Mr. Cleveland

REPORT

OF THE

New Jersey State Prison

Embracing the Reports of the
Inspectors, Supervisor, Keeper, Physician, Moral
Instructors and School Board

FOR THE YEAR 1912

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Inspector's Report

NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON,
TRENTON, October 31st, 1912.
INSPECTORS' OFFICE,

Hon. Woodrow Wilson, Governor of the State of New Jersey:

SIR—In accordance with the provisions of the law, we present herewith our report regarding the management and condition of this Institution for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1912.

Monthly meetings of the Inspectors have been held during the year, and additional special meetings when circumstances required same. The policy of weekly visits on the part of two members of the Board has been followed throughout the year, resulting in a close oversight over the management of all departments of the prison.

The total expenditures during the fiscal year of 1912 were $278,635.04. Of this sum $271,218.88 was for ordinary expenditures of the prison and $7,416.16 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	$128,134.88
Furniture, Repairs and Appliances	11,209.58
Salaries of Deputies and Employees	108,634.99
Salaries of Executive Officers	9,500.00
Salary of Moral Instructor, appointed by Governor	1,000.00
Electrocution expenses	5,554.42
Maintenance of Keeper and Resident Physician	1,590.82
Maintenance of School Board	1,281.45
Gratuities to discharged convicts	3,918.00
Traveling expenses of Parole Agent	394.74
Painting corridors and cells	223.53
Renewing steam heating system	521.30
Cooking apparatus and equipment	1,808.84

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Sinking artesian wells, etc.	3,405.66
Anti-toxin for typhoid	200.00
For establishing a Bureau of Identification of Prisoners	458.50
Traveling expenses of inspectors	535.57
Extra work done on renewal of steam-fitting	39.40
Dr. Sommers, for operation on William Turner	162.00
To tiling walls and floor of cook-house kitchen	61.36
	$278,635.04
Deduct cash receipts returned during the year to the State Treas.	$ 94,109.13
Leaving the net cost of the prison for the year to be	$184,525.91
Average number of prisoners maintained during the year was	1460$^{310}/_{365}$
Net cost per capita per annum	$126.30
Net cost per capita per diem	.3451

The total cost of subsistence was $74,083.36, being an annual per capita cost of $50.70 and a per capita per diem cost of $0.1385. This per capita being $0.0084 greater than last year.

Following the suggestion of the Former Commissioner of Charities as made in a report to you, the Board considered the employment of a dietician. In the judgment of the Board it was thought that the proper preparation of food for prisoners would be better accomplished by the employment of a competent cook rather than a dietician, and in addition, the time of a cook could be better employed and at a cheaper cost to the State than the services of a dietician. Accordingly, the Board secured the services of a cook recommended to them by the Civil Service Commission.

The addition to the female wing and laundry which was completed during 1911 has proved a valuable addition to the facilities of the State Prison. However, owing to the creation of the new prison for women at Clinton, Hunterdon County, with the provision of the law, permitting the transfer of women prisoners from State Prison between the ages of 17 and 30 years, this is liable to lead to a vast reduction in the number of women inmates, resulting, therefore, in the lack of women convicts to do the ordinary work of female prisoners and keep in operation the splendid laundry facilities which have been installed. This provision for women in the matter of age, also calls attention to a somewhat similar provision for the State Reformatory at Rahway by an Act of 1911, Chapter No. 348, repealing Chapter No. 22, laws of 1910. The age limit of inmates at the State Reformatory was raised to 30 years, resulting in the State Prison receiving in many cases, the old and

unfit, frequently without reference to the character of the crime and the criminal.

Owing to the general rumor as to the unhealthfulness of the city water supply, with the ever present fear of a typhoid epidemic, the Board awarded contracts for the driving of wells, as authorized by the Legislature of 1911. Three wells have been driven. The first one to a depth of 300 feet, which furnished a supply of water at the rate of 47 gallons per minute. A second well was driven some distance from the first well to a depth of 448 feet, without finding any signs of water. The Board then authorized the driving of a third well, which was driven to a depth of 376 feet, and succeeded in obtaining a water supply of 15 gallons per minute. As the only possible solution left for the securing of an adequate water supply, the Board instructed the contractor to shoot the last two wells. Three charges were used in each of the wells, resulting in no increase of water in the third well and no evidence of water in the second well. The State Geologist was consulted by the Board, but could offer no suggestions which would relieve the dilemma. Samples of water have been submitted to the State Board of Health for chemical analysis and if the report shows that the water is potable, application will be made to the forthcoming Legislature for an appropriation for the installation of deep water pumps, so that the purity of the drinking water and the health of the prisoners may be safeguarded. From our experience in driving these wells, the Board is led to believe that the heavy additional expense in driving the wells deeper would be unwarranted and that it is impossible to save the cost of water for sanitary purposes.

In order to insure additional fire protection, the main supply pipe from the city has been increased, affording an increased pressure and supply of water.

The Act of 1911, Chapter No. 191, commonly known as "The Indeterminate Sentence Act," has imposed upon the Board additional and more responsible duties. The operation of this Act, so far as the Board was concerned in the matter of recommending prisoners to be set at large, became operative during the past summer. This has resulted in more frequent meetings of the Board and it is the unanimous opinion of the members that the law was in the line of progress and humanity. The Board, however, finds itself in somewhat of a quandary, due to the Act of 1912, Chapter No. 384, commonly known as "The Two-thirds Indeterminate Sen-

tence Act." This law practically places the Board in the position of usurping the powers of the Court of Pardons and approving or disapproving of the action of the committing magistrates. While the Board has no desire to escape any of the duties which the Legislature, in its wisdom, may have seen fit to impose upon it, nevertheless, the Board can hardly reconcile itself to the belief that the Legislature desired to delegate to it the powers of the Court of Pardons. Under the Two-thirds Indeterminate Sentence Act, prisoners committed to State Prison under a specific sentence are privileged to appeal to the Board of Inspectors to be set at large after they have served two-thirds of the time for which they were committed. It seems incongruous to believe that the Legislature would impose upon the Board of Inspectors, an administrative body, the power, in a sense, to abrogate the judicial acts of duly-constituted officials imposing penalties under the constitutional provisions of the Crimes Act. We are all the more strengthened in this opinion by the belief that you hold the same view, as evidenced by your action in the cases of prisoners recommended to you to be set at large under the provisions of the Two-thirds Act.

Under the provisions of Chapter No. 372, Laws of 1911, contract labor in the State Prison will begin to expire in October, 1913, and the last contract will expire in March, 1914. Chapter No. 372, Laws of 1911, with its supplements as enacted by the Legislature of 1912, introduces a new policy on the part of the State in the matter of prison employment. Two propositions, apparently, will be opened for the working of the prisoners. One to be employed on what is known as the "State Use System" and the other on road work. The Board in its last report to you, went on record in favor of work on the roads or the creation of a State farm. In view of the fact that the Convict Labor Commission is to report to the forthcoming Legislature, a plan for the working of convicts on the roads, the Board is unable, in advance of legislative action, to prepare for the adoption of such a plan if the Legislature should approve the same. In the meantime, the Prison Labor Commission, which has in charge the creation of a State Use System, has not informed the Board what plans it proposes to pursue. In the judgment of the Board, it is imperative that some action should be taken immediately by the Prison Labor Commission, making recommendations to the Board as to the character of manufacture which will be done in State Prison under the State Use System. Under the

provisions of Chapter No. 402, Laws of 1912, this Board is directed to incorporate in its annual estimate for appropriations, such sums as may be required in pursuance of the State Use System. The Board, having no knowledge of what the Prison Labor Commission considers requisite for State Prison is at a loss to know what amount of money should be required. The seriousness of this situation is further increased by the fact that the appropriation of the forthcoming Legislature will not be available until November 1st, 1913, or only 4 months prior to the expiration of the last prison labor contract. It would seem to the Board that it would be advisable for you to recommend to the incoming Legislature, the passage of an act giving discretionary powers to the Prison Labor Commission to permit the Board of Inspectors to extend at least one-half of the prison labor contracts for such period of time as the Prison Labor Commission, in its judgment, deems necessary to properly institute the complete State Use System in State Prison. Unless some provision of this character is made, or the Prison Labor Commission promptly instructs the Board of Prison Inspectors as to what will be required, the result will be that a large number of the prisoners in State Prison will shortly be without any form of employment. That such a condition should exist would result in a very serious reflection upon the State, as it is the unanimous opinion of all penalogists that nothing is so conducive to insanity and general chaotic conditions in prisons as the influence idleness has on the inmates.

The Board is pleased to call special attention to the efficient work of the matron, Mrs. Madden, and desires to make public commendation of her work.

The moral instructors have diligently exercised a watchfulness over the moral and intellectual condition of the inmates, and their reports are appended hereto.

The Prison night school has been successful and appears to meet with the approval of the inmates, as judged by the avidity with which they take advantage of the opportunity afforded them to receive an education. The report on the operation of the night school, which accompanies this report, speaks for itself.

The statistical report shows the daily average population of the Prison during the fiscal year to have been 1460 310/366 prisoners against an average population last year of 1413 167/365. The highest number of any period during the year was 1529.

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 1913 and for the annual appropriation for 1914, the Board would recommend the following appropriations to be made:

SUPPLEMENTAL FOR 1913.

For maintenance of prison and prisoners confined therein	$8,000.00
For maintenance of Keeper and Resident Physician	500.00
For furnishing a deep water well pump and reservoirs	1,000.00
For steel ceiling for kitchen of cook house	300.00
For surgical instruments required for hospital use	500.00
Total	$10,300.00

ANNUAL APPROPRIATION, 1914.

For maintenance	$135,000.00
For furniture, repairs and appliances	12,000.00
For Salaries of executive officers	9,500.00
For Moral Instructor, appointed by the Governor	1,000.00
For Salaries of Deputies and subordinate officers	115,000.00
For electrocution expenses	6,000.00
For sustenance of Keeper and Resident Physician	1,800.00
For maintenance of Keeper and Resident Physician	200.00
For maintenance of School Board	1,800.00
For payment to discharged convicts	6,000.00
For maintenance and perfecting Identification System	200.00
For traveling expenses of Parole Agent	700.00
Total	$289,200.00

For operation 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 report 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 office by the Principal Keeper, Supervisor and subordinate officers.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. F. CLARK,
President.

WALTER M. DEAR,
JAMES H. DAVENPORT,
JACOB SHURTS,
B. F. HIRES,
Inspectors.

CALEB H. VAN WHITBECK,
Secretary.

TABLE NO. 1.

Showing Number of Convicts Received and Discharged in each month of the Fiscal Year ending October 31st, 1912.

Months.	Received.	Ret. from State Hospital.	Ret. from Florence Mission	DISCHARGED, ETC.										Number Remaining at End of Respective Months.
				Remittance of Time.	Paroled.	Pardoned	Remission of Fine.	By Courts.	Died.	Removed to State Hospital.	Electrocuted.	Chap. 284 Laws 1912.	Removed to Florence Mission.	
1911														
November	73	...	...	29	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1462
December	51	1	...	35	31	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	1440
1912														
January	58	...	...	39	11	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	1	1443
February	58	...	...	22	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1478
March	35	...	...	28	2	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	1477
April	42	...	1	33	44	1	3	...	2	2	...	...	...	1435
May	58	...	...	37	3	...	2	...	3	2	...	...	...	1446
June	72	...	...	33	38	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1443
July	43	...	...	29	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1451
August	37	...	...	19	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	1464
September	28	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1472
October	79	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1527
Totals	634	1	1	341	132	1	10	6	21	14	2	1	1	

TABLE NO. 2.

Showing Terms of Sentences.

(1) Under Determinate Sentences.

One year	3
One year and six months	4
Two years	48
Two years and six months	14
Three years	154
Three years and six months	5
Four years	23
Four years and six months	1
Five years	158
Six years	34
Six years and six months	1
Seven years	113
Eight years	11
Nine years	14
Ten years	82
Eleven years	1
Twelve years	44
Thirteen years	2
Fourteen years	18
Fifteen years	47
Sixteen years	1
Seventeen years	4
Eighteen years	6
Nineteen years	1
Twenty years	47
Twenty-one years	1
Twenty-two years	1
Twenty-five years	22
Twenty-seven years	2
Twenty-eight years	1
Twenty-nine years	1
Thirty years	47
Forty years	1
Forty-two years	1
Forty-nine years	2
Sixty years	1
Life	10
For Electrocution	5
Total	931

TABLE NO. 2.—*Continued.*

Under Indeterminate Sentences.

(2) Minimum Terms.

One year	165
One year and three months	1
One year and six months	100
One year and nine months	2
Two years	51
Two years and six months	15
Three years	55
Three years and six months	102
Four years	6
Four years and six months	7
Five years	30
Six years	10
Six years and six months	1
Seven years	10
Seven years and six months	13
Eight years	1
Eight years and six months	1
Nine years	1
Ten years	4
Eleven years and six months	1
Twelve years	4
Fourteen years	2
Fifteen years	12
Twenty-one years	1
Twenty-six and six months	1
Total	596

Determinate Sentences	931
Indeterminate Sentences	596
Total	1,527

TABLE NO. 3.

Showing Counties Where Convicted.

Atlantic	98
Bergen	99
Burlington	46
Camden	128
Cape May	15
Cumberland	37
Essex	266
Gloucester	31
Hudson	176
Hunterdon	21
Mercer	90
Middlesex	71
Monmouth	76
Morris	60
Ocean	5
Passaic	131
Salem	39
Somerset	24
Sussex	23
Union	59
Warren	31
Burlington, Ocean and Monmouth	1
Total	1,527

TABLE NO. 4.

Ages When Convicted.

Thirteen years	2
Fourteen years	0
Fifteen years	1
Fifteen to Twenty years	131
Twenty to Twenty-five years	330
Twenty-five to Thirty years	323
Thirty to Forty years	421
Forty to Fifty years	193
Fifty to Sixty years	97
Sixty to Seventy years	18
Seventy to Eighty years	11
Total	1,527

TABLE NO. 5.

Showing number of times Prisoners were committed here.

First Commitment	1,289
Second Commitment	159
Third Commitment	46
Fourth Commitment	21
Fifth Commitment	5
Sixth Commitment	6
Seventh Commitment	1
Total	1,527

TABLE NO. 6.

Years in Which Prisoners Now Here Were Received.

1894	1
1895	1
1897	1
1898	2
1899	2
1900	8
1901	5
1902	4
1903	10
1904	14
1905	29
1906	38
1907	68
1908	104
1909	139
1910	196
1911	401
1912	504
Total	1,527

TABLE NO. 7.

Concerning Education.

Can read and write	1,222
Cannot read and write	251
Read only	16
Write name only	38
Total	1,527

TABLE NO. 8.

Color and Sex.

White males	1,137
White females	17
Colored males	337
Colored females	34
Mongolian	2
Total	1,527

TABLE NO. 9.

Showing Places Where Prisoners Were Born.

Native.		
United States outside of New Jersey		564
New Jersey		386
Atlantic Ocean on board ship		1
Total, Native		951
Foreign.		
Austria and Austria Poland		44
Canada		1
England		14
France		4
Germany		66
Greece		1
Holland		3
Hungary		47
India		1
Ireland		22
Italy		261
Poland		9
Russia		40
Russia Poland		27
Scotland		8
Sweden		4
Switzerland		1
West Indies		7
Australia		2
Brazil		1
China		1
British Guiana		1
Lithuania		1
Syria		1
Bohemia		1
Saxony		1
East Indies		1
Asia Minor		1
Burmah		1
British America		1
Japan		1
Unknown		2
Total, Foreign		576
Native Born	951	
Foreign Born	576	
Total		1,527

TABLE NO. 10.

Summarized Population Movement for Fiscal Year Ending October 31st, 1912.

	Males.	Females	
Number of prisoners here Nov. 1st, 1911	1,371	49	
Received during year ending Oct. 31st, 1912	604	30	
Returned from State Hospital	1		
Returned from Florence Mission		1	
	1,976	80	2,056
Discharges, etc.			
Regularly discharged	325	16	
Pardoned	0	1	
Paroled	124	8	
Removed to Florence Mission	0	1	
Discharged on remission of fine	10	0	
Discharged by Supreme and County Courts	5	1	
Died	21	0	
Electrocuted	2	0	
Removed to State Hospital	13	1	
Discharged by Chapter 284, Laws 1912	0	1	
	500	29	529
Total remaining Oct. 31st, 1912			1,527
Daily average of prisoners during year:			
Males	$1,410^{266}/_{366}$		
Females	$50^{44}/_{366}$		
			$1,460^{310}/_{366}$

Supervisor's Report

SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE,
NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON,
November 1, 1912.

Hon. Woodrow Wilson, Governor:

SIR—In accordance 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 the official charge of the Supervisor.

At the beginning of the fiscal year, the number of prisoners of all classes confined in the institution was one thousand four hundred and twenty, (1,420.) During the year, the number of these removed, five hundred and twenty-nine, were removed by reason of expiration of term, death, pardon, parole, insanity and other causes, these causes being set forth in the customary detailed statistical report prepared by the Clerk of the Prison for transmission to you. The number received at the Prison during the year was six hundred and thirty-six, (636), so that the number remaining at this time is one thousand five hundred and twenty-seven, (1,527) or one hundred and seven (107) more than at the beginning of the year. The daily average of prisoners during the year was one thousand four hundred and sixty-one, showing an increase in the daily average of forty-seven and one-half as compared with the year next preceding.

The appropriations made by the Legislature of 1912 for the support of the State Prison for the fiscal year, ending October 31st, 1912, together with the supplemental appropriations made by the Legislature of 1912, applicable to the expenditures of the year 1912, together with the expenditures made and the amount remaining unexpended of such appropriations are presented in the following statement:

	Appropriations.	Expended	Unexpended.
For maintenance of convicts	$130,000.00	$128,134.88	$1,865.12
For maintenance of Principal Keeper and Resident Physician pursuant to Chapters 163 and 244, Laws of 1906	1,600.00	1,590.82	9.18
For furniture, appliances and repairs	12,000.00	11,209.58	790.42
For Keeper, as salary	3,500.00	3,500.00	
For Supervisor, as salary	3,000.00	3,000.00	
For Physicians, Deputy Keepers and employees as salary	112,000.00	108,634.99	3,365.01
For six Inspectors, as salaries	3,000.00	3,000.00	
For Keeper, for payment to discharged convicts	6,000.00	3,918.00	2,082.00
For Teacher, Moral Instructor for convicts of State Prison, pursuant to Section 7, Chapter 155, Laws of 1876, for salary	1,000.00	1,000.00	
For traveling and other necessary expenses incurred by the Parole Agent, pursuant to Chapter 232, Laws of 1905	700.00	394.74	305.26
For maintenance of electrocution plant pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1906 and acts amendatory thereto	6,000.00	5,554.42	445.58
For maintenance of a school in the State Prison pursuant to Chapter 65, Laws of 1907	1,600.00	1,281.45	318.55
	$280,400.00	$271,218.88	$9,181.12

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURES.

To Dr. G. N. J. Sommers, pursuant to Chapter 232, Laws of 1911	162.00	162.00	
To St. Francis Hospital, for use of operating room, care and board of W. B. Turner	83.36		83.36
To traveling expenses of Inspector, for the years 1910 and 1911	600.00	535.57	64.43
For painting corridors, cells and center	500.00	223.53	276.47
For anti-toxine vaccine, for prevention of typhoid fever	500.00	200.00	300.00
For tiling Cook house and kitchen	1,500.00	61.36	1,438.64
To James A. Dowling, for extra allowance on steam heating contract	39.40	39.40	
For the purpose of perfecting a system of identification of prisoners as provided by Chapter 191, Laws of 1911	500.00	458.50	41.50
	$3,884.75	$1,680.36	$2,240.40

The aggregate amount of all bills certified by the Supervisor and approved by the Board of Inspectors and paid from the State Treasury for the purposes connected with the actual maintenance of the prisoners was One Hundred and twenty-eight thousand, one hundred thirty-four and eighty-eight one-hundredths dollars, ($128,134.88). The statement herewith submitted shows the specific purpose for which these expenditures were made:

EXPENDITURES FOR MAINTENANCE.

Subsistence	$74,083.36
Hospital	3,044.34
Appliances	227.04
Clothing	5,354.58
Discharged convict clothing	2,319.05
Bedding	2,254.49
Stationery	872.10
Convict stationery	451.91
Forage	755.78
Live stock	185.65
Miscellaneous	1,729.85
Tobacco	1,409.25
Light	4,406.49
Gas Light	7,530.88
Fuel	17,436.91
Electrical energy for additional power in operating prison shops	1,384.92
Water	3,157.59
Library	10.00
Insurance	785.87
Sanitary	327.16
Advertising	407.66
	$128,134.88

The receipts of the Prison from all sources as received by the Supervisor are by him each month paid over to the State Treasurer as required by law. The amount so received and by him paid to the State Treasurer during the fiscal year was Ninety-four thousand one hundred and nine dollars and thirteen cents, ($94,109.13), and was received as follows:

CASH RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR.

Balance of earnings in 1911 received during the year	6,246.45
Received from earnings of 1912	86,762.47
Received from proceeds of old iron, barrels, buttons sold to officers, etc.	878.16
Interest on deposits	86.70
From supplies furnished Resident Physician and Keeper	135.35
	$94,109.13

At the close of the last fiscal year, there remained in my hands the sum of One Hundred Dollars ($100.00). The disposition of this sum and all cash receipts during the year are shown by the following statement:

Balance on hand October 31, 1911	$ 100.00	
Received from Oct. 31, 1911 to Oct. 31, 1912	94,109.13	
		$94,209.13
Paid to State Treasurer during the year	94,109.13	
Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1912	100.00	
		$94,209.13

The expenditures made by the State Treasurer on warrant of the Comptroller, for every purpose connected with the management of the State Prison during the year, amounted to Two Hundred and seventy-eight thousand, six hundred and thirty-five dollars and four cents, ($278,635.04). While this sum represents a total of expenditures made by the State Treasurer for all State Prison Purposes, still it does not represent the actual cost of operating the Prison, for the reason that the expenditures made from the State Treasury are charged to the various appropriations for the State Prison expenditures, and no credit is made for the revenue of the Prison which is required by law to be paid into the State Treasury. Crediting this revenue received, it reduces the actual cost required to maintain the Prison to the sum of One Hundred and eighty-four thousand, five hundred and twenty-five dollars and ninety-one cents. ($184,525.91.)

A statement is here presented showing the several purposes for which disbursements have been made and crediting the amount of revenue received, thereby showing the actual cost of the Prison for the fiscal year of 1912:

STATEMENT.

For salaries of Executive Officers and Inspectors		$ 9,500.00
For salary of Moral Instructor appointed by the Governor		1,000.00
For salaries of Deputies and minor officers		108,634.99
For gratuities to discharged convicts		3,918.00
For traveling expenses incurred by Parole Agent	$394.74	
For Electrocution Plant	5,554.42	
For Maintenance of School Board	1,281.45	
For maintenance of Principal Keeper and Resident Physician	1,590.82	
		8,821.43
For maintenance of prisoners	$128,134.88	
For furniture, repairs and appliances	11,209.58	
		139,344.46

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES.

Painting corridors and cells	$223.53	
Renewing steam heating system	521.30	
Cooking apparatus and equipment	1,808.84	
Sinking Artesian wells, etc	3,405.66	
Anti-toxin for Typhoid	200.00	
For establishing a Bureau of Identification of Prisoners	458.50	
Traveling expenses of Inspectors	535.57	
Extra work done on renewal of steam fitting	39.40	
Dr. Sommers, for operation on William Turner	162.00	
To tiling walls and floor of cook house and kitchen	61.36	
		7,416.16
		$278.635.04
Deduct cash returned during the year to the State Treasurer		94,109.13
Leaving the net cost of the Prison to be		$184,525.91

Net cost per capita per annum, $126.30
Net cost per capita per diem, 0.3451.

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

STATEMENT.

Total cost of subsistence	$74,083.36	
Revenue in excess	20,025.77	
		$94,109.13

Cost per capita per annum, without deducting receipts, $50.71.
Cost per capita per diem, without deducting receipts, 0.1385.

MAINTENANCE.

Including subsistence, clothing and all necessary supplies	$128,134.88	
Maintenance in excess of receipts	34,025.75	
		$94,109.13

Cost per capita per annum, without deducting receipts, $87.70.
Cost per capita per diem, wihout deducting receipts, 0.2396.

GENERAL EXPENSE

Including maintenance, salaries, repairs, appliances, and extraordinary expenditures	$278,635.04	
General expenses in excess of receipts	184,525.91	
		$94,109.13

Cost per capita per annum, without deducting receipts, $190.71.
Cost per capita per diem, without deducting receipts, 0.52109.
Amount of all expenditures over revenue received $184,525.91

Net cost per capita per annum, $126.30.
Net cost per capita per diem, 0.3451.

From the foregoing statement it is shown that the expenditures made, not only for guarding and maintenance of an average of one thousand four hundred and sixty one (1,461) prisoners, but for keeping the buildings and ground in repair, and for every necessary expenditure incurred in the management of the Prison, without crediting the revenue returned to the State Treasurer, cost only a per capita per diem of $0.52109, and crediting the revenue, a per capita per diem of $0.3451, this latter per diem being .001 less than the previous year.

The average number of prisoners at work in the shops was eight hundred and forty-seven (847), and the earnings of that average came within Thirty-four thousand twenty-five dollars and seventy-five cents ($34,025.75) of paying the entire cost of maintaining the daily average population of fourteen hundred and sixty-one (1,461) prisoners. The number employed in sanitary and household work of the Prison, contract runners, clerks, carpenters, plumbers, painters, etc., was three hundred and fourteen (314) and the female prisoners numbered fifty-one (51), making a total of three hundred and sixty-five, (365), and computing the value of this labor at the per capita earnings of the remunerative labor, had the State been required to hire such labor, would have amounted to $54,169.00; therefore, counting this amount as revenue earned, it would make the earnings One hundred forty-six thousand, six hundred forty-six dollars and twenty-five cents ($146,646.25) as the product of the labor of two hundred twenty-eight thousand four hundred and twenty-three prisoners employed during the year. This revenue would not only have paid the entire cost of maintenance, furniture, repairs and appliances, but would leave a surplus of ($7,301.79) Seven Thousand three hundred and one dollars and seventy-nine cents. It would seem to me that no comment is necessary upon the application of these facts to that of the question of the economical management of the Prison.

STATEMENT.

Revenue earned from productive labor	**$92,478.25**	
Estimated value of labor used in Prison purposes	**54,168.00**	
		$146,646.25
Expenditures for maintenance and furniture, repairs and appliances		**$139,344.46**
Surplus		**$7,301.79**

The hours of labor of the convicts is, as far as practical regulated under the provisions of an act entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'A general act relating to factories and workshops and the employment, safety and health and work hours of the operatives,' which act was approved March twenty-third, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two." The provisions of this act require that fifty-five hours shall constitute a week's work in any factory, workshop or establishment where the manufacture of any goods whatsoever is carried on, and that the period of such employment shall be from seven o'clock in the forenoon until twelve o'clock noon, and from one o'clock in the afternoon until six o'clock in the evening of every working day except Saturday, which last-named day, the period of employment shall be from seven o'clock in the forenoon until twelve o'clock noon.

At the commencement of the fiscal year, and at the close of the said year, the numerical force may remain the same, yet the character of the labor is absolutely incompatible with the character of work to be produced. An illustration of this fact is as follows: At the commencement of the fiscal year 1912, there were assigned in the various industries eight hundred and ninety-seven (897) men, and at the close of the year this number had been augmented by thirty-six (36) making a total of Nine hundred and thirty-three (933); but during the year, of this number, two hundred and seven (207) were discharged by reason of the expiration of their sentences or by parole, and three hundred and three were dropped by reason of their inability to perform the work to which they had been assigned. From this 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 were inexperienced.

By reason of said act and of Sundays and legal holidays which occur in every year, the actual number of working days are reduced to two hundred and seventy-one and a half (271½). There were employed on contract work in this institution during that number of days, two hundred twenty-eight thousand and sixty-five (228,065) men . In addition to this number of men employed in the manufacture of goods, there were employed as machinists, seven men, these men being assigned to look after the machines and machinery used on the various contracts. This latter number being outside of contract requirement, a charge is made for their services, and the earnings for this labor during the year netted the sum of One

thousand, seven hundred and sixteen dollars and seventy-five cents ($1,716.75). The earnings from the men on the contract work amounted to Ninety-two thousand, four hundred and seventy-eight dollars and twenty-five cents ($92,478.25), this earning netting a per capita per diem of .4055.

The combined earnings from both sources during the year resulted in the total earning of Ninety-four thousand, one hundred and ninety-five dollars ($94,195.00).

The following statement shows the names of the contractors for whom goods were produced, kind of articles manufactured, and the earnings under such contract:

Contractor.	Industry.	Earnings.
Rancocas Mills	Mats and matting	$22,318.34
W. S. Rendell	Shoes, carton and shooks	13,903.62
Oppenheim & Co.	Pantaloons and waistbands	17,082.97
Crescent Garment Co.	Shirts	12,431.26
Crescent Garment Co.	Men's drawers	11,355.29
Mercer Brush Co.	Brushes and brush blocks	8,026.68
Trenton Whisk Broom Works	Brooms and whisk brooms	7,360.09
		$92,478.25

Articles and Quantities Manufactured.

Mats	10,462 doz.; 96,481 sq. ft.
Matting	203,265¾ sq. yd.
Shoes	20,748 1-12 doz.
Cartons	258,658
Shooks	2,591 cases.
Pantaloons	23,985 11-12 doz.
Waistbands	478,700
Shirts	36,908 11-12 doz.
Men's drawers	37,852 7-12 doz.
Brushes	5,637 gross.
Brush blocks	8,851½ gross.
Brooms	476,785
Whisk brooms	34,374

Under my direction, the labor of three men in charge of the store-keeper, make all the shoes necessary and repair the same for a population of fourteen hundred and sixty-one (1,461) men; and four men make all the necessary clothing and repair for the same population, and the women in charge of the matron make all the necessary shirts, drawers, sheets, bed ticks, cell towels, besides making all their own necessary clothing and doing the laundry and housework.

At the session of the Legislature of 1911, a radical change in the employment of labor was adopted, by the passage of the law, Chap-

ter 372, Laws of 1911, and approved June 7, 1911, authorizing a Board of Commissioners of Labor to regulate the employment of Convict labor, and naming the Commissioners for the purpose of carrying out this act.

At the session of 1912, the provision naming said Commissioners was amended, authorizing the appointment in joint session of the Legislature, of six (6) persons to constitute said Commission, said Amendment being approved April 16, 1912.

Section 2, of Chapter 372 of Laws of 1911, provides for the employment of the inmates not to exceed eight (8) hours of each day excluding Sundays and holidays in the manufacture and production of such supplies as may be required for the Institutions of the State or for the preparation or manufacture of building materials, for the construction or repairs of a State Penal Reformatory or Correctional Institution.

Section 3 provides that the labor of inmates shall be so divided as to produce the greatest amount of actual products, articles and supplies needed in or by said institutions in the buildings, departments or offices of the state, or in any public institution or department controlled by the State.

Section 5 provides it shall be the duty of the said commission to assign the labor and industries to said institutions, due regard being had to the location and convenience of the institutions and the other institutions to be supplied, the machinery now therein and the number of inmates in order to secure the best service and distribution of the labor.

Section 17 provides that the Board of Managers of the various Institutions shall incorporate in their annual estimates for appropriations from the State, such sums that may be requested by each to carry out the provisions of this Act.

The managing authorities of the Prison, as required under this provision, not having knowledge of what the Labor Commission may consider requisite for State Prison purposes, were at a loss to know what amount of money should be included in their annual estimates.

The Labor Commission, organized, has been investigating the best methods, in their judgment, for the carrying out of the provisions of the law, but in the absence of an appropriation being made for the carrying out of the provisions of this act, no definite plan has been arranged for the providing employment of the labor of

the convicts, after the present contracts expire. Suggestions have been made for the employment of a certain number, on the roads and highways of the State, for the purchasing of a farm for the employment of a certain number, for their employment on quarry work, and as provided in the Act, for the manufacture of articles required for the use of the State Institutions, and Departments of the State. In view of the fact that it would be dependent upon the Legislature to make appropriations to carry out any or all of the plans proposed, and as such sums that may be appropriated will not be available until July, 1913, and then will require a considerable period of time for the Commission to put in operation any of the proposed suggestions, as the contracts now in existence will expire in the early part of the year 1914, it is recommended that Legislation be passed authorizing the managing authorities of the Prison to extend, if not all, a number of the contracts now in existence for a further period, so as to prevent the possibility of the convicts remaining in idleness.

The shops of the Prison are inadequate for the purpose of employing the whole number of inmates. It will require additional buildings to be constructed, and no space in the prison grounds being adaptable to such purpose, besides, it will require the purchase of machinery and the material for the various articles to be manufactured, but it is a question whether the change of labor proposed will furnish sufficient employment for all the prisoners, which in my judgment is an important factor, both for the mental, moral and physical welfare of the inmates. In view of the fact, as above stated, I would recommend that the Arsenal buildings and grounds be turned over to the Prison authorities for this purpose, and also recommend that such appropriation be made as may be considered adequate to make the necessary alterations, so that when the present contracts expire, the men will not be left in idleness for a long period of time which will necessarily follow, if provisions are not made until, as stated above, these present contracts expire.

While the prevention of competition as far as possible, with outside labor and the revenue to be received are important factors, still the employment of the prisoner is of far greater importance for the mental, moral and physical welfare, and for the discipline of the inmates. It is earnestly hoped that the Legislature will give serious attention to the conditions as above stated.

FURNITURE, REPAIRS AND APPLIANCES.

The amount appropriated for these purposes for the fiscal year just ended was Twelve Thousand dollars ($12,000.00) and the expenditures during the fiscal year for the purchase of furniture, appliances and tools for the use of the prisoners, and for repairs to the prison buildings and grounds, amounted to eleven thousand two hundred and nine dollars and fifty-eight cents ($11,209.58) being seven hundred and ninety-two dollars and forty cents (792.40) less than the sum appropriated. I have not deemed it necessary to enumerate the many items included in these expenditures, but call attention to items of this account, for which the larger expenses were required, painting interior of Death-house, repairing bake-oven, new tile, building front arch and side walls for shop, 14 boilers, laying concrete floors in four stalls and hall of stables, also wainscoating same, laying new branches for gas main for lamps in yard, remodeling photograph gallery, renewing steam line in cook house, renewing fire line in shops, painting hospital, repairing and painting all towers, renewing bath house shower system, rebuilding boiler walls on three boilers, painting front house, painting all necks running from centre and painting centre, purchase of two iron jacketed steam kettles, and drip pan for cook house kitchen, to replace ones worn out, for many other repairs which were necessary. The work in making the necessary repairs is done nearly all by prisoners under the direction of the Superintendent of Repairs, and the only expense attendant for such purposes is the cost of materials used. In addition to the expense attending the constant work of repairs, this appropriation must bear the expense of all purchases of cell and kitchen furniture and every kind of appliance needed for the care of prisoners.

As required under the provisions of Chapter 23, Laws of 1908, practically all the supplies required for this Institution are purchased under contract, bids being solicited by advertisement and awards being made semi-annually to the lowest responsible bidder. The successful operation of the past fiscal year fully demonstrates the fact that not only is the contract system a good one, but that the supplies furnished under that system in the aggregate have been purchased at a lower price than they could have been in the open market.

Recommendation was made to the Legislature at the session of

1911 requesting an appropriation applicable for the fiscal year 1911 for the purpose of sinking artesian wells, purchase of a tank, pump, air compressor, and air receiver. Pursuant to such recommendation, an appropriation was granted of $6,000.00 for such purposes, and included in a Supplemental Appropriation Act, Chapter 300 of Laws of 1911. Under provisions of Chapter 23, Laws of 1908, advertisement was made calling for proposals for the above mentioned purposes, and contracts were awarded and came within the sum appropriated, estimating that it would require the sinking of not more than three wells to a depth of three hundred feet each. As the work on these various contracts was not completed at the close of the fiscal year, the contracts were, after approval by the Attorney General and Governor, filed with the Comptroller of the Treasury, so as to prevent the appropriations made for these purposes from lapsing, the contracts for the furnishing of the pump and air lift, compressor and receiver, and reservoir, were made dependent upon the well or wells yielding sufficient water to justify the installation of the machinery and were made subject to a condition that the Board of Inspectors had full power and authority to cancel the same upon a payment of a sum not exceeding $100.00 for each contract, which was to defray any and all expenses that the contractor may have incurred in executing the contract, etc.

The work of sinking the first well was commenced in October, 1911, and was sunk to a depth of 300 feet, producing a natural yield of 47 gallons per minute; as this supply was deemed to be insufficient for the requirements of the Prison, two other wells were authorized to be driven. The second well yielded only two gallons , and the third, fifteen gallons per minute. As this quantity was not what was thought to be necessary, the second well was sunk to an additional depth of 148 feet, and the third to an additional depth of 76 feet, producing no additional supply of water, as the Board of Inspectors thought if the last two wells were shot, it would produce a more adequate supply of water, the contractor was authorized to shoot the last two wells, which resulted in no increase of water in either of them. The amount expended for the sinking and shooting of the wells was $3,486.23, leaving a balance still applicable of $2,513.77 to cover the other necessary expenditure required for the reservoir, pump, air lift, and the compressor and receiver. This sum being $1,092.23 more than the amount left of this appropriation for these purposes. The water furnished by the city from October

1, 1911, to October 1, 1912, was 39,186,378 gallons, and the cost price for the same was .0802 per hundred gallons.

The estimated quantity of water that can be furnished from the three wells, pumping twenty-four hours a day, is 33,638,400 gallons, leaving a necessary quantity to be furnished, based on the quantities furnished during the year above stated, of 5,547,987 gallons. The gallons that could be supplied from the three walls at the price paid for the same per gallon of water furnished by the city, would result in the saving of $2,697.80, which would net on an investment of $7,500.00—the amount required to be expended, an interest of 35 8/10%, and would in a period of three years more than pay the amount expended.

In view of the facts stated above, I would recommend that an appropriation of $1,500 be included in the Supplemental Act of Appropriations, applicable to the fiscal year of 1913, to enable the authorities to carry out the completion of the equipment for the supply of artesian water for the State Prison.

Recommendations were made to the Legislature at the sessions of 1911 and 1912, recommending appropriations for the fiscal year of 1911 and 1912 for the following purposes:

For cooking apparatus and equipment in kitchen and

For tiling the walls and floors of the cook house and kitchen.

Pursuant with such recommendations, appropriations were granted for the said purposes and included in the Supplemental Acts and made applicable to the fiscal years of 1911 and 1912.

Pursuant with Chapter 23, of Laws of 1908, advertisements were made calling for proposals for the above mentioned purposes, and contracts were awarded to the following persons:

To V. Clad & Sons, for furnishing cooking apparatus and equipment in kitchen.

John C. Hills, for tiling walls and floors of cook house and kitchen.

As the work of these contracts was not near completion at the close of the respective fiscal years, both contracts, were after approval by the Attorney General, filed with the Comptroller of the Treasury, so as to prevent the appropriations made for these purposes from lapsing.

Both these contracts were awarded for less than the sum appropriated to the work and the work on the first was completed in the fiscal year of 1912 and the work on the second will be completed in 1913.

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The contract for cooking apparatus and equipment provided for:

Five (35 gal.) Heavy Oblong Seamless Cast Iron Vegetable Boilers and Steamers,
Two Heavy Iron Drip Pans,
Two Heavy Galvanized Iron Double Faced Hoods,
One Heavy Iron Polished Roasting Closet,
One Triple Compartments Wrought Iron Sink.

The amount appropriated for these purposes was $3,000, and the amount expended therefor, was $1,800, which was $1,200 less than the sum appropriated for the equipping of the Prison with an up-to-date cooking apparatus, which has been long required.

As the work of tiling was dependent upon the installation of the cooking apparatus, and as same has not been completed, during the fiscal year just ended, the amount of expenditure for these purposes was not paid during the year. Upon the completion of the tiling work, the Prison will be equipped with a model cooking apparatus and equipment, which not only being sanitary, but has been a long needed want of the Institution. The tiling as required under the contract is for the walls and floors of the cook-house kitchen.

The new water main, installed by the city, not only furnished a better supply of water, but also provides better facilities for protection from fire. While the Prison has an auxiliary fire system which enables them in case of necessity to call on a fire department of the city, and in addition is equipped with hydrants, hose and fire extinguishers, which are placed in the various shops and other parts of the Prison, and a number of inmates, in charge of the Deputy Keeper, are under fire drill in case of emergency, still, I believe, that in addition to the above equipment, we should have two chemical engines, which would give better and quicker service in case of fire, besides resulting in less loss to the state, by reason of damage to goods, that would be caused by the use of water in such a case.

As these could be purchased at a cost, not exceeding $250 each, I would recommend that an appropriation of ($500.00) Five Hundred Dollars be included in the Supplemental Appropriations Act of the year 1913, for such a purpose.

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; and he is also charged with the duty of providing the daily supplies of food, etc., 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 is 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 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. Thomas B. Madden, 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,

J. P. McCORMACK,
Supervisor.

Keeper's Report

NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON,
TRENTON, October 31, 1912.

Hon. Woodrow Wilson, 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 31, 1912:

POPULATION.

Number of prisoners in confinement October 31, 1911:

Males	1,371	
Females	49	
		1,420

Received during the year:

Males	604	
Females	30	
Males returned from State Hospital	1	
Females returned from Florence Mission	1	
		636
		2,056

Discharged during the year:

Number regularly discharged, males	325	
Number regularly discharged, females	16	
Number paroled, males	124	
Number paroled, females	8	
Number discharged by courts, males	5	
Number discharged by courts, females	1	
Number removed to State Hospital, males	13	
Number removed to State Hospital, females	1	
Number discharged by remission of fine, males	10	
Number discharged under Chapter 284, Laws of 1912, female	1	
Number pardoned, female	1	
Number removed to Florence Mission	1	
Number died, males	21	
Number electrocuted, males	2	
		529
Number remaining in prison October 31, 1912		1,527

The total population is summarized as follows:

Highest number of prisoners during the year	1,529
Lowest number of prisoners during the year	1,420
General daily average number of prisoners	1,461

OPERATION OF PAROLE LAW.

Released on parole during the year	132
Total released since passage of Parole Law	1,502
Number of prisoners again convicted and sentenced to State Prison	99
Number of prisoners returned from other States for violation of parole	7
Number of prisoners returned for violation of Parole in the State of New Jersey	31
Number of prisoners previously paroled and received here during the year	19

OPERATION OF ELECTROCUTION LAW.

First man received for electrocution, October 29, 1907.

Total number of men received under sentence of death by electrocution up to end of fiscal year		36
Electrocutions during year ending October 31, 1908	7	
Electrocutions during year ending October 31, 1909	6	
Electrocutions during year ending October 31, 1910	4	
Electrocutions during year ending October 31, 1911	4	
Electrocutions during year ending October 31, 1912	2	
Retried and sentenced to 20 years	2	
Retried and sentenced to 10 years	1	
Retried and acquitted	1	
Commuted to life imprisonment	3	
Commuted to term of 30 years	1	
Remaining here at end of fiscal year	5	
		36

OCCUPATION ASSIGNMENT OF PRISONERS.

Number of prisoners employed on contract. (This includes 30 men assigned as runners, 11 as machinists and 10 as clerks)	993
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)	314
Number of female prisoners	51
Number of sick in hospital	31
Number of prisoners unemployed (unable to perform hard labor, and those awaiting to be assigned to work)	138
Total	1,527

FUNDS OF PRISONERS, HELD IN TRUST BY THE PRINCIPAL KEEPER.

Balance on hand, November 1, 1911		$7,207.80
Received from Nov. 1, 1911, to Oct. 31, 1912 (Inclusive)		11,533.78
		$18,741.58
Paid out upon written orders, when approved by the Principal Keeper, and on their discharge from prison, Nov. 1, 1911 to Oct. 31, 1912 (Inclusive)	$11,695.26	
Balance on hand, October 31, 1912	7,046.32	
		$18,741.58

STATE MONEY FOR PRISONERS ON THEIR DISCHARGE FROM PRISON.

Receipts.

Received from State Treasurer from Nov. 1st, 1911 to Oct. 31 1912 (Inclusive)	$4,000.00

Disbursements.

Paid three hundred and fifty-one (351) State prisoners on their discharge from prison from Nov. 1, 1911 to Oct. 31, 1912	3,918.00	
Returned to State Treasurer, October 31, 1912	82.00	
		$4,000.00

PROVISIONS SUPPLIED.

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

MEATS AND FISH.

Fresh beef	90,462 lbs.
Corned beef	132,976 lbs.
Mutton	40,837 lbs.
Salt pork	20,619 lbs.
Frankfurters	29,597 lbs.
Veal	363 lbs.
Ham	439 lbs.
Mackerel	10,800 lbs.
Fresh fish	44,514 lbs.
Cod fish	5,010 lbs.
Total	375,617 lbs.

Daily average for each prisoner, .70 lb.

FLOUR AND BREAD.

Wheat flour used for bread	561,540 lbs.
Wheat flour used for pies	784 lbs.
Total (2,869 bbls.)	562,324 lbs.

Total number loaves of bread baked, 318,054.
Total number pies baked, 396.
Daily average flour used for each prisoner, 1.05 lb.

CEREALS.

Oatmeal	6,375 lbs.
Cornmeal	11,820 lbs.
Peas	11,550 lbs.
Beans	50,400 lbs.
Rice	15,275 lbs.
Total	95,420 lbs.

Daily average for each prisoner, .17 lb.

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes	600,330 lbs.
Cabbage	62,676
Turnips	31,071.60
Onions	38.126.73
Carrots	8,957.76
Total	841,112.09 lbs.
Daily average for each prisoner	1.57 lb.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lard	1,720 lbs.
Scrapple	38,675 lbs.
Sugar	36,315 lbs.
Coffee	14,560 lbs.
Tea	1,300 lbs.
Yeast	1,756 lbs.
Pepper	630 lbs.
Corn starch	218 lbs.
Raisins	1,800 lbs.
Dried apples	9,200 lbs.
Cinnamon	28 lbs.
Prunes	11,050 lbs.
Butter	2,984 lbs.
Eggs	4,664 doz.
Milk	122,878 pts.
Molasses	6,240 gals.
Vinegar	1,872 gals.
Tomatoes	200 baskets
Tomatoes	2,139 cans.
Apples	215 bbls.
Onions	13,800 bun.
Carrots	14,150 bun.
Beets	11,650 bun.

The following were furnished for extra meals July Fourth, Thanksgiving and Christmas Days:

Chicken	2,300 lbs.
Lamb	1,965 lbs.
Fresh pork	1,970 lbs.
String beans	92 bus.
Parsnips	2 bbls.
Pumpkin	108 gals.
Cider	48 gals.
Mincemeat	876 lbs.
Ginger	1½ lbs.

MAIL AND PACKAGE DEPARTMENT.

There were received for prisoners during the year 38,022 letters, a daily average of 104.2. These were read, the prisoners registered number and hall location marked thereon, and when found admissible were handed to the proper Hall Keeper for delivery to the prisoner.

The number of letters mailed for prisoners during the year was 16,998, a monthly average of 1416.5; of this number 973 were sent to foreign countries. These letters were read and entered upon the registry book by recording the name and number of the sender and to whom addressed and the proper postage placed thereon before mailing.

The total number of packages received for prisoners during the year was 12,777, a monthly average of 1064.7. The contents of these packages were carefully examined, and if found permissible, were entered in detail upon the distribution book and then 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 3,916, a monthly average of 326. A record of each visit is recorded in the Visitors' Book.

The amount of money received for the prisoners in letters or left by relatives or friends when visiting the prison was $7,452.03 and this amount was promptly placed to the credit of the respective prisoners.

IDENTIFICATIONS.

During the past year a Bureau of Identification has been established in the prison according to the requirements of the statute in such cases made and provided.

Our method of procedure is to take a photograph and the finger prints and make a complete physical description of each convict when entering the prison. These completed descriptions are classified and filed for future reference.

It is my belief that our system is abreast with the up-to-date methods of identification.

LIBRARY.

I call your attention to the Prison Library which consists of about 3,000 volumes and is made up of books in various languages according to our needs. It consists of books donated by the Trenton Free Public Library and other sources and some new books have been purchased in the past from the proceeds arising from the several sums of money belonging to the inmates of the prison which has been kept on interest bearing deposit.

A large number of our books at the present time are more or less soiled, dilapidated and unsanitary by reason of continued daily use. Our supply of catalogues is also exhausted.

A good library is one of the great needs of our prison. All that can be said of the use of good books applies with emphasis to our prison and goes far towards maintenance of good order and economy. I can conceive of no way whereby money can be more beneficially expended than for a good prison library . It is needless to allege that the inducements towards pollution are great, and it goes without saying that the saving influence of good books is immeasurable. I would recommend and urge that at least $1,000 should be appropriated for the purchase of a new supply of books and catalogues and that annually thereafter an appropriation of at least $500 for the purchase of supplies, the repair of books and the purchase of new books in substitution for those that are worn out by constant daily use.

I desire particularly to call your attention to the overcrowded condition of the prison. Only one person confined in a cell is permitted under the law. In some of the single cells, 5 feet by 7 feet, we have two persons confined, while in one of the old wings where the cells are sufficiently large to adequately provide for two persons, we have been compelled to add a third in order to care for the increasing numbers. In other words, we have a population of 1,527 inmates with cell capacity for only about 1,200.

Again the imperative need for more extended grounds. Within a space less than five and one-half acres we are housing 1,527 inmates at the present writing with the number gradually increasing. This limited area contains the hospital and yard, the shops, electrocution plant, cook house and store room, wash house, chapel and library, front house containing offices for the various departments,

the centre rotunda, and the wings in which the prisoners are confined. Nearly all too condensed for practical purposes.

In this very limited space it is plain to be seen there cannot be a yard of sufficient size to properly exercise the men. The Hospital yard is used on Saturdays one-half hour for each gang of men which is the sum total of exercise the shop men receive, *but this yard should be reserved exclusively for hospital purposes.* A separate and distinct building, with yard space provided, should be constructed for tubercular patients. In the older parts of the prison the sanitary condition is bad and cannot be remedied to any great extent without reconstruction. The cells in the main are antiquated in their sanitary and ventilating appointments. Limited seating capacity in the chapel requires attention if the privilege of worship is to be encouraged. The inadequacy of the cook house appointments is apparent upon inspection, but recently has been materially improved, and much needed legislation is required relative to the employment of men when the present contract system is terminated, and greater power and protection must be given the Principal Keeper if the provision recently enacted by the Legislature concerning the employment of inmates upon the public highways is to be effectually carried out.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS B. MADDEN,
Principal Keeper.

Physicians' Report

To the Honorable Board of Inspectors of the New Jersey State Prison:

GENTLEMEN: In submitting this, our annual report for the year ending October 31st, 1912, we are pleased to inform you that the general health of the institution has, as a rule, been good.

During November, 1911, we had a small number of cases of typhoid fever. The State Board of Health was called in and was unable to trace the cause of the mild outbreak. In December, 1911, through the kindness of you gentlemen, we inoculated over 1,000 prisoners with anti-typhoid serum, after the method adopted by the United States Army; and we are pleased to state that there has not been a case of typhoid fever in the institution from the date of inoculation to the date of this report. We had no trouble following the inoculation in any case. We consider it a very wise precaution, and would advise the inoculation of such men as have entered the institution since the date of inoculation.

The number of men admitted to the hospital and excused from work has somewhat increased, undoubtedly due to the increased number of inmates. We give the men the benefit of all doubt and get them under our direct observation as soon as possible, which, in a large number of cases, cuts short what might have been a long and serious illness.

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 those for hernias; leg, finger and toe amputations; appendictomies, fistulæ, removal of tumors, hemorrhoids, eye, ear, nose and throat operations; and it is gratifying to state that they have been successful in every case. We never operate unless the prisoner gives his consent.

There is one sick call a day, and the prisoners have the privilege of visiting the resident physician's office at any time during the day. We have seen over thirty-five thousand men during the year;

that includes men at "Doctor Call" and men visiting the hospital; and we have sent twenty thousand pieces of medicine to the wings.

We have two clinics a week for treatment of eye, ear, nose and throat disease. A graduate dentist from the city visits the hospital once a week to care for the teeth of all inmates who care to employ him.

We have had twenty-one deaths during the year, due to the following causes: Eleven due to tuberculosis, and one to each of the following: cancer of the gall bladder, cancer of the liver, typhoid meningitis, suicide by hanging, paresis, angina pectoris, myocarditis, acute dilation of the heart, apoplexy, general anasarca.

The good health of the inmates is due mostly 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. We have as liberal a system of yard exercise as is consistent with the existing conditions. We would advocate more fresh air, and sunshine; but the inmates have all that is possible in their present surroundings.

No inmate suffering from tubercular trouble is allowed to work in the shops or wings. 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, milk, fresh air and as much outdoor air as possible. Sputum cups are furnished them to use, and these are collected daily and taken to the crematory. Strong germicides are used in keeping the wards clean. We have twenty-eight cases of known tuberculosis in the institution.

We are endeavoring to maintain the high standard of proficiency established by Dr. Thomas H. MacKenzie, who served the institution faithfully and successfully for eighteen years, and who resigned his position last year.

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 keeper, Hon. Thomas B. Madden and our accomplished and generous Supervisor, Joseph P. McCormack, and also your Hon-

orable 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 Deputy Keepers in our daily duties.

Respectfully,

MARTIN W. REDDAN,
Visiting Physician.

J. W. CRANE,
Resident Physician.

Daily Average, 1461.	Number of 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.
1911									
November	1,462	22	0	1	0	1	70	2,791	1,647
December	1,440	21	3	1	0	0	51	2,619	1,635
1912									
January	1,443	17	0	0	1	2	57	2,786	1,723
February	1,476	22	1	2	0	0	57	3,086	1,910
March	1,477	22	2	1	0	1	59	3,162	1,968
April	1,435	21	2	0	2	2	50	3,129	1,732
May	1,446	20	3	1	0	3	55	2,980	1,688
June	1,443	25	4	0	2	0	35	2,861	1,503
July	1,451	20	0	1	0	2	70	2,928	1,517
August	1,464	22	1	1	0	2	34	3,283	1,569
September	1,472	24	3	1	0	0	34	2,682	1,495
October	1,527	22	2	0	0	2	40	2,885	1,571
Total		258	21	9	5	15	612	35,192	19,958

Moral Instructor's Report

To Hon. Woodrow Wilson, Governor of the State of New Jersey:

SIR—As Moral Instructor of the New Jersey State Prison, I herewith submit my annual report reviewing my work during the past year.

I am firmly convinced that in addition to a good library and wholesome reading matter, the greatest factor in the reform of the prisoners is the presentation of Biblical truths. To this end my constant effort in Sunday service and during my cell visitations to the inmates, is to urge them to repent of their sins and believe in the love of their Heavenly Father as revealed in the unspeakable gift of His beloved Son, Jesus Christ. I try to show them that they can be saved from the power of guilt and be made good and useful men and women when they go out into the world. This experience strengthens them to resist the temptation to sin. The many letters I receive from discharged prisoners show that the grace of God keeps them from turning back into dangerous ways.

In my daily work I am heartily helped by Christian men and women, especially by Maud Booth, the excellent leader of the Volunteer Army, to whom I am under great obligations. She not only freely gives her ministrations to those in prison, but when they go out she takes them under her care in her Hope Hall, secures them employment and thus helps them to lead a true life. I am also aided by our Principal Keeper, Thomas B. Madden, who by his untiring and judicious interest and work assists largely in the betterment of those under his care. A good library and excellent literature sent by friends contributes to the reformation of those incarcerated. The night school in the charge of Mr. Lanning is doing a good work in teaching the ignorant. I am encouraged to know that a work is being done that will prove a blessing not only to the convicts, but will tend to lessen criminal life on the outside world. I am under great obligations to the Board of Inspectors, Supervisor, Mr, McCormack, Drs. Reddan and Crane, Mr. Madden, Principal Keeper, Mrs. Madden, the Matron, and the under officers of the prison for their help in my arduous work.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE C. MADDOCK,

Moral Instructor.

REV. EDWARD C. GRIFFIN.

To the Board of Inspectors of the New Jersey State Prison:

GENTLEMEN: As my duties as moral instructor at the prison did not begin until September 1st., I do not feel in a position to give an account of what has been accomplished during that time.

The long experience and successful career of my predecessor, Rev. Aloys M. Fish, O. M. C., made the entrance upon my duties an easy one. I found the system in use very satisfactory and, with a single exception, I have continued to follow it.

As I become better acquainted with the inmates, by visiting them in their cells, and the Hospital, and interviewing them in my office, some improvement for their betterment may suggest itself, which I shall introduce into the system.

In conclusion, I wish to acknowledge my gratitude to your Honorable Board for the appointment conferred upon me, and also state that I have every reason to be satisfied with the courtesy extended and assistance given me in my work by the Warden and officers of the Institution.

Respectfully submitted,

REV. EDWARD C. GRIFFIN
Catholic Moral Instructor.

RABBI LOUIS J. GOETZ.

To the Board of Inspectors of the New Jersey State Prison:

GENTLEMEN—As Jewish Moral Instructor of the New Jersey State Prison, I beg herewith to submit my first annual report before the Board for the year ending October 31, 1912.

On that date there were forty prisoners under my charge, one of whom was a woman. I beg herewith to state that the number of those for whose moral and spiritual well being I have been assigned to care have, thus far, not been increased.

My connection with the State Prison began on the first of July, 1912. During the four months of my ministration as Jewish Moral Instructor, unremitting effort was made to maintain and to ripen, amongst the prisoners of my faith, such religion that shall stimulate their minds to right thinking, and their hearts to right feeling, and their hands to right doing,—in short, that shall lead them in the path of righteousness. The greater number of the prisoners of my faith incarcerated in this Institution are foreign born, and are ignorant not only of the language and laws of our land, but also of the laws and precepts of their own faith. Take for example such countries as Russia and Roumania, where Jews are not permitted to enter the public schools or any other public place of instruction, either religious or secular; where they are down-trodden, persecuted, maligned, outraged and abused, and they constitute the larger portion of Jewish prisoners in our American Institutions. As a matter of fact, I find a large majority of such prisoners right here in this Institution, and to my amazement I find nearly all well acquainted with the language of our land, who read English fluently and who are able to respond to Divine service in the vernacular. This, as I understand, is largely due to the excellent and diligent work of the School Board and School Teacher of this Institution.

Religious services were held on the last Saturday afternoons of every month, and were well attended. The conduct and behavior of the men, without any exception, has been very modest. They seem to appreciate the privilege of attending divine service, and earnestly strive to be taught and influenced by my instructions. Since I assumed charge last July, one of the prisoners has been regularly discharged after a five year service—that being his third term, who upon his release called at my home in Jersey City, confessed before Mrs. Goetz and myself, all his wrong doings, but said, "he has re-

pented," will listen to the words of my exhortation, will avoid the path of evil and walk in the path of righteousness. We have taken care of him and have procured work for him, and he is so far making good. That, of course, is a source of considerable encouragement to me, and of great elevation to those who are desirous for the restoration to the true life.

In response to my appeal, the Supervisor, Mr. J. P. McCormack, is negotiating for the necessary supply of Bibles and prayer books for my men that will be of great moral value to them.

In the report of the New Jersey State Prison of 1911, I noticed that extra meals were given the inmates on July 4th, Thanksgiving and Christmas Day, thus distinguishing the sacred and holy days from those of other week days. While we Jews have always respected the honor and dignity of Independence and Thanksgiving days, and while we American Jews of today regard the great Christian festival of Christmas with brotherly feeling, and even share some of the gladness it brings to our Gentile fellow-citizens because our lines have fallen in pleasant places, yet I should be thankful if the Board would grant extra meals to the unfortunates of my faith on their sacred and holy days, thus distinguishing the sacredness of their festival from those of the week day defilements.

In September last, just a few days before Israel's New Year (Hebrew "Rosh Hashanah"), and Day of Atonement (Hebrew "Yom Kippur") the principal keeper, Mr. Thomas B. Madden, did kindly respond to my appeal by relieving my men from their labor on these sacred days, and I must express my sincerest thanks and hearty appreciation for the many kind courtesies this gentleman has shown me and my men in whom he has fostered a feeling of love and respect and affectionate sentiments. I am assured that the Board will, upon request, grant my men such extra meals on their most principal festive and holy days, such as the Passover festival as recorded in Numbers XXVIII, 16-25; "Rosh Hashanah" and "Yom Kippur," Isreal's New Year and Day of Atonement, recorded in same Book, Chap. XXIX, 1-11.

It is no exaggeration to say that during the short period of my experience at the State Prison I have had with the prisoners, not only of my faith but those of other denominations, that there is a manifest growth of religious inquiry, of thoughtful seriousness, and with quite a number this spirituality is betokened by sweetened tempers and increased tenderness of feeling. You are to be compli-

mented and congratulated for having such able Moral Instructors as the venerable Rev. Mr. George C. Maddock and the Rev. Father Aloys M. Fish and his substitute, the Rev. Father Alexis Graff, and to the successor of both, Rev. Edw. C. Griffin. My short experience in the religious work among prisoners impresses me very much indeed.

The conviction is gaining ground that religious character can be cultivated; that it is a veritable quality of being, inbred and inwrought by religious culture; that criminals are capable of being changed for the better by this means, and that education, in its broad sense, is the true title for the process.

Let us, therefore, continue to lend our influence and our aid to plant such means in this Institution, being assured that where we have found the "philosophy of the plan of salvation" for the fallen of our fellow creatures we shall have found God's plan for saving the race, and may feel the force of those divine words, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of those My brethren, ye have done it unto Me."

I desire to express my heartiest appreciation for the kind and cordial assistance rendered by you gentlemen of the Board in the exercise of my duties. To the Principal Keeper, the Supervisor and all other officers and deputies, I beg to extend my heartiest thanks for the cordial and kind assistance in my work.

Respectfully submitted.

LOUIS J. GOETZ,
Jewish Moral Instructor,

New Jersey State Prison School Report

To the Board of Inspectors of the New Jersey State Prison:

GENTLEMEN:—Under the rules adopted by this Board the school has had a very successful year. The interest taken in the school by the inmates shows no abatement. The enrollment during the year was larger than previous years.

During the year the attendance and conduct was all that could be desired; very few absenting themselves. The failure in most cases to attend the sessions was caused by sickness; showing how highly the school privilege is appreciated.

The school library has been a source of great benefit to all enrolled, and quite a number of inmates while not enrolled in the school have taken advantage of the opportunity afforded them by applying for books on history, geography, civics, arithmetic and other subjects. The supplementary library has been a great aid to those enrolled in the school. Care having been taken to outline a course of useful reading.

The Stereopticon Lectures given on various holidays have been very beneficial; the subjects being historical and civic.

While on these conditions more than three hundred men were gathered and the room darkened, yet there has not been one instance of misconduct.

The beneficial effect was, that it awakened in many a strong desire to become more familiar with these subjects.

Total enrollment November 1st, 1911, 371 Males, 11 Females.

Total enrollment November 1st, 1912, 409 Males, 14 Females.

The evening school in which the rudiments are taught, there are enrolled, 347; this number cannot be handled every evening with the present facilities, and therefore, they are divided into three classes, which are held five nights each week; giving one class (Standard I), three nights, and the other two, (Standard II and III), one night each week.

Taking the Cell Study in the higher branches, without the privilege of instruction in common, there are 62. Females in Cell Study, but gathered for supplementary instruction one morning each week, 14.

Thus at the close of the fiscal year, there are 423 inmates (an increase of 41 over last year), applying themselves to study under the direction of the Prison School Board.

APPROPRIATION AND EXPENDITURES.

For use during the fiscal year just past, the Legislature appropriated $1,600.00.

EXPENDITURES:—Expenses authorized and approved by the Board at various meetings during year	$ 191.45
Salary of Teacher	$1,090.00
Total	$1,281.45

The Board expresses its entire satisfaction with the progress made in the school.

Respectfully submitted.
JNO. F. CLARK,
President.
JAMES H. DAVENPORT,
THOMAS B. MADDEN,
GEORGE C. MADDOCK,
E. C. LANNING,
Secretary Pro Tem.