REPORT

OF THE

New Jersey State Prison

EMBRACING THE REPORTS OF THE

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

FOR THE YEAR

1909

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Board of Inspectors.

JOHN F. CLARK, *President,* ..... ESSEX.

CLARENCE T. VAN DEREN, ... HUDSON.

JAMES H. DAVENPORT, ... ESSEX.

JACOB SHURTS, ... SOMERSET.

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GEORGE O. OSBORNE, *Keeper,* .....HUDSON.

THOMAS H. MACKENZIE, M.D., *Physician,* .....MERCER.

J. WELLINGTON CRANE, *Resident Physician,* .....ESSEX.

REV. GEORGE C. MADDOCK, *Moral Instructor,* Protestant, ...MERCER.

REV. ALOYS M. FISH, *Moral Instructor,* Catholic, ...MERCER.

REV. NATHAN STERN, *Moral Instructor,* Jewish, ...MERCER.

Clerks.

IRVIN C. BLEAM, *Prison Clerk,* .....CUMBERLAND.

WILLIAM A. HALL, *Clerk to Supervisor,* .....ESSEX.

MARTIN FINCK, *Clerk to Keeper,* .....HUDSON.

Inspectors' Report.

INSPECTORS' OFFICE,
NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON,
TRENTON, October 31st, 1909.

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

SIR—The Board of Inspectors of the New Jersey State Prison herewith present the annual report for the year ending October 31st, 1909.

Regular monthly meetings of the Board have been held during the year, and special meetings have also been held when the needs of the Institution required it.

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

The statistical report, hereto attached, will show the population of the Prison during the last fiscal year, with a daily average of 1,394 prisoners against 1,311 of last year; the highest number during the year reaching 1,454.

The total expenditures for all purposes during the fiscal year 1909, have been two hundred and sixty-eight thousand nine hundred fifty-eight dollars and sixty-six cents ($268,958.66).

The purposes for which expenditures were made are shown by the following concise statement. The details will be found in the report of the Supervisor.

STATEMENT.

For salaries of executive officers and Inspectors,	$9,500 00
The salary of Moral Instructor appointed by the Governor,	1,000 00
For salaries of Deputy and minor officers,	111,125 42
For gratuities to discharged convicts,	2,046 20
For traveling expenses incurred by Parole Agent,	576 09
For electrocution expenses,	7,028 78

Maintenance,		$125,717 37
Furniture and repairs,		8,999 34
Maintenance of Principal Keeper and Resident Physician,		1,033 46
Maintenance of School Board,		1,931 50
		$268,958 16
Deduct cash receipts returned during the year to the State Treasurer,		105,469 20
Leaving the net cost of the prison for the year to be,		$163,488 46

Net cost per capita per annum, $117.26.
Net cost per capita per diem, $0.3213.

FOOD.

Special care and attention has been given as in previous years to the food supply, with a view to furnishing a sufficient quantity, quality and variety necessary to maintain the prisoners, having in mind at all times the health of the inmates. The cost of subsistence per diem was $0.1232. Following the custom of past years, extra dinners have been furnished on the following holidays: Fourth of July, Thanksgiving and Christmas, and the cost of such dinners is included in the above per diem. The system of furnishing the principal meal of the day upon tables in the halls of the Prison has caused a large saving in the cost of maintenance.

BUILDINGS.

The buildings of the Institution are all in as good condition as it is possible to have them by constant repair and renovating by the Prison labor, and all necessary repairs during the year have been made.

The two Moral Instructors have given the prisoners instructions and advice during the year. The Prison night school, provided by the appropriation of last year, was duly installed and the report of the Prison School Board on this subject will be found elsewhere.

The Prison Library, consisting of more than 3,000 volumes, has been used extensively by the prisoners.

WOMEN'S WING.

The Board desires to call attention again to the condition of the Female Wing, and recommendations made thereon by former Boards in relation to providing additional capacity are fully concurred in. During a portion of the year there have been over fifty persons confined in this wing, although there are only twenty-nine cells, and the Board feel that they cannot urge too strongly that additional room be provided.

The Board take pleasure in calling attention to the figures submitted elsewhere by the Supervisor, showing receipts from contract labor for the past year of $105,469.20, as against $97,304.41 for the year 1908; an increase of $8,164.79.

SUGGESTION REGARDING PENSIONS.

The Board beg leave to suggest that some provision be made for the pensioning by law of men who have long and faithfully served the State, but who are incapacitated, by reason of their advanced years, for the exacting character of work required of them in the Prison. There is no provision in the existing law permitting the Board of Inspectors to exercise authority in this matter, and the Board believe the discipline and proper management of the Institution are seriously imparied by the conditions which now prevail.

Accompanying this report will be found the reports of the Physicians, showing the sanitary and health conditions and the good work performed by those officers during the year.

The reports of the Moral Instructors are also submitted herewith, showing the efforts for the moral and spiritual improvement of the inmates.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

In compliance with the law, we respectfully submit the statistical report for the last fiscal year, showing the population of the Prison, the age, the place of nativity and sex of the inmates.

ELECTROCUTION PLANT.

The Electrocution Plant, provided for the electrocution of condemned prisoners, has been successfully operated in each instance since its installation.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing number of convicts received and discharged in each month of the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1909.

MONTHS.	Received.	Returned.	Remittance of time.	Paroled.	Discharged by U. S. Commissioner.	Remission of fine.	By Supreme Court.	Died.	Removed to State Courts.	Removed to State Hospitals.	Electrocuted.	U. S. prisoner to Atlanta, Ga.	U. S. prisoners to Leavenworth, Kas.	Number remaining at end of respective months.
1908.														
November,	74	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,447
December,	52	.....	40	74	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1,378
1909.														
January,	67	.....	37	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1,398
February,	44	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1,427
March,	47	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	25	1,403
April,	45	1	23	.....	2	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,420
May,	42	1	38	44	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,376
June,	67	1	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1,407
July,	26	.....	30	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	1,367
August,	20	.....	36	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1,349
September,	24	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,346
October,	74	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,373
Totals,	582	3	391	159	2	6	1	13	4	6	6	1	25	

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TABLE No. 2.

Summarized Population Movement for Fiscal Year Ending October 31st, 1909.

	Males.	*Females.*	
Number of prisoners here October 31st, 1908,	1,346	56	
Number of prisoners received during year,	562	20	
Prisoners returned from courts,	3	.....	
	1911	76	1987

Discharged, Etc.

	Males.	*Females.*	
Number of prisoners regularly discharged,	368	23	
Number discharged by U. S. Commissioner,	2		
Number paroled,	147	12	
Number discharged by remission of fine,	6		
Number discharged by Supreme Court,	1		
Number died,	13		
Number removed to further order of Court,	4		
Number removed to State Hospitals,	5	1	
Number electrocuted,	6		
U. S. prisoner removed to Atlanta, Ga.,	1		
U. S. prisoners removed to Leavenworth, Kas.,	25		
	578	36	614
Total number remaining,			1,373

TABLE No. 3.

Showing Terms of Sentences.

Seven months,	1
Eight months,	3
Nine months,	7
One year,	88
One year three months,	5
One year six months,	35
Two years,	178
Two years six months,	17
Two years eight months,	2
Three years,	265
Four years,	29
Five years,	190
Six years,	37
Six years six months,	2

Seven years,	134
Eight years,	13
Nine years,	16
Ten years,	86
Ten years six months,	1
Eleven years,	1
Eleven years six months,	1
Twelve years,	47
Thirteen years,	2
Fourteen years,	13
Fifteen years,	55
Sixteen years,	3
Seventeen years,	5
Eighteen years,	7
Nineteen years,	2
Twenty years,	45
Twenty-one years,	2
Twenty-two years,	1
Twenty-five years,	20
Twenty-seven years,	2
Twenty-eight years,	1
Thirty years,	37
Thirty-four years,	1
Forty years,	1
Forty-two years,	1
Forty-nine years,	2
Sixty years,	1
Natural life,	10
Electrocution or death sentence,	4
Total,	1,373

TABLE No 4.

Showing Where Prisoners were Convicted.

Atlantic county,	65
Bergen county,	74
Burlington county,	55
Camden county,	110
Cape May county,	6
Cumberland county,	38
Essex county,	232
Gloucester county,	22
Hudson county,	188
Hunterdon county,	26
Mercer county,	75
Middlesex county,	77

Monmouth county,	69
Morris county,	42
Ocean county	6
Passaic county,	117
Salem county,	44
Somerset county,	21
Sussex county,	22
Union county,	49
Warren county,	31
United States District of Columbia,	4
Total,	1,373

TABLE No. 5.

Ages of Prisoners When Received.

Thirteen years,	1
Fifteen to twenty years,	131
Twenty to twenty-five years,	333
Twenty-five to thirty years,	278
Thirty to forty years,	360
Forty to fifty years,	162
Fifty to sixty years,	81
Sixty to seventy years,	22
Seventy to eighty years,	5
Total,	1,373

TABLE No. 6.

Showing Number of Times Prisoners have been Committed Here.

For the first time,	1,113
For the second time,	171
For the third time,	60
For the fourth time,	14
For the fifth time,	11
For the sixth time,	3
For the eighth time,	1
Total,	1,373

TABLE No. 7.

Concerning Education.

Can read and write,	1,132
Cannot read and write,	195
Can read only,	20
Can write name only,	26
Total,	1,373

TABLE No. 8.

Showing Color and Sex.

White males,	1,011
White females,	24
Colored males,	321
Colored females,	17
Total,	1,373

TABLE No. 9.

Showing Years in Which Sentences of Prisoners now in Confinement Will Expire.

Being held on fines imposed,	1
November and December, 1909,	63
1910,	373
1911,	283
1912,	166
1913,	129
1914,	51
1915,	64
1916,	48
1917,	33
1918,	17
1919,	16
1920,	25
1921,	13
1922,	17
1923,	8
1924,	7
1925,	8
1926,	7

1927,	4
1928,	7
1929,	13
1933,	2
1937,	1
1941,	3
Natural life,	10
Death sentences,	4
Total,	1,373

JOHN F. CLARK,
JACOB SHURTS,
JAMES H. DAVENPORT,
CALEB VAN H. WHITBECK,
CLARENCE T. VAN DEREN,
B. F. HIRES,

Inspectors.

Supervisor's Report.

SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE,
NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON,
November 1st, 1909.

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 1908 for the support of the State Prison for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1909, together with supplemental appropriations made by the Legislature of 1909, applicable to the expenditures of the year 1909, together with the expenditures made and the amount remaining unexpended of such appropriation, are presented in the following statement:

STATEMENT.

	Appropriation.	*Expended.*	*Balance Not Drawn.*
For maintenance of convicts, ...	$126,000 00	$125,717 37	$282 63
For furniture, appliances and repairs,	12,000 00	8,999 34	3,000 00
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 employes, as salary, ...	115,000 00	111,125 42	3,874 58
For six Inspectors, as salaries, ...	3,000 00	3,000 00	
For Prison School Board, ...	2,500 00	1,931 50	568 50
For Keeper, for payment to discharged convicts, ...	2,500 00	2,046 20	453 80
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 Chapter 232, Laws of 1905	950 00	576 09	373 91

	Appropriation.	*Expended.*	*Balance Not Drawn.*
For maintenance of Keeper and Resident Physician,	$1,200 00	$1,033 46	$166 54
For electrocution expenses,	8,000 00	7,028 78	971 22
	$278,650 00	$268,958 16	$9,691 84

The aggregate of bills incurred during the fiscal year 1909 chargeable to the maintenance account which we were unable to pay during the year was two thousand nine hundred and ninety dollars and fifty-nine cents ($2,990.59), thus making an actual expenditure incurred for maintenance just that amount in excess of the sum reported as expended. These expenditures were made necessary for the furnishing of light and meats, but owing to the limitation of the appropriation for that account, could not be paid until the commencement of the next fiscal year. The appropriation made by the Legislature for the support of the State Prison for the fiscal year 1909 was $278,650.00, and the amount for which payments were made by the Comptroller of the Treasury was $268,958.16, thus leaving of the sum appropriated for prison purposes as unexpended the sum of $9,691.84. This sum by limitation lapses at the close of the fiscal year.

As stated in my previous report, embarrassment must necessarily attend any attempt to make the necessities of an institution subject to increased population and variations in the cost of supplies conform to the limitations of specific and inflexible appropriations. It would seem to me, that in view of the fact that a certain amount of money is appropriated for State Prison purposes, although specified for the expenditure of certain accounts, that this sum should be upon proper representation by the managing authorities to the Comptroller of the Treasury, be by him transferred from the account showing a surplus to that showing a deficiency. If such method had been pursued, the State Prison authorities would have been able, out of the total appropriations made, to pay all bills incurred during the past year, as well as leaving quite a large sum unexpended.

All supplies for the care and maintenance of the prisoners are purchased by the Supervisor under contract, and the bills for such purchases, after being certified by the Supervisor and

approved by the Board of Inspectors, are forwarded to the State Treasurer for payment. A similar course is pursued with regard to expenditures for repairs to the buildings, machinery and other appliances. An account of these expenditures is kept in this office, as well as an account of the payment of the salaries of deputy keepers and employes of the prison; this latter item is paid monthly in bulk to the Supervisor of the State Prison, and is distributed by him to the various officers on the monthly pay-roll, prepared under the direction of the Principal Keeper and approved by the Board of Inspectors.

The payment of the salaries of the Principal Keeper, Supervisor and Board of Inspectors, as well as the amounts expended for the traveling expenses of the Parole Agent and the gratuities paid to convicts on their discharge, are made directly from the State Treasury under the appropriations made for this purpose. I have no official knowledge of these amounts, nor do these payments enter into the Supervisor's account, but I have procured the amount of these expenditures from the Comptroller and have incorporated them in the appended statement so as to show the entire expenditures for the year for the support of the prison.

The aggregate of the bills for all purposes connected with the maintenance of the prisoners and certified by the Supervisor during the past year, payments being made from the State Treasury, was $125,717.37, and the following statement shows the specific purposes for which these expenditures were made:

STATEMENT.

Subsistence,	$62,739 12
Hospital,	2,047 77
Clothing,	7,540 54
Bedding,	2,422 99
Tobacco,	1,619 25
Stationery,	1,055 85
Convict stationery,	375 55
Fuel,	18,848 30
Light (electric),	4,775 18
Gas,	10,782 58
Water,	5,798 35
Forage,	745 74
Live stock,	307 00
Piece price system (blanks, etc.),	46 77

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Sanitary (disinfectants, etc.),	$218 09
Advertising and printing,	802 67
Miscellaneous (freight, expressage, etc.),	1,407 08
Clothing for discharged convicts,	3,063 10
Appliances,	336 98
Library,	74 50
	$125,717 37

The sums received by the Supervisor of the Prison from all sources during the fiscal year was $105,469,20, being an increase over the preceding year of $8,164.79. This amount so received was paid over by the Supervisor to the State Treasurer in monthly payments as required by law, and was received from the following sources:

ALL CASH RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR.

Balance of earnings of 1908, received during the year,	$11,690 63
Received from earnings of 1909,	89,939 62
Received for the support of United States prisoners,	2,944 84
Received, proceeds of old iron, barrels, etc., sold,	684 89
Received, proceeds of buttons sold to officers for uniforms,	2 31
Received, for interests on deposits,	75 66
Received, for rent from contractors for room for storage purposes,	131 25
Balance on hand October 31st, 1909,	100 00
	$105,569 20

The total of all expenditures made by the State Treasurer for every purpose connected with the management of the Prison for the fiscal year amounted to $268,958.16 and crediting the cash receipts returned to the State Treasurer of $105,469.20, shows the actual cost required to be paid by the State for all expenditures of the Prison was but $163,488.98. The statement herewith presented shows the purposes for which disbursements were made and by crediting the revenue returned to the State Treasurer, the actual cost that the State of New Jersey has been required to pay for all expenses for the support of the Prison for the fiscal year just ended.

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,		111,125 42
For gratuities to discharged convicts,		2,046 20
For traveling expenses incurred by Parole Agent,		576 09
For electrocution expenses,		7,028 78
For Prison School Board,		1,931 50
For maintenance of Principal Keeper and Resident Physician,		1,033 46
		$134,241 45
For maintenance of prisoners,	$125,717 37	
For furniture, repairs and appliances,	8,999 34	
		134,716 71
		$268,958 16
Deduct cash returned during the year to the State Treasurer,		105,469 20
Leaving the net cost of the prison for the year to be,		$163,488 96

Net cost per capita per annum, $117.26.
Net cost per capita per diem, $0.3213.

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

STATEMENT.

Total cost of subsistence,	$62,739 12	
Revenue in excess,	42,730 08	
		$105,469 20

Net cost per capita per annum, $45.00.
Net cost per capita per diem, $0.1232.

MAINTENANCE.

Including subsistence, clothing and all necessary supplies,	$125,717 37	
Maintenance in excess of receipts,	10,248 17	
		$105,469 20

Net cost per capita per annum, $90.17.
Net cost per capita per diem, $0.2470.

GENERAL EXPENSES.

Including maintenance, salaries, furniture, repairs and appliances,	$268,958 16	
General expenses in excess of receipts,	163,488 96	
		$105,469 20

Net cost per capita per annum, $192.91.
Net cost per capita per diem, $0.5285.
Amount of all expenditures over revenue received, ... $163,488 96
Net cost per capita per annum, $117.26.
Net cost per capita per diem, $0.3213.

In order to give a comprehensive statement of the per capita cost required to be paid by the State, not only for guarding and maintaining the convicts, but for keeping the buildings and grounds in repair, as well as all necessary expenses to be incurred in the management of the Prison, without consideration of any revenue which might be received, as no definite revenue can be guaranteed, the following statement is herewith presented, showing such per capita cost, based on the amount paid for the current year, revenue not being considered:

STATEMENT.

Cost Per Man Per Annum.		*Cost Per Capita Per Man Per Diem.*
$90 17	Maintenance, ...	$0.2471
6 46	Furniture and repairs, ...	.0178
79 71	Deputies' salaries, ...	.2184
7 53	Executive officers' and Moral Instructors' salaries, ...	.0206
5 04	Electrocution expenses, ...	.0138
74	Maintenance of keeper and resident physician, ...	.002
1 38	Maintenance of school board, ...	.0038
1 47	Paid convicts on discharge, ...	.0038
41	Traveling and other necessary expenses incurred by the Parole Agent, pursuant to Chapter 232, Laws of 1905, ...	.001
$192 91		$0.5285

Expenditures for maintenance are for food, clothing, bedding, fuel, water, light and all other necessary requirements for the support and proper care of the prisoners. Those for furniture and repairs are for furniture and utensils required for prison use, in addition to those required for the necessary repairs to the buildings and grounds.

In view of the fact that the plant of the State occupied by the State Prison represents a valuation of nearly two million dollars, and that the number of prisoners incarcerated therein during the

year averaged 1,394⅙, a number larger than the inhabitants of many towns, and when it is admitted that all expenditures of living have increased over twenty-five per cent., and notwithstanding such increase, the number aforementioned have been furnished with good and substantial food, housed and clothed, given heat, light, water and bedding and cared for by experienced physicians when sick, also that the officers have been paid to guard them, and all the executive officers to manage this large number, and in addition thereto this valuable property has been kept in repair at an annual expenditure of only $163,488.96, or a net per capita per diem cost of $0.3213 or an increase of one mill and nine-tenths over the preceding year, it certainly shows that not only has this institution been managed economically, but it would seem to me that the managing authorities are entitled to the highest commendation.

Under provisions of Chapter 23, Laws of 1908, it is provided: "That no contract or agreement for the construction of any building or buildings, for the making of any alterations, extensions or repairs thereto, for the doing of any work or labor or furnishing of any goods, chattels, supplies or materials of any kind whatsoever, the cost or contract price whereof is to be paid from State funds, shall exceed the sum of $1,000, shall be awarded or entered into without advertising for the same."

In my opinion this act should be so amended that where alterations and repairs are necessary the authorization to have the necessary work done should be left to the managing authorities of the institution, as it is impossible in many instances to avoid embarrassment with the restrictions required as to limitation of these expenditures. I am a believer in the contract system, and have no hesitation in saying that the supplies furnished, taken in the aggregate, under contract, have been purchased at a lower price than they could have been in the open market.

By deductions for holidays and Sundays, the men on contracts were able to be employed during the year past two hundred and seventy-two and one-half days, and the number employed during that period was two hundred and thirty-five thousand four hundred and forty-four and one-half men. The earnings from the labor of these men amounted to $96,586.98, netting a per capita

per diem earning of $0.4103. In addition to this number of men employed on contracts, there were also employed as machinists and cutters ten men. These men are assigned to look after the machines and machinery of the various contractors, and the cutters are for cutting certain kinds of material required in the manufacture. This latter number being outside of contract requirements, a charge is made for such service, and their earnings for the year netted the sum of $1,538,32. The earnings of the men on contract work was $96,586.98, which, with the earnings of the aforementioned number of men, amounted to $97,125.81.

The contractors' names for whom goods were manufactured, the kinds of articles manufactured and the earnings of each are submitted in the following statement:

STATEMENT.

Contractor.	*Industry.*	*Earnings.*
Rancocas Mills,	Mats and mattings,	$24,591 25
George Rendell,	Shoes,	17,628 17
J. M. Schwerim,	Handkerchiefs,	12,567 39
Oppenheim & Co.,	Pants and Waistbands,	12,495 04
Trenton Mfg. Co.,	Shirts,	10,326 70
Edw. E. Gnichtel,	Brushes and blocks,	9,624 25
John J. Cook,	Brooms,	9,354 18
		$96,586 98

The average number employed on contract work during the year was eight hundred and twenty-one (821) out of an average population of one thousand three hundred and ninety-four and one sixth (1,394⅙), the total number of the inmates of the prison, and the gross earnings amounted to $97,125.81, these earnings showing an increase over the preceding year of $8,015.05.

The contract for the manufacture of shirts expired on the first of October, and the other contracts expired in the early part of the next fiscal year. As required under the provisions of the law providing for the employment of the prisoners, approved April 18th, 1884, advertisement was made on August 1st, 1909, calling for proposals for the unemployed labor of the prisoners in the following newspapers:

Newark Evening News, Newark, N. J.
The Newark Daily Advertiser Publishing Co., Newark, N. J.
The Call Printing and Publishing Co., Paterson, N. J.
Trenton Evening Times, Trenton, N. J.
Advertiser Publishing Co., Trenton, N. J.
State Gazette Publishing Co., Trenton, N. J.
The Evening Journal Association, Jersey City, N. J.
The Somerville Publishing Co., Somerville, N. J.
The Evening Record Publishing Co., Hackensack, N. J.
The New Jersey Patriot, Bridgeton, N. J.
Bridgeton Pioneer, Bridgeton, N. J.

In response to this advertisement, proposals were received for the employment of two hundred men on pantaloons, fifty men on waistbands, one hundred men on mats, seventy-five men on matting, one hundred men on shoes, one hundred men on women's petticoats and night gowns, one hundred men on shirts, one hundred men on brushes and blocks, fifty men in the making of cartons and shoe uppers, and one hundred men on chairs. As the law requires that no more than one hundred men shall be employed on any one industry, and the proposals for pantaloons was in excess of the number that could be employed by law, and as the making of chairs was entirely a new industry in the Prison and required large room space, and in view of the fact that the other proposals would occupy all of the available shop space of the prison, the managing authorities, after consideration of the various proposals, awarded contracts to the following-named persons:

Rancocas Mills, mats, for the production of 100 men.
Rancocas Mills, matting, for the production of 75 men.
Oppenheim & Co., trousers, for the production of 100 men.
Oppenheim & Co., waistbands, for the production of 50 men.
W. S. Rendell, shoes, for the production of 100 men.
W. S. Rendell, shoe uppers and cartons, for the production of 50 men.
Mercer Brush Company, brushes and blocks, for the production of 100 men.
Ridgeway Mfg. Co., women's skirts and night gowns, for the production of 100 men.
Crescent Garment Co., shirts and drawers, for the production of 100 men.
John J. Cook, brooms, for the production of 60 men.

These contracts will give employment to eight hundred and thirty-five men and are for a period of four years, and include

runners, clerks, machinists and cutters, and will utilize all the available room for shop purposes in the Prison. The only change necessary to operate the labor for which contracts were entirely new, was the construction of a room in the attic over the shoe shop, and changing and putting in new machinery by the contractor in the shop arranged for the manufacture of petticoats. The earnings of this year exceed those of any during the operation of the present system of labor and exceed any earned in the history of the prison with the exception of the year 1907.

I submit a statement showing the daily average population, together with the average number employed on productive labor, as well as the revenue produced each year of such labor for ten years, that is to say from

Year.	*Average Number of Men at Work.*	*Earnings.*	*Daily Average of Prisoners.*
1900, ...	599	$75,952 04	1,103
1901, ...	629	76,633 16	1,109
1902, ...	555	64,963 64	1,044
1903, ...	575	71,976 43	1,087
1904, ...	578	68,921 73	1,180
1905, ...	570	69,935 39	1,204
1906, ...	736	87,436 93	1,248
1907, ...	754	102,997 55	1,226
1908, ...	730	87,620 07	1,311
1909, ...	821	96,586 98	1,394

The increase between the years 1908 and 1909, $8,966.91.

As but about sixty-two per cent. of the prisoners are available for remunerative work by reason of a large number of the prisoners being required for prison purposes, and with this consideration in view, it is shown that the earnings of the aforementioned percentage are required to maintain the expenses of the whole number. It shows very gratifying results in the fact that the revenue of the fiscal year came within $10,248.17 of maintaining an average daily population of 1,394⅙ prisoners. Though the prices received for convict labor seem small, it must be taken into consideration the many disadvantages connected with its employment. Many of the men received at the Prison and assigned to employment are for only short terms, and when they have become proficient in their work are ready to leave, it

of necessity keeps the shops full of apprentices and, while learning, they not only spoil stock, but for a long period accomplish but little. While at the commencement of the fiscal year and at the conclusion of the said year the numerical force at work in the various industries may remain the same, yet, the character of the number during the year constantly changes, and though the number may remain the same, it is impossible to secure an average production. An illustration of the changes in the past year is shown by the fact that during the year three hundred and thirty-three of those previously employed were discharged by reason of expiration of sentence and five hundred and thirty-nine inexperienced men were assigned to employment, and by reason of excuse from work, owing to sickness, forty-three hundred and twenty-four, making a daily average of sixteen, were excused. This number representing a loss of sixteen per day out of a total of eight hundred and twenty-one.

As previously stated all the clothes worn by the prisoners are made by prison labor. Under the direction of the matron the female prisoners not only make their own clothing, but many of the articles used by male prisoners, such as shirts, etc.; also sheets, bed ticks, etc.; and the practice referred to in former reports of prisoners in charge of the storekeeper making shoes for the use of the prisoners, repairing clothing and making the clothing furnished prisoners on their discharge, is still continued.

GAS LIGHT.

The contract for the furnishing of gas to the State Prison expired on the thirty-first day of March, 1909, and pursuant to Chapter 190, Laws of 1907, the managing authorities advertised for proposals for the furnishing of the same to the State Prison for the term of five years. Pursuant to this advertisement a proposition was received for the furnishing of gas light, at the price of five cents per thousand cubic feet less than the former contract, this decrease, taking as a basis the consumption for the year 1909, will result in a saving of over six thousand dollars for this purpose.

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FURNITURE, REPAIRS AND APPLIANCES.

The amount appropriated for the above purposes for the year just ended was $12,000, the same being applicable for the necessary expenditures to be made for furniture, utensils, tools and the many appliances required in the daily operations of the prison, also for such repairs as might be needed for materials to keep the buildings and grounds in good condition.

The sum expended for such purposes was $8,999.34 or $3,000.66 less than the sum appropriated. It is not deemed necessary to enumerate the many items included in these expenditures, but simply to call attention to the items of this account for which the larger expenditures were required, the rebuilding of boiler No. 1, repairing walls of all boilers, installing two American flue cleaners on boilers, painting wing No. 6, of the Prison, replastering and repainting cells in female wing, constructing slag roof on wing No. 4, repainting cook house and shop hall corridor, constructing concrete walk in female yard, painting all roofs of prison buildings, building scale house and platform at Third street gate, and a number of other smaller repairs.

The inevitable wear and tear and the necessity for repairs is incessant and imperative, and as far as possible mechanics among the prisoners, under the direction of the Superintendent of Repairs, are utilized for the purpose of making these repairs. Carpenters, machinists, plumbers, painters, etc., are constantly performing this work and the expenses attendant for such purposes is reduced to the cost of materials used.

RELATIVE TO SYSTEM OF ACCOUNTS.

Under provisions of Chapter 305 of the Laws of 1908, section one, it is provided that there shall be a department of accounts in charge of a chief, whose title shall be Auditor of Accounts. Under section two of said act it was provided that it shall be the duty of said Auditor of Accounts to establish a uniform system of bookkeeping, to be adopted, as far as practicable, in all

of the departments of the institutions of the State. Under provision of this section, a system was established by said Auditor classifying various items of expenditure under headings, grouped as follows: Administrative expenses, table supplies, house supplies, clothing, heat, light and power, farm, stable and grounds, repairs and miscellaneous, making eight subdivisions.

Under appropriations annually made by the Legislature, for the various institutions and departments, are sums specifically appropriated. For this institution the sums specifically appropriated are for maintenance, furniture, repairs and appliances, salaries of deputies and minor employes, salaries of executive officers and managing board, for maintenance of electrocution plant, for salary of Moral Instructor, for Keeper for payment to discharged convicts and for maintenance of the State Prison School Board. Under these appropriations the Comptroller of the Treasury has stipulated which of the various items shall be credited to each specific account. Under the system provided by the State Auditor items which, by the Comptroller's instructions, are chargeable to maintenance are by him chargeable in some instances to repairs and miscellaneous, while in other instances items charged by the Comptroller to furniture, repairs and appliances are by him charged to household expenses. An example of this being that for the twelve months commencing November 1st, 1908, the sum paid for furniture, repairs and appliances, was $7,955.28, while under the new system proposed, the sum charged to that account was $6,947.07, the difference between these two sums being, under the new system, charged to house supplies, etc. In addition thereto the salaries of the executive officers, deputies and moral instructors are included under the new system as administrative expenses. The payments made to the Principal Keeper for gratuities to discharged convicts are not included in the system proposed by the Auditor. As the salaries of the Keeper, Supervisor, Board of Inspectors, and the moneys expended for payment to discharged convicts, the traveling expenses of the Parole Agent, and the expenses incurred by the State Prison School Board do not come within the official knowledge of this office, if this system so established is to be carried into effect, then the Legislature should make the appro-

priations for the support of this institution for the fiscal year to conform to this system and legislative enactment should be required so that all expenditures for every purpose connected with the State Prison should pass through this office.

The system operated by the Prison was to show the cost of each item of expenditure coming under the head of maintenance account, such as subsistence, hospital, clothing, bedding, fuel, light, water, etc., making a total of all, thus conforming to the Comptroller's statement of such expenditures, charged by him to the appropriations made by the Legislature for such purposes. A similar course was adopted with appropriations made for furniture, repairs and appliances and deputies' salaries, and expenditures made for electrocution expenses and other expenditures for the maintaining of the School at the Prison, these being the only accounts which pass through this office. The expenditures for furniture and repairs and maintenance being made directly to the individual claimants upon bills certified by the Supervisor and approved by the Board of Inspectors, and the deputies' salaries being paid to the Supervisor in bulk to be by him distributed to the individuals upon a monthly pay-roll certified by the Keeper after approval of the Board of Inspectors. All of the other expenditures for prison purposes are paid directly to the individuals to whom they are due on warrant of the Comptroller and this office has no official knowledge of these payments.

As the Comptroller of the Treasury is the financial officer of the State and all expenditures made are paid by the State Treasurer only upon his warrant, and as moneys received are, by law, required to be paid to him, it would seem to me as if he constituted the bookkeeping department of the State, the other departments and institutions simply being auxiliaries of that system and therefore that all should be uniform with accounts kept by him, and further, that any accounts pertaining to assets of the State, such as properties, should be kept on his books and at the close of each year inventories taken of merchandise on hand in any of the institutions should be filed in his office, thus enabling him to show the exact cost of all and at the same time representing under one head a true financial exhibit of the State's assets and liabilities.

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 $4,674.94, which represents five hundred and two credits. There were employed eight hundred and twenty-one men, thus showing, as stated in my former reports, that a very small percentage of men were able to earn anything. It is true that the incentive for these few necessarily resulted in the State receiving a greater earning for their individual labor, still, as stated before, it is a question whether the effect upon a larger portion does not consequently result in a loss of a greater amount by reason of the inability of the remainder to earn anything. In accordance with such views I again renew the recommendations made in former reports for the enactment of a law which would authorize the payment to prisoners on discharge of an amount not to exceed the sum of $25, said sum to be paid prisoners who have shown a disposition to properly perform the work to which they have been assigned and conform to the rules of the institution.

Bills with this object in view have passed two successive sessions of the Legislature, but have failed from becoming laws owing to some defect in their construction. The amount annually appropriated for gratuities to prisoners on discharge is $2,500, an allowance of $5 being made to each prisoner, and the amount necessary, if legislative consideration be favorable to my suggestion, would only necessitate an increase in the expenditure for such purpose of $3,500, making a total required of $6,000. I have no hesitancy in saying that I believe that by the enactment of such a law, it would not only result in better disciplinary results, but by reason thereof the revenue of the Prison would be so increased that it would not only be the means of helping the unfortunates in their battle with life, but also it would not be adding any additional burden upon the State.

The attention of the Legislature has been called to the urgent need for increased accommodations for the female prisoners of this institution. At the session of 1908 a bill was presented providing for the erection of a wing on grounds of the State opposite the prison at a cost of $125,000. This bill failed to become a law for the reasons, first, because of a necessity to curtail ex-

penditures, owing to a lack of funds in the State Treasury to meet actual necessities of the departments and institutions of the State, and, second, because it was deemed inadvisable to construct any more buildings at the State Prison in view of the fact that consideration was being given to the building of a reformatory for women and the possibility of removing the prison to some other part of the State, so that they could have more grounds. As no action has been taken along the above suggestions, and as the same conditions still exist in regard to proper cell accommodations for the female prisoners, I would suggest that a sufficient appropriation for the construction of a building on the grounds opposite the prison be made, said building to be termed a reformatory for women, said reformatory to be under the management of the Keeper and Board of Inspectors of the Prison. This would result in the saving of additional cost for officers to manage said reformatory, and at the same time enable the Prison authorities to construct a dining or mess hall in the building now occupied by the female wing, which would also result in a large saving in the cost of the subsistence of the Prison.

On May 25th, 1909, the terms of the Board of Inspectors, consisting of James E. Mitchell, Millville; William A. Berry, Asbury Park; William H. Carter, White Hill; Jacob Shurts, Somerville; James H. Davenport, Newark, and Bernard Feeney, Paterson, expired, and the new Board appointed at the session of 1909, consisting of John F. Clark, Newark; Caleb Van H. Whitbeck, Hackensack; B. Franklin Hires, Bridgeton; Clarence T. VanDeren, Harrison; Jacob Shurts, Somerville, and James H. Davenport, Newark, the two last being members of the former Board, organized by the election of Mr. Clark as President and Mr. Whitbeck as Secretary.

In view of the fact that the former Board of Inspectors have closed their official relations with the prison, it seems to me eminently proper at this time for me to express some official recognition of their services, and, with such fact in view, I desire to say that they are entitled to the highest commendation for the interest they took in all matters connected with the management of the Prison, always with one purpose in view, that of conserving the interests of the State, at the same time studying the welfare of

the inmates. I desire to express to them my kindly appreciation of the many courtesies extended to me and for their hearty support given me at all times in matters relating to the interests of the Prison, and I wish for them the greatest success in life.

The newly appointed Board have already shown a marked degree of interest in the management of the Prison, and I have no hesitation in saying that the interests of the State, by their management, will be carefully and economically taken care of. For their hearty co-operation in official matters connected with my department and courtesies shown I am deeply sensible.

In closing my report for the year it is a pleasure to express my high appreciation for the cordial personal and official relations which have existed between the Board of Inspectors and myself, and to express to them my thanks for the support and assistance received from them in the performance of my duties. I also wish to express to the Keeper, Hon. George O. Osborne, my appreciation of his assistance and kindly co-operation with me in the exercise of my official duties. For the courtesy and kindly assistance from the physicians, moral instructors and subordinate officers of the Prison I extend my thanks.

Respectfully submitted,

S. W. KIRKBRIDE,

Supervisor.

Keeper's Report.

NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON,
TRENTON, October 31st, 1909.

Hon. J. 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, 1909:

Number of prisoners in confinement October 31st, 1908:

From State Courts—		
Males,	1303	
Females,	53	
From United States Courts—		
Males,	43	
Females,	3	
Total,		1402

Received during the year:

From State Courts—		
Males,	562	
Females,	20	
Returned from State Courts—		
Males,	3	
Total,		585
		1987

Discharged during the year:

By remittance of time, New Jersey convicts—	
Males,	355
Females,	22
By remittance of time, United States convicts—	
Males,	13
Females,	1
By order United States Commissioner, United States convicts—	
Males,	2

Paroled, New Jersey convicts—		
Males,	147	
Females,	12	
By remittance of fine, New Jersey convicts—		
Males,	6	
By order of State Courts, New Jersey convicts—		
Males,	4	
By order Supreme Court, New Jersey convicts—		
Males,	1	
Died, New Jersey convicts—		
Males,	13	
Removed to State Hospital, New Jersey convicts—		
Males,	5	
Females,	1	
Electrocuted, New Jersey convicts—		
Males,	6	
Removed to Atlanta, Ga., United States convicts—		
Males,	1	
Removed to Leavenworth, Kas., United States convicts—		
Males,	25	
Total,		614
Total remaining October 31st, 1909,		1,373

Summarized as follows:

From State Courts—		
Males,	1,331	
Females,	38	
From United States Courts—		
Males,	2	
Females,	2	
Total,		1,373
Highest number of prisoners during the year,		1,454
Lowest number of prisoners during the year,		1,341
General daily average during the year,		1,394

OPERATION OF THE PAROLE LAW.

Released by parole during the present year,	159
Total released by parole since passage of Act,	1156
Number of paroled prisoners who were again convicted and sentenced to prison,	65
Number of paroles revoked,	68
Number of persons returned from other States for violation of their parole,	6

Paroles inoperative,	1
Number of prisoners twice paroled,	8
Number of prisoners returned for violation of their parole,	24

ASSIGNMENT OF PRISONERS.

Number of prisoners employed on contract work,	892
Number assigned to duty in various parts of the prison,	266
Number of female prisoners,	40
Sick in the hospital,	14
Awaiting electrocution,	3
Number of prisoners unemployed (unable to perform hard labor or awaiting assignment to work),	158
Total,	1373

CONVICTS' FUND HELD IN TRUST BY PRINCIPAL KEEPER.

Balance on hand November 1st, 1908,	$5,804 33
Received during the year from November 1st, 1908, to October 31st, 1909,	11,036 19
Total,	$16,840 52

Disbursements.

Paid upon the written orders of prisoners and on their discharge from prison,	$9,885 81	
Balance on hand November 1st, 1909,	6,954 71	
		$16,840 52

STATE MONEY FOR PRISONERS ON THEIR DISCHARGE FROM PRISON.

Receipts.

Received from State Treasurer from November 1st, 1908, to October 31st, 1909,	$2,046 20

Disbursements.

Paid three hundred and eighty-four New Jersey State prisoners on their discharge from prison,	$1,920 00	
Paid eleven United States District of Columbia prisoners,	101 20	
Paid five United States District of New Jersey prisoners,	25 00	
		$2,046 20

REPORT OF THE MAIL AND PACKAGE DEPARTMENT.

There were received for prisoners during the year 34,956 letters, a daily average of 95.75. These were read, hall location marked thereon, and, when found permissible, were handed to the Hall Keepers for delivery to the prisoners.

The number of prisoners' letters mailed during the year was 14,676, a monthly average of 1,223. These letters were read, name of sender and to whom addressed was entered on the registry book, and the proper postage placed on them before mailing.

The total number of packages received for prisoners during the year was 8,388, a monthly average of 699. 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 Hall Keepers for delivery to the prisoners for whom they were intended, the necessary receipt being obtained.

The number of visits to prisoners by relatives and friends during the year (permitting one or more at a time) was 3,034, a monthly average of 252.66; a record of each visit was recorded in the visitors' book.

The amount of money received for the prisoners during the year, in letters or left here by relatives or friends when visiting the prison, was $5,457.64.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline throughout the prison has been exceptionally good during the year. The percentage of prisoners who have been punished is very low. The mode of punishment 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 varies according to the offense committed and number of times previously punished.

HEALTH.

The health of the prisoners continues to be good. The Prison compares favorably with similar institutions, and the death rate is lower than that of any city.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Religious services, both Protestant and Catholic, are regularly held each Sunday, and are conducted by Rev. George C. Maddock and the Rev. A. M. Fish, respectively. Services are conducted in the Women's Wing each Friday, by members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. The Sisters of Charity also hold religious services on Friday.

ELECTROCUTION PLANT.

The Electrocution Plant has been operated successfully in every instance, and during the year six (6) have paid the penalty of death by electrocution.

The following is a list of the electrocutions during the fiscal year:

Dec. 22, 1908, Giacinto Ricci, of Middlesex County.
Jan. 11, 1909, John Mantesanna, of Essex County.
Jan. 18, 1909, Sabino Mellillo, of Hudson County.
Feb. 17, 1909, Adolphus Walker, of Camden County.
Aug. 10, 1909, Adolph Bertchey, of Ocean County.
Sept. 7, 1909, Richard Donegan, of Cumberland County.

In conclusion, I desire to again call the attention of your Excellency and the Legislature to the crowded condition of the Female Wing. During the year there have been as high as fifty women confined in this wing with accommodations for twenty-nine only.

This condition is not conducive to good discipline and health, but the management of this department has been better than might be expected under the circumstances.

This matter should have immediate attention, as the prison population is on the increase, and it is only a matter of time when it will be absolutely impossible to receive more female prisoners.

I desire to extend my sincere thanks to the officers and employes of the prison for their faithful services and the loyal support they have given me on all occasions. I am very grateful to the Supervisor and the members of the Board of Inspectors for the many official and friendly courtesies always shown me.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. O. OSBORNE,

Keeper.

Physicians' Report.

TRENTON, N. J., November 1st, 1909.

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

GENTLEMEN,—In submitting this, our annual report, it is gratifying to state that the health of most of the prisoners during the year has been exceedingly good. Eleven have died, and six were sent to the asylum.

The actual number of patients admitted to the hospital during the year has somewhat increased, due to the fact that we think it best to have the prisoners under our direct supervision. The number of prisoners excused from work and sent to their cells remains about the same.

The percentage of deaths, when based on the increased daily average of inmates in the institution, has again decreased, being less than one per cent.

Of the eleven deaths they were due to the following diseases Pernicious anæmia, 1; pulmonary tuberculosis, 3; tubercular peritonitis, 2; hemorrhage of lungs, 1; uraemic poisoning, 1; typhoid fever, 1; strangulation of bowels, 1; apoplexy, 1.

There have been no outbreaks of contagious diseases. We have had a large number of operations, such as hernias, appendicitis, leg and finger amputation, removal of eye, hemorrhoids, fistula, removal of tumors, and in every case have been successful.

The good health of the inmates is mostly due to the prompt medical attention they receive, together with the good sanitary conditions existing. There is one sick call a day, and the inmates have the privilege of visiting the Resident Physician's office at any time, so they can obtain prompt treatment, which, in a large majority of cases, cuts short what might have been a long and serious illness.

We have a liberal system of yard exercise, giving the prisoners the benefit of the fresh air and sunshine. We vaccinate all prisoners upon their admission and keep them in quarantine fourteen days.

The women's wing is overcrowded, and that condition certainly breeds abuses and disease. It is only due to the cleanliness and order maintained that the good health of the women is continued. We desire to commend the thorough manner in which that department is conducted under the direction of the Head Matron and her assistants.

We wish to thank the Board of Inspectors, Principal Keeper, Supervisor and Keepers for assisting us to accomplish our work in a thorough and efficient manner.

Respectfully,

T. H. MACKENZIE, *Physician.*
J. W. CRANE, *Res. Physician.*

SUMMARY OF SICK IN THE NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31ST, 1909.

	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 the hospital.	Sent to State Hospital for Insane.	Taken sick during month and excused from work.	Total number treated during the month.	Total number of pieces of medicine issued to wings and hospital during month.
1908.									
November,	1447	17	0	1	0	0	47	2954	1657
December,	1378	12	0	0	4	1	54	2775	1559
1909.									
January,	1398	19	0	0	6	0	74	2737	1556
February,	1427	15	1	1	0	0	73	2697	1514
March,	1403	21	2	1	0	0	80	2666	1595
April,	1420	18	1	0	0	0	71	2474	1575
May,	1375	20	3	1	4	0	54	2311	1200
June,	1407	18	1	1	0	1	55	2685	1403
July,	1367	18	0	0	5	4	80	2737	1615
August,	1349	14	0	0	0	0	50	2528	1718
September,	1346	16	0	0	0	0	51	2282	1379
October,	1373	14	3	0	0	0	30	2270	1432
Total,		202	11	5	19	6	319	31116	18333
Monthly Average,	1391	16.833	.916	.416	1.58	.50	68.25	2593	1527.75

Daily average number of inmates in the Prison during year, 1,394.

Moral Instructors' Report.

NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON,
TRENTON, December 14th, 1909.

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

GENTLEMEN—I present to you my thirteenth annual report. I have been kept busy with the various lines of work that fall to my share, and have endeavored to work for the best interests of the institution, both in the departments committed to me and wherever I could reasonably co-operate with other departments of the Prison.

Respectfully,
ALOYS M. FISH,
Moral Instructor.

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

SIR—As Moral Instructor of the New Jersey State Prison, I herewith submit my annual report. Never in the history of the State Prison has greater activity been shown for the betterment of its inmates. The Night School held during the Fall, Winter and Spring months, and the School of Correspondence established during the Summer months, have been conducted under the supervision of a School Board, composed of John F. Clark, President of the Board of Inspectors; George O. Osborne, Principal Keeper; Rev. George C. Maddock and Rev. Father Fish, Moral Instructors. This Board has secured competent teachers. An excellent library containing the best books of reference, history, science and fiction, and subscriptions to a good weekly newspaper or magazine have been great helps in bringing the prisoners to the thought of leading a purer and better life when released from prison, and have stimulated their efforts to that

end. In addition, it is my constant effort to exclude dime novels, criminal and detective stories. These all contribute to a criminal life. I may offer the suggestion that were parents and guardians more careful in their oversight of the reading matter used by their children, there would be fewer adult criminals.

Religious services on Sunday and my visitations from cell to cell and hospital on weekdays are supplemented by the visits of Christian women to the women's wing and hospital every week. Such are most helpful in the work of reformation.

The Board of Inspectors, George O. Osborne (Principal Keeper), Samuel W. Kirkbride (Supervisor), Mrs. Osborne (Matron), Drs. Mackenzie and Crane and Rev. Father Fish are all alive to the best interests and welfare of the institution, and with the Keepers do all in their power to make our Prison a reformatory as well as a penal institution. To them I am under obligation for their assistance in my work as Moral Instructor.

Respectfully,

GEORGE C. MADDOCK,

Moral Instructor.

New Jersey State Prison School Report.

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

GENTLEMEN—In compliance with section 8, Chapter 65, Laws of 1907, the State Prison School Board herewith presents its First Annual Report.

On December 8th, 1908, the School Board organized, and on the evening of January 4th, 1909, the first session of the school was held in the South Hall of the Prison, which had been equipped for the purpose under your direction.

The interest taken in the school by the inmates was most gratifying, 229 men having enrolled themselves at the very beginning. Of these, 122 (some native-born, other foreigners) were totally illiterate and 107 were foreigners, who, though not illiterate, were yet ignorant of the English language.

School sessions were held five evenings a week, but it was not possible to congregate all pupils every evening. Hence according to wing location the men were grouped into two large divisions, each division alternating in its attendance at school. While in attendance at school, the men of each division were distributed into sections and every section assigned to an intelligent prisoner who served as sub-teacher under the direction of the head teachers. At first the sessions of all sections were held in the South Hall, but, eventually, the more advanced sections were gathered in the Chapel and the others in the Hall. Upon the resumption of the school at the beginning of October, the Hall was abandoned and school sessions are now held only in the Chapel, which has been lighted and equipped for this additional purpose.

Through a process of elimination and centralization the service of prisoners as sub-teachers was gradually restricted until

at present the teaching is done by one head teacher with two prisoners as aides and monitors.

The school year regularly extends from October 1st to June 1st, and on June 1st, sessions were suspended for the summer; the school then having been in session during five months. As indicating the interest in the acquisition of elementary learning on the part of the inmates and as showing their appreciation of the school advantages the following statistics are illustrative:

Original enrollment of pupils,	229
Dropped out of their own volition between January and June,	32
Dropped by school management for negligence or misconduct,	3
Released from prison,	15
Leaving as a net enrollment on June 1st,	179

Ages of 220 pupils taken into school:

Under 20 years of age,	16
Between 20 and 30 years of age,	126
Between 30 and 40 years of age,	61
Between 40 and 50 years of age,	10
Above 50 years of age,	7

Under the statute it is incumbent upon the State Board of Education to prescribe the qualifications necessary for teachers and to approve the course of studies. It has done so during the year. As a result the head teachers submitted to rigid examinations and the State Board authorized the teaching of reading and spelling, writing and arithmetic, joining to these elementary instruction in geography, United States history and the fundamentals of government and good citizenship. The matter of these branches of knowledge was distributed into grades, each grade setting a standard, the achievement of which is to be striven for by teacher and pupils.

Owing to the very large number of men of poor educational acquirements and the impossibility of gathering all together to teach them, a system of teaching by correspondence within the walls was established during the summer and is called the Cell-Study Course. It consists briefly in this: Any prisoner who is anxious to broaden his education within the limits of an ordinary grammar course, say through the ususal seventh grade, is at

liberty to enter himself in a grade responding to his previous educational proficiency. Text-books are furnished to him and week by week lessons or tasks assigned him and answers to test questions and problems demanded of him. Difficulties that present themselves to him are elucidated by the head teacher, if necessary, through a call on the part of the latter at the prisoner's cell. The utility and advisability of this course is amply demonstrated by the fact that 278 inmates entered themselves between June 1st and November 1st, in the various grades of the Cell-Study Course.

A novel and pleasing, but at the same time highly useful and instructive, feature of our school system is the teaching of history and government through lectures illustrated with the stereopticon. Esteem for our country, patriotism and lessons in law-abiding citizenship are thus inculcated, especially upon the foreign element of our Prison population. As yet, this feature has been made use of only in direct connection with the school sessions, but plans are under way by which it is hoped to extend the influence of such instruction to all in the prison.

On October 4th, sessions of the evening school were resumed in the Chapel under the head teacher, Mr. Edward C. Lanning. On November 1st, the enrollment of prisoners under school instruction was as follows:

In the Evening School only, receiving rudimentary instruction in reading, writing and arithmetic, four evenings a week, ...102 males.
In Cell-Study Course, but gathered for supplementary instruction in the chapel, one evening a week, ...81 males.
Following only the Cell-Study Course in elementary branches without privilege of instruction in common, ...164 males; 6 females.

Thus making a total of 353 inmates, on November 1st, applying themselves to study under the direction of the Prison School Board.

The cost of the school was not exorbitant. For use during the fiscal year just past, the Legislature had appropriated $2,500. From this amount there were expended the following total sums for the purposes here specified:

For equipment, books, supplies and educational apparatus, ...	$1,146 50
For salaries of teachers, ...	785 00
Making a total expenditure of, ...	$1,931 50

The school system of the prison is gradually passing through its experimental stage. Peculiar problems are presented by a school in prison and the solutions to these problems can be worked out only through experience. Methods and systems in vogue in other prisons have been studied, but none can be imitated, since no two prisons are alike in details of arrangement and management. We are trying to evolve that which is best adapted to our own ways and conditions and are hopeful that we are slowly achieving that which is best for our own institution.

The School Board desires to record its appreciation of the interest taken in the Prison School during their incumbency in office by Mr. James E. Mitchell and Mr. Bernard Feeney, two members of the first Prison School Board.

It also makes mention of the meritorious services of Mr. Harry C. Large, who aided in initiating the school and for five months served as a very efficient teacher. It expresses its satisfaction with the application to his duties and manner of performing them of Mr. Edward C. Lanning, the present head teacher of the school.

Respectfully submitted,

The State Prison School Board,
JOHN F. CLARK, *President,*
JAMES H. DAVENPORT,
GEORGE O. OSBORNE,
GEORGE C. MADDOCK,
ALOYS M. FISH, *Secretary.*

November 15th, 1909.