs of overalls, 111 pairs of pants, and 37 uniforms, coats, etc., were made, totalling in all \$2,426.40; in addition to which, sundries, pressing, and repairs amounting to \$797.70 were done, totalling \$3,224.10.

Expenditure for this department during the year, including the salary of the Tailor Instructor, amounted to \$4,261.19 and the present inventory value is \$3,109.05.

Shoemaking Department.—As with the foregoing, this department is thoroughly up-to-date, its equipment consisting of two electrically-driven Singer sewing-machines, one foot-machine, one "Ideal" Champion stitching-machine, finishing-machine, and the necessary lasts, hammers, nail-holders, and other tools. The work turned out by the boys under the instruction of a capable man is of the very best and very suitable to the needs of the boys here, who are for the most part employed on the farm, grading, teaming, etc., work that requires a good strong boot and the purchase of the best leather. Four boys are working here all day and two for half a day, attending school the other half. Four boys have left the school since April, who were previously engaged in learning this work, and became very proficient, and one in particular could make a boot from start to finish. It has been said by one who knows of such things, on being shown some work that was done by this particular boy, that it was equal to any that could be done by a tradesman. Of the remaining six boys, they are progressing very favourably, being keen and interested in their work, and even in their present state of learning could make a fair living.

The expenditure on this department for the year 1922-23 has been very moderate, as will be seen, the purchase of tools and repairs to machinery being negligible.

The interest taken in the boys by their Instructor is very keen, which is reciprocated by their doing their best at all times, and the work turned out by them undoubtedly shows that they appreciate what is being done to help them become useful citizens. These boys are content to stay in this department, despite the fact that they are not tied to any one branch of learning, but are allowed to choose their own vocations, every endeavour being made to eliminate the danger of a boy becoming a "square peg in a round hole."

A new departure was instituted this summer in the making of indoor slippers for use of the boys in the rest-rooms in the cottages at night, a very creditable article being turned out, and good time made of the summer season, when the boys for the most part were running around in their bare feet and work in the way of repairs being somewhat slack. As in the Tailoring Department, prices of the work turned out here are based on those obtaining outside; but, for all that, it is highly improbable whether we could purchase a shoe which would be of the same service to us, as the leather we put in our article is of the best and stands a lot of repairing and patching, thus lengthening the life of the shoe.

Taken all in all, this is a department which undoubtedly justifies its existence, and which will always be a source of interest to a number of boys, and, it is hoped, be a means of some of them getting on their feet and justifying the time they have spent in the institution.

Two hundred and ninety-eight pairs of shoes were turned out, 110 pairs of slippers, and 7 pairs of football boots, at a value of \$2,680.50, and repairs to the value of \$1,525 were made.

Carpentry Department.—A department which is constantly kept busy is our Carpentry Department. There are about six boys employed here. The work done is of a practical nature and suited to the needs of the school. The instruction obtainable does not run beyond the use of the hammer, saw, plane, tri-square, etc.; but when the time does come for a boy to leave the institution he is more or less familiar with these tools, and would be enabled to get work as a helper and so pick up the more advanced side of carpentry.

Some of the work done in this department consists of the construction of a bandstand, incubator and brooder houses, chicken-coops, garbage-house, and fire-hall; alterations to tailor and shoe shops; putting new floors in shoe-shop and band-room; construction of root-bins and potato-bins; alterations to practically all the doors in all the buildings through their either having swollen or shrunk; building new library in No. 3 Cottage; construction of screens; and other jobs of a like nature too numerous to mention.

Estimated expenditure for the year was \$204.07, but lumber and salary of official amounted to another \$2,906.08, making a total of \$3,110.15. Work to the value of \$2,438.35 was done during the period, the present inventory value being \$857.56.

Poultry Department.—The Poultry Department was for some considerable part of the year under the direction of the Farm Department, but in view of the intention to extend this department considerably it has been made a separate thing, embracing, in addition to poultry, geese, ducks, turkeys, and rabbits. We have at the present time one pen of Rhode Island Reds, one pen of White Wyandotte pullets, one pen of Barred Plymouth Rock pullets, one pen of White Leghorns, one pen of Barred Plymouth Rocks, three roosters, two cockerels, and bantam rooster and hens, all pure-bred strains.

There are six boys steadily employed in this department, one being solely in charge of the incubation, the others having various pens of birds, rabbits, or geese, as the case may be. All are very enthusiastic, and, as can be imagined, the work they are doing and the knowledge they are gaining will fit them for this kind of vocation should they desire to take it up when they leave the institution. For a long time pens of rabbits were given to the school-boys to look after, but this was not found very satisfactory, as they soon got tired and wanted to be switching all the time; consequently the better plan of putting some of the older boys who had left the school in charge of different pens was tried and has proved very successful. From the first batch of eggs put in the incubators this spring chicks to the number of 209 were hatched, although on account of the late and cold season the percentage of non-fertile eggs was very high.

About 60,000 square feet of ground has been set aside on the hill for runs and scratching-ground, making an ideal location for the raising of poultry.

Grading.—The man running the Poultry Department also looks after the grading. Boys coming to the school first are usually put on this kind of work—that is, providing they are above school age—in order to enable them to get the benefit of fresh air and to be built up. After a month on the pick and shovel, if they are desirous of taking up a trade they are allowed to do so, it being the rule that a boy be permitted to choose his own vocation. It often happens that a boy will go from department to department until he finally decides on that which will suit his ideas.

The work done under this heading during the year consists of levelling the parade and football grounds, erection of playground equipment, consisting of parallel bars, giant-stride, swings, building a retaining-wall, layout of the grounds, gardens, etc., shrubberies around the bandstand, and slashing and clearing acreage on the hillside preparatory to ploughing.

Blacksmith Department.—In the Blacksmith Department most of the work in the way of repairs to farm machinery, implements, etc., is done by the same man who runs the two departments, Poultry and Grading. All the bolts for the erection of the playground equipment were forged here; ploughshares are sharpened, also picks and other tools used constantly. Two boys are employed here and are learning what they can in the way of blacksmithing, although on account of so much of this work being done by machinery these days, and this school not having the necessary machinery to teach them, we have to do what we can without it.

The value of the work done by these two departments can hardly be estimated in actual figures, as it is of such a nature that taken singly they would not amount to much, but combined they cover a large field, a large amount of work, and no little patience in instructing boys and at the same time keeping a watchful eye that they all keep busy and make most of their time.

Expenditure incurred in the Poultry Department, including men's salary, purchase of incubators, brooding-machines, etc., is \$1,489.29, and returns from eggs, poultry for table use, rabbits, etc., amount to \$272.14, and present inventory value is \$573.50.

Farm Department.—In getting a department of this kind started it can be easily understood that the initial outlay would be somewhat heavy, machinery and stock having to be bought.

We got away to a late start last spring, and being new ground which had to be cleared of logs, stumps, rocks, etc., and then broken, harrowed, and disked, it is considered that good work was done in getting ground under cultivation to the extent of 7½ acres, of which 3½ acres were put down to garden-truck and 4 acres to potatoes, roots, etc., which kept the school supplied through the winter months, and in the summer months gave us daily fresh supplies

of vegetables in season. This, as may be seen, helped considerably with our grocery bills, and with pork being supplied to the extent of 2,085 lb., our meat bills were also reduced in proportion.

The following produce resulted from the work put in in the Farm, Dairy, Piggery, and Poultry Departments, which were at that time incorporated under the one department: Pork, 2,085 lb.; eggs, 333 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen; potatoes, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons; carrots, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons; beets, 672 lb.; turnips, 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ tons; cucumbers, 1,645; cabbage, 917 lb.; hay, 10 tons; vegetable marrow, 282 lb.; tomatoes, 876 lb.; peas, 205 lb.; lettuce, 140 head; cauliflowers, 14 lb.; squash, 60 lb.; brussels sprouts, 30 lb.; parsnips, 1,050 lb.; corn, 117 dozen; beans, 240 lb.; milk, 15,835 lb.

Estimated total value of this production based on the then day's prices is \$2,961.17, and expenditure incurred, including Farm Instructor's salary, purchase of machinery, cattle, feed, etc., amounted to \$8,146.01; present inventory value being \$6,155.55.

Dairy.—It was with a great deal of satisfaction that every one viewed the commencement of construction of the new barns in September, 1922, and with their completion in November steps were immediately taken to put in motion the machinery authorizing us to purchase the necessary stock to fill same, resulting in the purchase of a Jersey cow and calf and a young bull from the Fraser Valley District, to be followed in January by the purchase of six more Jersey cows from Victoria, all pedigreed stock and with high production records. From the start a record of milk production was kept, and as will be seen by the fact that since their purchase to the end of March 15th 819.2 lb. of milk has been yielded, this has done away with the necessity of purchasing from the Colony Farm at Essondale.

The institution of the dairy branch of farming has given us an outlet for the employment of our surplus boys, many of whom, since the extension of the age-limit to 18, are very big boys and have been accustomed to working on farms. Those who have been allotted to this department are proving very enthusiastic, both in the care and cleanliness of the cows they are tending, and are also proving good milkers. This is work that will be of inestimable value to the Province, as it is intended to make it one of the most outstanding departments at the school, and when it has had time to get down to a thorough working basis it is to be hoped that a large number of the boys will make it their vocation and a means of earning a livelihood when the time comes to leave the school.

Paint Department.—Every opportunity was taken of the fine, long summer days to do a great amount of painting to outbuildings, etc., kalsomining basement walls, whitewashing furnace-rooms, etc.

In the painting of the buildings which were put up during the year the colour scheme throughout was kept in harmony as far as possible with that of the main buildings—namely, buff, brown facings, and green shingle-stain for the roofs. This work was a source of profit to the boys engaged in doing it, although not a great many take to it. One boy, however, in particular showed great aptitude and has been kept in this department right along, and is to-day a very fair painter and keenly interested in his work.

Work done during the year consisted of painting floors of assembly-rooms in cottages, garage, fire-hall, chicken-houses, piggeries, rabbit-pens, bandstand, swings, and playground equipment, garbage-house, brooder and incubator house, band-room, chicken-coops, blacksmith-shop, and some painting in the new barn buildings.

It is the intention in the coming year to use any boys showing proficiency in this line of work for interior decoration.

The material used is of the best, consisting of finest white lead, pure American turpentine, and linseed-oil, the mixing and colouring being done right at the school. This affords additional scope for learning for the boys. In addition to painting, glazing of lights is also done and other work of a like nature.

Expenditure under this heading for the fiscal year amounted to \$547.77, work to the value of about \$734 being done. Inventory value of this department at the end of March was \$351.39.

Engineering Department.—This is another department which has been the means of finding work for idle hands to do, and quite a number of boys have passed through the hands of the Engineering Department since its inception. A few of them have stuck and are making good, but quite a number have not found it so interesting and have passed on. A considerable amount of work is done in this department, as is easily imagined in an institution of this kind. Plugged drains, frozen pipes, bursts, etc., keep the man in charge and his boys very busy. A 100-foot pipe-line was also run to the shacks occupied by the men working on the roads and grading last

summer, and another was run to the barns. The boys get instruction in drilling, tapping, threading, cutting, soldering, brazing, and other work. The uncovered nature of the pipes and fittings keeps this department on the jump, and then again the covered nature of some of them, being buried under the cement floor, gives considerable trouble in locating stoppages. The care and attention to the Cottage and Administration Block furnaces are also the work of this department, as is the care of the fire apparatus.

It is impossible, as in the case of some other departments, to estimate the value of this work, it not really being on a large scale, but consists for the most part of minor repairs and general maintenance-work, such as attention to toilets, plumbing, repairs to furnaces, attention to fires, removing stoppages from drains, etc.

From this sort of work the boys get a good insight into both plumbing and engineering work, which it is to be hoped will serve its purpose at some future date.

Purchases for this department outside of pipes and fittings, etc., that were installed, amounted to only \$107.28 for the year, which includes tool, drain-cleaning machinery, etc., and the present inventory value is \$201.70.

Garage.—This affords an outlet for two or three boys, who do minor repairs, drive the cars, keep them clean, and make themselves generally useful.

Cooking.—Two boys have proved themselves very adept at cooking. One has since left the school, the other still being here. The tuition obtained is practical and all along the lines of plain cooking, but there is reason to hope that the experience they gain here will enable them to get a position when they go out, and thus help them farther along the road should they desire to take it up as a profession.

VISITORS DURING THE YEAR.

We had a large number of visitors out to see us during the year, and all expressed themselves as delighted with what they saw, the general appearance of the boys being highly commented on, and the work done improving the grounds and buildings drew forth exclamations of real surprise that so much could be accomplished in such a short period. Among the visitors were: The Hon. John Oliver, Premier of British Columbia, and the Hon. Dr. MacLean, Provincial Secretary; J. L. White, Deputy Provincial Secretary; W. H. MacInnes, Civil Service Commissioner; a delegation of child-welfare workers from Kamloops; members of the Children's Aid Society of Vancouver; a delegation from Edmonton, Alberta; a delegation from the Local Council of Women, New Westminster; Magistrate Edmonds, of New Westminster; a delegation from the Convention of Women's Institutes; Mrs. Ralph Smith, Mr. Blair, Mr. Carter, Rev. A. H. Sovereign, Mrs. Mayley, and Mrs. McNair, representing the Children's Aid Society of Vancouver; the Hon. Dr. Sutherland and Mrs. Sutherland, of the Public Works Department, accompanied by Mr. Philip, Public Works Engineer; Mr. Weston, Superintendent of Boys' Industrial School, Hawaii; Chief Anderson, of Vancouver, and H. W. Collier, Chief Probation Officer for the City of Vancouver; Mrs. MacMurray and Miss Scott, of South Africa; the Hon. J. D. McPherson, K.C., of Toronto; Captain C. W. Whittaker; Miss Chandler, of New York, and R. D. Dinning, of Vancouver; a delegation from the Ancient Order of Foresters attending the convention of that order in Vancouver; Captain Rayner, Ottawa, and Mrs. Gibson from Victoria; delegations from the Gyro and Canadian Clubs of Vancouver; Commissioner Wells-Gray, South Vancouver; James Falconer and party; J. W. de B. Farris, late Attorney-General for the Province of British Columbia, and Garfield King; Rev. R. Henderson, of New Westminster; Captain A. Holland and Mr. Holland, of Burnaby; not forgetting our old friends "The Elks" and Shelly's Minstrels, who came out and entertained us as they can only do.

We are greatly indebted to those of our friends who during the year contributed in various ways to the happiness of the boys by the donation of gifts of sporting goods, equipment, etc., some of whom are: The Canadian Club, headed by Bishop de Pencier, J. R. V. Dunlop, Esq., made a presentation of lacrosse sticks, baseball bats, mitts, etc.; in addition they paid transportation one way on the occasion of our trip to Bowen Island, and in this connection our thanks are extended to the Union Steamship Company for that delightful day; a cheque for \$25 was received from the Canadian Association of Commercial Travellers for use for the boys at Christmas, and the Salvation Army came out in person and distributed candies, fruits, etc., on this occasion. The Canadian Club were to the fore again also when they presented us with a chest-developing outfit, punch-bag, etc.

OUTINGS.

On May 5th (May Day) the whole school took part in the celebrations held at New Westminster, transportation facilities being supplied by the Kiwanis Club, and a most enjoyable day was had. On May 6th the "Elks" at Port Coquitlam gave us an enjoyable day and a football match thrown in. On May 10th the Gyros and Elks Clubs came out and took the boys in to New Westminster on the occasion of the Amateur Sports Day. On July 3rd the band took part in the contest at Stanley Park arranged by the Tyee Potlatch Committee; at the invitation of the Point Grey Municipality the band were allowed to go to Seaside Park. On August 22nd, the whole school were permitted to attend the celebration of Children's Day at Hastings Park, preceded by the parade through Vancouver, our good friends the "Elks" making the necessary transportation arrangements. On August the "Elks" of Coquitlam entertained us again. On August 18th, thanks to the courtesy of the Union Steamship Company, we were enabled to go to Bowen Island and spent a very happy day. On September 8th the band visited Burquitlam on the occasion of the fall fair, and on September 21st visited Maple Ridge for the purpose of entertaining the people attending the fair. On February 27th, at the invitation of the Rotary Club, the band played at the opening of the Community Hall, Vancouver, and were entertained to luncheon by the ladies of the Canadian War Memorial Church; in the afternoon attending a show at the instigation of the management of the Capitol Theatre.

For the opportunities afforded by these outings to help brighten the lives of the boys, our heartiest thanks are extended to those whose kind forethought and interest made such times possible.

SUMMER SCHEDULE, EFFECTIVE FROM APRIL 1ST, 1923, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

Daily Routine.—Morning: Reveille, 6 a.m.; breakfast, 7 a.m.; prayers, 7.25 a.m.; flag-raising, 7.30 a.m.; sick parade, 8 a.m.; trades (men), 7.30 a.m.; trades (boys), 8 a.m.; schools, 8.30 to 10.45 a.m.; dinner, 12 noon.

Afternoon: Trades (men and boys), 1 p.m.; schools, 1.30 to 3.30 p.m.; play, 4 to 5 p.m.; supper, 5 p.m.; sick parade, 5.30 p.m.; retreat, 7 p.m. (time to be extended a quarter of an hour each month); evening prayers, according to retreat; bed, 9 p.m.; lights out, 9.30 p.m.

Sundays.—All meals will be served at the same hours, but reveille will be at 6.30 a.m. instead of 6. Church services, parades, and lectures will be arranged according to weather and other conditions.

Bugle-calls.—The authorized bugle-calls will be sounded at least fifteen minutes before each parade.

Farm-boys.—Boys working in dairy and having care of horses must be ready to leave their cottage by 5 a.m.

WINTER SCHEDULE, EFFECTIVE FROM OCTOBER 1ST, 1922, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

Daily Routine.—Morning: Reveille, 6.30 a.m.; breakfast, 7.30 a.m.; prayers, 8 a.m.; sick parade, 8.10 a.m.; flag-raising, 8.15 a.m.; trades (men), 8 a.m.; trades (boys), 8.30 a.m.; schools, 8.45 a.m.; dinner, 12 noon.

Afternoon: Trades (men and boys), 1 p.m.; schools, 1.15 p.m.; play, 4 to 5.15 p.m.; supper, 5.30 p.m.; sick parade, 6 p.m.; retreat, 7.30 p.m.; evening prayers, 8 p.m.; bed, 8.15 p.m.; lights out, 9.15 p.m.

Sundays.—All meals will be served at the same hours, but reveille will be at 7 a.m. instead of 6.30 a.m. Church services, parades, and lectures will be arranged according to weather and other conditions.

Bugle-calls.—The authorized bugle-calls will be sounded at least fifteen minutes before each parade.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

DAVID B. BRANKIN,
Superintendent.

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