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REPORT

OF THE

New Jersey State Prison

1906

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REPORT

OF THE

New Jersey State Prison

EMBRACING THE

REPORTS OF THE INSPECTORS, SUPERVISOR, KEEPER, CLERK, PHYSICIANS, AND MORAL INSTRUCTORS

For the Year 1906

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1907.

New Jersey State Prison.

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SAMUEL W. KIRKBRIDE.

PRINCIPAL KEEPER,

GEORGE O. OSBORNE.

PHYSICIAN,

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MORAL INSTRUCTORS,

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Inspectors' Report.

INSPECTORS' OFFICE,
NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON, October 30th, 1906.

To His Excellency, Edward C. Stokes, Governor of New Jersey:

SIR—The undersigned, Inspectors of the New Jersey State Prison, respectfully submit this their annual report for the year ending October 31st, 1906. During the year twelve regular meetings and ten special meetings have been held by the Inspectors, and the Standing and Special Committees have had frequent meetings. Not a week has passed during the year in which the institution has not been visited by two or more members of the Board.

A systematic effort has been made to improve the physical condition of the institution, and to promote the personal welfare of the convicts, and we are confident that the New Jersey State Prison will not suffer in comparison with other penal institutions anywhere.

The general management of the Prison has been satisfactory and reasonably successful, and its administration in the various departments vigorous and effective.

Improvement in the discipline as well as in the general conduct of the Prison has been the constant aim and purpose of the management, and efforts on that line show the most gratifying results.

For full and comprehensive details of the various departments of the Prison, we refer you to the several reports of the Principal Keeper, the Supervisor, Physician, Clerk and Moral Instructors.

The number of prisoners has steadily increased during the year, at one time reaching the unprecedented number of 1,282, closing October 31st with 1,219, summarized as follows, viz.:

Number of prisoners here October 31st, 1905	1206	
Number of prisoners received during fiscal year	505	
		1711
Number of prisoners discharged by remission of time	396	
Number of prisoners discharged by United States Commissioner,	4	
Number of prisoners pardoned by Court of Pardons	2	
Number of prisoners paroled by Court of Pardons	68	
Number of prisoners discharged by having fine remitted	4	
Number of prisoners discharged by order of court	2	
Number of prisoners died	15	
Number of prisoners removed to State Hospital	1	
		492
Remaining		1219

Of the present population of the Prison there are:

From the District of Columbia	42	
From the United States, District of New Jersey	10	
From the United States, District of Delaware	6	
From the various courts of this State	1161	
		1219

General daily average for the year:

Males	1206
Females	42
Total	1248

Of the colored population:

At the close of fiscal year, October 31st, 1904, we had 364 out of a total population of 1,175.

At the close of fiscal year, October 31st, 1905, we had 323 out of a total population of 1,206.

At the close of present fiscal year we had 377 out of a total population of 1,219.

Showing a percentage of the total population of from 27 to 31 per cent.

Of those sentenced for murder and manslaughter—figures covering the last five years show a constant increase of these crimes:

In 1902, 97 out of a total population of	1021
In 1903, 103 out of a total population of	1167
In 1904, 112 out of a total population of	1175
In 1905, 133 out of a total population of	1206
In 1906, 144 out of a total population of	1219

Or a percentage for the present year of $11^{4}/_{5}$ %.

The detailed operations of the Medical Department are fully set forth in the accompanying report of the Physicians, which speaks well for the sanitary condition of the Prison.

Dr. Thomas H. Mackenzie, the Prison Physician, visits the institution daily, and carefully examines each prisoner needing treatment, and to his skill and faithfulness the present healthful conditions of the inmates is largely due.

On February 1st Dr. Samuel F. Stanger succeeded Dr. Charles H. Brewer, who had, after many years of faithful service, resigned as resident physician of the Prison. Dr. Stanger is ably meeting the requirements of his difficult position, and the Board feels that no mistake was made in his selection for the place.

The total expenditures for all purposes connected with the Prison for the year have been two hundred and thirteen thousand eight hundred and sixty-six dollars and eighty-five cents ($213,866.85).

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:

Maintenance	$96,916 77
Furniture and repairs	13,227 44
Salaries of deputies and minor officers	91,783 09
Salary of Moral Instructor	1,000 00
Salaries of executive officers and inspectors	8,830 65
Paid discharged convicts	2,108 90
Total	$213,866 85
Deduct from this cash receipts of ninety-six thousand eight hundred and forty-five dollars and seventy-one cents	96,845 71
Making the net cost for all purposes	$117,021 14

It will be seen by the above statement that the cost of maintenance during the year just ended is ten thousand two hundred and seventy-two dollars and twenty cents ($10,272.20) below that of last year, notwithstanding the fact that the daily average of the number of prisoners for the year exceeds that of last year by forty-two, that is to say, that the daily average for the year 1905 was 1,206, while this year it was 1,248.

This saving is largely due to the vigilance of the Standing Committee on Diet, who have carefully seen that the inmates have been

supplied with good and wholesome food, approved by the Physician, and, with the hearty co-operation of the Principal Keeper, have looked after the preparation and distribution of the food and have thus been able to reduce the waste in this department to a minimum.

The Supervisor has aided in this good work by diligently seeing that the supplies furnished were equal to the standard. As the expenditures in the maintenance account include not only the food and clothing of the prisoners, but the fuel, light, water, medicines, insurance, stationery and all miscellaneous expenses, as well as the clothing furnished the prisoners upon their discharge, constant watchfulness is necessary on all these lines to prevent waste.

In the item of furniture and repairs, it will be seen that there is an increase in this expenditure of three thousand two hundred and forty-four dollars and forty-eight cents ($3,244.48) above that of last year.

This increased expenditure for repairs is due to the fact that an assessment was levied on the Prison property by the city of Trenton of thirteen hundred and thirty dollars ($1,330) for an eight-inch sewer laid on Second street. Then a sewer belonging to the Prison leading from the cook-house and workshops was found to be insufficient for the drainage of surface water and sewage, it was decided to lay an eighteen-inch sewer from the points above named out into Second street and connecting with a main city sewer on Cass street, for which the Legislature at its last session granted an appropriation of two thousand dollars ($2,000). This insures thorough drainage for the Prison and grounds and will prove a lasting benefit.

Another expenditure was the laying of floors and other work in fitting up and altering rooms for increased contracts, which has enabled the authorities to give employment to more men, thus relieving many from enforced idleness, as well as to increase the revenue.

All the roofs of the buildings have been painted, and necessary repairs to boilers, machinery, &c., have been made.

The revenue of the Prison during the past year from all sources increased eleven thousand four hundred and eighty-nine dollars and sixty-eight cents ($11,489.68) over the previous year.

With a greater number of men employed than ever before in

the history of the institution, we expect a much larger increase of revenue for the year ending October 31st, 1907.

The business operations of the institution are more fully shown in the report of the Supervisor, Hon. Samuel W. Kirkbride, who entered upon the duties of his office March 8th of this year. His many years of business experience eminently fitted him for his new duties, and the close attention he has given to the details of his department has merited our highest commendation.

The Moral Instructors have faithfully performed their duties, and their activity and zeal in their arduous labors is worthy of commendation. Statistics cannot show the result of their work, but that they are encouraging the evidently improved moral tone of the inmates demonstrates.

The Female Department, under the supervision of Mrs. Elsie T. Osborne, the Matron, has been managed with most excellent care, and the very best results have been obtained.

The effects of discipline, strictly yet kindly enforced, are manifest in the excellent order, cleanliness and neatness of the inmates, and the amount of work accomplished. The women do the cleaning of the wing and their own laundry work; make all the underwear for both male and female prisoners, blouses for the men, cell towels and bedding and all general repairs of clothing.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

In our last annual report we called the attention of your Excellency and of the Legislature to the need of a central power and heating plant, in order to remedy the difficulty in operating the boilers as now located in six different places, widely separated from each other, causing an excessive amount of labor as well as consuming an unnecessary quantity of fuel.

We beg leave to renew the recommendation of last year, and ask for a sufficient appropriation to erect a central plant where the boilers used for heating the buildings and furnishing power for the workshops could be managed with a reduction of fully three-fourths of the labor now required, and with a saving in fuel of at least one-half the present cost.

Second. The cost of lighting the Prison and grounds is rapidly increasing, and we should have an electric plant erected which

would furnish power and light for the buildings and grounds which would result in a great saving and would prove of great benefit to the institution.

By centralizing the boilers considerable space would be spared for other purposes now greatly needed.

Third. We also beg to renew our recommendation of a year ago that a dining-hall be erected for the feeding of the prisoners. This we fully believe would result in a saving of at least 20 per cent. in the cost of maintenance, and would tend to the betterment of discipline.

The experience of other penal institutions warrant the Board in saying that it is largely to the interest of the State that these matters receive prompt and favorable action.

We desire to express our appreciation of the many courtesies shown and assistance rendered by Mr. George O. Osborne, the Principal Keeper, and Mr. Samuel W. Kirkbride, the Supervisor, in the discharge of our duties, and award them a full credit for the success which has crowned our united efforts. We also commend the subordinate officers for their faithfulness in the discharge of their duties and their fidelity to the State.

The Supervisor's Clerk, Mr. William A. Hall, is worthy of commendation for his faithfulness in the performance of the duties of the office of Acting Supervisor during the interim between the death of former Supervisor Mr. E. J. Anderson, in December, 1905, and the beginning of the term of the new Supervisor, Mr. Samuel W. Kirkbride, in March, 1906.

We would be remiss in our duty if we failed to express our appreciation of many courtesies extended to the Board by your Excellency.

The Board desires to express their deep sense of the loss sustained in the death of the late Supervisor, Major Edward J. Anderson, who died December 14th, 1905. From June 12th, 1894, to December 14th, 1905, he was Supervisor of the Prison, having been appointed by Governor Werts in 1894, reappointed by Governor Griggs in 1897 and by Governor Voorhees in 1900 and by Governor Murphy in 1903.

During all these years of his connection with the management of the State Prison he brought to the duties of his position rare business qualifications which were his prominent characteristics, and in all the transactions which engaged his attention his quick

perception of the requirements of the law, his prompt and energetic condemnation of any suggestion from any source whatever which failed to appeal to his sense of right, his hearty co-operation with the Board of Inspectors on all matters pertaining to the interest of the Prison, together with his kindly advice and hearty suggestions to the Board, proved him to be a valued and efficient public officer, and your Board desires to pay this tribute to his memory by saying that in his death the State has lost a valued and efficient State official.

J. E. MITCHELL, *President.*
WILLIAM A. BERRY, *Secretary.*
WM. H. CARTER,
JACOB SHURTS,
BERNARD P. FEENEY,
JAS. H. DAVENPORT.

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Supervisor's Report.

SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE,
NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON,
November 1st, 1906.

Hon. Edward C. Stokes, Governor:

SIR—In accordance with custom, I have the honor to transmit for your information and that of the Legislature the statement of the financial transactions of the State Prison during the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1906, in the departments which, by law, are under the official charge of the Supervisor.

On the first of November, 1905, there were confined in the Prison twelve hundred and six (1,206) prisoners. The highest number of prisoners at any one time in the year was twelve hundred eighty-two (1,282), the lowest number eleven hundred ninety-two (1,192). The daily average being twelve hundred forty-eight (1,248), which number has been reduced by discharge, pardon, &c., to twelve hundred nineteen (1,219). The daily average for the fiscal year was forty-four (44) more than the average of the preceding year, and still above the number which can be properly cared for with the present facilities.

The detailed changes in the prison population and the causes affecting such changes will be found in the Clerk of the Prison's statistical report, which accompanies that of the Keeper. A condensed statement, showing the changes of the Prison classification is herewith presented:

STATEMENT.

Number of prisoners October 31st, 1905		1206
Committed during the year:		
By New Jersey Courts—		
Males	474	
Females	25	
By United States Courts—		
Males	5	
Females	1	
		505
		1711

Removed during the year:

State convicts—		
Males	442	
Females	32	
United States convicts—		
Males	18	
		492
Total remaining		1219

The prisoners now remaining at this date are classified as follows:

State prisoners—		
Males	1126	
Females	35	
		1161
United States prisoners—		
Males	54	
Females	4	
		58
		1219

The appropriation made by the Legislature of 1905 for the support of the State Prison for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1906, together with the supplemental appropriation made by the Legislature of 1906, applicable to the expenditures for the year 1905, together with the expenditures made and the amount remaining unexpended is presented in the following statement:

STATEMENT.

	Appropriation.	*Expended.*	*Surplus.*
For maintenance of convicts	$110,000 00	$96,916 77	$13,083 23
For furniture, appliances and repairs,	10,000 00	9,934 59	65 41
For Keeper, as salary	3,500 00	3,500 00	.....
For Supervisor, as salary	3,000 00	2,330 65	669 35
For Physician, Deputy Keepers and employes, for salaries	95,000 00	91,783 09	3,216 91
For six Inspectors, for salaries	3,000 00	3,000 00	.....
For Keeper, for payment to discharged convicts	2,500 00	2,108 90	391 10
For Teacher, Moral Instructor for convicts of State Prison	1,000 00	1,000 00	.....
Supplemental appropriation for furniture, appliances and repairs	3,330 00	3,292 85	7 15
	$231,330 00	$213,866 85	$17,463 15

The expenditures made by the State Treasurer during the year for every purpose connected with the State Prison amounted to two hundred thirteen thousand eight hundred sixty-six dollars and eighty-five cents ($213,866.85). This sum is in excess of the real cost of operating the Prison. While the expenditures made from the State treasury are charged to the various appropriations for State Prison expenditures, the revenue of the Prison is, as required by law, paid into the State treasury and is not credited against the expenditures. Still it, to that extent, reduces the actual cost required to maintain the Prison. In the past year the expenditures, as stated, have amounted to the sum of two hundred thirteen thousand eight hundred and sixty-six dollars and eighty-five cents ($213,866.85); the receipts of the Prison, from various sources within the year, amounted to ninety-six thousand eight hundred forty-five dollars and seventy-one cents ($96,845.71), and thus served to reduce the real cost of maintaining the Prison to the sum of one hundred seventeen thousand and twenty-one dollars and fourteen cents ($117,021.14).

To show the several purposes for which the disbursements were made, the following statement is presented in detail:

STATEMENT.

For salaries of executive officers and inspectors		$8,830 65
For salary of moral instructor appointed by Governor		1,000 00
For salaries of deputies and minor officers		91,783 09
For gratuities to discharged convicts		2,108 90
		$103,722 64
For maintenance of prisoners	$96,916 77	
For repairs, furniture and appliances	13,227 44	
		110,144 21
		$213,866 85
Deduct cash resources during the year		96,845 71
Net cost of the Prison for the year		$117,021 14

Net cost per capita, per annum, $93.77.
Net cost per capita, per diem, $0.2569.

In order to show the annual per capita per diem cost per prisoner that the State would be required to pay, providing the prisoners were not employed, not only for guarding and maintaining the convicts, but for keeping the building and grounds

in perfect repair, and all other expenses in connection with the management of the Prison, based on the sum paid for the current year, I herewith submit the following statement:

STATEMENT.

Cost Per Man Per Annum.		*Per Capita Cost Per Man Per Diem.*
$76.60	Maintenance	$0.2126
10.60	Furniture and repairs	0.0290
73.55	Deputies' salaries	0.2015
7.07	Executive officers' salaries	0.0194
.80	Moral instructors' salaries	0.0022
1.69	Paid convicts on discharge	0.0046
$171.31		$0.4693

Expenditures for executive officers, salaries of Moral Instructors are paid directly from the State treasury on warrant of the Comptroller, and gratuities paid convicts on discharge are paid in bulk by the State Treasurer directly to the Principal Keeper, who then pays to the prisoners on their discharge the sums allowed by law to them. None of these three items enter into the transactions of this office, but are simply submitted in concise form so that a comprehensive statement of the expenses of the Prison may be given.

The subordinate officers' salaries are upon the payroll, certified by the Principal Keeper and approved by the Board of Inspectors, made payable to the Supervisor, who draws the money from the State treasury on warrant of the Comptroller and are paid by him to the several officers in the respective sums shown as due them by the payroll.

All of the purchases for maintenance and for furniture, appliances and repairs are made by the Supervisor, as required by law, the bills for said expenditures being by him certified to the Board of Inspectors, and, after approval by them, forwarded to the State Treasurer's office, and paid by check from the State treasury upon warrant of the Comptroller.

The expenditures for maintenance are for food, clothing, bedding, fuel, water, light, medicine and all other necessary requirements for the support and proper care of the prisoners.

Those for furniture, appliances and repairs embrace all articles of furniture, utensils required for Prison use, as well as those for all necessary repairs to the buildings and grounds.

The statement herewith submitted shows the separate classification for which disbursements for the maintenance account has been made and the net sum expended for all purposes:

Expenditures for Maintenance.

Subsistence	$48,725 19
Hospital	1,989 73
Clothing	7,088 32
Bedding	2,397 67
Tobacco	1,495 56
Stationery	957 08
Convict stationery	384 50
Fuel	15,374 25
Light	6,940 27
Water	3,793 86
Forage	461 47
Live stock	292 50
Insurance	780 00
Sanitary (disinfectants, &c.)	556 74
Advertising and printing	394 91
Miscellaneous (freight, expressage, &c.)	1,463 67
Clothing for discharged convicts	3,160 54
Library	630 63
Officers' uniforms	30 00
	$96,916 77

The appropriation made by the Legislature of 1905 for Prison maintenance for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1906, was $110,000. There was expended for that purpose the sum of $96,916.77, thus leaving the sum of $71.06 of the appropriation unexpended. The sum reported as expended for like purposes in the fiscal year 1905 was $107,188.97, being in excess of the expenditures of the present year of $10,272.20; but, as stated by the Supervisor in his report of 1905, there was included in this sum bills of the preceding year amounting to $5,322.63, thus leaving the actual expenditures applicable to that year of $101,786.34.

But, as has been stated, the average of prisoners to be maintained daily were forty-four (44) greater than in the preceding year. It is very gratifying to state that we were not only able to confine the expenditures within the appropriation, but reduced these expenditures for such purposes in the amount of $4,869.57.

The receipts of the Prison during the year, as already stated, amounted to ninety-six thousand eight hundred forty-five dollars

and seventy-one cents ($96,845.71), and were to a large extent derived from the labor of the prisoners. These receipts show an increase as compared with the year 1905 of eleven thousand three hundred eighty-nine dollars and sixty-eight cents ($11,389.68). While only a daily average of seven hundred and thirty-six (736) prisoners employed in productive labor in the shops, the receipts of the Prison comes within seventy-one dollars and six cents ($71.06) of paying the entire expenses of maintaining the convict population of the Prison, with a daily average of twelve hundred and forty-eight (1,248).

As I have stated before, this revenue which came into my hands was by me, as required by law, paid into the State treasury each month, and none of this sum was available for the support of the Prison.

The net cost of maintenance for the year in its relation to the revenue is shown by the following statement:

STATEMENT.

Cost of maintenance	$96,916 77
Cash receipts	96,845 71
Net cost of maintenance	$71 06

Monthly cost of maintaining all prisoners, $5.92.

REVENUE.

The cash receipts of the year include not only such receipts as are received from the earnings of the prisoners during the year, but also the receipts from all other sources, as well as the amount due of earnings of the preceding year, which were not payable until the commencement of the present year.

All Cash Resources for the Year.

Balance of earnings in 1905 received during the year	$11,260 60
Received from earnings of 1906	78,745 81
Received for support of United States prisoners	5,714 60
Received, proceeds old iron, barrels, &c., sold	969 56
Received, proceeds of buttons and opera cloth sold to officers for uniforms	8 73
Interest on deposits	46 41
Balance on hand October 31st, 1906	100 00
	$96,845 71

At the close of the last fiscal year there remained in hand the sum of one hundred dollars ($100), and the disposition of this sum and of all cash receipts during the year is shown by the following statement:

STATEMENT.

Balance on hand October 31st, 1905	$100 00	
Received from October 31st, 1905, to October 31st, 1906	96,745 71	
		$96,845 71
Paid to State Treasurer during the year	$96,745 71	
Balance on hand October 31st, 1906	100 00	
		$96,845 71

SALARIES OF MINOR OFFICERS.

The amount appropriated for the salaries of minor officers during the year was ninety-five thousand dollars ($95,000), but the aggregate amount of the several payrolls in the year was but ninety-one thousand seven hundred eighty-three dollars and nine cents ($91,783.09), being three thousand two hundred sixteen dollars and ninety-one cents ($3,216.91) less than the sum appropriated.

With the disbursements for salaries of minor officers the cash operations of this office during the fiscal year are shown by the following statement:

RECEIPTS.

Revenue from all sources	$96,845 71	
Received from State Treasurer, to pay salaries of minor officers	91,783 09	
		$188,628 80

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid to State Treasurer for account of Prison receipts	$96,745 71	
Paid to minor officers as salaries	91,783 09	
Balance on hand October 31st, 1906	100 00	
		$188,628 80

As required by law, so far as practicable, the supplies are required to be purchased under contract, bids being solicited by advertisement and awards being made semi-annually, quantities to be furnished being specified and the awards for the same being made to the lowest average responsible bidder. The appended table shows the articles bid for and prices paid for nearly all the articles coming under the head of subsistence account. By comparison, it will be observed that the decrease between the cost price of these articles in 1906 over 1905 was one thousand nine hundred thirty-six dollars and forty-eight cents ($1,936.48), which accounts for a portion of the saving this year in the subsistence account. The balance of saving is largely due to the vigilance of the Board of Inspectors with the co-operation of the Supervisor and Principal Keeper.

Articles Purchased Under Contract Charged to Subsistence Account.

ARTICLE.	Quantity.	November 1st, 1904, to May 1st, 1905.		May 1st, 1905, to November 1st, 1905.		November 1st, 1905, to May 1st, 1906.		May 1st, 1906, to November 1st, 1906.	
		Price.	Amount.	Price.	Amount.	Price.	Amount.	Price.	Amount.
Granulated Sugar	3,400 pounds	$5.10	$173 40	$6.10	$207 40	$4.55	$154 70	$4.55	$154 70
"C" Sugar	6,000 "	4.35	261 00	5.00	300 00	3.40	204 00	3.60	216 00
Syrup	2,500 gallons	.155	387 50	.16	320 00	.15	375 00	.11	275 00
Coffee	5,500 pounds	.065	357 50	.05 7/8	293 75	.06	330 00	.06	330 00
Tea	800 "	.125	100 00	.09	72 00	.125	100 00	.09	72 00
Rice	7,000 "	.02	140 00	.03	15 00	.03	210 00	.03 3/4	262 50
Beans	300 bushels	1.60	480 00	1.50	450 00	1.50	450 00	1.25	375 00
Mackerel	45 barrels	8.50	382 50	11.00	385 00	8.00	360 00	9.00	405 00
Soda	2 500 pounds	.0075	18 75	.00 3/4	18 75	.0075	18 75	.0075	18 75
Salt	50 sacks	1.00	50 00	1.00	50 00	1.50	75 00	1.00	50 00
Pepper	100 pounds	.14	14 00	.14	14 00	.16	16 00	.14	14 00
Vinegar	400 gallons	.08	32 00	.09	36 00	.08	32 00	.09	36 00
Peas	8,000 pounds	.02	160 00	.02	160 00	.0225	160 00	.02	160 00
Lard	1,000 "	.085	85 00	.08	48 00	.10	100 00	.09	90 00
Oat Meal	5,000 "	.0225	112 50	.02 3/8	118 75	.2 3/8	118 75	.0225	112 50
Tomatoes (Canned)	24 dozen	.80	19 20	.65	13 00	.80	19 20	1.00	24 00
Prunes	12,000 pounds	.03 1/8	375 00	.03 1/8	375 00	.045	540 00	.04 1/8	525 00
Soap (B)	7,000 "	.0425	297 50	.03 1/2	262 50	.04	280 00	.035	245 00
Soap (Shaving)	50 "	.25	12 50	.25	12 50	.25	12 50	.25	12 50
Caustic Soda	1,500 "	.05	75 00	.03 1/4	48 75	.03 1/8	46 87	.0325	48 75
Potatoes (Old)	4,000 bushels	.72	2,880 00	.....	.....	.84	3,360 00	.....	.....
Onions	200 "	.70	140 00	.....	.....	.90	180 00	.....	.....
Turnips	500 "	.70	350 00	.....	.....	.45	225 00	.....	.....
Carrots	250 "	.70	175 00	.....	.....	.60	150 00	.....	.....
Apples	100 barrels	1.50	150 00	.....	.....	2.00	200 00	.....	.....
Potatoes (Old)	1,400 bushels	.....	.....	.60	840 00	.....	.....	1.30	840 00
Onions	200 "	.....	.....	.50	100 00	.....	.....	1.00	200 00
" (New)	20,000 bunches	.....	.....	1.10	220 00	.....	.....	1.25	250 00

Articles Purchased Under Contract Charged to Subsistence Account—Continued.

ARTICLE.	Quantity.	November 1st, 1904, to May 1st, 1905.		May 1st, 1905, to November 1st, 1905.		November 1st, 1905, to May 1st, 1906.		May 1st, 1906, to November 1st, 1906.	
		Price.	Amount	Price.	Amount	Price.	Amount.	Price.	Amount.
Onions (New)	50 bushels			$2.00	$100 00			$2.00	$100 00
Carrots (New)	5,000 bunches			.06	300 00			0.06	300 00
" (Old)	50 bushels			.50	25 00			1.00	50 00
Turnips	150 "			1.00	150 00			1.00	150 00
Potatoes (New)	2,500 "			.69	1,725 00			.63	1,575 00
Corned Beef	60,000 pounds	$3.15	$1,890 00	3.65	2,190 00	$3.15	$1,890 00	3.49	2,094 00
Fresh Beef	60,000 "	5.35	3,210 00	5.49	3,294 00	5.07	3,042 00	5.49	3,294 00
Salt Pork	20,000 "	8.25	1,650 00	10.00	2,000 00	8.75	1,750 00	11.25	2,250 00
Mutton	5,000 "	5.65	282 50	5.65	282 50	5.65	282 50	5.00	250 00
Dressed Fish	20,000 "	.08	1,600 00	.0425	900 00	.06	1,200 00	4.49	898 00
Dressed Pan Fish	910 "	8.50	77 35	.05	45 50				
Flour	1,200 barrels	5.77	6,924 00	5.19	6,228 00	4.49	5,388 00	4.10	4,920 00
Indian Meal	3,000 pounds	1.45	43 50	1.25	37 50	1.40	42 00	1.45	43 50
Milk	40,000 quarts	.035	1,400 00	.0275	1,100 00	.04	1,600 00	.02 9/10	1,160 00
Scrapple	20,000 pounds	.03	600 00	.035	700 00	.03	600 00	.03	600 00
Tomatoes	500 baskets			.40	200 00			.60	300 00
			$24,905 70		$23,637 90		$23,532 27		$23,681 20

Cost of articles above enumerated for year 1905	$48,543 60
Cost of same articles for year 1906	47,213 47
Difference between cost prices of 1905 and 1906	$1,330 13

The subsistence of prisoners for the year under consideration were forty-eight thousand seven hundred and twenty-five dollars and nineteen cents ($48,725.19), while those paid for the preceding year were fifty-four thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine dollars and twenty-four cents ($54,859.24), but to make a fair comparison of the two years, I desire to state that included in the preceding year for that account in the total of fifty-three hundred twenty-two dollars and sixty-three cents ($5,322.63) was included three thousand thirty-eight dollars and ninety-six cents ($3,038.96) chargeable to the preceding year's subsistence account, thus leaving the actual amount expended for the preceding year to have been fifty thousand four hundred and ninety dollars and fifteen cents ($50,490.15). This, with the sum of seventeen hundred sixty-four dollars and ninety-six cents ($1,764.96), which represents the difference of cost price between the years 1905 and 1906, show the actual difference of cost for that account, as per statement:

STATEMENT.

Charged as expenditures for subsistence in 1905		$54,859 24
Less bills incurred for previous year, paid in 1905	$3,038 96	
Difference between cost price in 1906 over 1905	1,330 13	
		4,369 09
Actual amount expended for year 1905		$50,490 15
Amount expended for same purpose in 1906		48,725 19
Leaving the actual difference between the two years' expenditures to have been		$1,764 96

I herewith present a statement showing the per capita rate of expenditures for subsisting prisoners, also the per capita rate for all expenditures for maintenance, including clothing, bedding, fuel, light, water, medicines and other supplies of every description:

Total cost of subsistence	$48,725 19	
Revenue in excess	48,120 52	
		$96,845 71

Cost per capita per annum, without deducting receipts, $39.04.
Cost per capita per diem, without deducting receipts, $0.1065.

MAINTENANCE.

Including subsistence, clothing and all necessary supplies	$96,916 77	
Maintenance in excess of receipts	71 06	
		$96,845 71

Cost per capita per annum, without deducting receipts, $77.60.
Cost per capita per diem, without deducting receipts, $0.2126.

GENERAL EXPENSES.

Including maintenance and repairs	$110,144 21

Cost per capita per annum, without deducting receipts, $88.26.
Cost per capita per diem, without deducting receipts, $0.2418.

BALANCE SHEET.

Dr.

Maintenance	$96,916 77	
Repairs	13,227 44	
		$110,144 21

Cr.

By amount of revenue paid State Treasurer	$96,745 71	
By cash on hand	100 00	
		$96,845 71
Net cost over receipts		$10,298 50

NET COST.

Amount of expenditures over revenue received	$10,298 50

Net cost per capita per annum, $8.24.
Net cost per capita per diem, $0.02257.

As stated previously in this report that the average number of prisoners maintained was twelve hundred and forty-eight (1,248) and the average number of prisoners engaged in remunerative employment was seven hundred and thirty-six (736), it is gratifying to show that the receipts from the productive labor and other sources of revenue were nearly sufficient to pay the entire cost of maintaining the prisoners, coming within the sum of seventy-one dollars and six cents ($71.06) for such purposes.

It is shown from the above statement that a little over one-half of the prisoners were employed at work for which the State received revenue from their labor. Those able to work, but not employed on contracts, were engaged in ordinary prison services. The rate for such labor is computed as follows: For skilled work,

seventy-five cents (75 cents) per day; for unskilled work, forty-five cents (45 cents) per day.

The following statement shows the value of utilized labor of the prisoners computed at the above rates, together with the revenue received from the productive labor and other sources with its relation to the entire cost of the maintenance of the Prison:

STATEMENT.

Cash resources	$96,845 71	
Estimated value of utilized labor of prisoners employed in the daily work of the Prison	55,010 55	
		$151,856 26
Total cost of maintenance, including food, fuel, clothing, medicine, and all necessary supplies	$96,916 77	
Cost of furniture and repairs	13,227 44	
		110,144 21
Cash resources and estimated value of prisoners' labor over total cost of maintenance, furniture, repairs		$41,412 05

In taking into consideration the facts above stated, it must be borne in mind that a number of the prisoners cannot be employed in labor of any kind, such as the aged, the maimed, diseased and hopelessly refractory ones; these are necessarily excluded from any statement of actual or estimated revenue. The average number of prisoners at work in the shops during the year was seven hundred and thirty-six (736), and the earnings of that average number came within $9,579.84 of paying the entire cost of maintaining during the year a daily average population of 1,248; the number employed in sanitary and household work of the prison was two hundred and fifty-five, and the estimated value of this labor, as before stated, would, had the State been required to hire such labor at the moderate rates of forty-five cents per day for unskilled and seventy-five cents per day for skilled labor, cost the State $55,010.55; therefore, counting this sum as revenue earned, it would make a total of $142,447.48 as the product of the labor of nine hundred and ninety-one prisoners employed during the fiscal year. This revenue would not only pay the entire cost of maintenance, but, in addition, the entire cost for furniture, appliances and repairs of the prison, and leave a surplus of $32,303.27. It does not require comment upon the application of these facts to the question of the economical management of the prison.

STATEMENT.

Revenue earned from productive labor	$87,436 93
Estimated value of labor used for prison purposes	55,010 55
	$142,447 48
Expenditures for maintenance and furniture repairs and appliances	110,144 21
Surplus	$32,303 27

There were 273½ working days in the year, and employed during that number of days were 198,396½ men. The earnings from the labor of these men during the fiscal year amounted to $87,436.93, which was a per capita per diem earning of .4407.

The names of the contractors for whom goods were produced and the kind or articles manufactured, and the earnings under each contract, are set forth in the following statement:

Thomas Lynn & Sons, mats and matting	$5,086 48
Rancocas Mills, mats and matting	19,565 51
Oppenheim & Company, trousers and waistbands	16,719 46
George Rendell, shoes	13,829 56
John Tobin, brushes and blocks	2,907 89
Edward E. Gnichtel, brushes and blocks	5,170 05
Trenton Manufacturing Company, shirts	10,635 12
Jerome M. Schwerin, handkerchiefs	6,291 74
John J. Cook, brooms	7,231 12
Total	$87,436 93

The law regulating and providing for the employment of the prisoners was approved April 18th, 1884, and provides that the prisoners or persons confined or kept in any prison within this State shall, so far as practicable, be employed in the manufacture or at work upon goods used in such institution, and all prisoners or persons not employed for said purposes shall be employed on what is commonly known as the piece-price system, as the managing authorities of such prison may be able to arrange for with parties desiring such labor, or shall be employed under what is known as the public-account system.

The act also provides that before the authorities of the Prison make any agreement with any party or parties for the labor of the prisoners or persons under their charge under the piece-price

system, and before they shall dispose of any goods made in the institution under the public-account system, shall advertise in not less than four of the principal newspapers of the State for the space of three weeks, once a week, calling for public bids so that there shall be proper and just competition for the labor of the prisoners or persons confined in such institution for the sale of goods. The managing authorities of this Prison in 1885 adopted the piece-price system. Under this system the State agrees to manufacture at stipulated prices by the piece, dozen, gross, pound or other quantities such quantity or quantities as the labor of one hundred men or less can produce, the State furnishing the shop room, power, light, heat and main shafting for machinery, and the contractor furnishing the material and machinery and instructors to instruct the men.

The contract for the manufacture of mats and matting, trousers and waistbands, shoes, brushes and blocks expired in the early part of the fiscal year. As required by law, advertisement was made calling for proposals for the employed labor of the prisoners in the following papers:

The Camden Courier, Camden.
The Evening Journal Association, Jersey City.
Newark Evening News, Newark.
Daily Advertiser, Newark.
New Jersey Frei Zeitung, Newark.
True American Publishing Company, Trenton.
State Gazette, Trenton.
The Press Printing and Publishing Company, Paterson.
Camden Post-Telegram, Camden.
Millville Daily Republican, Millville.

In response to these advertisements, proposals were received for the employment of two hundred (200) men on pantaloons, fifty (50) men on waistbands, two hundred (200) men on mats, one hundred and fifty (150) men on matting, two hundred (200) men on shoes, one hundred (100) men on handkerchiefs, two hundred (200) men on brushes and blocks.

As the law requires that no more than one hundred (100) men shall be employed on any one industry, and the proposals for pantaloons, mats, matting, brushes and blocks were in excess of the number that could be employed by law, the managing authorities after consideration of these various proposals of the same character, 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 & Company, trousers, for the production of 100 men.
Oppenheim & Company, waistbands, for the production of 50 men.
George Rendell, shoes for the production of 100 men.
Edward E. Gnichtel, brushes and blocks, for the production of 100 men.
Jerome M. Schwerin, handkerchiefs, for the production of 100 men.

This number, in connection with contracts still in existence, will give employment to seven hundred and eighty-five men (785), and will utilize all the room available for shop purposes in the Prison. The only change necessary to operate the labor for which contracts were above entered into was the fitting up and improving of the shop formerly occupied by the brush industry for handkerchief and brush contracts, and the changing of and putting in new machinery by the contractor in the shops arranged for the manufacture of brushes and blocks. The mat and matting contract, though being operated by new contractors, did not necessitate delay in the operation, as the new contractors purchased from the former contractors their machinery.

The changes referred to, fitting up shop and putting in new machinery in brush shop and fitting up new room for the manufacture of handkerchiefs, necessitated a suspension of operations in those branches for practically two months of the year, but notwithstanding that fact the earnings of the contracts exceeded those of the previous year by seventeen thousand five hundred and one dollars and fifty-four cents ($17,501.54).

The earnings for this year have exceeded those of any year during the operation of the present system of labor, and are equal to any earned in the history of the Prison. I submit herewith a statement from 1897 to 1906, showing the average daily population of prisoners, together with the average number that were employed on productive labor, together with the revenue produced each year by such labor:

Year.	Average Number of Men at Work.	Earnings.	Daily Average of Prisoners.
1897	425¾	$48,129 87	1075
1898	597½	67,234 72	1228
1899	656	76,742 29	1216
1900	599	75,952 04	1103
1901	629	79,633 16	1109
1902	555	64,963 64	1044
1903	575	71,976 43	1087
1904	578	68,921 73	1180
1905	570	69,935 39	1204
1906	736	87,436 93	1248

The increase between the years 1905 and 1906 being $17,501.54.

This pecuniary result is very gratifying, but is of infinitely less consequence than the benefits to be derived from constant and regular employment, not only to the prisoners themselves, but is a valuable auxiliary to prison discipline.

Since but about fifty-nine per cent. of the prisoners are available for remunerative work, and their earnings have to maintain the expenses of the whole number of inmates, self-maintenance is certainly all that can be expected of the Prison. The idea so generally prevalent that prison labor injures similar business by unfair competition is refuted by the fact that so few parties will bid for such labor.

While the prices received for convict labor may seem small, it must be remembered that there are many disadvantages connected with it. Many of the men received into Prison and assigned to employment come for short terms, and by the time they have become proficient at their work are about ready to leave. The shops are continually full of apprentices who, in learning, spoil much stock, and for a long period accomplish but little. An illustration of the changes in a year is shown by the fact that during the year two hundred and six (206) of those previously employed were discharged by reason of expiration of sentence, four hundred and fifty-four (454) inexperienced men were assigned to employment, and by reason of sickness four thousand five hundred and seventy-seven and one-half (4,577½) men were excused from work, representing an average of twenty (20) men per day absent from shops on account of sickness.

The usual number of prisoners, as required by law, have been employed in making up articles of clothing for both male and

female prisoners and in making the bedding and towels used throughout the Prison. A list of these articles so made and the number of each produced during the past year were as follows:

MADE BY FEMALE PRISONERS.

Top shirts	1,410
Undershirts	1,532
Top shirt sleeves (pairs)	45
Jumpers	431
Men's drawers	726
Cell sheets	869
Hospital sheets	47
Pillow slips	324
Bed ticks	218
Pillow ticks	265
Shop aprons	240
Shrouds	11
Cell towels	1,296
Roller towels	43
Gingham dresses	34
Gingham waists	21
Aprons (muslin)	46
Chemises	54
Drawers	38
Night gowns	19
Tray covers	26
Table covers	9
Blue flannel petticoats	18
Blue flannel shawls	6
Napkins	46
Ironing sheets	5
Bakers' aprons	74
Bakers' caps	26
Caps	224
Pillow covers	4
Shelf covers	2

MADE BY MALE PRISONERS.

Coats	234
Vests	152
Trousers	1,220
Caps	172
Sack towels	203
Oil drill aprons	25
Shoes (pairs)	240
Sack aprons	12
Mitts	99
Jumpers	....

REPAIRED.

Coats	148
Trousers	1,512
Vests	26
Caps	297
Blankets	492
Bed ticks	766
Shoes	2,416½
Jumpers	7

MADE FOR DISCHARGED PRISONERS.

Coats	394
Vests	407
Trousers	269

FURNITURE, APPLIANCES AND REPAIRS.

Many needed repairs have been made during the past year by authority of the Board of Inspectors under the direction of the Supervisor. Among the larger expenses incurred for this purpose have been those for repairing boilers, remodeling offices, library and room for receiving prisoners, repainting center, several of the wings, roofs of all the Prison buildings, covering about 85,000 square feet of roof, putting in new floors in shops, repainting same, repainting female wing, hospital, kitchen and dungeons, putting in new cable from shop halls to center and many other needed repairs which are unnecessary to enumerate. Besides the necessary expenditures which were made and included in this account for the year for furniture, utensils, tools and the various appliances needed in the daily operation of the Prison.

The appropriation for the purpose above specified for the year was $10,000, and the amount expended was $9,934.59.

In October, 1904, an assessment of $1,330 was levied against the Prison property for an eight-inch pipe sewer laid through Second street. As this sewer was not contemplated to carry off the storm water, but only sewage, it necessitated the State Prison authorities to make provisions for the construction of a sewer for such purpose. In view of these facts, I presented the matter to the legislative Committee on Appropriations, and at the session

of 1906 a supplemental appropriation of $3,330 was made for the purpose of paying the assessment levied by the city and the estimated cost of a sewer to be constructed by the Prison authorities to carry off the overflow of the storm water.

A contract was made on the 5th of June, 1906, for the construction of an eighteen-inch pipe sewer five hundred (500) feet north to Cass street, southerly to Cass street, thence to connect with Sewer No. 60 of the city. This sewer was completed during the year at an expense of $1,963.85, and will afford sufficient drainage for the Prison buildings and grounds. These expenditures with those for the general repairs make a total paid for furniture, appliances and repairs during the year to be the sum of $13,227.44.

Suggestions have been made that the prisoners be allowed to receive part of their earnings so that they might be able to contribute to the support of their dependent families, but as but 59 per cent. of the prisoners are employed on remunerative labor, and the earnings of that number did not suffice to pay the cost of their maintenance, which was $96,916.77 of the $213,866.85 expended for the cost of running the Prison, and when it is also taken into consideration that there is a large number of prisoners, such as mechanics, bakers, cooks and men who are required to do the ordinary work of the Prison for which no revenue is earned, it does not seem practicable that an additional expense should be entailed upon the State for such purpose, besides it is no part of the duty of the State to discriminate between the families of men or women who have violated the laws of the State and those of other dependents who have not violated the laws, besides, to my mind, it seems that it would not only to a certain degree be placing the families of such dependents who have violated the laws of the State in a better position than those who have not, but at the same time be placing a premium on the commission of crime. While I recognize that it is an unfortunate position that the innocent have to suffer for the guilty, still that is a condition that all have to suffer.

There are many honest and interested people who have considered what means should be taken to reform criminals and to better their condition, and various means have been adopted and steps taken to attain that end, and while many suggestions have

been made and a large number of reforms been adopted along that line, still the solution of that problem is in embryo.

Though I have not had the experience nor the opportunities to form any definite conclusion as to the best means consistent as an officer of the State for the interest of the State to recommend for adoption along that line, still from my short observation it would seem that the first step in that direction would be—

1. To make the term of imprisonment so impressive that the prisoner would recognize not only that he or she had violated the law, but that the Prison was not a pleasant place to be in, and so impress them that they would not be apt to again return.

2. To educate society, if it be possible, that the prisoner had paid the debt to society for such violation, and was entitled to earn his livelihood and prove that they recognized the wrong they had done and were willing to show by their future actions that they wished to atone for such violations and prove worthy of support.

3. While, as previously stated, I did not think it was any part of the duty of the State to contribute financially toward their assistance, still from a disciplinary and revenue consideration I believe that if an increased sum from that now paid were given them on their discharge it would result in means to obtain that end without practically entailing any additional burden upon the State.

Upon the assumption of the duties of my office I found that, with the consent of the former Supervisors under the authority of the Board of Inspectors, agreements had been made whereby contractors, if they were so disposed, could pay into the office for the benefit of prisoners for their overwork, such payments to be placed to their credit in the hands of the Principal Keeper of the Prison.

During the year there has been paid into this office and forwarded to the Keeper for the benefit of prisoners $3,542.17, which represented fifteen hundred and twenty-four (1,524) credits, as one day and working in the shops represented as one day were employed 198,396½ men, so that it will be seen that naturally only a small number of the whole were able to earn anything. While it is true the incentive for these few men to produce more work necessarily resulted in the State receiving a larger share of earnings for their individual labor, still it is a question whether

the effect upon the larger portion did not result in a loss of a greater amount by reason of the discouragement naturally attendant upon their inability to earn anything. To my mind, the better course to pursue would be to abolish all such practices and some provision made whereby all might be placed on the same footing.

Under the present law the Keeper is authorized to pay to prisoners on their discharge the sum of five dollars, this sum, in many instances, being only adequate to pay the costs of their transportation to their homes. In view of the reasons above stated, I would recommend that this act be amended to provide for a maximum sum of twenty-five dollars, to be regulated according to the term of imprisonment, and to be paid them upon certificate of the Keeper, showing that they had conformed to the rules of the institution and shown a disposition to properly perform any work to which they may have been assigned. This would necessitate an appropriation of about $15,000, being in excess of the present appropriation for such purpose by about $12,000, and while, as stated before, it is no part of the duty of the State to pay them any greater sum than now provided by law, still I believe that by its payment through the increased revenue the State would be more than benefited by its outlay and better discipline would ensue.

I am most heartily in accord with the recommendations of the Board of Inspectors for an appropriation for the construction of a central power and heating plant, as well as those of an electric light plant for lighting the Prison grounds and buildings, and for that of a dining-hall for the feeding of prisoners, believing that better results with less expenditures along those lines can be reached by facilities being afforded for such purposes. It is needless for me to express my reasons more fully, as that matter has been presented to you in the Inspectors' report.

My sincere thanks are extended to the members of the Board of Inspectors for the pleasant personal and official relations which have existed between this office and the Board, and I appreciate the kindly support they have at all times extended to me in the execution of my official duties.

It also gives me pleasure to extend my thanks to the Principal Keeper, Hon. George O. Osborne, for the personal and official courtesies and his constant readiness at all times for harmonious

co-operation between us in all matters that will tend to benefit the institution.

The Physicians, Moral Instructors and subordinate officers deserve high commendation for the manner in which they have performed their respective duties.

Respectfully submitted,

S. W. KIRKBRIDE,
Supervisor.

Keeper's Report.

NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON,
October 31st, 1905.

Hon. Edward C. Stokes, Governor:

SIR—I respectfully submit the following report of the management of the New Jersey State Prison for the year ending October 31st, 1906.

Number of prisoners in confinement October 31st, 1906:

From State Courts—			
Males	1094		
Females	42		
		1136	
From United States Courts—			
Males	67		
Females	3		
		70	
			1206

Received during the year:

From State Courts—			
Males	474		
Females	25		
		499	
From United States Courts—			
Males	5		
Females	1		
		6	
			505
			1711

Discharged during the year:

By remission of time, New Jersey convicts—Males	353	
By remission of time, New Jersey convicts—Females	30	
By remission of time, United States convicts—Males	13	
By remission of fine, New Jersey convicts—Males	4	
By being paroled, New Jersey convicts—Males	67	
By being paroled, New Jersey convicts—Females	1	
Died during the year, New Jersey convicts—Males	14	
Died during the year, New Jersey convicts—Females	1	
By pardon, New Jersey convicts—Males	2	
By order of Supreme Court, New Jersey convicts—Males	1	
By order of United States Circuit Court, United States convicts—Males	1	
By order of United States Commissioner, United States convicts—Males	4	
By removal to State Hospital, New Jersey convicts—Males	1	
Total discharged		492
		1219

Summarized as follows:

From State Courts—Males	1126	
From State Courts—Females	35	
From United States Courts—Males	54	
Form United States Courts—Females	4	
		1219

Highest number of prisoners during year	1282
Lowest number of prisoners during year	1192
General daily average during year	1248

Operations of the Parole Law.

Released during the present year by parole	68
Total released since passage of act	827
Number of parole prisoners again convicted and sentenced to prison	48
Number of paroles revoked	42
Number of prisoners returned from other States for violation of paroles,	4
Paroles inoperative	1
Number of prisoners twice paroled	7
Number of prisoners returned for violation of parole	10

The prisoners are engaged in the following occupations:

At shop hall	10
At cook-house (cooks)	15
At cook-house (bakers)	14
At cook-house (runners)	3
At cook-house (butchers)	2
Employed by master mechanic	25
Yard men	18
At wash-house	17
At engine and boiler-rooms	21
At storeroom	11
Hall runners and helpers	75
Hospital detail	8
At ice plant	2
At front house	5
Barbers	11
At receiving-room	3
Center runners	4
Stablemen	3
At library	4
At gate	2
Tower runners	3
Female prisoners (female wing)	39
At Rev. A. M. Fish's office	2
On contract work	796
On contract work, as runners and clerks	48
Total	1141

There are, in addition to those above enumerated, sixty-nine (69) prisoners unemployed, being unable to perform hard labor owing to their physical condition, or awaiting assignment to work.

SUMMARY.

Number of prisoners employed	1141
Number of prisoners unemployed (unable to perform hard labor or awaiting assignment to work)	69
Number of prisoners in hospital, sick	9
Total number of prisoners in confinement, October 31st, 1906	1219

CONVICTS' FUNDS HELD IN TRUST BY PRINCIPAL KEEPER.

Receipts.

Balance on hand November 1st, 1905		$4,820 68
Received during November, 1905	$662 89	
Received during December, 1905	507 72	
Received during January, 1906	302 61	
Received during February, 1906	680 68	
Received during March, 1906	686 43	
Received during April, 1906	585 14	
Received during May, 1906	1,216 33	
Received during June, 1906	550 50	
Received during July, 1906	494 79	
Received during August, 1906	1,049 45	
Received during September, 1906	868 56	
Received during October, 1906	1,250 32	
		8,855 42
Total		$13,676 10

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid upon the written orders of convicts and on their discharge from Prison:		
During November, 1905	$732 65	
During December, 1905	782 42	
During January, 1906	494 73	
During February, 1906	495 20	
During March, 1906	433 26	
During April, 1906	700 01	
During May, 1906	524 55	
During June, 1906	432 36	
During July, 1906	582 00	
During August, 1906	886 68	
During September, 1906	614 16	
During October, 1906	639 54	
		7,317 56
Balance on hand November 1st, 1906		$6,358 54
Trenton Banking Company, Trenton, N. J.	$2,375 68	
Provident Institution for Savings, Jersey City, N. J.	$1,000 00	
Lincoln Trust Company, Jersey City, N. J.,	650 00	
Mechanics National Bank, Trenton, N. J.	1,983 15	
	3,633 15	
Cash on hand October 31st, 1906	349 71	
		$6,358 54

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STATE MONEYS FOR PRISONERS ON THEIR DISCHARGE FROM PRISON.

Receipts.

Received from State Treasurer, from November 1st, 1905, to October 31st, 1906, inclusive.

During November, 1905	$500 00
During January, 1906	500 00
During April, 1906	500 00
During July, 1906	500 00
During October, 1906	108 90
	$2,108 90

Disbursements.

Paid three hundred and ninety (390) New Jersey State prisoners on their discharge from Prison:

During November,	1905, to	33	prisoners, at $5.00 each..	$165 00
During December,	1905, to	34	prisoners, at $5.00 each..	170 00
During January,	1906, to	35	prisoners, at $5.00 each..	175 00
During February,	1906, to	22	prisoners, at $5.00 each..	110 00
During March,	1906, to	34	prisoners, at $5.00 each..	170 00
During April,	1906, to	37	prisoners, at $5.00 each..	185 00
During May,	1906, to	35	prisoners, at $5.00 each..	175 00
During June,	1906, to	29	prisoners, at $5.00 each..	145 00
During July,	1906, to	23	prisoners, at $5.00 each..	115 00
During August,	1906, to	32	prisoners, at $5.00 each..	160 00
During September,	1906, to	43	prisoners, at $5.00 each..	215 00
During October,	1906, to	33	prisoners, at $5.00 each..	165 00
		390		$1,950 00

Paid twelve (12) United States, District of Columbia, prisoners, on their discharge from Prison:

During November,	1905, to	1	prisoner, at $9.80.....	$9 80
During February,	1906, to	2	prisoners, at $9.80 each....	18 60
During March,	1906, to	3	prisoners, at $9.80 each....	29 40
During May,	1906, to	3	prisoners, at $9.80 each....	29 40
During August,	1906, to	2	prisoners, at $9.80 each....	19 60
During October,	1906, to	1	prisoner, at $9.80.....	9 80
		12		117 60

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

During November,	1905, to	1	prisoner, at $5.00.....	$5 00
During April,	1906, to	1	prisoner, at $5.00.....	5 00
During May,	1906, to	1	prisoner, at $5.00.....	5 00
		3		15 00

Paid one (1) United States, District of New Jersey, prisoner, on his discharge from Prison:		
During December, 1905	$5 00	
Transportation to Dayton, Ohio	16 30	
		21 30
Total		$2,103 90
Returned to State Treasurer, October 31st, 1906		5 00
		$2,108 90

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

MEAT AND FISH.

Fresh beef	94,920 lbs.
Corned beef	96,337 lbs.
Mutton	6,810 lbs.
Salt pork	28,977 lbs.
Fresh fish	42,533 lbs.
Salt mackerel	18,575 lbs.
Total	288,152 lbs.

Daily average for each prisoner, .62 lb.

FLOUR, BREAD, ETC.

Loaves of bread baked		58,907
Wheat flour for bread		479,798 lbs.
Wheat flour for kitchen use		8,036 lbs.
Wheat flour for ginger bread		1,668 lbs.
Wheat flour for pie crusts		392 lbs.
Wheat flour for coffee cake		1,960 lbs.
Wheat flour for rolls		882 lbs.
Total	2,513 bbls. or	492,736 lbs.

Daily average of flour used for each prisoner, 1.08 lbs.

CEREALS.

Oatmeal	1,458 lbs.
Cornmeal	21,938 lbs.
Peas	13,175 lbs.
Beans	47,200 lbs.
Rice	18,835 lbs.
Barley	325 lbs.
Total	102,931 lbs.

Daily average for each prisoner, .22 lb.

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes	7,672½ bus. =	460,350 lbs.
Turnips	511 bus. =	28,616 lbs.
Onions	393 bus. =	22,344 lbs.
Carrots	233½ bus. =	13,066 lbs.
Cabbage		67,770 lbs.
Total		592,146 lbs.

Daily average for each prisoner, 1.30 lbs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Raisins	1,575 lbs.
Nutmeg	30 lbs.
Cloves	1 lb.
Syrup	72 quarts.
Onions	9,603 bunches.
Carrots	14,875 bunches.
Tomatoes	339 baskets.
Tomatoes	230 cans.
Prunes	18,045 lbs.
Ginger	54½ lbs.
Yeast	1,428 lbs.
Cornstarch	209 lbs.
Lard	1,155 lbs.
Coffee	15,225 lbs.
Tea	800 lbs.
Molasses	4,550 gallons.
Vinegar	1,300 gallons.
Apples	9 bbls.
Scrapple	39,658 lbs.
Green beans	45½ bushels.
Eggs	1,208½ dozens.
Butter	1,107½ lbs.
Sugar	19,045 lbs.
Milk	155,983 pints.
Pepper	420 lbs.
Salt	2,940 lbs. and 24 sacks.
Parsnips	1 bbl.
Baking soda	133 lbs.
Cinnamon	50½ lbs.
Mace	2 lbs.
Allspice	14 lbs.

For extra meals on July 4th, Thanksgiving and Christmas days:

Fresh pork	1,698 lbs.
Pumpkins	84 gallons.
Chicken	1,960 lbs.
Mincemeat	900 lbs.
Cider	33 gallons.

The following diet is supplied to prisoners:

MENU.

SUNDAY.

Breakfast—Bread, molasses, coffee, milk and sugar.
Dinner—Pea or bean soup and bread.
Supper—Bread, molasses, stewed prunes or apples and coffee.

MONDAY.

Breakfast—Scrapple, potatoes, bread, molasses, coffee, milk and sugar.
Dinner—Baked pork and beans and bread.
Supper—Bread, molasses, coffee, milk and sugar.

TUESDAY.

Breakfast—Hash, bread, molasses, coffee and milk.
Dinner—Bread and beef stew.
Supper—Bread, molasses, coffee, milk and sugar.

WEDNESDAY.

Breakfast—Coffee cake, bread, coffee and milk.
Dinner—Corned beef, cabbage, bread and potatoes.
Supper—Rice, bread, molasses, coffee, milk and sugar.

THURSDAY.

Breakfast—Scrapple, potatoes, bread, coffee and milk.
Dinner—Mutton stew and bread.
Supper—Prunes, bread, molasses, coffee and milk.

FRIDAY.

Breakfast—Cod fish, potatoes, bread, molasses, coffee and milk.
Dinner—Boiled fish, potatoes, bread, coffee and milk.
Supper—Mush, milk, bread, molasses and coffee.

SATURDAY.

Breakfast—Hash, bread, molasses, coffee and milk.
Dinner—Beef stew and bread.
Supper—Bread, molasses, coffee and milk.

FOURTH OF JULY.

Breakfast—Hash, bread, molasses, coffee and milk.
Dinner—Roast lamb, mashed potatoes, turnips, brown gravy and bread.
Supper—Bread, molasses, coffee, milk and sugar.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Breakfast—Scrapple, potatoes, bread, molasses, coffee and milk.
Dinner—Fresh pork loin, mashed potatoes, turnips, brown gravy, bread and pumpkin pie.
Supper—Bread, molasses, coffee, milk and sugar.

CHRISTMAS.

Breakfast—Scrapple, potatoes, bread, molasses, coffee and milk.
Dinner—Chicken fricassee, mashed potatoes, turnips and mince pie.
Supper—Bread, molasses, coffee, milk and sugar.

CLOTHING AND SUPPLIES.

The following articles were issued from the storeroom during the year:

Coats	222
Caps	349
Pantaloons	1,107
Pairs of shoes	298
Bars of soap	21,225
Pounds of soda	7,083
Wooden pails	224
Brooms	880
Bed blankets	348
Sheets	862
Pillow slips	501
Bed ticks	200
Pillow ticks	173

ARTICLES MADE FOR USE IN FEMALE WING.

Chemises	54
Napkins	46
Drawers	38
Dresses	34
Aprons	46
Tray covers	26
Waists	21
Night gowns	19
Petticoats	18
Table covers	7
Shawls	6
Ironing sheets	5
Pillow covers	4
Shelf covers	2
Shroud	1

GOODS MADE BY THE FEMALE PRISONERS AND SENT TO THE STOREROOM.

Undershirts	1,532
Top shirts	1,410
Cell towels	1,296
Men's drawers	726
Cell sheets	869
Jumpers	431
Pillow slips	324
Pillow ticks	265
Shop aprons	240
Men's caps	224
Bed ticks	218
Baker aprons	74
Hospital sheets	47
Sleeves (6 oz.)	45
Roller towels	43
Bakers' caps	26
Shrouds	10

PRISONERS' LETTERS RECEIVED AND LETTERS MAILED; PACKAGES FOR PRISONERS RECEIVED, ETC.

There were received for prisoners during the year ending October 31st, 1906, 23,708 letters, a daily average of $64\,^{348}/_{365}$.

These were opened and 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 13,158, a monthly average of 1,096½.

These letters were carefully read, name of each sender and to whom addressed was entered on registry book, and the proper postage was placed on them before mailing.

The total number of packages received for prisoners during the year was 5,774. When these packages were opened and carefully examined to ascertain if the articles contained therein were admissible, 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 receipts being obtained.

The number of visits to prisoners by relatives and friends during the year permitting one or more of family at one time, was 2,128, a record of which, and dates of visit to prisoners, being duly recorded in visitors' book.

The amount of moneys received for prisoners during the year was $2,175.07. This includes amounts sent enclosed in letters for the prisoners, or sums left here by relatives or friends when visiting the Prison. These amounts were turned over to the Principal Keeper and proper receipts given for same, and the amounts were placed to the credit of the prisoners on the Keeper's books. Checks due prisoners, when received, were passed over to the Principal Keeper and the amounts credited to the respective prisoners. In conclusion, your Excellency, I, with the House Physician and our families, wish to thank you for recommending and assisting in having the Legislature pass a law giving us a dwelling-house outside the Prison walls.

The part of the Prison in which we lived was darker and more gloomy than the Prison wings, and we had no privacy whatever.

We, and those who succeed us, will always be deeply grateful to your Excellency for making this great improvement possible.

In the year A. D. 1905 the Legislature passed a law authorizing the Keeper of State Prison, with the approbation of your Excellency, to appoint a "Parole Officer" to look after all paroled prisoners, and to inquire into the history and character of prisoners applying for parole.

Heretofore all that was necessary for a paroled prisoner to do was to report to the Governor once in three months (now he must report to me every month), and if he did not, there was no provision for looking him up. The result was that more than half of the paroled prisoners, after three or six months, neglected to report at all, and were never after heard of unless they were again arrested and sent back to Prison.

Now, we are in touch with nearly every paroled prisoner, and to show you some of the work of the Parole Officer, I have secured from him a report of his work from time he took charge, July 1st, 1905, to date. The same is hereto appended. He has recommended therein some changes in the law. I most heartily approve of and recommend them for the consideration of your Excellency.

HEALTH.

The health of the prisoners continues to be good. The Prison compares favorably with other similar institutions and the death rate is lower than that of any city. Many prisoners are in poor health when admitted to this Prison, and in that condition are susceptible to disease and liable to die.

The low average of deaths shows that the Prison is in good sanitary condition and reflects great credit upon the Physicians, Dr. Mackenzie and Dr. Stanger.

Particular attention has been given to the quality and quantity of the food furnished the prisoners, and their health is carefully looked after. Medical treatment has been promptly given when required, both by day and by night.

All prisoners are required to be clean of person and to keep their cells clean and orderly.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Religious services, both Protestant and Catholic, are regularly held on Sundays, conducted by the Rev. G. C. Maddock and the Rev. A. M. Fish, respectively, to whom great credit is due for their devout teaching, and for encouraging the prisoners now being punished for their misdeeds to mend their ways and in future to become upright and honest men. With this important end in view, the prisoners are treated as humanely as possible consistent with good discipline and enforcement of the rules of the Prison. It is my aim to enforce obedience to the rules with as little punishment as possible.

Our good work has been greatly assisted by the Rev. Mr. Knight, the Episcopal clergyman, who not only conducts religious services here, but also has a literary class.

Services are held in the Hospital and Women's Wing on Fridays, conducted by the Women's Christian Temperance Union, a worthy organization, which is doing wonderful good work here.

The Sisters of Charity also hold regular services here on Fridays.

We have the honor of having Mrs. M. B. Booth visit us about four times a year. On these occasions the prisoners are always anxious to hear her, and the good advice given by her has been of great assistance to me through their resulting good behavior here, and I firmly believe it strengthens their determination to lead better lives outside.

DISCIPLINE.

There have been no escapes or outbreaks of any kind during the period covered by this report, or, in fact, during my administration, covering a period of nearly five years.

The discipline is good throughout every department of the institution. Vigilant and cheerful obedience is manifest everywhere by officers and employes and by them easily and cheerfully obtained from prisoners. The spirit is good, consequently few severe punishments have been found necessary.

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

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE O. OSBORNE,

Keeper.

Paroled Prisoners.

REPORT OF PAROLE AGENT.

TRENTON, N. J., October 31st, 1906.

To George O. Osborne, Keeper of the New Jersey State Prison:

SIR—I beg to report as follows concerning paroled men, from July 1st, 1905, to October 31st, 1906:

Number of paroles in force July 1st, 1905		119
Number paroled from July 1st, 1905, to October 31st, 1906		108
Number of paroles continued		1
Total number of paroles		228
Number of paroles whose terms have expired	69	
Number of paroles revoked	13	
Number of paroled prisoners died	9	
		91
Showing number of paroles in force October 31st, 1906		137

Of these 137 men I have recommended that the paroles of four be revoked, their conduct being such in my estimation as to unfit them to be further at liberty.

The first month, after establishing the parole office (as my monthly report for July, 1905, will show), paroles in force were	119
No reports had been received for more than three months from	70
Equal to 59 per cent.	

During these months I have endeavored to locate, through their friends and otherwise, those who had failed to report, until, as in my monthly report for October, 1906, will show the percentage reduced to $6\ ^{4}/_{10}$ per cent.

In this report I shall briefly outline the character of the work performed by me as Parole Agent, commencing at the time when

my parole work began, July 1st, 1905. At this time my report will show 119 men on parole; of these seventy had not reported for the past three months, their location was unknown to me, and to locate them I can assure you was no easy matter. All but three have been accounted for, however, which I am sure is a very gratifying result.

In procuring suitable environment and employment for paroled prisoners I have had but little trouble, and I am glad to state that many contractors and business men whom I have come in contact with, through pleading with them to give fallen men a chance to make a name, stand ready to give employment to any whom I can recommend whenever they have need of help. At this time all paroled men who are able to work are suitably employed.

The paroled men report in writing each month, giving their residence, by whom employed, their employer's address, &c. These reports are recorded and filed for future reference. They are also acknowledged and blank and envelope forwarded for the following month. These reports are intended more for giving location of the prisoner than anything else, as the true worth and effect of the parole office is in the personal visitation and personal contact with the men. In this I try to give them all the time I have.

In my personal visitation to investigate the doings of paroled men, I do not confine myself to the parole prisoner alone, but make inquiry of all those who I have reason to believe would give me the true facts of the case. The paroled men as a rule are glad to see me, and talk freely of the past and ask my advice concerning the future. Most gladly and to the best of my ability do I give these men advice.

To personally investigate the doings of the paroled men requires considerable time, as they are located in every county of the State, and I also visit them in nearby cities and towns of New York and Pennsylvania. I have also spent considerable time at the Prison, as directed by you, interviewing prisoners concerning petitions to be presented to the Court of Pardons, in order to determine what is the very best thing to be done before requests are granted the prisoners to write petitions for parole. I have tried to do the best possible for the deserving ones.

My attention has been drawn to the wrong-doings of several paroled men in investigating these cases. In many I found no cause for the complaints that had been made. On the contrary, I found they were living better lives than before they served time in prison. In all that I found the complaints well founded were thirteen, and in these I recommended their parole revoked. While considerable attention and unfavorable comment has been occasioned by the many paroles revoked for just cause, I desire to call particular attention to the fact as shown by the records as well as from personal investigation, that a large majority of the paroled men are leading industrious, useful lives, and are worthy of the clemency extended to them. Many of them are leading better lives than they ever did before. Those who have fallen and gone back again to a life of sin and crime cause you pain, no doubt, as well as myself, but let us not lose sight of the fact that it was no fault of ours that they did wrong. A chance was given them to do right, friendly hands were offered them, and had they so desired they could have lived down the past and made good names for themselves as hundreds of others have done and are doing. We must not lose heart and grow discouraged over the failures of the few, but let us bring them to justice where they rightly belong, and let us keep our mind firmly set upon the many that the parole office has helped, and in doing this mothers' hearts will be made glad, poor unfortunate children will be clothed and fed, families and home will be reunited, God and His works will be blessed and the world at large will be made better.

In order that the parole office be more effective, I submit for your consideration and for your aid in recommending them to the Legislature, two suggestions as to amendments to the existing Parole law of the State.

The first relates to the power of the Governor to revoke paroles, and the second to a new provision making it possible for parole prisoners to earn by good behavior restitution of citizenship.

The former will require an amendment to section 5 of the Parole law, approved May 11th, 1905, and the latter will require an additional section to the same statute.

The amendment to section 5 should give to the Governor power to revoke paroles as provided under the former law. When a parole prisoner violates the terms of his pledge the law should

provide that it be revoked and the prisoner returned at once, and not after a relapse of two or three months, as under the present law, which gives him an opportunity to flee to some other jurisdiction, thereby making it almost impossible to locate him when wanted and restore him to custody.

The parole office would be more effective if the agent in charge should in that way be given power summarily to arrest prisoners violating their pledge, and who do not comply with the terms, conditions and limitations of their parole. The agent should be empowered to keep them in custody on real evidence of violation of their parole until at least an opportunity be had upon evidence to dispose of charges against them, either by total revocation of their parole, modification thereof, or such other disposition as might be just.

So, too, the terms, conditions and limitations of parole prisoners should be made reasonable, and such in every way that they could be and would be complied with by everyone on parole; a proper parole agent would naturally do all in his power to aid a parole prisoner to better living, and would not arrest except as a last resort and for the prisoner's own good, as well as that of the State, for he would always have in mind the main object of the parole system, namely, "reformation."

A study of the parole laws of other States has satisfied me, from my experience among the criminal classes, that the tendency to-day, and properly so, is and should be to give convicts who really seek their best good every opportunity and advantage to improve themselves, and among the objects that would best subserve this purpose would be the incentive of their complete restoration to citizenship on satisfactory evidence of good behavior during the term of parole. I believe the clause in the Parole law of Washington State Penitentiary a good one, and I would like to see it added to that of our State. It is as follows:

"At the expiration of the time for which he (the prisoner) was originally sentenced, if he has faithfully complied with his parole, the original sentence shall be held to be revoked and the said convict stand as fully pardoned for the crimes for which he was convicted."

This would give the paroled man something to look forward to, something he could earn, and I know of nothing more beneficial than restoration to citizenship. You may, naturally, ask

why restore them to citizenship? You may inquire why I am interested in this, and answer from my own experience, gleaned from my own official service, that citizenship is something even convicts prize highly, and it would be as great an incentive as could be held out to them, if promised as a reward for good behavior, and something all would covet. I know personally many convicts who are living upright, honest and Christian lives, of many who are living in neighborhoods where their past is unknown, and to petition this honorable court for pardon it would be necessary to uncover the past and reopen their checkered careers to unsympathetic acquaintances, but by restoring them to citizenship in the manner suggested no one need be applied to for aid, and in a quiet way there could be handed to them what they have earned by faithfully complying with the parole rules of the State.

I believe, no matter how hardened a criminal may be, there is hidden away in his heart some reachable chord, and by kindness and providing for their good on the part of the State this spot is more easily than in any other way found, and when once discovered it is the beginning of real reformation.

I will take the liberty at this time, Mr. Osborne, to extend to you my heartfelt thanks for the many ways you have aided in enabling me to fill the office of Parole Agent with credit to myself and all concerned, and especially for making it possible for me to attend the Prison Congress at Albany, N. Y. I can assure you that the information gained from the papers read by the chairmen of the different committees and the discussions thereof, and the mingling with people connected with institutions from all over these United States and Canada, could have been obtained in no other way. I have been greatly benefited, and feel that I am better equipped for doing my duty as Parole Agent than before visiting that Congress. I believe from what I saw and heard there that the world is growing better, and that the great aim is not punishment alone, but reformation for fallen humanity, and to this end I wish to lend my hand.

Very respectfully yours,

HENRY K. STRALEY,

Parole Agent.

Clerk's Statistical Report.

CLERK'S OFFICE,
NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON,
TRENTON, N. J.

To the Honorable the Prison Board of Inspectors:

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to hand you herewith the customary annual statistical tables, as made up from the books of record in this office, for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1906.

IRVIN C. BLEAM,
Prison Clerk.

November 1st, 1906.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing Number of Convicts Received and Discharged in Each Month of the Fiscal Year, together with the Total in Confinement at the End of the Respective Months.

MONTHS.	Received.	DISCHARGED.									Number in confinement at end of month.
		Remission of time.	Remission of fine.	Paroled.	Pardoned.	Died.	By order Supreme Court.	By order U. S. Circuit Court.	By order U. S. Commissioner.	Removed to State Hospital.	
1905.											
November	81	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,252
December	45	33	2	17	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,243
1906.											
January	44	35	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,250
February	40	24	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,265
March	54	37	...	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,278
April	21	35	1	19	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	1,240
May	41	37	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1,238
June	56	28	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,264
July	38	22	1	28	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,248
August	28	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,242
September	24	42	.....	.....	....	1	.....	.....	1	1	1,221
October	33	34	....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,219
	505	396	4	68	2	15	1	1	4	1	.....

TABLE No. 2.

Terms of Sentences.

Six months	2
Seven months	2
Eight months	1
Nine months	8
Eleven months	1
One year	91
One year and three months	1
One year and six months	30
One year and seven months	2
One year and eight months	1
Two years	126
Two years and three months	1
Two years and six months	26
Three years	250
Three years and six months	2
Four years	55
Four years and six months	3
Five years	189
Six years	44
Six years and six months	3
Seven years	85
Eight years	19
Nine years	14
Ten years	70
Ten years and three months	1
Eleven years and six months	1
Twelve years	38
Thirteen years	3
Fourteen years	8
Fifteen years	38
Sixteen years	2
Seventeen years	3
Eighteen years	6
Nineteen years	2
Twenty years	41
Twenty-one years	1
Twenty-five years	12
Twenty-seven years	1
Twenty-eight years	1
Thirty years	20
Thirty-two years	1
Thirty-four years	1
Forty-two years	1
Forty-nine years	2
Sixty years	1
Natural life	9
Total	1219

TABLE No. 3.

Counties and United States Districts from Which Received.

Atlantic	61
Bergen	55
Burlington	46
Camden	92
Cape May	12
Cumberland	45
Essex	202
Gloucester	23
Hudson	171
Hunterdon	8
Mercer	82
Middlesex	34
Monmouth	65
Morris	34
Ocean	9
Passaic	103
Salem	30
Somerset	19
Sussex	15
Union	37
Warren	18
United States, District of Columbia	42
United States, District of Delaware	6
United States, District of New Jersey	10
Total	1219

TABLE No. 4.

Showing Age at Which Prisoners Were Received.

Fifteen to twenty years	101
Twenty to twenty-five years	277
Twenty-five to thirty years	275
Thirty to forty years	325
Forty to fifty years	150
Fifty to sixty years	67
Sixty to seventy years	19
Seventy to eighty years	5
Total	1219

TABLE No. 5.

Showing Number of Times Prisoners Have Been Committed Here.

First time	981
Second time	155
Third time	54
Fourth time	15
Fifth time	9
Sixth time	4
Seventh time	1
Total	1219

TABLE No. 6.

Of Those Received During the Present Fiscal Year.

Received for the first time	418
Received for the second time	58
Received for the third time	18
Received for the fourth time	5
Received for the fifth time	3
Received for the sixth time	2
Received for the seventh time	1
Total	505

TABLE No. 7.

Years in Which Prisoners Now Here Were Received.

1887	1
1891	1
1893	1
1894	3
1895	6
1896	3
1897	2
1898	7
1899	2
1900	50
1901	31
1902	18
1903	169
1904	206
1905	348
1906 (ten months)	371
Total	1219

TABLE No. 8.

SHOWING PLACE OF BIRTH.

Native.

Alabama	2
California	4
Colorado	3
Connecticut	18
Delaware	16
District of Columbia	36
Florida	6
Georgia	3
Illinois	3
Indiana	2
Kentucky	5
Louisiana	1
Maryland	40
Massachusetts	9
Michigan	3
Mississippi	1
Missouri	4
New Hampshire	1
New Jersey	374
New York	121
North Carolina	22
Ohio	7
Pennsylvania	99
Rhode Island	3
South Carolina	6
Tennessee	6
Texas	4
Vermont	1
Virginia	77
Washington	1
West Virginia	4
Atlantic ocean, on board ship	1
Total	883

Foreign.

Australia	2
Austria	17
Belgium	2
Brazil	2
Canada	8
Cape de Verde Islands	1
Denmark	2
England	19
Finland	2
France	3
Germany	51
Holland	5
Hungary	11
Ireland	29
Italy	102
Mexico	1
Poland	4
Prussia	2
Russia	27
Russia Poland	20
Scotland	11
Sicily	1
South Africa	3
Sweden	1
Switzerland	2
Wales	1
West Indies	6
Unknown	1
Total	336
Native born	883
Foreign born	336
Total	1219

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TABLE No. 9.

Stating the Crimes for Which Convicted.

Abusing infant	1
Adultery	4
Aiding and abetting attempted burglary	1
Abduction	1
Altering and passing United States obligation	1
Altering checks	1
Arson	4
Assault	4
Assault on an officer	2
Assault and carnal abuse upon a woman child under the age of sixteen years	6
Assault with a dangerous weapon	6
Assault with a pistol	1
Assault with intent to kill	20
Assault with intent to commit rape	4
Assault with intent to rape	3
Assault with intent to ravish	2
Assault with intent	2
Assault with intent to rob	3
Assault and battery	60
Assault and battery and rape	1
Assault and battery and abuse	7
Assault and battery and robbery	19
Assault and battery and resisting officer	3
Assault and battery on an officer	1
Assault and battery with intent, &c.	3
Assault and battery with intent to kill	18
Assault and battery with intent to ravish	3
Assault and battery with intent to rob	5
Assault and battery with intent to murder	1
Assault and battery with intent to commit rape	4
Assault and battery with intent to commit burglary	2
Atrocious assault	7
Atrocious assault and battery	40
Atrocious assault and battery with intent	1
Atrocious assault and battery with intent to kill	3
Atrocious assault and battery on an officer, prison escape and burglary,	1
Attempt atrocious assault and battery	1
Attempt to commit burglary	1
Attempt to commit sodomy	2
Attempt at carnal abuse	5
Attempt at rape	4
Attempt to carnally abuse a woman child under sixteen	1
Attempted abduction, forgery	1
Attempt at incest	1
Attempt at larceny from the person	2
Attempt to rape and indecent assault	1
Attempt to cut telephone wires	1
Attempting to break and enter with intent	4
Bigamy	9
Breaking, &c.	2
Breaking jail	2

Breaking with intent	9
Breaking with intent, &c.	12
Breaking with intent and larceny	1
Breaking and entering	39
Breaking and entering with intent	6
Breaking and entering with intent to steal	7
Breaking with intent to steal	2
Breaking and entering, &c.	9
Breaking, entering and receiving stolen goods	5
Breaking, entering and stealing	12
Breaking, entering and larceny	67
Breaking, entering, larceny and receiving	56
Breaking, entering, larceny and atrocious assault and battery	1
Burning buildings	4
Buggery	1
Burglary	12
Burglary, rape, carnal abuse	1
Burglary and receiving stolen goods	2
Breach of law as to lotteries	1
Carnal abuse	23
Carnal knowledge of a woman child	5
Carnally abusing an infant	9
Carrying burglars' tools	10
Carrying burglars' tools and resisting officer	3
Conspiracy	2
Conspiracy to break, enter and steal	1
Conspiracy, breaking prison, &c.	1
Carrying concealed weapons	6
Carrying firearms	1
Embezzlement	10
Embezzlement and larceny	2
Embezzling national bank funds	1
Entering and larceny	9
Entering, larceny and receiving	13
Entering with intent	1
Entering with intent to steal	3
Entering, &c.	2
Escape from jail	1
Entering without breaking	1
False pretences	12
Feloniously burning buildings	3
Felonious assault with intent to kill	1
Fighting	1
Forgery and uttering	2
Forgery	14
Grand larceny	27
Having, &c., counterfeit money, &c.	4
High misdemeanor	9
Highway robbery	11
Housebreaking	10
Housebreaking and larceny	1
Homicide	1
Illegal sale of liquor	2
Incest	3
Indecent assault	3

Indecent exposure	1
Keeping disorderly house	14
Killing a gelding	1
Larceny	87
Larceny, &c.	6
Larceny and receiving	33
Larceny and receiving stolen goods	2
Larceny from the person	21
Larceny from the person and receiving	8
Larceny as bailee	1
Lewdness	8
Mayhem	1
Making and counterfeiting five dollar notes	1
Malicious mischief	3
Manslaughter	30
Misdemeanor	6
Murder	70
Murder, first degree	9
Murder, second degree	35
Neglect to support family	1
Neglect of minor child	1
Obtaining money and goods under false pretences	1
Perjury	1
Petit larceny	9
Polygamy	3
Rape	39
Rape, robbery, assault with intent to kill	2
Receiving	4
Receiving stolen goods	5
Resisting officer and assault and battery	2
Riot, &c.	1
Robbery	38
Robbery from the person	3
Seduction	2
Selling liquor	1
Sending, &c.	1
Sodomy	12
Statutory rape	1
Stabbing with intent to kill	1
Uttering	5
Uttering and passing counterfeit coin	1
Uttering forged papers, &c.	1
Unlawfully killing horses	1
Unlawfully forging, &c., counterfeit coins	1
Unlawfully taking chickens	1
Violation of section 5467, R. S. U. S.	1
Violation of section 5457, R. S. U. S., as amended	1
Violation of section 5478, R. S. U. S.	1
Violation of section 5463, R. S. U. S.	1
Violation of act of February 10th, 1891	1
Violation of section 3, act of March 3d, 1903, R. S. U. S., as amended 1904	2
Willfully poisoning with intent to kill	1
Total	1219

TABLE No. 10.

Concerning Education.

Can read and write	1014
Cannot read and write	143
Read only	18
Write name only	44
Total	1219

TABLE No. 11.

Showing Color and Sex.

White males	825
White females	17
Colored males	355
Colored females	22
Total	1219

TABLE No. 12.

Miscellaneous Items.

Largest number of prisoners at any time during the year	1282
Lowest number of prisoners at any time during the year	1192
Daily average of prisoners for the fiscal year	$1248^{110}/_{365}$

TABLE No. 13.

Showing Years in Which Sentences of Convicts, Now in Confinement, Will Expire.

Held on fine	1
November and December of 1906	69
1907	398
1908	262
1909	154
1910	77
1911	49
1912	35
1913	38
1914	26
1915	19
1916	19
1917	7
1918	3
1919	7
1920	13
1921	8
1922	2
1923	6
1924	2
1925	5
1926	4
1927	1
1933	2
1941	3
Life	9
Total	1219

TABLE No. 14.

Summary for the Year Ending October 31st, 1906.

	State Courts.		*U. S. Courts.*	
Number of prisoners here October 31st, 1905	1136		70	
Number of prisoners received during year.....	499		6	
		1635		76

Discharged or Dropped.

By remission of fine	4		..	
By remission of time	383		13	
By being paroled	68		..	
By having died	15		..	
By being pardoned	2		..	
By order of Supreme Court	1		..	
By order United States Circuit Court	...		1	
By order United States Commissioner	...		4	
By removal to State Hospital	1		..	
		474		18
Remaining		1161		58
Total				1219

Report of Prison Physicians.

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

GENTLEMEN—In submitting this our annual report, it is gratifying to state that the health of the prisoners has been exceedingly good.

We have had no cases of smallpox, diphtheria, typhoid fever or other contagious diseases.

While seemingly we have had a larger death rate than during the past three or four years, if we eliminate the cases of suicide and one accident, our death rate from disease is even below that of last year, being considerably below one per cent.

Our usual system of isolation and care in regard to the disinfection and disposition of the sputa and other excreta of the tubercular patients is still in vogue; this method we find essentially necessary in order to prevent the spread of the contagion throughout the institution. Liberal feeding, moderate outdoor exercise, combined with use of inhalants and alteratives, tends to check the progress of this disease.

Our operative work has been more than ordinarily successful. We have had a large number of cases during the past year, consisting of inguinal and umbilical hernias, appendicitis, amputations, removal of tubercular glands, sebaceous cysts, hemorrhoids and fistula-in-ano. These cases have all recovered, some have been discharged from the institution entirely cured, while those who still remain are able to attend to their various duties.

There has been one death in the female department of the Prison during the year, caused by an accidental fall. The health and sanitary condition of these inmates has always been remarkably good. This department is a model of neatness and cleanliness, which proves the efficiency of its capable officers.

In concluding this our annual report, it would be ungrateful were we not to recognize the assistance afforded us by the officers of the Prison.

Special commendation is due the Board of Inspectors, Principal Keeper and the Supervisor for their valuable aid and counsel, which has gone far towards making this department a success.

Respectfully submitted,

T. H. MACKENZIE, *Physician.*

S. F. STANGER, *Resident Physician.*

SUMMARY

Of Sick in the New Jersey State Prison for the Year Ending October 31st, 1906.

	Number of convicts in Prison at the close of each month.	Sick in the Hospital at the close of each month.	Died in Hospital or cell.	Discharged by expiration of sentence while in Hospital.	Paroled while in Hospital.	Sent to State Hospital for the Insane.	Remaining sick from last month and excused from work.	Taken sick during the month and excused from work.	Total treated during the month and excused from work.
1905.									
November	1,252	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	50	83
December	1,243	28	1	2	1	.....	34	48	82
1906.									
January	1,250	29	1	.....	.....	.....	37	86	123
February	1,265	27	1	1	.....	.....	36	53	89
March	1,278	31	4	.....	.....	.....	27	65	92
April	1,240	20	1	.....	2	.....	22	53	75
May	1,238	17	1	.....	1	.....	22	58	80
June	1,264	18	1	2	.....	.....	23	100	123
July	1,248	14	3	.....	.....	.....	20	96	116
August	1,242	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	70	87
September	1,221	13	1	1	.....	1	27	58	85
October	1,219	17	1	.....	.....	.....	16	82	98
Totals, monthly	14,960	262	15	6	4	1	314	819	1,133
Average	12.466	2.18	1.25	.05	.03	.008	26.16	68.25	94.44

Daily average of inmates, 1,248.

Moral Instructors' Report.

To His Excellency, Governor E. C. Stokes:

As Moral Instructor of the New Jersey State Prison, I beg leave herewith to present my annual report. Believing that Christianity is the greatest moral and spiritual force in the lives of men, it is during the Sunday services and in my daily intercourse with the prisoners, that I endeavor to impress its divine truths upon the minds and hearts of the inmates of the institution.

In addition to this, it may be observed that the cultivation of the intellect is no mean factor in the reformation of criminals. To secure permanently beneficial results the authorities of the Prison have installed a library of several thousand excellent books. Another factor in the helping of the convicts to a better life is physical health and strength. This is secured to a large degree by the sanitary regulations of the Prison. In this respect it will be difficult to find a prison so well ordered. The Principal Keeper, by painting, whitewashing and scrubbing, has well nigh removed the offensive odor so common to institutions of like character. This, with the daily diet of the institution evidenced by the health of the convicts, has lifted the New Jersey State Prison to high degree of excellence.

Yet, with all these helps in the work of betterment of the prisoners as already stated, the chief and best in the work of restoration to a good and useful life is the restraining and constraining power of Christianity, I have endeavored to teach the pure gospel, bringing before the inmates of the Prison the teachings and life of Jesus Christ. I am glad to know, from letters received from discharged prisoners thanking me for the interest taken in their moral and spiritual welfare, that through my efforts, with God's blessing, they were living a correct life, had joined the church and had happily gathered their families about them.

It may also be said that if the church and moral people on the outside of prison walls would supplement by kindly helping the work of the Moral Instructors when prisoners leave, there would be fewer to return to confinement for crime committed.

I am under obligations to the Board of Inspectors, the Supervisor, S. W. Kirkbride; the Principal Keeper, George O. Osborne, and the Matron, Mrs. Osborne, for the interest they take and the great help they give me in my work. The under keepers, also, do all in their power to make my work a success. For this I tender to them all my unfeigned thanks.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE C. MADDOCK,
Moral Instructor.

NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON,
TRENTON, November 1st, 1906.

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

GENTLEMEN—For the tenth time I present my annual report. The general tenor of my work has remained unchanged and proceeds uneventfully along lines as described in previous reports.

Several improvements have, however, taken place in educational matters and facilities which I shall briefly outline to your Honorable Body.

THE LIBRARY.

With your encouragement and aided by an allowance of funds by you, guided also by the interested suggestions of my friend and colleague, Rev. Dr. Maddock, a new library has been inaugurated in entirely new quarters. Greatly by purchase and partly through gifts from generous well-wishers, added to books in good conditions transferred from the old library, we have now on the shelves 2,952 volumes. The range of opportunities for reading thus afforded the prisoners is a very wide one. We have works on religion, ethics and sociology, on history, biography and travels, on sciences, arts and technical trades, works on literature and of

general reference, besides a goodly supply of fiction and bound magazines. The needs of our foreign-born inmates have also been provided for. There are books in French, German, Spanish, Hungarian, Polish, Slavish, Lithuanian and Jewish. In brief, the aim has been to meet the exigencies of all that can read.

The library was thrown into circulation in July of this year, and I believe it to be of interest to present a brief sketch of the quality of reading as indulged in by the inmates during the past three months. There has been in circulation a weekly approximate average of 903 books. Not all the inmates have taken advantage of the library. The females receive traveling libraries from the State Library Commission, the hospital inmates will soon have a branch library apart from the general one, illiterates (an average of over ninety being here) and syphilitics are debarred from drawing books, and a small percentage of men, having good books of their own in their cells, are content with these and do not desire books from the library.

An approximate average of 793 English books has been in circulation each week. Of this number 379 have been plain fiction, 108 magazines and 306 have been books on serious subjects. In other words, about 38 per cent. of reading in English done in our Prison has been above the character of mere pastime or entertainment.

I note with appreciation of their interest and generosity, that a large number of excellent books were donated by the Session of Bethany Presbyterian Church, of this city, by Hon. A. Magnani, Italian Consular Agent at Newark, and particularly I express thanks to Mrs. C. B. Alexander, of Hoboken, who both purchased and presented many volumes and persuaded her friends to make several donations of books and magazines.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

On account of the building operations in connection with the new wing, the night school was temporarily suspended. I have heard many expressions of regret at this from illiterate inmates who were anxious to learn, and I am looking expectantly towards a resumption of the school as soon as conditions will permit.

The privilege of taking up correspondence courses of instruction has been extended to our inmates under special and very favorable concessions on the part of the International Correspondence School of Scranton, Pa., and the American School of Correspondence of Chicago. Ambitions for better things have hereby been aroused in the minds of many and a number of prisoners have already begun correspondence courses. There would be more were there at their disposal means for paying the cost of instruction. I have been able to carry along a few by drawing on a small fund placed at my disposal for the purpose by a wealthy, benevolent lady of New York. For this, also, I am indebted to the kindly efforts of Mrs. Alexander, who takes a deep interest in all that contributes to the uplifting of our Prison population.

Education, and morality inspired by religion, are the cornerstones of the Chaplains' work, and in all that is built up on these I wish to acknowledge the hearty approval and encouragement that you have always given me. I cannot omit to emphasize, also, the cordial support at all times afforded me by Mr. George O. Osborne, our worthy Principal Keeper. To the Supervisor, Mr. Kirkbride, to my colleague, Rev. Dr. Maddock, and to the Matron and her assistants, to the Medical Staff, and to all the officers of the institution, I beg leave to extend, through you, an expression of my appreciation and regard.

Respectfully yours,

ALOYS M. FISH,
Catholic Chaplain.