REPORT

OF THE

NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON

EMBRACING THE REPORTS OF THE

Inspectors, Supervisor, Keeper, Physician,
Moral Instructors and School Board

FOR THE YEAR

1910

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Inspectors' Report.

INSPECTORS' OFFICE,
NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON,
TRENTON, October 31st, 1910.

Hon. J. Franklin Fort, Governor of the State of New Jersey:

SIR—As required under the provisions of the law, we present herewith our report regarding the management, conditions and needs of this Institution for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1910.

Regular monthly meetings have been held during the year and numerous special meetings when the needs of the Institution required.

Members of the Board have made weekly visitations and have exercised a close oversight over the management of all the departments of the Institution.

The practice adopted under the law by former Boards in appointing two members of said Board as Visiting Inspectors for the entire year has been discontinued by this Board. Instead thereof each month two of the members are appointed for the ensuing month to make weekly visits; by the operation of this system every member of the Board serves alternately, thus enabling all of them to become personally familiar with the details of the Prison management, thus increasing the efficiency of the Institution.

The total expenditures during the fiscal year of 1910 were $273,627.65. Of this sum $265,413.51 was for the ordinary expenditures of the Prison and $8,214.14 was for extraordinary expenditures. The purposes for which these expenditures were made are shown in the following concise statement. The details concerning them will be found embodied in the report of the Supervisor.

EXPENDITURES.

Maintenance	$124,995 08
Furniture and repairs	9,726 70
Maintenance of Keeper and Resident Physician	1,374 12
School Board	1,426 29
Electrocution plant	6,236 51
Salaries of executive officers and Board of Inspectors	9,500 00
Salaries of Deputies and employes	108,589 24
Salaries of Moral Instructors	1,000 00
Additional power	2,261 00
Renewing water pipe lines	2,474 36
Removal of tops of coal vaults and renewing same	3,386 27
Addition to female wing	92 51
Payment to convicts on discharge	2,337 60
Expenditures of Parole Officer	227 97
	$273,627 65
Deduct cash receipts returned during the year to the State Treasurer	100,004 12
Leaving the net cost of the Prison for the year to be	$173,623 53

Net cost per capita per annum, $125.75.
Net cost per capita per diem, $0.3445.

Following the custom of past years, special dinners have been provided for the prisoners on the Fourth of July, Thanksgiving and Christmas Day. The total cost of subsistence was $64,241.71, being an annual per capita cost of $46.52, and a per capita per diem cost of .1275, this per capita being .043 greater than that of the preceding year, due to the higher price of provisions.

A close supervision has been exercised over all expenditures.

Pursuant to the recommendations of the Board, the Legislature made an appropriation of $10,000, for a laundry, drying room and work room in the female wing, and contracts were awarded for these improvements amounting to $5,300. The only expenditures made during the last fiscal year by reason thereof, was $92.51, covering expenditures for advertising, &c., the balance to be paid during the present fiscal year. As the alterations were not completed by October 31st, it became necessary in order to retain the necessary moneys out of the appropriation made for this purpose, to file with the Comptroller the contracts made, thereby preventing the appropriation from lapsing and requiring another appropriation to be made for this pur-

pose; the unexpended balance of $4,607.49 has been turned back to the State.

As stated in last year's report, there were but twenty-nine cells in the Female Wing provided for female convicts, and the average number of prisoners confined during the year was thirty-nine. Besides providing a laundry, drying room and work room, the new building will contain seven additional cells which will materially increase the efficiency of this department.

The Board of Inspectors cannot too highly commend the management of this department under the care of Mrs. Osborne, Matron.

The buildings of the Institution are in good condition. The necessary repairs and renovations have been attended to by prison labor at a total cost of $9,726.70. In addition sums were expended for the following:

For additional power for the shops	$2,261 00
For renewing water pipe line	2,474 36
For the removal of tops from coal vaults and renewing the same	3,386 27

These sums were appropriated under the supplemental appropriation bill for the present fiscal year, thus increasing the expenditures for Prison purposes in the sum of $8,214.14. These improvements were made under the direction of the Supervisor by authority of the Board of Inspectors.

The Moral Instructors have been very diligent, giving advice and instruction to the prisoners. The reports of their operations for the year are appended to this report.

The Prison night school is operating very successfully for the benefit of the prisoners, and a report of its operations is also appended to this report.

In the report of the previous year the Board suggested that some provision be made for pensioning officers who have long and faithfully served the State and are incapacitated by reason of advancing years from performing the work required of them in the Prison. Pursuant to such recommendations the Legislature enacted a law providing that the authorities of the Prison, with the assent of the Governor, might retire on a pension of $50 per month such officer, but failed to make any appropriation in the act for this purpose. If the present act is to become effective an appropriation should be made.

Since the completion of the electrocution plant, seventeen have been electrocuted; of this number four were electrocuted during the past fiscal year; every one of these electrocutions was successfully conducted and clearly demonstrated the fact that in cases of capital punishment, electrocution is infinitely more humane than the previous methods of execution.

As the law requires electrocutions to take place in the State Prison, relieving the counties of the expense of capital punishment, it seems only fair that the cost of electrocution should be assessed against the county from which the prisoner has been sentenced.

In view of the fact that the steam heating system has been in constant use for over twenty-four years and is now in need of renewal as many of the pipes are worn out, the Board feels that it should, where required, replace the old pipes with new ones. We estimate that an expenditure of $2,000 will cover the cost of these repairs and we recommend that such a sum be appropriated in the supplemental bill for furniture, repairs and appliances for the fiscal year 1911.

The statistical report shows the daily average population of the Prison during the fiscal year to have been 1,380 2-3 prisoners against an average population of last year of 1,394. The highest number at any period during the year was 1,413.

In compliance with the law, we herewith submit the statistical report for the fiscal year, showing not only the population of the Prison, but the ages, nativity and sex of the inmates. Accompanying this report we also submit the report of the physicians, showing the sanitary and health conditions and the work performed by these officers during the year.

For the needs of the Prison, both for supplemental for 1911 and for the annual appropriation for 1912, the Board would recommend the following appropriations be made:

SUPPLEMENTAL FOR 1911.

Furniture, repairs and appliances	$2,000 00
Traveling expenses of Inspectors, pursuant to Chap. 248, Laws of 1910, for the years 1909-10	1,200 00
	$3,200 00

ANNUAL APPROPRIATION 1912.

For maintenance	$130,000 00
For furniture, repairs and appliances	12,000 00
For salaries of executive officers	9,500 00
For Moral Instructor appointed by Governor	1,000 00
For salaries of Deputies and subordinate officers	112,000 00
For electrocution expenses	6,000 00
For maintenance of Keeper and Resident Physician	1,600 00
For maintenance of the School Board	1,600 00
For payment to discharged convicts	2,500 00
For traveling expenses of Parole Agent	700 00
For traveling expenses of Inspectors	600 00
	$279,000 00

For operations of the contracts and detailed expenditures we respectfully refer to the report of the Supervisor. For other details of the Prison management we refer to the reports of the Keeper, Physician, Moral Instructors and School Board.

We desire to express our appreciation for the active and cordial support rendered to the Board of Inspectors in executing the duties of their offices by the Principal Keeper, Supervisor and subordinate officers.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. F. CLARK, *President.*
WALTER M. DEAR,
B. F. HIRES,
JACOB SHURTS,
JAMES H. DAVENPORT,
CALEB VAN H. WHITBECK,
Secretary.

TABLE No. 1.

SHOWING NUMBER OF CONVICTS RECEIVED AND DISCHARGED IN EACH MONTH OF FISCAL YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31ST, 1910.

MONTHS.	Received.	Escaped prisoner returned.	*Discharged.*									Number remaining at end of respective months.
			Remittance of time.	Paroled.	Remittance of fine.	By Supreme Court.	By County Court.	Died.	Removed to State hospitals.	Electrocuted.	Escaped.	
1909.												
November ...	42	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1382
December	60	..	29	39	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1373
1910.												
January	46	..	36	11	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1369
February	33	..	27	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1372
March	42	..	24	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	1386
April	36	..	27	30	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1363
May	51	..	30	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1380
June	58	..	27	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1409
July	31	..	30	28	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1381
August	22	..	29	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	1369
September ...	36	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1365
October	59	1	31	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1393
Totals....	516	1	362	110	2	1	1	10	6	4	1	

TABLE No. 2.

Showing Terms of Sentences.

Six months	2
Seven months	3
Eight months	5
Nine months	2
One year	83
One year and three months	4
One year and six months	43
Two years	152
Two years and three months	1
Two years and six months	26
Two years and eight months	2
Three years	268
Three years and six months	1
Four years	32
Five years	205
Six years	41
Six years and six months	2
Seven years	133
Eight years	10
Nine years	13
Ten years	93
Ten years and three months	1
Twelve years	47
Thirteen years	2
Fourteen years	16
Fifteen years	53
Sixteen years	3
Seventeen years	5
Eighteen years	7
Nineteen years	2
Twenty years	48
Twenty-one years	1
Twenty-two years	1
Twenty-five years	23
Twenty-seven years	2
Twenty-eight years	1
Thirty years	42
Thirty-four years	1
Forty years	1
Forty-two years	1
Forty-nine years	2
Sixty years	1
Natural life	11
Electrocution or death sentence	1
Total	1,393

TABLE No. 3.

Showing Where Prisoners were Convicted.

Atlantic county	88
Bergen county	74
Burlington county	44
Camden county	113
Cape May county	12
Cumberland county	33
Essex county	242
Gloucester county	22
Hudson county	185
Hunterdon county	22
Mercer county	65
Middlesex county	68
Monmouth county	61
Morris county	50
Ocean county	5
Passaic county	105
Salem county	37
Somerset county	28
Sussex county	26
Union county	66
Warren county	46
U. S. District of Columbia	1
Total	1,393

TABLE No. 4.

Showing Ages at Which Prisoners were Received.

Thirteen years	1
Fifteen to twenty years	126
Twenty to twenty-five years	311
Twenty-five to thirty years	314
Thirty to forty years	366
Forty to fifty years	167
Fifty to sixty years	80
Sixty to seventy years	21
Seventy to eighty years	7
Total	1,393

TABLE No. 5.

Showing Number of Times Prisoners Have Been Committed to this Prison.

First time	1,145
Second time	161
Third time	58
Fourth time	14
Fifth time	10
Sixth time	4
Seventh time	0
Eighth time	1
Total	1,393

TABLE No. 6.

Showing Years in Which Prisoners were Received.

1894	1
1895	2
1896	1
1897	1
1898	6
1899	2
1900	12
1901	6
1902	9
1903	17
1904	28
1905	51
1906	63
1907	137
1908	283
1909	371
1910	403
Total	1,393

TABLE No. 7.

Education.

Can read and write	1,138
Cannot read and write	206
Can read only	21
Can write only	28
Total	1,393

TABLE No. 8.

Showing Color and Sex.

Mongolian	2
White males	1,031
White females	18
Colored males	324
Colored females	18
Total	1,393

TABLE No. 9.

Showing Places of Nativity.

United States	910
Austria	29
Australia	3
Brazil	1
British Guiana	1
Canada	4
Cape de Verde Islands	1
China	2
Denmark	2
East Indies	2
England	12
France	5
Germany	56
Greece	1
Holland	2
Hungary	39
Ireland	21
Italy	205
New Foundland	2
Norway	3
Prussia	1
Russia	30
Russia Poland	36
Scotland	7
Sweden	5
Switzerland	1
Wales	1
West Indies	9
Turkey	1
Unknown	1
Total	1,393

TABLE No. 10.

Summarized Population Movement for Fiscal Year Ending October 31st, 1910.

	Males.	*Females.*	
Number of prisoners here October 31st, 1909.....	1,333	40	
Number of prisoners received during year.....	498	18	
Number of escaped prisoners returned.....	1	0	
	1,832	58	1,890

Discharged, Etc.

	Males.	*Females.*	
Number of prisoners regularly discharged.....	343	19	
Number paroled	107	3	
Number discharged by Supreme Court.....	1	0	
Number discharged by County Court.....	1	0	
Number escaped	1	0	
Number discharged by remission of fine.....	2	0	
Number died	10	0	
Number removed to State Hospitals.....	6	0	
Number prisoners electrocuted	4	0	
	475	22	497
Total number remaining.....			1,393

Supervisor's Report.

SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE,
NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON,
November 1st, 1910.

Hon. John Franklin Fort, Governor:

SIR—In conformity with established custom, I have the honor to submit for your information and that of the Legislature a statement of the transactions of the State Prison during the past fiscal year in the department committed by law to my official charge as Supervisor.

The appropriations made by the Legislature of 1909 for the support of the State Prison for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1910, together with supplemental appropriations made by the Legislature of 1910, applicable to the expenditures of the year 1910, together with the expenditure made and the amount remaining unexpended of such appropriation, are presented in the following statement:

STATEMENT.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURES.

	Appropriation.	*Expended.*	*Unexpended.*
Maintenance of convicts	$130,000 00	$124,995 08	$5,004 92
Furniture, appliances and repairs	10,000 00	9,726 70	273 30
Keeper's salary	3,500 00	3,500 00	.....
Supervisor's salary	3,000 00	3,000 00	.....
Physicians, Deputy Keepers and employes, as salaries	112,000 00	108,589 24	3,410 76
For six Inspectors, as salaries	3,000 00	3,000 00	.....
Prison School Board	1,600 00	1,426 29	173 71
For Keeper, for payment to discharged convicts	2,500 00	2,337 60	162 40
For Teacher, Moral Instructor for convicts of State Prison	1,000 00	1,000 00	.....
For traveling and other necessary expenses incurred by Parole Agent, pursuant to Chapter 232, Laws of 1905	700 00	227 97	472 03
For maintenance of Keeper and Resident Physician	1,400 00	1,374 12	25 88
For electrocution plant	8,000 00	6,236 51	1,763 49
	$276,700 00	$265,413 51	$11,286 49

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURES.

	Appropriation.	*Expended.*	*Unexpended.*
For additional power for operating prison shops	$2,500 00	$2,261 00	$239 00
For removal of tops of coal vaults, &c.	4,000 00	3,386 27	613 73
For addition to Female Wing	10,000 00	92 51	9,907 49
For renewal of water pipe line	2,500 00	2,474 36	25 64
	$19,000 00	$8,214 14	$10,785 86

As stated in former reports the salaries of Principal Keeper, Supervisor and Board of Inspectors, the gratuities paid to convicts upon their discharge and the traveling expenses of the Parole Agent are made directly from the State Treasury, under appropriations made for those purposes. These payments do not enter into the Supervisor's accounts and officially I have no knowledge of the same, but I have secured from the State Comptroller a statement of these expenditures and incorporate them in the appended statement so as to show the amount of all expenditures made during the year for the support of the Prison. The bills for all purposes pertaining to the maintenance of the prisoners and certified by the Supervisor and approved by the Board of Inspectors during the year amounted to one hundred twenty-four thousand nine hundred ninety-five dollars and eight cents ($124,995.08), and payments for the same were made from the State Treasury. The following statement shows the specific purposes for which these expenditures were made:

STATEMENT.

Subsistence	$63,756 47
Hospital	2,346 13
Clothing	5,777 29
Bedding	1,660 44
Tobacco	1,375 00
Stationery	874 40
Convict stationery	398 08
Fuel	18,822 70
Light (electric)	5,620 60
Gas	11,300 08
Water	5,161 20
Forage	666 08
Live stock	321 15
Piece price system (blanks, etc.)	21 75
Sanitary (disinfectants, etc.)	845 75

Advertising and printing	$559 05
Miscellaneous (freight, expressage, etc.)	1,078 05
Clothing for discharged convicts	2,806 91
Appliances	309 49
Library	24 58
Insurance	1,069 88
	$124,995 08

The sums received by the Supervisor during the fiscal year from every source were one hundred thousand and four dollars and twelve cents ($100,004.12), this amount being a decrease over the preceding year of five thousand four hundred sixty-five dollars and eight cents ($5,465.08). The amounts received were, as required by law, paid by the Supervisor to the State Treasurer in monthly payments and were received from the following sources:

ALL CASH RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR.

Balance of earnings of 1909, received during the year	$8,332 06
Received from earnings of 1910	90,619 25
Received for the support of U. S. prisoners	298 04
Received, proceeds of old iron, barrels, etc., sold	670 96
Received, proceeds of buttons sold to officers for uniforms	1 68
Received, for interest on deposits	38 12
Received, rent from contractors for room for storage purposes	18 75
Received, for rebate on cartage of coal	35 26
Balance on hand, October 31st, 1910	100 00
	$100,104 12

The total amount expended for every purpose connected with the Prison during the fiscal year, both for ordinary and extraordinary purposes, amounted to two hundred seventy-three thousand six hundred twenty-seven dollars and sixty-five cents ($273,627.65). The cash receipts, representing the earnings of the Prison amounted to one hundred thousand and four dollars and twelve cents ($100,004.12), and were paid to the State Treasurer, as required by law, thus reducing the real cost of maintaining the Prison to the sum of one hundred seventy-three thousand six hundred twenty-three dollars and fifty-three cents ($173,623.53). A statement is herewith presented in detail showing the several purposes for which disbursements were made:

STATEMENT.

For salaries of Executive Officers and Inspectors		$9,500 00
For salary of Moral Instructor appointed by Governor		1,000 00
For salaries of Deputies and minor officers		108,589 24
For gratuities to discharged convicts		2,337 60
		$121,426 84
For maintenance of prisoners	$124,995 08	
For furniture, repairs and appliances	9,726 70	
		134,721 78
For Electrocution Plant	$6,236 51	
For maintenance of School Board	1,426 29	
For traveling expenses of Parole Agent	227 97	
For maintenance of Principal Keeper and Resident Physician	1,374 12	
		9,264 89

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURES.

For additional power for shops	$2,261 00	
For renewing water pipe line in prison yard	2,474 36	
For removal of tops to coal vaults and renewing same	3,386 27	
For alterations to Female Wing	92 51	
		8,214 14
		$273,627 65
Deduct cash returned during the year to the State Treasurer		100,004 12
Leaving the net cost of the Prison for the year to be		$173,623 53

Net cost per capita per annum, $125.75.
Net cost per capita per diem to be, $0.3445.

A statement showing the per capita rate of expenditures is herewith submitted:

STATEMENT.

Total cost of subsistence	$63,756 47	
Revenue in excess	36,247 65	
		$100,004 12

Net cost per capita per annum, $46.17.
Net cost per capita per diem, $0.1265.

MAINTENANCE.

Including subsistence, clothing and all necessary supplies	$124,995 08	
Maintenance in excess of receipts	24,990 96	
		$100,004 12

Net cost per capita per annum, $90.53.
Net cost per capita per diem, $0.2480.

GENERAL EXPENSES.

Including maintenance, salaries, furniture, repairs, appliances and extraordinary expenditures.....	$273,627 65	
General expenses in excess of receipts.....	173,623 53	
		$100,004 12
Net cost per capita per annum, $198.18.		
Net cost per capita per diem, $0.5430.		
Amount of all expenditures over revenue received.....		$173,623 53
Net cost per capita per annum, $125.75.		
Net cost per capita per diem, $0.3445.		

From the foregoing statement it is shown that the expenditures made, not only for guarding and maintaining an average of over one thousand three hundred and eighty (1,380) convicts, (1,380 2-3), but for keeping the buildings and grounds in repair and for every necessary expense incurred in the management of the Prison, without crediting the revenue returned to the State Treasurer, cost a per capita per diem of $0.5430, and with crediting the revenue a per capita of $0.3445, this latter per diem being a little over two cents higher than the previous year ($0.0232).

The appropriation made by the Legislature of 1909 for Prison maintenance for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1910, was one hundred and twenty thousand dollars $120,000). It was found that owing to increased cost of articles coming under this appropriation as well as the daily increase in population of the Prison, necessary to request the Legislature of 1910 to make a supplemental appropriation of ten thousand dollars ($10,000), which request was granted, thus making a total appropriation of one hundred and thirty thousand dollars ($130,000). It will be observed from the statement of the sums expended from the appropriations made for Prison purposes that there remained at the close of the fiscal year as unexpended from the various items appropriated the sum of eleven thousand two hundred and eighty-six dollars and forty-nine cents ($11,286.49), thus showing that had legislative authority been given to the Comptroller which would have enabled him to transfer from one account showing a surplus to that showing a deficiency, there would have been no necessity to have asked for an additional appropriation for maintenance. Though it be deemed advisable to make appropriations for the specific purposes if the authority were vested with the Comptroller to make necessary transfers, it would not require any greater total expenditure for Prison purposes. As stated in

former reports, it is inevitable that embarrassment must necessarily attend any attempt to make the necessities of an institution that is subject to increased population and variation in cost of supplies conform to specific and inflexible appropriations.

As required under provisions of Chapter 23, Laws of 1908, supplies are purchased under contract, bids being solicited by advertisement and awards being made semi-annually to the lowest responsible bidder. All supplies are carefully inspected upon receipt and if not up to standard established, are returned at the expense of the contractor.

The prisoners have been subsisted during the year upon plain food as the law requires, and in all cases of a wholesome and nourishing character. The cost of subsistence was as stated before, sixty-three thousand seven hundred and fifty-six dollars and forty-seven cents ($63,756.47), a per capita of twelve and sixty-five one hundredths cents (.1265). The increased cost of articles embraced under the head of subsistence for this fiscal year over that of the preceding year, averaged about three and one-half per cent. higher; notwithstanding this fact, the total amount expended was but a per capita increase over the former year of forty-three one hundredths of a cent. This result shows that not only has careful management been exercised in the purchase of supplies for this department, but that the system of furnishing the principal meal of the day on tables in the wings of the Prison has been resultant in the saving in the cost of the subsistence of prisoners.

It might be of interest at the present time, in view of the high cost of living, to state that in looking over the former State Prison reports I find that the population of the State Prison for the year 1841 was one hundred and thirty-three (133), a period of sixty-nine years ago, and the per capita cost of subsistence was $0.1152, while the number confined in 1864, three hundred and thirty-three (333) and the per capita cost for subsistence in that year was $0.2020; as the later period was during war time when prices were high, no comparison is made for that year. When it is considered in the present period not only was the character of the food different and of greater variety, it certainly shows careful management in the purchase of supplies, when the increased cost for the present year was only a little over one cent per capita ($0.0113) of that of sixty-nine years ago, and further proves that under contract system good results are accomplished.

By deduction for holidays and Sundays the men on contracts were employed during the past year two hundred and seventy-six and one-half days (276½) and the number employed during that period was two hundred thirty thousand seven hundred fifty-eight and three-quarter men (230,758¾). The earnings from the labor of these men amounted to ninety-six thousand and twenty-two dollars and twenty-nine cents ($96,022.29), netting a per capita per diem earning of .4161. In addition to that number there were also employed as machinists and cutters, nine men. These men are assigned to look after machines and machinery and the cutting of certain kinds of material required in manufacture by the contractors. They being outside of contract requirements, a charge is made for their services, and the earnings from this source amounted to fifteen hundred and two dollars and twenty-four cents ($1,502.24). The combined earnings from both these sources netted an earning of the aforementioned number of men of ninety-seven thousand five hundred twenty-four dollars and fifty-three cents $97,524.53). The following statement shows the names of the contractors for whom goods were produced, the kind of articles manufactured and the earnings of each:

STATEMENT.

Contractor.	*Industry.*	*Earnings.*
Rancocas Mills	Mats and matting	$23,484 68
George Rendell	Shoes	4,514 80
W. S. Rendell	Shoes	13,337 92
J. M. Schwerin	Handkerchiefs	3,370 13
Ridgway Mfg. Co	Petticoats and night gowns	1,012 95
Oppenheim & Co	Pants and waistbands	17,095 15
Edw. E. Gnichtel	Brushes and blocks	5,194 76
Mercer Brush Co	Brushes and blocks	6,156 83
Crescent Garment Company	Shirts and drawers	13,231 44
Crescent Garment Company	Petticoats and night gowns	122 54
John J. Cook	Brooms	6,683 60
Trenton Whisk Broom Works	Brooms	1,817 69
		$96,022 49

The average number employed on contract work was eight hundred thirty-four and one-half men (834½) and with the average number employed as cutters and machinists, etc., was eight hundred forty-three and one-half (843½) men out of an average population of thirteen hundred eighty and two-thirds (1,380 2-3),

the total number of inmates of the Prison. The gross earnings of that number amounted to ninety-seven thousand eight hundred and twelve dollars and five cents ($97,812.05), this earning being a decrease over the preceding year of three hundred thirteen dollars and twenty-five cents ($313.25).

At the commencement of the fiscal year there were assigned to contract work eight hundred and thirty-nine (839) men and at the close of the year this number was augmented by thirty-six (36), making a total of eight hundred and seventy-five (875). An illustration of the changes in the year is presented to show the impossibility of providing a fixed revenue from earnings:

Assigned to contract, November 1st, 1909	839	
Assigned during the year from time to time	543	
		1,382
Discharged by reason of expiration of sentence or by parole	298	
Dropped by reason of inability to perform work for which they were assigned	209	
		507
Total working on contracts, November 1st, 1910		875

From the above statement it will be observed that in the period of one year, by reason of the changes referred to, that nearly half of the number employed were inexperienced and that coupled with the failure of one of the contractors, and the earnings from this source being but three hundred thirteen dollars and twenty-five cents ($313.25) less than that of the preceding year, the results shown cannot help but be gratifying.

During the year there has been paid into this office by contractors for the benefit of prisoners and forwarded to the Principal Keeper, the sum of five thousand fifty-one dollars and forty-five cents ($5,051.45), which represents six hundred and fifty-three (653) credits. There were employed on contract work eight hundred and forty-three (843) and as stated in former reports only a small percentage of the men were enabled to earn anything.

The new contracts for the employment of convicts to which reference was made in the last report, went into operation February and March of the past fiscal year, and with the exception of the one mentioned for the manufacture of petticoats, were the same industries that were being operated previously. All of them, with

the exception of that made for the manufacture of petticoats, are operating satisfactorily. The contractor for this industry, which commenced operation in March, failed and filed a petition in bankruptcy on the 9th of August, 1910. On the 13th day of September the Trustee in Bankruptcy, with the approval of the Referee, assigned all right and title that might be vested with the former contractor to the Crescent Garment Company, and said company pursuant to chapter 192, laws of 1910, made application for an assignment of the contract; the Supervisor consented to the assignment, which was approved by the Board of Inspectors. The new concern commenced operations by virtue of the assignment on the 1st day of October, assuming all the obligations of the previous contractor.

FURNITURE, REPAIRS AND APPLIANCES.

The amount appropriated for the above purposes for the year was ten thousand dollars ($10,000); applicable for expenditures for furniture, utensils, tools and the many appliances required in the daily operation of the Prison; also for such materials as are needed for repairs to keep the building and grounds in good condition. The sum expended for that purpose was nine thousand seven hundred twenty-six dollars and seventy cents $9,726.70), two hundred and seventy-three dollars and thirty cents ($273.30) less than the sum appropriated. It is not deemed necessary to enumerate the many items included in this expenditure, but simply call attention to the items of this account for which the larger expenditures were required, such as rebuilding the walls of boilers Nos. 1, 8 and 9; drilling through walls and connecting with new water main; connecting pipe with all the boilers, repair shops, cellar in main building and wing No. 5; drilling through the walls and running water line across shops to the main engine room; repainting a number of the wings, center, cook house and hospital and all the roofs of the Prison building. The work on these repairs was done as far as possible under the direction of the Superintendent of Repairs by mechanics under his charge. Carpenters, machinists, plumbers and painters are constantly performing this work and the expense attendant to such repairs is reduced to the cost of materials used. It gives me pleas-

ure to say that Mr. Charles R. Lacy, Superintendent of Repairs, has performed all the work intrusted to his care in a most satisfactory manner.

The clothes worn by the prisoners are made by Prison labor, the female prisoners, under the direction of the Matron, making their own clothing as well as many of the articles used by the male prisoners, such as shirts, sheets, bed-ticks, &c., and the prisoners in charge of the Storekeeper make shoes for the use of the prisoners, repair clothing and make the clothing furnished prisoners on their discharge.

Pursuant to recommendations made the Legislature, at the session of 1910, enacted a law, Chapter 149, page 252, Laws of 1910, providing:

"That whenever any officer or employe of any State penal institution or reformatory, while an employe of such institution, became permanently disabled in the discharge of his duties, and the same was certified to by the physician of said institution, that it should be lawful, with his assent, for the board or officer having power to appoint his successor, in case of vacancy, to order his retirement, provided that such retirement met the approval of the Governor." It further provided that such officer so retired should receive during his natural life, by way of pension, the sum of fifty dollars per month, and also all pensions should be paid quarterly by the Treasurer of the State upon the warrant of the Comptroller, but the Legislature failed to make any appropriation for this purpose, by reason thereof the act became inoperative and the Prison authorities were unable to recommend a number of officers who had faithfully served the State and were entitled pursuant to law to be placed upon pensions. In my opinion, if this act is to be carried into effect, there should be an additional appropriation made for the purpose of salaries of Deputies and employes of the Prison and the officers retired paid from this fund as officers retired under pension.

At the last session of the Legislature, upon my recommendation, a law was enacted which allowed the Board of Inspectors to fix a schedule which would enable them to pay to prisoners upon their discharge, an amount not to exceed the sum of twenty-five dollars ($25), said sum to be paid to prisoners who had shown a disposition to properly perform the work to which they had been assigned and conform to the rules of the Prison, but by reason

of the failure of the Legislature to make an appropriation, the Board of Inspectors were unable to pay any other sum than that previously paid, five dollars ($5); if this act is to become operative there should be an additional appropriation of five thousand dollars ($5,000) to that regularly appropriated for this purpose.

In view of the fact that we were unable to furnish sufficient power for operating the shops, recommendations were made and the Legislature of 1910 made an appropriation of twenty-five hundred dollars ($2,500) for such purpose. Pursuant to law, advertisement was made and a contract was executed in February to furnish the additional power, consisting of a number of motors, the aggregate being thirty-nine and one-half horse power at a cost of two thousand two hundred and sixty-one dollars ($2,261). As the cost of the electricity to be furnished for these motors would necessarily increase the sums to be paid both for light and power, the electricity being furnished by the same company, a supplemental contract was executed whereby instead of the rate then charged for electric light of eight cents per Watt hour, a sliding schedule of ten to four cents was agreed upon. The Watt hours furnished for power for a period of six months was about 20,090,000 Watt hours, and at the former cost of electricity, would have amounted to over $1,600, but by reason of the aforementioned sliding scale, the charge was only a little over $800; as this rate is applicable to both electricity furnished for light as well as for power, it cannot help but result in a saving of expenditure for that purpose.

The amount paid for water for the fiscal year was five thousand one hundred sixty-one dollars and twenty cents ($5,161.20); this sum represents the interest at six per centum per annum on an outlay of nearly ninety thousand dollars. In view of this large expenditure I would recommend that an appropriation be made of six thousand dollars (estimates having been secured), to enable us to erect within the walls of the Prison two artesian wells. The Board of Inspectors under the present law have no authority to authorize any outlay to carry out this plan, and it would seem to me advisable that this suggestion should receive the attention of the Legislature.

Recommendations have been frequently made asking for appropriations for the erection of a central plant for heat, light and power, and in view of the growing expenditures made for these

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purposes, I would suggest that the Legislature give this subject their consideration. The expenditures incurred during the past fiscal year for these purposes was thirty-two thousand nine hundred and one dollars and ninety-nine cents ($32,901.99), and represents interest at six per cent. per annum on an investment of nearly five hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($550,000), and is represented as follows:

Expenditures for fuel	$16,700 73
Expenditures for electric light	5,251 42
Expenditures for electric power	905 28
Expenditures for gas light	10,044 56
	$32,901 99

A central plant for the boilers would result in a large saving of fuel, and could be managed with at least one-quarter the number of men. There would be sufficient room in the Prison walls to centralize the boilers and also install an electric plant. It is estimated that an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) would carry out these suggestions.

The alteration to the Female Wing was in operation but not completed at the close of the fiscal year, and the only expenditure made by reason thereof was ninety-two dollars and sixty-one cents ($92.61), covering advertising expenses. The contracts for these improvements amounted to five thousand three hundred dollars ($5,300), and besides providing a laundry, drying room and work room, will contain seven additional cells; this will add very materially to the efficiency of this department. As the alterations were not completed at the close of the fiscal year the contracts were filed with the Comptroller, thus preventing the appropriation from lapsing and requiring another one to be made for the same purpose.

During the year a new line of water pipes have been installed at a cost of two thousand four hundred seventy-four dollars and thirty-six cents ($2,474.36). The tops of the old coal vaults were renewed and recovered at a cost of three thousand three hundred eighty-six dollars and twenty-seven cents ($3,386.27). Both of these improvements being made within the amounts appropriated for such purposes and fill a long-needed want.

The number of prisoners remaining in the Prison at the close of the fiscal year was one thousand three hundred ninety-

three, and the greatest number at any one time during the year was one thousand four hundred thirteen ($1,413), the lowest number being one thousand three hundred fifty-six (1,356), and the average being one thousand three hundred eighty and two-thirds (1,380 2-3).

It is perhaps proper to say that the law which defines the duty of the Supervisor of the Prison makes it incumbent upon him to take entire charge of the personal property of the Prison and makes him responsible for its proper care and use; he is also charged with the duty of providing the daily supplies of food, &c., required for the proper care of the inmates; he has the direction of the operation of the Prison shops as well as the labor of the other prisoners—excepting those employed under the direction of the Principal Keeper in the household and sanitary affairs of the prison; he is charged with the purchase and care of all the furniture and materials required for the use of the State Prison, in the care of the convicts and in their employment, in keeping the grounds and buildings in repair, and he is charged with and responsible for all its financial operations. Some of these duties are specifically imposed by law, while others are subject to the general powers given to the Board of Inspectors to adopt rules for the government of the Prison. A statement of these duties are presented for the reason that the presence in this report of matters which without this explanation might not seem to come within the province of the Supervisor.

It is with the greatest gratification that I am able to record, by reason of the harmonious official relations between the Board of Inspectors and the Supervisor, such construction of the law has been reached and put into practice as promotes the interests of the institution in the spirit obviously intended by the various and sometimes conflicting statutes.

The management of the State Prison is governed similar to that of the State Government, that is to say, three co-ordinate branches, the Keeper, who appoints all subordinate officers and employes, subject to the confirmation of the Board of Inspectors, who is responsible for the discipline and safe-keeping of the prisoners, and has the direction of the labor employed in the sanitary and household affairs of the Prison; the Supervisor regulating and prescribing the work and employment of all other labor in the Prison outside of sanitary and household, for the purchasing of all sup-

plies, and making contracts and for the financial operation of the Prison; the Board of Inspectors being the legislative body of the Prison, making rules for the government of the Prison and at the same time having supervision of matters pertaining to the Prison not conflicting with the independent powers of the Keeper and Supervisor. The hearty co-operation of all the officers and the successful results that have been shown in the management of the Prison clearly demonstrates the wisdom of the present system of government.

In closing the report for the year, I desire to express to the Board of Inspectors, and the Hon. Geo. O. Osborne, Keeper, my high appreciation for all assistance rendered and the kindly co-operation with me in the exercise of my official duties. For the kindly assistance of the Physicians, Moral Instructors and subordinate officers of the Prison I express my thanks.

Respectfully submitted,

S. W. KIRKBRIDE,
Supervisor.

Keeper's Report.

NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON,

TRENTON, October 31st, 1910.

Hon. John Franklin Fort, Governor of New Jersey:

SIR—I respectfully submit the following report of the management of the New Jersey State Prison for the year ending October 31st, 1910:

Number of prisoners in confinement October 31st, 1909:

Males	1,333	
Females	40	
		1,373

Received during the year:

Males	498	
Females	18	
Escaped prisoner returned (male)	1	
		517
		1,890

Discharged during the year:

By remission of time, males	343	
By remission of time, females	19	
By remission of fine, males	2	
By being paroled, males	107	
By being paroled, females	3	
Died during the year, males	10	
By order Supreme Court, males	1	
By order County Court, males	1	
Removed to State Hospitals, males	6	
Escaped, males	1	
Electrocuted, males	4	
		497
Remaining in prison October 31st, 1910		1,393

NOTE—No classification of United States prisoners is made in this report as heretofore. No United States prisoners have been received during the year, and there is only one such prisoner remaining in the Prison, and this prisoner is included in the above figures.

Highest number of prisoners during the year	1,413
Lowest number of prisoners during the year	1,356
General daily average during the year	1,381

OPERATION OF THE PAROLE LAW.

Released by parole during the fiscal year	110
Total released since the passage of the Act	1,266
Number of paroled prisoners again convicted and received in this Prison,	72
Number of paroles revoked	71
Number of prisoners returned from other states for violation of parole	6
Number of prisoners twice paroled	9
Number of prisoners returned for violation of parole	24

ASSIGNMENT OF PRISONERS.

Number of prisoners employed on contract work (this includes 43 men assigned as runners and 7 assigned as machinists)	925
Number assigned to duty in various parts of the Prison (this comprises the entire force of convict labor employed as clerks, runners, cooks, bakers, barbers, firemen, repairmen, hospital nurses and attendants, and laborers)	297
Number of female prisoners	36
Sick in the hospital	14
Number of prisoners unemployed (unable to perform hard labor or awaiting assignment to work)	121
Total	1,393

CONVICTS' FUNDS HELD IN TRUST BY PRINCIPAL KEEPER.

Receipts.

Balance on hand November 1st, 1909		$6,954 71
Received during November, 1909	$727 61	
Received during December, 1909	1,145 14	
Received during January, 1910	871 63	
Received during February, 1910	857 71	
Received during March, 1910	472 39	
Received during April, 1910	1,138 48	
Received during May, 1910	752 23	
Received during June, 1910	988 45	
Received during July, 1910	1,256 68	
Received during August, 1910	1,129 32	
Received during September, 1910	489 56	
Received during October, 1910	1,157 05	
		10,986 25
Total		$17,940 96

Disbursements.

Paid upon the written orders of the convicts, when approved by the Principal Keeper, and on their discharge from Prison:

During November, 1909	$753 96	
During December, 1909	2,039 48	
During January, 1910	912 48	
During February, 1910	768 38	
During March, 1910	631 95	
During April, 1910	916 44	
During May, 1910	819 22	
During June, 1910	878 12	
During July, 1910	1,082 17	
During August, 1910	873 75	
During September, 1910	967 44	
During October, 1910	676 63	
		11,320 02
Balance on hand October 31st, 1910		$6,620 94

Deposits.

Trenton Banking Co., Trenton, N. J.	$1,413 20	
Mechanics National Bank, Trenton, N. J.	983 15	
Lincoln Trust Co., Jersey City, N. J.	2,000 00	
Jersey City Trust Co., Jersey City, N. J.	1,000 00	
Provident Institution for Savings, Jersey City	1,000 00	
	$6,396 35	
Cash on hand October 31st, 1910	224 59	
		$6,620 94

STATE MONEY FOR PRISONERS ON THEIR DISCHARGE FROM PRISON.

Receipts.

Received from the State Treasurer, from November 1st, 1909, to October 31st, 1910, inclusive:

During November, 1909	$500 00
During January, 1910	500 00
During May, 1910	500 00
During September, 1910	500 00
	$2,000 00

Disbursements.

Paid three hundred and sixty-two (362) New Jersey State Prisoners on their discharge from Prison:

During November, 1909,	32 prisoners at $5 each..	$160 00	
During December, 1909,	29 prisoners at $5 each..	145 00	
During January, 1910..	36 prisoners at $5 each..	180 00	
During February, 1910,	27 prisoners at $5 each..	135 00	
During March, 1910...	24 prisoners at $5 each..	120 00	
During April, 1910....	27 prisoners at $5 each..	135 00	
During May, 1910.....	30 prisoners at $5 each..	150 00	
During June, 1910.....	27 prisoners at $5 each..	135 00	
During July, 1910.....	30 prisoners at $5 each..	150 00	
During August, 1910..	29 prisoners at $5 each..	145 00	
During September, 1910,	40 prisoners at $5 each..	200 00	
During October, 1910..	31 prisoners at $5 each..	155 00	
	362		$1,810 00

Paid three (3) United States, District of Columbia, prisoners on their discharge from Prison:

During January, 1910..	1 prisoner at $9.20.....	$9 20	
During February, 1910,	1 prisoner at $9.20.....	9 20	
During July, 1910.....	1 prisoner at $9.20.....	9 20	
	3		27 60
Returned to State Treasurer, October 31st, 1910.....			162 40
			$2,000 00

The following food supplies were furnished the prisoners during the year:

MEATS AND FISH.

	Lbs.
Fresh beef.....	83,540
Corned beef.....	132,986
Mutton	27,724
Salt pork.....	22,120
Fresh fish.....	41,569
Cod fish.....	5,880
Mackerel	10,700
Total.....	324,519

Daily average for each prisoner, .64 lbs.

FLOUR, BREAD, ETC.

	Lbs.
Wheat flour, used for bread	551,740
Wheat flour, used for pie crusts	784
Total amount of flour used (2,819 barrels)	552,524

Daily average of flour used for each prisoner, 1.09 lbs.
Total number of loaves of bread baked, 516,382.

CEREALS.

	Lbs.
Oat meal	3,135
Corn meal	11,815
Peas	14,825
Beans	47,025
Rice	12,625
Total	89,425

Daily average for each prisoner, .18 lbs.

VEGETABLES.

	Lbs.
Potatoes	501,885
Turnips	32,500
Onions	28,360
Carrots	4,964
Cabbage	67,809
Total	635,518

Daily average for each prisoner, 1.26 lbs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Onions	29,460	bunches.
Carrots	11,620	bunches.
Tomatoes	160	baskets.
Tomatoes	2,152	cans.
Prunes	20,800	lbs.
Apples	86	barrels.
Vinegar	29¼	barrels.
Molasses	99	barrels.
Scrapple	39,375	lbs.
Lard	918	lbs.
Butter	1,611	lbs.
Eggs	2,377	doz.
Milk	84,249	pints.
Coffee	14,570	lbs.
Tea	1,302	lbs.

Sugar	35,530	lbs.
Yeast	1,709	lbs.
Corn starch	283	lbs.
Raisins	1,350	lbs.
Pepper	715	lbs.
Frankfurters	17,830	lbs.
Cinnamon	6	lbs.
Ginger	1½	lbs.

EXTRA MEALS.

The following were furnished for extra meals on July 4th, Thanksgiving and Christmas:

Lamb	1,849	lbs.
Chicken	2,005	lbs.
Cider	43	gal.
Mince meat	800	lbs.
Pumpkin	108	gal.
Pies baked	372	
String beans	84	bu.
Fresh pork	1,747	lbs.

MAIL AND PACKAGE DEPARTMENT.

There were received for prisoners during the year 32,178 letters, a daily average of 88.15. These were read, hall location of the prisoner's cell marked thereon, and, when found permissible, were handed to the proper Hall Keeper for delivery to the prisoner.

The number of letters mailed during the year for prisoners was 13,625, a monthly average of 1,135. These letters were read, name of sender and to whom addressed was entered on the registry book, and the proper postage was placed upon them before being mailed.

The total number of packages received for prisoners during the year was 9,662, a monthly average of 805. When these packages were examined to ascertain if the articles contained therein were permissible, entry was made in the distribution book of the different articles, and they were sent to the proper Hall Keeper for delivery to the prisoner for whom they were intended, and a receipt for the same was obtained.

VISITS.

The number of visits to prisoners by relatives and friends during the year (permitting one or more at a time) was 3,150, a monthly average of 263.33. A record of each visit is recorded in the visitors' book.

The amount of money received for the prisoners in letters or left here by relatives or friends when visiting the Prison was $5,226.17, and this amount is promptly placed to the credit of the respective prisoners.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline throughout the Prison continues to be very good, and only a small percentage of the prisoners have to be punished. When a prisoner commits a minor offence he is required to stand in the centre, face to the wall, for a few hours, and after being reprimanded he is then either sent to work or to his cell. The mode of punishment for the more serious offences is by confinement in light, ventilated, sanitary and solitary cells, on a diet of bread and water, for a period not to exceed six days. The length of time that a prisoner is confined in this manner varies according to the offence committed and the number of times previously punished.

There has been one escape during the year, and the prisoner was captured and returned to the Prison. On April 26th, one of the prisoners employed as a fireman on night duty managed to make his way from the boiler room, then through the basement of the administration building to the yard, and scaled the wall between the administration building and the new wing. It seemed almost impossible for a man to get over the wall, but to prevent another occurrence of the kind the wall was built about twelve feet higher. On October 18th, after having been at large almost six months, the escaped man was captured at Elizabeth, and was promptly returned to the Prison.

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HEALTH.

The health of the prisoners continues to be very good. The Prison compares very favorably with other similar institutions, and the death rate is very low, being considerably less than one per cent. of the population.

Every effort is made to keep the Prison in a good sanitary condition, and the prisoners have excellent medical attention.

The Prison has been entirely free of any epidemic disease during the past year, which is remarkable, considering the large population.

The food that is served the prisoners is carefully prepared and inspected, and particular attention is given to the quality, as well as quantity, of food furnished. All prisoners are required to be clean of person, and must also keep their cells clean and orderly.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Religious services are regularly held on Sundays, the Protestant services being conducted by Rev. George C. Maddock, and the Catholic services by Rev. Father A. M. Fish. Great credit is due these gentlemen for their efforts to encourage prisoners to lead different lives, and to prepare themselves for a life of usefulness.

Services are conducted in the Women's Wing and in the Hospital on Fridays by Sisters of Charity and also by members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. The Christian Scientists conduct services in the Hospital Mondays.

In addition to the above, occasionally members of local churches, choirs, or other religious denominations either assist or conduct services in the Prison.

ELECTROCUTIONS.

Every electrocution that has taken place in the Prison has proven successful in every respect, and during the past year four have paid the death penalty, as follows:

January 25th, 1910—George Ves, Middlesex County.
August 9th, 1910—Pietro Silverio, Passaic County.
August 16th, 1910—Arthur Rose, Passaic County.
August 30th, 1910—Edward Savage, Hudson County.

PAROLE SYSTEM.

Figures relative to the operation of the Parole Law are to be found in another part of my report, and will show that the system is meeting with perfect success.

It is with the deepest regret and sorrow that I must report the loss of one of my most efficient and highly esteemed officers through the death, on February 8th, 1910, of Henry K. Straley, the first Parole Agent of this institution. Mr. Straley was detailed as Parole Agent when the position was created in 1905, and began his duties in that office July 1st of that year, although he had been a Deputy Keeper of the Prison since 1891. Prior to the time this office was created, a paroled prisoner was required to report to the Governor once in three months, and in case he failed to report, there was no provision for looking him up. The result was that more than half the paroled prisoners reported once or twice and then failed to report further, and were not heard from again unless they were again convicted and returned to Prison.

From the time Mr. Straley became Parole Agent, paroled prisoners were required to report monthly; he visited them when they least expected him, so as to see for himself just how they were living and working, and with whom they were associating; he was always ready with good advice to the paroled men, gave them whatever assistance he could and secured employment for many.

The result is that a very large percentage of the paroled prisoners—over ninety per cent.—have led better lives and have shown that the leniency extended by the Court of Pardons was not wasted.

Having appointed Thomas B. Madden to the position of Parole Agent to succeed Mr. Straley, I am sure I have a competent officer who is excellently qualified to handle the work of that department. His conduct of the affairs of the office during the comparatively short time since his appointment, shows that he is the right man in the right place.

In the five years' time that the present parole system has been in operation, it has proven conclusively my conviction that long terms of imprisonment are not the best for the prisoners themselves or society. Many of the prisoners who are serving their

first term in Prison committed the crime while either intoxicated, or it was the result of a weak will power which caused them to be influenced by evil associates. In investigating the lives of applicants for parole, it is surprising to find so many who had led respectable lives, and who were well thought of in their community, and who had committed the crime as a result of yielding to the temptations of associates, or through drink.

This class of criminals does not require long terms. The damage is done when they are arrested, convicted and sentenced to Prison. For this reason I believe the parole system is the best cure, and that first offenders should be given a fair opportunity, and that they should be paroled after serving a reasonable period of time. Such prisoners as these, when they must report regularly and know that another offence would result in a revocation of their parole, are trained to lead honest, law-abiding lives; they form the habit of working for a living and supporting themselves and their families as the case may be.

The prisoner is not the only one suffering as a result of his imprisonment. In some cases there are wives and children who have been depending upon him for support. Under the parole system the prisoner is enabled to support his family and to again become a respected citizen.

I am heartily in favor of granting paroles to first offenders when it is proven that they had led respectable lives up to the time of their crime, but I have no sympathy for habitual criminals who have been in reform schools, reformatories, penitentiaries, and who have even served time in prisons before.

EDUCATION.

The Prison School has been in successful operation during the past year, and a great number of the prisoners are taking advantage of this opportunity to obtain an education.

I will not give a detailed report of the Prison School as the Prison School Board will submit their report to the Board of Inspectors, and the same will be embodied in their report.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I wish to urge and strongly recommend the installation of a central power plant at the Prison for the purpose of furnishing heat, light and power, and also the installation of artesian wells. This is a matter that should be brought to the attention of the Legislature for reasons that I shall briefly state:

During the last fiscal year the actual cost to the State for heat, light and power at the Prison was as follows:

Fuel	$16,700 73
Light, electric	5,257 42
Gas	10,044 56
Power, electric	905 28
Total	$32,901 99

During the same year the cost to the State for water was $5,161.20.

At the present time we have twelve (12) boilers in use at the Prison, and these are scattered about the property in six (6) different places. There are two boilers in one part of the shops to furnish power; two boilers in another part of the shops to furnish heat; six boilers in the main cellar, five in one part to furnish heat, and another in an altogether different part to furnish steam for cooking purposes; one boiler in the cook house; and one boiler in the broom shop. These boilers are scattered within a radius of 400 feet.

This condition is the result of continual expansion; boilers were added as the Prison was enlarged and additional power was required. With the boilers scattered as they are, it now requires a force of twenty-five men to man them, to say nothing of the additional amount of fuel necessary with so many small boilers.

The time is fast approaching when it will be positively necessary to replace these boilers. The newest one of them is now thirteen years of age, and some have been in service from thirty to thirty-five years. They are continually in need of repairs and do not answer the requirements at the present time. Already this winter the entire place has been without heat for a period as long as twelve hours, owing to the worn-out condition of the system, which frequently bursts, and the whole plant must then be closed

down to permit repairs to be made. With the weather such as it has been recently, it is not pleasant by any means to be without heat.

The boilers have been repaired and patched to such an extent that it is only a question of time when the insurance companies will refuse to insure them. The life of a boiler under proper conditions is considered to be about twenty-five to thirty years, but they cannot be expected to last that length of time when handled by Prison labor. With boilers in this condition, and manned as they are by convict labor, there is always considerable risk to human lives within the Prison. It is impossible for the engineer of the Prison to exercise personal supervision of these boilers scattered about the property.

Owing to the condition of the entire system, and taking into consideration the total cost of heat, light and power, I think now is the proper time to install a central plant.

Five 250-horse power boilers for a central power plant will furnish all the power, heat and light necessary. This will allow one boiler to be held in reserve or to be used in cases of emergency, as, under normal conditions, four such boilers will meet the requirements. In the summer time it would be necessary to use only two of these boilers for power and light. A plant such as this can be handled with a force of nine men, thereby saving the labor of sixteen.

Fuel for these boilers would cost approximately two-thirds of what it costs at present for the boilers in use now, or a saving of about $5,600 annually. This, together with the cost of electric light and power at present ($6,156.70), and the cost of gas ($10,044.56), would result in a saving of almost $32,000 annually, besides we could use the labor of sixteen men in other occupations.

It can be readily seen that such a central plant will soon pay for itself. I have had no estimate of the cost of such a plant from any authority on the subject, but I have had the opinion of practical men who have estimated that such a central power plant can be installed complete for $125,000, and $135,000 at the highest.

I think this is a matter that deserves a thorough consideration by the Legislature.

In this connection I would also recommend the return tubular boilers; water tube boilers must be watched very closely as there

is always a certain amount of risk when using this class of boilers, and especially when handled by convicts. In return tubular boilers the risk is reduced to a minimum.

The artesian well question needs no argument. The mere fact that it required an outlay of $5,161.20 last year shows that such a project will pay for itself in a very short time. I feel sure that wells can be installed that will give an abundant supply of water for the Prison, and the cost would not be $7,000 at the highest.

If in your judgment you do not think this matter should be brought to the attention of the Legislature, I must strongly urge that some provision be made to remedy the condition of the heating system. The underground pipes which supply steam for heating purposes to the various parts of the Prison, and also the return pipes, have rotted out and are giving no end of trouble. Almost daily some part bursts, and the steam must be shut off to allow the repairs to be made. Suitable provision should be made for the laying of pipe conduits to remedy this state of affairs.

I trust this matter will receive your careful attention and thorough consideration.

In conclusion, I desire to extend my sincere thanks to all the officers and employes of the Prison for the faithful and loyal support they have given me on all occasions, and to Hon. Samuel W. Kirkbride, the Supervisor, and also to the members of the Board of Inspectors for the many friendly and official courtesies always shown me.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. O. OSBORNE,
Keeper.

Physicians' Report.

NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON,

TRENTON, November 1st, 1910.

Honorable Board of Inspectors, New Jersey State Prison:

GENTLEMEN—In submitting this, our annual report for the year ending October 31st, 1910, we beg to inform you that nothing of an unusual nature has taken place.

The number of men admitted to the hospital remains about the same, as we still think it best to have the inmates under our direct supervision. The number of prisoners excused from their work and sent to their cells has somewhat diminished.

If the deaths due to judicial electrocutions are not counted, we have a mortality of less than one per cent. with an increased daily average of prisoners. We have had fourteen deaths in the Prison during the year, due to the following causes: 4, judicial electrocutions; 2, heart failures, and 1 death by hanging, the three latter being found dead in their cells; 7 deaths in the hospital, 6 of which were due to tuberculosis in one or the other of its complicated forms, and 1 due to pneumonia.

The Prison has been free from epidemic disease. We vaccinate all prisoners upon admission, and keep them in quarantine under observation for fourteen days.

We have had an unusual number of operations during the year, such as hernias, appendectomies, fistulæ, removal of tumors, hemorrhoids, leg, finger and toe amputations, removal of eye and mastoid abscess, and it is gratifying to state that they have been successful in every case.

The good health of the inmates is mostly due to the good sanitary conditions existing, regular hours, proper food, the daily inspection of which has proven it to be clean, abundant and properly cooked as well as nutritious in character. Prompt medical attention has been another important factor.

There is one sick call a day and the prisoners have the privilege of visiting the Resident Physician's office at any time, which in a large number of cases cuts short what might have been a long and serious illness.

We have a liberal system of yard exercise, giving the inmates as much fresh air and sunshine as possible.

No inmate suffering with tubercular trouble is allowed to work in the shops. They are taken to the hospital, placed in one of the tubercular wards where they are segregated as well as possible, and they are given a liberal supply of fresh eggs and milk, fresh air and as much outdoor exercise as they are able to take. Sputum cups are furnished them to use both indoor and out. Strong germicides are used in keeping the wards clean.

The sanitary condition of the entire Prison is very good and remarkably clean, especially in the female department. We desire to commend the thorough manner in which that department is conducted under the direction of the Head Matron and her competent assistants.

In the administration of our department we wish to thank our experienced and efficient Keeper, Hon. George O. Osborne, and our accomplished and generous Supervisor, Samuel W. Kirkbride, and also the Honorable Board of Inspectors, all of whom have refused us nothing in our efforts to care for the sick in the Prison.

Our thanks are also due to the ever-ready and active co-operation of all the Deputy Keepers in our daily duties.

Respectfully,

T. H. MACKENZIE, *Visiting Physician.*
J. W. CRANE, *Resident Physician.*

	Number convicts in Prison at close of month.	Sick in Hospital at close of month.	Died in cell or Hospital.	Discharged by expiration of sentence while in Hospital.	Paroled while in Hospital.	Sent to State Hospital for Insane.	Taken sick during month and excused from work.	Total number treated during the month.	Total number pieces medicine issued to wing and Hospital during month.
1909.									
November	1,382	16	..	..	..	1	35	2,084	1,175
December	1,373	14	1	1	3	..	40	2,351	1,365
1910.									
January	1,369	16	1	..	1	1	43	2,628	1,730
February	1,372	12	2	..	..	..	44	2,285	1,452
March	1,386	14	2	..	..	2	50	2,680	1,656
April	1,363	13	1	..	2	..	52	2,528	1,543
May	1,380	12	1	..	..	..	51	2,368	1,499
June	1,409	15	1	..	..	1	51	2,458	1,532
July	1,381	16	..	..	1	..	71	2,637	1,415
August	1,369	19	4	..	..	1	59	2,670	1,608
September ...	1,365	19	..	..	..	..	35	2,200	1,309
October	1,393	14	1	..	..	..	37	2,264	1,312
Total.....	16,542	180	14	1	7	6	568	29,153	17,587

Moral Instructors' Reports.

GEORGE C. MADDOCK.

To His Excellency, J. Franklin Fort, Governor of New Jersey:

As Moral Instructor of the New Jersey State Prison, I herewith submit my annual report. With the passing of time I become more deeply interested in the welfare of the inmates of the Prison, and to the best of my ability I constantly urge them to begin the work of personal reformation. Thus they will be better able to withstand temptations when they go out into the life of the outer world. I am encouraged in knowing that my efforts have not been in vain, as shown by my conversation in cell-to-cell visitations, and by many letters to me from discharged convicts telling me of a changed and happy life, and endeavors to redeem the ill-spent days of the past by earnest work in the church. My work in this direction is ably helped by the circulation of good literature sent by my friends, as well as by the weekly visits of Christian ladies. Many persons on the outside extend the helping hand and give the cheering word to the released prisoner. The cloud that used to lower upon the Prison is passing. For the discharged man and woman the way is brighter. The averted face and the withheld hand are now the cheery look and the extended hand, making it much easier to lead the better life and avoid forever the evil associations. This good work must continue inside and outside of the Prison walls to the end that law officers and courts will have less labor and jails and prisons fewer inmates. I am under obligations to the Board of Inspectors, Warden George O. Osborne, Supervisor Samuel Kirkbride, Drs. MacKenzie and Crane, the Matrons of the Prison and the Keepers for the help they give me in my work.

Respectfully,

GEORGE C. MADDOCK,
Moral Instructor.

REV. ALOYS M. FISH.

NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON,
TRENTON, December 1st, 1910.

To the Honorable Board of Inspectors:

GENTLEMEN—I herewith submit my fourteenth annual report as Moral Instructor for the Catholic inmates.

During the year past I held services regular on Sunday, with the exception of the past two months, in which time I have been physically unable to carry on the work. This does not imply that those under my charge have in any way been neglected, as the work is being ably performed by my substitute, Rev. Alexis Graf, who has charge in my absence.

Aside from the regular services, I held afternoon services during the Lenten season, also gave religious instructions to a number of inmates in the spring and early summer months. The sick in the hospital were visited by me from time to time, and spiritual ministrations given where needed. Three of the men electrocuted during the past year were of the Catholic faith, and much time and attention was given these unfortunates while awaiting their fate. And when the final moment arrived, I accompanied them to their death.

The good Sisters, known as the Mission Helpers, made weekly visits to the Institution during the year. Their work is confined to the female department where they instruct those of the Catholic faith. They also visit the sick male inmates at the hospital. Those noble women are of great assistance to me and much credit is due them for the large amount of good they accomplish.

Aside from my religious work, I handled all mail in foreign languages, both incoming and outgoing, except that in the Jewish language, and all foreign papers and books were examined by me. In conjunction with my colleague, Rev. Dr. Maddock, I maintained supervision over the Prison Library. It is gratifying to note that a large number of inmates prefer reading matter of an instructive nature, rather than that of fiction. Books on mathematics, sciences, arts and commerce are in great demand. Several volumns of applied electricity, automobile engineering, architecture, carpentry and masonry building, drawing, etc., have been added to the library during the past year, and a number of books

in foreign language have been purchased, but the latter must be rebound before being put in circulation.

In the main, I have endeavored to perform the various details of work connected with my department in such a way as to make it beneficial to those under my charge, as well as for the best interests of the Institution.

I wish to express my gratitude for the courteous manner in which I have been treated by the head officials of the Institution. And to the Deputy Keepers in general, I feel grateful for their kindly co-operation in matters connected with my department.

In conclusion, I wish to express my appreciation and gratitude for the considerateness and kindliness with which you, gentlemen of the Board, have always met me in my intercourse with you.

Respectfully,

(Rev.) Aloys M. Fish,
Moral Instructor for Catholics.

The Prison School.

NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON,
TRENTON, November 1st, 1910.

Honorable Board of Inspectors, New Jersey State Prison:

GENTLEMEN—The State Prison School Board herewith presents its second annual report.

The school has been in successful operation under the rules adopted by this Board, and the interest taken in the school by the inmates plainly shows that twenty-five per cent. of them are taking advantage of the facilities offered. Of these the youngest enrolled was sixteen years of age, and the oldest was sixty-six.

The attendance during the year was excellent at the evening classes, and their application to their school tasks, on the part of those only engaged in cell work as well as those taking class work, was admirable. The conduct of the pupils while gathered in class was excellent, only three inmates having been deprived of the privilege of school attendance owing to negligence in their studies or misconduct while in class. That the school privilege is highly appreciated is evident from the fact that it is usually sufficient to suspend a pupil for one or two sessions in order to cure him of such minor transgressions as unnecessary talking, lack of attentiveness, etc.

The extension of school influence through the stereopticon lectures on legal holidays has been very beneficial, the subjects being historical and civic. It is a noteworthy fact that on such occasions there are probably three hundred men gathered in a darkened room, and yet there has not been one instance of misconduct while thus gathered. On the contrary, it has awakened in many a strong desire to familiarize themselves with these subjects which is evidenced by the applications for supplementary reading from the school library.

Quite a number of the prisoners, while not enrolled in the school, have taken advantage of the school library in making appli-

cation for books on history, geography, civics, arithmetic and other subjects. The interest awakened by the school causes many of the inmates to purchase reference books, trade handbooks, etc., from their private funds deposited with the Keeper.

The school has been in existence two years, and during that time a number of the pupils have been discharged or paroled, but there is not an instance of one having been returned to the Prison.

Total enrollment, November 1st, 1909, 347 males, 6 females.
Total enrollment, October 31st, 1910, 343 males, 19 females.

In the evening school receiving rudimentary instruction in reading, writing and arithmetic there are enrolled 287.

This number cannot be handled every evening with the present facilities, and therefore they are divided in classes which are held five nights each week, giving each class one night each week.

In the cell study course in the elementary branches, without the privilege of instruction in common, there are 56.

Females in the cell study course, but gathered together for supplementary instruction one afternoon each week, 19.

Thus, at the close of the fiscal year, there were 362 prisoners applying themselves to study under the direction of the Prison School Board.

APPROPRIATION AND EXPENSE.

For use during the fiscal year just past, the Legislature appropriated		$1,600 00
Expended—Expenses authorized and approved by the Board at their various meetings during the year	$462 02	
Salary of Teacher	960 00	
Total expended	$1,422 02	

The Board expresses its entire satisfaction with the progress that is being made in the school, and also with the application to his duties and manner of performing them of Edward C. Lanning, the present teacher of the school.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN F. CLARK, *President.*
JAMES H. DAVENPORT,
GEORGE O. OSBORNE,
GEORGE C. MADDOCK,
ALOYS M. FISH, *Secretary.*