

5. Wardens should be reinvested with the authority of executive management of the penitentiaries in conformity with the provisions of the Penitentiary Act.
6. A planned reconstruction of the personnel of the penitentiary staffs throughout Canada should be effected in order that officers who have special training will be enlisted in the service.
7. There should be cooperation with the universities of Canada in establishing suitable courses for the training of those who wish to become officers, probation officers, or parole officers.
8. A training school for penitentiary officers should be established on the lines of the courses at Wakefield, England.
9. An outstanding prison authority from England, preferably Mr. Alexander Paterson, M.C., one of His Majesty's Prison Commissioners of England, should be invited to come to Canada to counsel and advise the Prison Commission on the reorganization of the prison system in order to give practical effect to the recommendations contained in this report.
10. After careful study of the penitentiary staffs by the Prison Commission, all hopelessly incapable officers should be retired.
11. New officers to fill vacancies in the penitentiary service should be selected on a merit basis only and no consideration should be given to political influence.
12. The pay of officers should be brought up to a reasonable standard, having regard to the type of service performed.
13. Rules respecting the dismissal of officers similar to those in force in England should be adopted in Canada to make provision that an officer should have an opportunity of being heard before dismissal, and that in all cases he should be advised of the reasons for his dismissal.
14. There should be a thorough and complete revision of the penitentiary rules and regulations based on the principles contained in this report, with special regard to:
  - (a) the protection of society;
  - (b) the safe custody of inmates;
  - (c) strict but humane discipline;
  - (d) reformation and rehabilitation of prisoners.
15. An official Board of Visitors should be appointed in connection with each penitentiary. This board should be composed of a county court judge (in Quebec, a judge of the Court of Sessions), a representative of an officially recognized social welfare association, and a medical doctor. It should be under the control of the Prison Commission, and its duties should be similar to those of the boards of visitors appointed in connection with the convict prisons in England.
16. A complete revision of the methods of classification of prisoners should be made, with provision for a thorough medical and psychiatric examination of prisoners.
17. The necessary legislation should be enacted to provide for sentencing habitual offenders to preventive detention in a separate institution to be provided for that purpose.
18. All incorrigible and intractable prisoners in the penitentiaries should be segregated in one institution.
19. Separate institutions, based on the principles of the English Borstal system, should be established to permit of special treatment being given to young offenders between sixteen and twenty-one years of age. There should also be a classification centre and three grades in each unit, each grade to be