FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PROVINCIAL INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

OF THE PROVINCE OF

BRITISH COLUMBIA

APRIL 1ST, 1944, TO MARCH 31ST, 1945

PRINTED BY
AUTHORITY OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VICTORIA, B.C.:
Printed by CHARLES F. BANFIELD, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.
1945.

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1942

To His Honour WILLIAM CULHAM WOODWARD,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of British Columbia.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

The undersigned has the honour to present the Forty-first Annual Report of the Provincial Industrial School for Boys for the year ended March 31st, 1945.

GEO. S. PEARSON,
Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Victoria, B.C.

PROVINCIAL INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
PORT COQUITLAM, B.C.

The Honourable G. S. Pearson,
Provincial Secretary, Victoria, B.C.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Report of the Provincial Industrial School for Boys, covering the fiscal year April 1st, 1944, to March 31st, 1945.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

GEORGE ROSS,
Superintendent of the Provincial Industrial School for Boys.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.

HON. G. S. PEARSON, *Provincial Secretary.*
P. WALKER, *Deputy Provincial Secretary.*

ROSS, GEORGE A., *Superintendent.*
MAYERS, E. W., *Assistant Superintendent.*
MELVILLE, R. N. S., *Social Worker.*
GARRARD, Miss J. McK., *Acting Nurse-Matron.*
GOODLAD, JOHN I., *Teaching Supervisor.*
GILLEY, Miss D. F., *Clerk.*

PROVINCIAL INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

SUPERINTENDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT.

The Honourable G. S. Pearson,
Provincial Secretary, Victoria, B.C.

SIR,—I respectfully submit herewith the forty-first annual report of the Provincial Industrial School for Boys.

The statistical tables of our year's intake will be found interesting, an increase in juvenile delinquency in some areas of the Province being indicated. Thirty-five Juvenile Courts committed a total of 104 boys to the school. Of this number 20.2 per cent. came from Vancouver Island, 32.7 per cent. from the Interior, while 47.1 per cent. came from the lower mainland and coastal area.

Considerable variation in age at date of admission will be noted, ranging from 10 11/12 years to 18 years, the average of the total being 14½ years. It is worthy of note that five boys were under 12 years of age and eighteen boys were over 17 years of age upon admission.

The total of inmate-days shows a decided increase in daily average population, as will be noted from the following figures:—

1942–43.....16,984 inmate-days, daily average, 46 boys.
1943–44.....21,895 inmate-days, daily average, 60 boys.
1944–45.....31,083 inmate-days, daily average, 85 boys.

Of the eighty-three boys in the school as at March 31st, 1945: Thirty-eight had been with us under six months; twenty-two had been with us between six to nine months; ten had been with us between nine to twelve months; nine had been with us between twelve to eighteen months; three had been with us between eighteen to twenty-four months; and one had been with us over two years.

The increase in our population necessitated the building of a temporary dormitory, which we took over in January of this year. It was filled to capacity immediately by the overflow hitherto housed in the auditorium. This temporary addition permits the segregation of juniors, intermediates, and seniors in separate sleeping quarters. Other alterations made in the main building have increased the capacity of our dining-room, easing the overcrowding considerably.

Your attention is respectfully directed to the medical report of Miss J. Garrard, R.N., which shows the extent of the school's health services. It is evident that many boys coming to us are in need of medical, surgical, and dental care. This may be due in part to the scarcity of these services in the more remote parts of the Province as a result of the war demands. As little can be accomplished in changing the behaviour pattern of sick children, every effort is made to restore the boys in our care to normal health.

A long-felt need has been met by the appointment to our staff of a full-time social worker. This, we feel, will result in closer co-operation and co-ordination of effort as between the school and the various welfare agencies and more efficient service within the school. The expanding programme of social assistance throughout the Province necessitated a review of the place and function of our school as an integral part of the whole, and in conference with the agencies concerned policies were drawn up to cover details of procedure and responsibility. This should result in the elimination of overlapping effort and facilitate the work with each individual case.

A marked increase in interest and enrolment in our educational department is evident and the report of Mr. John I. Goodlad, teaching supervisor, contains many interesting and indicative facts and figures. Regardless of the difficulties in accommodation and the fluctuation in enrolment owing to the continual turnover, it is felt that this department has rendered maximum service to the boys under our care. May I emphasize the appreciation expressed by Mr. Goodlad of the very fine co-operation we have enjoyed from Dr. E. E. Lucas, Director of High School and Vocational Correspondence Instruction, and her staff for the helpful services they have given our educational department during the year.

On January 15th, 1945, Mr. W. Mayers, who was on leave of absence, returned to his former duties as assistant superintendent, following three and one-half years in the Royal Canadian Air Force, and Mr. H. Christie, who acted during Mr. Mayers' absence, transferred to the Social Assistance Branch. Miss W. McLean, R.N., our nurse-matron, was granted leave of absence to enlist in the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps, her duties being taken over by Miss J. Garrard, R.N., on March 1st, 1945.

The group work still continues to hold the interest of the boys, but the increase in numbers participating has brought added duties and responsibilities to each member of our staff in order that adequate supervision for the larger number may be maintained.

The addition to our programme of a weekly moving-picture show is greatly appreciated by the boys and the use of the equipment for educational films during school hours has done much to create a real interest in the general programme.

Last year it was the privilege of the Superintendent, in company with the Superintendent of Child Welfare, to visit many training-schools and other welfare agencies and institutions serving children in Canada and the eastern United States, with the view to assembling material helpful in planning for the development of a modern training-school for British Columbia and observing techniques and methods employed. The findings and recommendations following this trip have been covered by special reports already submitted.

During the summer of 1944 considerable effort was put forth in an endeavour to locate a suitable site for a new training-school and working-sketches of a modern cottage plan school were drawn up. Efforts in this connection still continue and we look forward to the day when we will be able to transfer our activities to a modern equipment in a new location.

It would be difficult to single out those due to receive our special thanks, as in the course of our duties we are dependent on so many. It is sufficient to say that we are deeply grateful for the kindly co-operation and the many services rendered by the various departments of Government, Juvenile Court Judges, police, children's aid societies, and to all who have helped us in our work we express appreciation and thanks.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE ROSS,

Superintendent.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION, APRIL 1ST, 1944, TO MARCH 31ST, 1945.

Number in school, April 1st, 1944	77	
Number on parole, April 1st, 1944	110	
Number away without leave, April 1st, 1944	1	
Number of new commitments during year	104	
	—	292
Number of boys released	53	
Number on parole, March 31st, 1945	140	
Number on extended leave, March 31st, 1945	2	
Number away without leave, March 31st, 1945	14	
	—	209
Number in school, March 31st, 1945		83

LIST OF BOYS COMMITTED FROM APRIL 1ST, 1944, TO MARCH 31ST, 1945.

No.	Place of Birth.	Parentage.	Residence previous to Admission to School.	
			British Columbia.	Canada.
			Years.	Years.
2080	Saskatoon, Sask.	Russian-Austrian	5	Life.
2081	Truro, N.S.	English-Irish	14	Life.
2082	Shoreacres, B.C.	Russian (both)	Life.	Life.
2083	New Denver, B.C.	Italian (both)	Life.	Life.
2084	Napinka, Man.	Scottish-Canadian	11	Life.
2085	Melville, Sask.	Dutch (both)	10	Life.
2086	Kelowna, B.C.	Hungarian (both)	Life.	Life.
2087	Fernie, B.C.	Russian (both)	Life.	Life.
2088	Kelowna, B.C.	Bohemian-Canadian	Life.	Life.
2089	Kelowna, B.C.	Russian (both)	Life.	Life.
2090	Kelowna, B.C.	English-Indian	Life.	Life.
2091	Viceroy, Sask.	Russian (both)	10	Life.
2092	Rivers Inlet, B.C.	Indian (both)	Life.	Life.
2093	Lytton, B.C.	Indian (both)	Life.	Life.
2094	Vancouver, B.C.	Scottish-English	Life.	Life.
2095	Nicola Valley, B.C.	Indian (both)	Life.	Life.
2096	Newton, B.C.	English (both)	Life.	Life.
2097	Barnsley, England	English (both)	17	17
2098	Hollow Lake, Alta.	Finnish-Norwegian	3	Life.
2099	New Norway, Alta.	English (both)	1	Life.
2100	Vancouver, B.C.	English (both)	Life.	Life.
2101	Vancouver, B.C.	English-Italian	Life.	Life.
2102	North Vancouver, B.C.	English (both)	Life.	Life.
2103	Vancouver, B.C.	English (both)	Life.	Life.
2104	Calder, Sask.	Ukrainian (both)	9	Life.
2105	Saskatchewan	Russian (both)	7	Life.
2106	Saskatchewan	Russian (both)	7	Life.
2107	Regina, Sask.	Irish-Scottish	12	Life.
2108	Cumberland, B.C.	Japanese (both)	Life.	Life.
2109	Red Deer, Alta.	Irish-Russian	3 wks.	Life.
2110	Calgary, Alta.	Canadian (both)	6 mos.	Life.
2111	Victoria, B.C.	English (both)	Life.	Life.
2112	Kelowna, B.C.	English-Swedish	Life.	Life.
2113	Scott, Sask.	Russian (both)	14	Life.
2114	Vancouver, B.C.	English-Irish	Life.	Life.
2115	Campbell River, B.C.	Indian (both)	Life.	Life.
2116	Luseland, Sask.	American (both)	9	Life.
2117	Regina, Sask.	Irish-Scottish	14	Life.
2118	Bonnyville, Alta.	Canadian (both)	7	Life.
2119	Kitscoty, Alta.	English (both)	4	Life.
2120	Calgary, Alta.	Polish (both)	6 mos.	Life.
2121	Vancouver, B.C.	Belgian-Canadian	Life.	Life.

LIST OF BOYS COMMITTED FROM APRIL 1ST, 1944, TO MARCH 31ST, 1945—*Continued.*

No.	Place of Birth.	Parentage.	Residence previous to Admission to School.	
			British Columbia.	Canada.
			Years.	Years.
2122	Vancouver, B.C.	Unknown-Canadian	Life.	Life.
2123	Sydney, Australia	Scottish-Tasmanian	12	12
2124	Port Douglas, B.C.	Indian (both)	Life.	Life.
2125	Kamloops, B.C.	Canadian (both)	Life.	Life.
2126	Cranbrook, B.C.	Polish (both)	Life.	Life.
2127	Victoria, B.C.	English (both)	Life.	Life.
2128	Vancouver, B.C.	Scottish-Canadian	Life.	Life.
2129	Shalalth, B.C.	Indian (both)	Life.	Life.
2130	Victoria, B.C.	Chinese (both)	Life.	Life.
2131	Nelson, B.C.	Canadian (both)	Life.	Life.
2132	Duncan, B.C.	English-Canadian	Life.	Life.
2133	New Westminster, B.C.	English (both)	Life.	Life.
2134	Vancouver, B.C.	Irish-Canadian	Life.	Life.
2135	Armstrong, B.C.	Canadian (both)	Life.	Life.
2136	Kamloops, B.C.	Irish-Canadian	Life.	Life.
2137	Vernon, B.C.	Canadian-Irish	Life.	Life.
2138	New Westminster, B.C.	Canadian (both)	Life.	Life.
2139	Victoria, B.C.	English (both)	Life.	Life.
2140	Vancouver, B.C.	Unknown-Irish	Life.	Life.
2141	Vancouver, B.C.	Dutch-Unknown	Life.	Life.
2142	Powell River, B.C.	Hungarian (both)	Life.	Life.
2143	Shoreacres, B.C.	Czechoslovakian-Russian	Life.	Life.
2144	Vancouver, B.C.	Hungarian (both)	Life.	Life.
2145	Calgary, Alta.	American-English	4	Life.
2146	Luscar, Alta.	Ukrainian (both)	2	Life.
2147	Calgary, Alta.	Italian-Irish	15	Life.
2148	Victoria, B.C.	Canadian (both)	Life.	Life.
2149	Victoria, B.C.	Norwegian (both)	Life.	Life.
2150	New Westminster, B.C.	Russian (both)	Life.	Life.
2151	Victoria, B.C.	Canadian (both)	Life.	Life.
2152	Vancouver, B.C.	Canadian (both)	Life.	Life.
2153	Estuary, Alta.	Irish (both)	9 mos.	Life.
2154	Quebec	Unknown	3 mos.	Life.
2155	Vancouver, B.C.	American-Canadian	Life.	Life.
2156	Winnipeg, Man.	Irish-English	2	Life.
2157	New Westminster, B.C.	Polish-Norwegian	Life.	Life.
2158	Victoria, B.C.	Canadian (both)	Life.	Life.
2159	Vancouver, B.C.	Canadian-English	Life.	Life.
2160	Lethbridge, Alta.	Scottish-English	2	Life.
2161	Abbotsford, B.C.	French-Canadian (both)	Life.	Life.
2162	New Westminster, B.C.	French-Canadian (both)	Life.	Life.
2163	Taber, Alta.	Scottish-Irish	1	Life.
2164	Kelowna, B.C.	Russian (both)	Life.	Life.
2165	Kelowna, B.C.	Russian-Ukrainian	Life.	Life.
2166	Victoria, B.C.	Scottish-Norwegian	Life.	Life.
2167	Rossland, B.C.	Irish (both)	Life.	Life.
2168	New Westminster, B.C.	Scottish-English	Life.	Life.
2169	North Vancouver, B.C.	French-Unknown	Life.	Life.
2170	Burns Lake, B.C.	Dutch-Canadian	Life.	Life.
2171	Winnipeg, Man.	Russian-Canadian	11	Life.
2172	Hamilton, Ont.	Hungarian-Irish	1 mo.	Life.
2173	Calgary, Alta.	Canadian-Russian	2	Life.
2174	Vancouver, B.C.	Ukrainian (both)	Life.	Life.
2175	Wallace, Idaho	American (both)	8	12
2176	Toronto, Ont.	Scottish-Canadian	Unknown.	Life.
2177	Burnaby, B.C.	Scottish-Canadian	Life.	Life.
2178	Vancouver, B.C.	Canadian-English	Life.	Life.
2179	Vancouver, B.C.	English (both)	Life.	Life.
2180	Devon, England	English (both)	6	6
2181	Campbell River, B.C.	Indian (both)	Life.	Life.
2182	Campbell River, B.C.	Indian (both)	Life.	Life.
2183	St. James, Man.	English (both)	1	Life.

NATIONALITY OF PARENTS.

American (both)	2	Irish (both)	2
American-Canadian	1	Irish-Canadian	2
American-English	1	Irish-English	1
Belgian-Canadian	1	Irish-Russian	1
Bohemian-Canadian	1	Irish-Scottish	2
Canadian (both)	10	Italian (both)	1
Canadian-English	2	Italian-Irish	1
Canadian-Irish	1	Japanese (both)	1
Canadian-Russian	1	Norwegian (both)	1
Chinese (both)	1	Polish (both)	2
Czechoslovakian-Russian	1	Polish-Norwegian	1
Dutch (both)	1	Russian (both)	9
Dutch-Canadian	1	Russian-Austrian	1
Dutch-Unknown	1	Russian-Canadian	1
English (both)	14	Russian-Ukrainian	1
English-Canadian	1	Scottish-Canadian	4
English-Indian	1	Scottish-English	3
English-Irish	2	Scottish-Irish	1
English-Italian	1	Scottish-Norwegian	1
English-Swedish	1	Scottish-Tasmanian	1
Finnish-Norwegian	1	Ukrainian (both)	3
French-Canadian (both)	2	Unknown-Canadian	1
French-Unknown	1	Unknown-Irish	1
Hungarian (both)	3	Unknown	1
Hungarian-Irish	1		
Indian (both)	8	Total	104

COMPARATIVE STATISTICAL INFORMATION FOR THE YEARS 1942–43, 1943–44, 1944–45.

BIRTHPLACES.

	1942–43.	1943–44.	1944–45.
Alberta	9	14	14
Australia	---	---	1
British Columbia	44	62	68
England	---	---	2
France	1	---	---
India	1	---	---
Manitoba	3	3	4
Nova Scotia	---	---	1
Ontario	3	---	2
Poland	1	1	---
Quebec	---	2	1
Russia	---	1	---
Saskatchewan	7	10	10
Scotland	1	1	---
United States of America	1	3	1
Unknown	1	---	---
Totals	72	97	104

COMPARATIVE STATISTICAL INFORMATION—*Continued.*

Charges resulting in Commitment.

	1942–43.	1943–44.	1944–45.
Theft	34	34	54
Breaking and entering	3	2	4
Breaking and entering and stealing	13	32	26
Retaining stolen property	2	4	----
Wilful damage of property	----	7	----
Arson	1	2	----
Assault	1	1	2
Indecent assault	2	3	1
Armed assault	1	----	----
Gross indecency	----	1	----
Violation of probation	3	1	5
Being a juvenile delinquent	2	1	----
Incorrigibility	8	3	7
Unlawfully carrying firearms	1	----	----
Infraction of "Railway Act"	----	2	----
Forgery	----	1	----
Attempted theft	----	3	----
Unlawfully wearing Air Force uniform	1	----	----
Being intoxicated	----	----	1
Fraud	----	----	2
Vagrancy	----	----	2
Totals	72	97	104

Ages of Boys.

	1942–43.	1943–44.	1944–45.
10 years	1	2	1
11 years	----	2	4
12 years	7	9	4
13 years	11	19	15
14 years	13	15	17
15 years	20	22	25
16 years	12	16	19
17 years	5	11	17
18 years	3	1	1
Unknown	----	----	1
Totals	72	97	104

Length of Sentence.

	1942–43.	1943–44.	1944–45.
Indefinite	72	96	100
45 days	----	1	1
3 months	----	----	1
Not over 1 year	----	----	1
Not less than 2 years	----	----	1
Totals	72	97	104

COMPARATIVE STATISTICAL INFORMATION—*Continued.*

Places of Apprehension.

	1942–43.	1943–44.	1944–45.
Agassiz	---	---	3
Alberni	1	2	---
Alert Bay	---	2	1
Armstrong	---	1	---
Ashcroft	1	---	---
Brighouse	---	---	3
Burnaby	2	10	5
Campbell River	---	---	2
Castlegar	---	1	3
Chase	1	---	---
Chilliwack	4	6	---
Clinton	---	2	1
Cloverdale	3	---	4
Courtenay	---	2	1
Cranbrook	---	---	1
Duncan	1	1	1
Enderby	1	---	---
Fernie	---	2	---
Fort Fraser	---	1	---
Grand Forks	---	3	---
Greenwood	---	---	1
Haney	---	3	7
Hope	1	---	---
Kamloops	---	4	3
Kelowna	---	2	9
Kimberley	1	---	---
Langley	---	2	1
Lillooet	---	---	1
Lumby	---	1	---
Lytton	2	---	---
Masset	2	---	---
Merritt	---	---	2
Mission	---	1	---
Nakusp	1	---	---
Nanaimo	---	1	---
Natal	---	---	1
Nelson	3	1	3
New Westminster	5	8	2
North Vancouver	1	1	4
Penticton	2	1	2
Port Alberni	---	2	1
Pouce Coupe	1	---	1
Powell River	1	1	4
Prince George	---	1	---
Prince Rupert	1	---	---
Princeton	2	---	1
Quesnel	---	1	---
Revelstoke	---	---	1
Rossland	---	---	1

COMPARATIVE STATISTICAL INFORMATION—*Continued.*

PLACES OF APPREHENSION—*Continued.*

	1942–43.	1943–44.	1944–45.
Sechelt	1	---	---
Sidney	---	1	---
Sooke	---	2	1
Squamish	---	---	2
Smithers	1	---	---
Stuart Island	---	2	---
Trail	2	2	2
Vancouver	19	11	14
Vanderhoof	1	---	---
Vernon	3	1	1
Victoria	5	13	14
West Summerland	1	---	---
Williams Lake	1	---	---
Yale	1	2	---
Totals	72	97	104

RELIGION.

	1942–43.	1943–44.	1944–45.
Baptist	3	---	3
Christian Institute	---	---	1
Christian Science	---	1	---
Church of England	16	18	24
Church of God	---	---	2
Doukhobour	---	1	---
Evangelical	---	1	2
Greek Catholic	2	---	1
Jehovah's Witness	---	---	1
Jewish	1	---	---
Lutheran	1	1	---
Mennonite	---	1	---
Methodist	---	---	1
Moravian	1	---	---
Plymouth Brethren	1	1	---
Presbyterian	6	3	---
Roman Catholic	24	28	30
Salvation Army	1	1	---
Seventh-day Adventist	---	2	1
Sikh	1	---	---
Sons of Freedom	---	---	2
United	6	17	13
Non-denominational	9	22	23
Totals	72	97	104

COMPARATIVE STATISTICAL INFORMATION—*Continued.*

Parental Relationships.

	1942–43.	1943–44.	1944–45.
With both parents living	40	46	64
With both parents dead	4	7	----
With father living and mother dead	3	5	7
With mother living and father dead	5	7	4
With both parents living but separated	13	23	16
With foster parents	----	1	----
With parents whose whereabouts are unknown	----	1	----
With father living and stepmother	2	3	----
With mother living and stepfather	5	4	----
With mother dead and father married again	----	----	1
With parents separated and father married again	----	----	1
With parents separated and mother married again	----	----	3
With father dead and mother married again	----	----	6
With parents separated and both married again	----	----	2
Totals	72	97	104

HEALTH.

Dental Report.

"Sir,—During the year ended March 31st, 1945, the teeth of all the boys presented were carefully examined and record charts made. Very few of the boys had evidence of regular dental care and most of them had very unhealthy mouths. The following work was completed:—

Examinations	144
Hopelessly diseased teeth extracted	83
Local anæsthetic for relief of pain	82
Fillings inserted	269
Minor treatments for relief of pain	16
Prophylaxis	12
Treatment for gingivitis and pyorrhœa	9
Silver nitrate treatment to prevent decay	8

"As far as time would permit the most urgent cases were selected and the mouths placed in a healthy condition.

"I believe the services rendered will be of great benefit in assisting these boys to become useful citizens.

"Emery Jones, D.D.S."

Medical Report.

"Sir,—The medical care extended during the year 1944–45 was as follows:—

	No. of Cases.	No. of Days.
Tonsillectomy	14	38
Herniotomy	2	28+
Appendectomy	1	11
Cellulitis of knee	1	10
Removal of ingrown toe-nail	1	2
Removal of cyst from wrist	1	3
Removal of growth from finger	1	3
Incision and drainage of carbuncle	1	7

HEALTH—*Continued.*

MEDICAL REPORT—*Continued.*

	No. of Cases.	No. of Days.
Fractured foot, cast applied	1	2
Sprained ankle, cast applied	1	2
Observation and lumbar puncture	1	9
Totals	25	115

"Minor injuries and illnesses treated within the school included:—

	No. of Cases.
Infectious jaundice	20
Influenza	8
Boils	20
Septic throat	7
Ear trouble	13
Eye injury	3
Lacerations requiring sutures—	
Head	6
Fingers	2
Legs	2
Face	1
Eye	1
Ulcerated leg	2
Infected toe	2
Infected finger	2
Pinkeye	8
Scabies	6
Chicken-pox	1
	104

"Ten boys had their eyes examined by a specialist and were fitted with glasses. Seven pairs of glasses were repaired. Specialists were consulted on one psychiatric case, two ear cases, one burn on eye, and one sinus case. One cardiology was done.

"On admission to the school each boy has a complete physical examination, Kahn test and chest X-ray. This year an immunization programme has been added which includes Schick testing and innoculation against diphtheria and smallpox. Dispensing of haliver-oil capsules during the winter months is a new step which has done much to lessen the number of common colds.

"We appreciate the guidance of the Nutrition Consultant of the Provincial Board of Health. War-time rationing of provisions continues to limit the variety in menu but a well-balanced diet has been maintained.

"Occupation of the new temporary building has greatly relieved the congestion in the dormitories, which was a definite factor in the spread of infection.

"It is evident, as we look back through the years, that increased emphasis is being placed on health services. Medical, dental, nursing, and dietary supervision, specialists' services, hospitalization, adequate infirmary and isolation quarters, physical education and hygienic living conditions are included in the health programme now extended to our boys. Preventive therapy is more apparent. It requires greater effort, greater staff, and an increased financial expenditure, but it is beginning to show results. The fact that this year we had no incidence of serious illness, no active tuberculosis, no venereal disease, and no epidemics is one indication of progress made. Carious teeth,

diseased tonsils, hernias, skin infections, and other conditions which have so apparently been neglected before admission are our greatest burden now, but it is felt that the effort to rectify them is warranted. Our aim is to send these boys into the world more physically fit and more health conscious than when they came to us. We appreciate the help we have received in our endeavour to fulfil this objective.

" JENNIE MCK. GARRARD, R.N.,
Acting Nurse-Matron."

EXPENDITURE AND *PER CAPITA* COST.

	1942–43.			1943–44.			1944–45.		
Salaries		$29,319.05			$32,490.19			$41,612.37	
Less—									
Rent collected	$622.50			$790.89			$733.00		
Board collected	1,117.29			2,092.02			2,098.77		
Amount received from Workmen's Compensation Board	84.96			.....			16.95		
Employees' Unemployment Insurance deductions	.....			.....			15.60		
		1,824.75	$27,494.30		2,882.91	$29,607.28		2,864.32	$38,748.05
(1) Office and school supplies		$878.04			$1,138.88			$1,486.02	
Less amount collected from staff for telephone calls		18.20			30.45			69.94	
			859.84			1,108.43			1,416.08
(2) Travelling expenses			1,442.17		$1,289.73			$3,903.30	
Less amount collected *re* W.I.T.			.....		32.13			40.00	
						1,257.60			3,863.30
Gas, oil, repairs			359.13			553.07			630.27
Purchase of new vehicles			.....			.....			2,331.24
(3) Purchase of shoes and clothing			2,655.78			2,619.84			4,896.22
(4) Janitor supplies and maintenance of grounds			634.40			2,037.25		$1,291.00	
Less refund from G. H. Wood Co.			.....			.....		10.00	
									1,281.00
(5) Light			1,102.00			1,200.00			1,200.00
Heat			2,400.00			2,819.28			2,959.72
Water			360.00			360.00			360.00
(6) Furnishings, equipment			.....			.....			2,186.28
(7) Provisions			10,738.15			10,657.46		$14,636.95	
Less board paid for inmate			.....			.....		135.00	
									14,501.95
(8) Medical—doctor's salary, medicine, and operation expenses			2,058.64			2,965.17			2,393.63
Dental—dentist's salary			600.00			600.00			600.00
(9) Laundry			1,298.26			1,481.56			1,991.80
(10) Vocational supplies for various departments			177.93			150.79			235.47
(11) Incidentals and contingencies			1,030.28			1,103.22		$2,193.25	
Less rent collected, Metchosin property			.....			.....		9.00	
									2,184.25
			$53,210.88			$58,520.95			$81,779.26
Public Works Department expenditure			5,024.30			2,477.21			3,366.36
				$58,235.18			$60,998.16		$85,145.62
Decrease in value of stock				.....			243.03		.....
Increase in value of stock				1,703.13			.....		1,366.46
				$56,532.05			$61,241.19		$83,779.16
Cost-of-living bonus				1,995.44			3,510.91		5,596.65
Total				$58,527.49			$64,752.10		$89,375.81
Per capita cost—									
General operating expense				$3.33			$2.80		$2.70
Cost-of-living bonus				.12			.16		.18
Total *per capita* cost				$3.45			$2.96		$2.88

EDUCATIONAL.

"SIR,—With the consolidation of academic and vocational instruction into one department in September, 1944, the school term commenced auspiciously. The staff was composed of the following:—

Division 1—J. I. Goodlad.
Division 2—September 11th to December 31st, (Miss) H. V. Pattison; January 1st to March 31st, E. W. Blagburn.
Division 3—(Mrs.) A. L. Arthur.
Industrial Arts—J. B. Pattern.
Motor Mechanics—D. W. Munro.

"Unfortunately, we were unable to secure a teacher for Division 2 for over a week after the commencement of the term. Educational progress was further handicapped by lack of accommodation, the intermediate class-room serving the dual purpose of dormitory at night and hall of learning during the day. However, this condition was remedied with the opening of a new building early in 1945.

"During the year 1943–44, 128 boys attended school classes, an increase of forty-four over the previous year. The highest attendance at any one time was seventy-one. The average intelligence quotient of 86 represents no change from that of last term. In June, 1944, the school inspector, Mr. E. G. Daniels, recommended the promotion to Grade IX. of eight of the eleven boys enrolled in Grade VIII. Those on the roll as at March 31st, 1945, constituting the lowest enrolment of the term, were graded as follows:—

Special Class	4
Grade III.	1
Grade IV.	4
Grade V.	9
Grade VI.	4
Grade VII.	11
Grade VIII.	13
Grade IX.	8
Grade XI. (Correspondence)	1
Total	55

"The Special Class is so designated because in it are placed boys who, through inability to attend school or lack of mental equipment, are seriously retarded. It was extremely gratifying to witness the progress of several boys in this group who, at first unable to read or to write more than their names, learned to read at Grade III. level and to write neat letters to friends and relatives. The provision of three divisions, lessening the load placed upon each teacher, contributed greatly to making this satisfying educational achievement possible. Actually, there are many of the boys listed in the higher grades who warrant Special Class instruction but have been placed in the grade specified merely for convenience. It is not unusual to find a pupil studying three separate subjects in as many different grades.

"Another factor conducive to individual attention is the constantly fluctuating enrolment. For example, although eight boys enrolled for the newly-opened Grade IX. class in September, 1944, and although there were still eight on the register as at March 31st, 1945, a total of seventeen boys attended these classes, only one of whom was in the institution for the entire period. A turn-over such as this, in addition to hampering progress, necessitates constant review. However, although no positive evaluation can be made until after the final examinations, our Grade IX. class appears to be a successful venture.

"The following table of ages on the roll as at March 31st, 1945, indicates two interesting facts:—

Aged 10 years	1
„ 11 „	2
„ 12 „	6
„ 13 „	9
„ 14 „	14
„ 15 „	12
„ 16 „	8
„ 17 „	3
Total	55

"First, it is obvious that many boys are retarded in their schooling. As previously suggested, mental deficiencies play a prominent rôle in producing this condition. In many cases retardation is due to the fact that the pupil lived outside an organized school district, that he worked (with the full approval of the parent and contrary to existing law), or that he played truant. Secondly, although school attendance is no longer compulsory after the age of 15 years, 41.8 per cent. of those enrolled were over this age. Many of these boys had been working before entering the institution and came to school in order to resume a previously interrupted education. Since this is probably the last contact with formal education for the majority of them, they must not be bent to conform with the curriculum; rather must the curriculum be revised and reshaped to suit their individual needs and experiences. Accordingly, all those boys not attending regular academic school were directed to attend classes one-half day weekly for instruction in such essentials as fundamental arithmetic, letter-writing, job-application, and in the completion of business forms such as cheques, bank deposit slips, and income tax forms. In addition, correspondence courses in such subjects as automotive engineering, mechanical drawing, building construction, fruit-growing, Diesel engineering, and so forth, provided the opportunity for specialization. In this regard, we wish to thank Dr. Edith E. Lucas, Director of High School and Vocational Correspondence Instruction, and her staff for their kind co-operation and sympathetic understanding of our work.

"Our library is used primarily for recreational reading. Non-fiction books are retained in the class-rooms where they are more readily available for educational purposes. By an arrangement instituted in September, 1944, every boy in the school draws any book he wishes from the library and reads it during designated periods. He is free to change his book at any time and to draw out another for class or spare-time reading. During the year all books were classified by a card-index system to facilitate replacement and many of the more popular volumes were rebound. Still required are a reading-room, accommodation for which is lacking, and replacements for badly worn favourites.

"The sound motion-picture projector, secured on a part-time basis, served as a very useful supplementary device. Films were shown for entertainment purposes every Thursday night; while educational pictures, obtained through the kindness of the Visual Aids Department of the Vancouver School Board, were displayed every second Monday. By using the radios of various staff members, we were able to take advantage of the School Radio Broadcasts.

"In Division 1, the most interesting activity was the publishing of a school paper, 'The Biscoq Tradition.' The boys held regular class meetings to elect their staff and reporters, learning to conduct business meetings in the proper manner, to cut stencils, draw cartoons, use good English, and to work co-operatively. The paper proved so

successful that every attempt will be made to continue publication in succeeding years. During their meetings, the boys sometimes held debates on topics of current interest or invited speakers to address them on problems pertaining to specific vocations or industries. Besides decorating the room with posters, designs, and scenic paintings, the pupils in Grades VIII. and IX. drew and coloured a 20-foot mural depicting twentieth century progress in transportation.

"The boys in Division 2 have made a table model of a hydro-electric power system. It illustrates the converting of water-power in a mountain stream to electric energy which, in turn, is conveyed to a near-by town. Because of the unsatisfactory accommodation previously described, intensive drill has been required to bring the class up to a satisfactory standard.

"The younger boys who make up Division 3 have been busy constructing a table model of the institution. The teacher in charge has spent considerable time in devising methods for teaching illiterate boys to read.

"Each boy in the school takes either Industrial Arts or Motor Mechanics. In the former, boys are placed in classes according to scholastic ability. Since this is the first year that the Industrial Arts have been studied as a regular school subject, all Junior High students were taught the Grade VII. course in order to provide the necessary background. Since the class-room adjoining the shop seats only nine pupils, an administration problem is created. The Industrial Arts Instructor assists the boys who take correspondence courses.

"The classes in Motor Mechanics continue to be popular. In spite of the fact that our Instructor has a full-time job in caring for the garden and greenhouse, he gives the boys a thorough practical training and more than one of his students have gone directly into garage work upon leaving the institution. As the machine continues to occupy an ever-enlarging position in modern life, our educational system must be quick to conform to its requirements. The least that the school can do is to arouse an interest which may be pursued as a vocation or a hobby. Interests aroused to-day produce inventions to-morrow.

"I feel that more has been accomplished during the past year than during the two previous years together—and this in spite of increasing population and correspondingly decreasing accommodation. The combined efforts of both vocational and academic instructors have provided a more completely correlated educational experience than previously. But much remains to be done. We must continue to arouse worthwhile interests and to develop minds and bodies that may be utilized in making correct and adequate adjustments to normal living.

"JOHN I. GOODLAD,
Teaching Supervisor."

SOCIAL WORK DEPARTMENT.

"SIR,—Preparation for parole is implicit in the total programme of the Boys' Industrial School. The growing need for increased individual planning for individual needs has occasioned the appointment of a full-time social worker whose specific duty it is to keep in motion or initiate, as the case may be, plans designed to ensure each boy's happy readjustment to the community. Such planning is not new to the Boys' Industrial School; it is, rather, the appointment of a social worker and the setting-up of routine planning procedures that are recent.

"The principal underlying our preparation for parole procedure is that of utilizing existing social services in the community. In carrying this out the Boys' Industrial School social worker acts as a liaison person between the boy-in-training and the social agency that is giving service to his family (or its substitute). In most instances the

boy, prior to his committal, has become known to some social agency. Depending on the nature of his pre-committal problems and the location of his home, he may have been in contact with any one of the following services: Child Welfare Division, Family Service, the Children's Aid Societies, Probation Service of a Juvenile Court, or Family Welfare Bureau. In the case of a boy who has never been known to a social agency, early steps are taken to ensure that such a service be initiated through the agency best situated to plan with the boy's family toward his successful parole. A summary of the agencies providing pre-parole planning service with the boy's home (or its substitute) during a typical month is illustrative of the extent to which existing agencies are co-operating with the school:—

Agency.	Number of Boys.
Child Welfare Division	36
Children's Aid Society (Vancouver)	4
Children's Aid Society (Victoria)	2
Catholic Children's Aid Society	5
Family Service	16
Family Welfare Bureau	2
Probation Service, Burnaby	1
Probation Service, Vancouver	21
Probation Service, Victoria	12
Supervision pending for current month	7

"Although each boy admitted to the Boys' Industrial School presents his own peculiar problems and needs, a general basic routine of planning procedure has already taken form. It should be emphasized, before outlining the essentials of this process, that it has evolved from practices co-operatively developed as between the school and the social agencies which form an integral part of the entire parole and follow-up programme.

(1.) On admittal of a boy immediate steps are taken by social worker to set up a co-operative arrangement with that agency best situated to plan, from the community view-point, for the period commencing on his release.

(2.) Once such an arrangement is set up, the school provides the co-operating agency with an initial report on the boy as the school sees him, his problems and needs. This first report usually includes tentative lines of planning for boy's future.

(3.) As soon as possible, the co-operating agency in the boy's community provides the school with as full a picture of the boy's home and his place in it prior to committal. This first report from the field focuses on 'leads' suggestive to special needs that might be met by the school's training programme and also suggests tentative plans for the post-discharge period.

(4.) During the boy's period of commitment a continuing interchange of reports from the institution and the social agency as it sees the boy's family (or its substitute) is maintained. This continuing service is kept in motion until school and agency co-operatively are able to suggest that a successful parole is indicated.

(5.) There is an increasing service being offered on the boy's discharge in the way of follow-up by the agency which helped to develop his post-discharge plans. In this way a real attempt is being made to prevent recidivism.

(6.) A vital part of our parole preparation programme has been the unstinted diagnostic and consultative services offered by the Child Guidance Clinic.

(7.) Staff conferences and the maintenance of case records on each boy are two of the methods used to provide for a wise training programme during the institutional period and adequate planning for the post-discharge period. The former include staff—e.g., superintendent, assistant superintendent, nurse, boy's leader, teacher, social worker—having direct bearing on the particular problem the boy presents. Case records include copies of all reports relating to the boy's progress within the school and to the plans being developed within his community for his ultimate parole. The advent of the projected new school, with its facilities for observation on intake and segregation on the basis of individual needs and problems during training, will do much to refine and improve the effectiveness of this department.

"The parole preparation process is felt to be a sound basis for carrying out the provisions of section 11 of the 'Industrial School for Boys Act.' It is early to give either a full evaluation or make detailed recommendations relating to the improvement of the process. Two needs, however, are already abundantly apparent: A fuller use of Child Guidance facilities at the intake stage and increased follow-up on discharge. These two needs will be met only when sufficient staff in the services concerned have been gained.

"R. N. S. MELVILLE,
Social Worker."

TRADES AND VOCATIONAL STATISTICS.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

"SIR,—Work in the tailoring department during the year 1944–45 comprised the following:—

Tailoring: 36 pairs tweed pants, 222 pairs denim pants, 179 pairs shorts.

Miscellaneous: 79 sheets, 119 bath-towels, 42 tea-towels, 10½ pairs curtains, 8 doz. pillow-covers stitched, 71 pillow-covers made, 42 pairs socks tagged, 118 pairs tweed pants pressed and repaired, 28 suits pressed, 1 overcoat pressed, 14 softballs repaired.

"Shoe check was held regularly and repairs done to 392 pairs.

"During the year five boys have received instruction and training in tailoring.

"J. HENDERSON,
Tailor."

GREENHOUSE AND GARDEN.

"SIR,—This fiscal year has passed with very satisfactory returns for labour expended. Although the new building for the Home for the Aged found part of our garden an ideal spot for its construction and made it necessary for us to break up 1½ acres of new land we found plenty of interest in the work and look for a good crop of potatoes this fall. All crops planted this year give promise of turning out well.

"Work in the greenhouse and flower-garden held the interest of the boys put under my charge and a very nice profusion of flowers resulted.

"D. W. MUNRO,
Gardener."

RECREATION.

"SIR,—In reviewing the year's activities I find that there has been satisfactory progress made in most phases of the work and that interest was even more acute than in the preceding year. The recreational activities were carried on in four groups, which we will discuss separately.

"The first group, which contains the better junior boys, forms the Hobby Club. These boys spent their spare time in the summer of 1944 in hiking, swimming, and in the building of a fleet of 8-foot skiffs, which were used at their camp-site on the near-by Coquitlam River. The early part of the winter programme was spent in the repair of old bicycles which were obtained from a merchant in New Westminster. On the completion of a number of these bicycles the boys spent hours touring the countryside. The balance of the winter programme was spent on aeroplane models and other projects centring around their club-house.

"The Athletic Club, a group of select seniors, spent the summer in the building of boats which they used on the Coquitlam River, near their camp-site. This group of boys specialized in athletics and in the mastery of the gymnasium apparatus. A number of games of softball and basketball were played with outside teams in which they won their share of games. The good sportsmanship shown in these games was always a source of comment to onlookers and opposing teams. The winter programme of this group was largely spent in fret-work, aeroplane models, and in the building of a fireplace and chimney in their club-house.

"Due to overcrowding of the institution, a second senior group was formed. These boys, of a more quiet nature, spent the most of their spare time in their club-house working on models, sailboats, and a victory garden of corn and potatoes. Due to temporary leadership this group was disbanded and the more promising boys of this group were given a trial in the Athletic Club.

"The fourth group is made up of the new boys and the boys who were not prepared to make the effort to get into the top clubs. These boys received a strict training in gymnasium work and swimming, as well as playing many outdoor sports.

"Similar to the previous year each group leader kept individual records of each club member. Progress reports were made up from these records but again were only as valuable as the leader's observations were accurate and up-to-date. Leadership training in the form of panel discussions on problems and work methods was again a source of encouragement and enlightenment to the members taking part.

"WALTER SHOGAN,
Instructor."

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