

REPORT
NEW JERSEY STATE
PRISON
1908

(1663)

N.J. STATE LIBRARY
P.O. BOX 520
TRENTON, NJ 08625-0520

WASHINGTON
D. C. 20540
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

REPORT

OF THE

New Jersey State Prison

EMBRACING THE

REPORTS OF THE INSPECTORS, SUPERVISOR,
KEEPER AND PHYSICANS

For the Year 1908

N.J. STATE LIBRARY
P.O. BOX 520
TRENTON, NJ 08625-0520

TRENTON, N. J.
MACCRELLISH & QUIGLEY, STATE PRINTERS.

1908.

REPORT

OF THE

New Jersey State Prison

EMBRACING THE

REPORTS OF THE INSPECTORS, SUPERVISOR,
KEEPER AND PHYSICANS

For the Year 1908

NEW JERSEY
STATE PRISON
TREASURY DEPARTMENT



FRANK N. J.
MANAGER & CHIEF CLERK
1908

Board of Inspectors.

JAMES E. MITCHELL, *President*,CUMBERLAND.
BERNARD FEENEY,PASSAIC.
JAMES H. DAVENPORT,ESSEX.
JACOB SHURTS,SOMERSET.
WILLIAM H. CARTER,BURLINGTON.
WILLIAM A. BERRY, *Secretary*,MONMOUTH.

(3)

N.J. STATE LIBRARY
P.O. BOX 520
TRENTON, NJ 08625-0520

Board of Inspectors

THE BOARD OF INSPECTORS OF THE
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

1900

Officers.

SAMUEL W. KIRKBRIDE, *Supervisor*,MONMOUTH.
GEORGE O. OSBORNE, *Keeper*,HUDSON.
THOMAS H. MACKENZIE, M.D., *Physician*,MERCER.
SAMUEL F. STANGER, M.D., *Resident Physician*,GLOUCESTER.
REV. GEORGE C. MADDOCK, *Moral Instructor*, Protestant,MERCER.
REV. ALOYS M. FISH, *Moral Instructor*, Catholic,MERCER.

Clerks.

IRVIN C. BLEAM, *Prison Clerk*,CUMBERLAND.
WILLIAM A. HALL, *Clerk to Supervisor*,ESSEX.
MARTIN FINCK, *Clerk to Keeper*,HUDSON.

Officers

CHARLES W. ...
...
...
...
...
...

Clerks

...
...
...

Inspectors' Report.

INSPECTORS' OFFICE,
NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON,
TRENTON, October 31st, 1908.

Hon. John Franklin Fort, Governor of New Jersey:

SIR—The Board of Inspectors of the New Jersey State Prison hereby presents its annual report for the year ending October 31st, 1908.

The Board has, in addition to its stated monthly meetings, held special meetings as occasion demanded, and by weekly visitation has kept in touch with the management of all the departments of the Institution.

As will be seen by the statistics attached, the population of the Institution is largely in excess of any former period of its history, the daily average being 1,311, against 1,226 of last year; the highest number reached was 1402, which is the present population.

FOOD.

The same care and attention has been given, as in previous years, to see that a sufficient quantity has been supplied, and the quality and variety furnished the prisoners has been maintained.

The more modern method of feeding prisoners as adopted by most of the leading institutions of the kind in this country, viz.: of feeding them collectively in a dining hall, could not be adopted because of a lack of facilities, and finding that considerable waste resulted by feeding in the cells, we adopted a system of furnishing the principal meal—the dinner—in the halls of the prison. Tables and benches were furnished by the Supervisor—made by convict labor—and early in May we began this method, which has resulted in a large saving in the cost of maintenance.

Below is given the expenditures and cash receipts for the year just ended:

Expenditures,	\$250,475 67
Cash receipts,	97,204 41
	<hr/>
Net cost for year,	\$153,271 26

The cost for subsistence for the year was per capita per diem \$0.119.

It has been the custom to furnish extra dinners on the following holidays, viz.: Fourth of July, Thanksgiving and Christmas, all of which is included in the above cost per diem.

BUILDINGS.

The buildings are all in as good condition as possible. Some of more recent erection are unexcelled. All are in excellent sanitary condition, a large force being constantly at work cleaning, whitewashing, painting and repairing.

EDUCATIONAL.

The Moral Instructors have each given considerable attention to teaching those under their care as opportunity offered.

In accordance with a recent act of the Legislature the Prison authorities are making preparations for the establishment of a night school for the benefit of the prisoners, and expect to have it in successful operation early in the coming fiscal year.

Another educational feature of the Prison is the library, consisting of more than 3,000 volumes, with 1,000 volumes constantly in circulation.

WOMEN'S WING.

The Women's Department is excessively crowded, yet good order and cleanliness prevail.

We hand you herewith the reports of the Physicians, which shows the sanitary condition, and from which may be seen the effects of their vigilance in the discharge of their duties.

The reports of the Moral Instructors are also hereto attached, showing their efforts for the moral and spiritual welfare of the inmates.

STATISTICAL REPORT.

In compliance with the law we report in detail the statistics concerning the population of the prison, giving the age, place of nativity and sex of the inmates.

TABLE NO. I.

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.	Returned from Florence Mission.	Remission of time.	Paroled.	Pardoned.	Died.	By Supreme Court.	By U. S. Courts.	By State Courts.	By U. S. Commissioner.	Removed to State Hospital.	Remission of fine.	Payment costs.	To Florence Mission.	Escaped.	Electrocuted.	Number in confinement at end of month.
1907.																	
December,	42	..	38	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,253
November,	68	..	27	28	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	2	3	1,255
1908.																	
January,	45	..	31	4	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1,261
February,	50	..	39	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1,268
March,	59	..	29	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	1,292
April,	47	..	33	21	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,282
May,	66	*2	27	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1,314
June,	63	..	31	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,343
July,	81	..	28	24	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,360
August,	25	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,362
September,	48	..	35	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1,373
October,	70	..	34	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1,402
Totals,	664	*2	384	84	1	19	1	1	4	1	4	4	1	*2	2	7	

* Two women returned from Florence Mission were paroled same date and are included under that heading.

STATE PRISON REPORT.

TABLE No. 2.

Summarized Population Movement for Fiscal Year Ending October 31st, 1908.

Number of prisoners here November 1st, 1907,	1,251
Number of prisoners received during year,	664

 1,915
Discharged, Etc.

Number of prisoners regularly discharged,	384
Number discharged by U. S. Commissioner,	1
Number pardoned,	1
Number paroled,	84
Number discharged by remission of fine,	4
Number discharged by payment of costs,	1
Number discharged by Supreme Court,	1
Number discharged by U. S. District Court,	1
Number discharged by State Courts,	4
Number escaped,	2
Number died,	19
Number removed to State Hospital,	4
Number electrocuted,	7

Total discharged, &c.,	513
Total number remaining,	1,402

TABLE No. 3.

Showing Terms of Sentences.

Seven months,	5
Eight months,	3
Nine months,	9
One year,	116
One year and three months,	4
One year and six months,	37
Two years,	169
Two years and six months,	17
Three years,	259
Three years and six months,	1
Three years and eight months,	1
Four years,	35
Four years and six months,	3
Five years,	203
Six years,	39
Six years and six months,	3

STATE PRISON REPORT.

II

Seven years,	122
Eight years,	15
Nine years,	19
Ten years,	84
Ten years and three months,	1
Eleven years,	1
Eleven years and six months,	1
Twelve years,	55
Twelve years and six months,	1
Thirteen years,	2
Fourteen years,	10
Fifteen years,	47
Sixteen years,	2
Seventeen years,	5
Eighteen years,	7
Nineteen years,	2
Twenty years,	50
Twenty-one years,	2
Twenty-five years,	17
Twenty-seven years,	1
Twenty-eight years,	1
Thirty years,	32
Thirty-two years,	1
Thirty-four years,	1
Forty-two years,	1
Forty-nine years,	2
Sixty years,	1
Natural life,	10
Death sentence,	5
Total,	1,402

TABLE No. 4.

Counties and United States Districts Where Prisoners were Convicted.

Atlantic,	80
Bergen,	67
Burlington,	53
Camden,	138
Cape May,	10
Cumberland,	40
Essex,	223
Gloucester,	16
Hudson,	177
Hunterdon,	21
Mercer,	78
Middlesex,	73
Monmouth,	65
Morris,	36

STATE PRISON REPORT.

Ocean,	7
Passaic,	126
Salem,	32
Somerset,	19
Sussex,	19
Union,	52
Warren,	24
United States District of Columbia,	39
United States District of New Jersey,	7
Total,	1,402

TABLE No. 5.

Ages of Prisoners When Received.

Thirteen years,	1
Fifteen to twenty years,	146
Twenty to twenty-five years,	340
Twenty-five to thirty years,	307
Thirty to forty years,	366
Forty to fifty years,	152
Fifty to sixty years,	65
Sixty to seventy years,	22
Seventy to eighty years,	3
Total,	1,402

TABLE No. 6.

Showing Number of Times Prisoners were Committed Here.

For the first time,	1,156
For the second time,	164
For the third time,	52
For the fourth time,	13
For the fifth time,	12
For the sixth time,	4
For the seventh time,	1
Total,	1,402

TABLE No. 7.

Of Those Received During the Present Fiscal Year.

Received for first time,	579
Received for second time,	57
Received for third time,	19
Received for fourth time,	4
Received for fifth time,	4
Received for sixth time,	1
Total,	664

STATE PRISON REPORT.

13

TABLE No. 8.

Concerning Education.

Can read and write,	1,144
Can not read and write,	204
Can read only,	19
Can write name only,	35
Total,	1,402

TABLE No. 9.

Concerning Sex and Color.

White males,	994
White females,	29
Colored males,	353
Colored females,	25
Indian, female,	1
Total,	1,402

TABLE No. 10.

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

Being held on fines imposed,	4
November and December, 1908,	74
1909,	434
1910,	256
1911,	151
1912,	124
1913,	93
1914,	32
1915,	48
1916,	39
1917,	24
1918,	12
1919,	14
1920,	11
1921,	13
1922,	16
1923,	5
1924,	5
1925,	9
1926,	3
1927,	4
1928,	8

STATE PRISON REPORT.

1929,	3
1933,	2
1941,	3
Natural life,	10
Death sentence,	5

Total,	1,402

SHOWING WHERE PRISONERS WERE BORN.

Another tabular statement showing the places where prisoners were born, shows that one was born in Arkansas, 4 in Alabama, 4 in California, 18 in Connecticut, 35 in the District of Columbia, 35 in Maryland, 13 in Massachusetts, 382 in New Jersey, 152 in New York, 111 in Pennsylvania, 69 in Virginia, 1 in Vermont, etc. The foreign-born prisoners were born in 32 different countries: 21 in Austria, 1 in Belgium, 3 in Canada, 21 in England, 3 in France, 64 in Germany, 1 in Holland, 26 in Hungary, 21 in Ireland, 189 in Italy, 1 in Norway, 8 in Poland, 1 in Prussia, 27 in Russia, 37 in Russia Poland, 4 in Scotland, 3 in Sweden, 1 in Switzerland, 1 in South Africa. The total number of native-born prisoners is 940, and of foreign-born 462.

We desire to express our appreciation of the entire co-operation of the Supervisor and the Principal Keeper of the prison in the performance of our duties, and also commend the clerks of the various departments and the subordinate officers for their faithfulness in the discharge of their respective duties.

In conclusion, we beg to acknowledge many obligations to Your Excellency for the wise counsel extended to us at all times.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES E. MITCHELL, *President,*
 WILLIAM A. BERRY, *Secretary.*
 BERNARD FEENEY,
 JAMES H. DAVENPORT,
 JACOB SHURTS,
 WILLIAM H. CARTER,
Inspectors.

Supervisor's Report.

SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE,
NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON,
November 1st, 1908.

Hon. J. Franklin Fort, Governor:

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

The appropriations made by the Legislature of 1907 for the support of the State Prison for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1908, together with supplemental appropriations made by the Legislature of 1908, applicable to the expenditures of the year 1908, together with the expenditures made and the amount remaining unexpended of such appropriation are presented in the following statement:

STATEMENT.

	<i>Appropriation.</i>	<i>Expended.</i>	<i>Surplus.</i>
For maintenance of convicts,	\$110,000 00	\$109,969 30	\$30 70
For furniture, appliances and repairs,	12,000 00	11,988 87	11 13
For Keeper, as salary,	3,500 00	3,500 00	
For Supervisor, as salary,	3,000 00	3,000 00	
For Physicians, Deputy Keepers and employes, as salary,	107,782 00	107,013 13	768 87
For six Inspectors, as salaries,	3,000 00	3,000 00	
For Keeper, for payment to dis- charged convicts,	2,500 00	1,993 60	506 40
For Teacher, Moral Instructor for convicts of State Prison,	1,000 00	1,000 00	
For traveling and other necessary expenses incurred by the Parole Agent, pursuant to Chapter 232, Laws of 1905,	950 00	402 32	547 68

STATE PRISON REPORT.

	<i>Appropriation.</i>	<i>Expended.</i>	<i>Surplus.</i>
For repairs to ovens,	\$800 00	\$748 60	\$51 40
For repairs to water closets,	5,000 00	182 60	4,817 40
For repairs to trestle,	1,000 00	668 79	331 21
For electrocution expenses,	10,000 00	7,008 46	2,991 54
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$260,532 00	\$250,475 67	\$10,056 33

All bills for the purposes connected with the actual maintenance of the prisoners are certified by the Supervisor and afterwards approved by the Board of Inspectors, are paid from the State Treasury, and the amount so paid for the maintenance was one hundred and nine thousand nine hundred sixty-nine dollars and thirty cents (\$109,969.30). A statement is herewith submitted showing the specific purposes for which such expenditures were made:

STATEMENT.

Expenditures for Maintenance.

Subsistence,	\$57,307 46
Hospital,	2,016 96
Clothing,	4,453 47
Bedding,	851 76
Tobacco,	900 75
Stationery,	701 99
Convict stationery,	500 52
Fuel,	18,846 02
Light,	12,569 93
Water,	3,305 10
Forage,	637 00
Live stock,	358 67
Insurance,	762 00
Shop stationery (blanks and reports),	22 25
Sanitary (disinfectants, etc.),	617 13
Advertising and printing,	1,239 10
Miscellaneous (freight, expressage, &c.),	2,105 79
Clothing for discharged convicts,	2,671 70
Appliances,	30 80
Library,	70 90
	<hr/>
Total,	\$109,969 30

The approximate aggregate of bills incurred in the year 1908, which we were unable to pay until the next fiscal year, was about

sixty-five hundred dollars (\$6,500.00), making the expenditures for maintenance just that amount in excess of the amount reported as expended. This expenditure was made necessary mainly for meats, flour, groceries, light and fuel to meet the actual needs of the prison, but owing to the limitations of the appropriation could not be paid until the beginning of the next fiscal year.

It is inevitable that embarrassment must attend the attempt to make the necessities of an institution subject to the increased population and variations in the cost of supplies to conform to the limitations of a specific and inflexible appropriation. The most careful economy cannot guard against such exigencies which arise at any time in the year, requiring expenditures in excess of the appropriation absolutely necessary, and it would seem possible to devise some plan to avoid such embarrassments by fixing under proper safeguard a certain flexibility to the appropriation in case of necessity.

The revenues of the Prison from all sources are by the Supervisor paid over to the State Treasurer each month as required by law. The amount received during this fiscal year and paid to the State Treasurer was \$97,204.41, and was received from the following sources:

ALL CASH RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR.

Balance of earnings in 1907 received during the year,	\$13,155 76
Received from earnings of 1908,	79,874 81
Received for support of United States prisoners,	2,819 39
Received, proceeds of old iron, barrels, &c., sold,	970 84
Received, proceeds of buttons sold to officers for uniforms,	4 16
Received, for rebate on insurance,	86 11
Received, for interest on deposits,	155 84
Received, for rent from contractors for room for storage purposes,	137 50
Balance on hand October 31st, 1908,	100 00
	\$97,304 41

The expenditures made by the State Treasurer for every purpose connected with the management of the Prison for the fiscal year amounted to two hundred and fifty thousand four hundred

seventy-five dollars and sixty-seven cents (\$250,475.67), and deducting from this the cash receipts returned to the State Treasurer of ninety-seven thousand two hundred and four dollars and forty-one cents (\$97,204.41), leaves the actual cost required by the State to maintain the prison of one hundred fifty-three thousand two hundred seventy-one dollars and twenty-six cents (\$153,371.26). Embraced in this cost are extraordinary expenditures for electrocution expenses, repairs to ovens and trestle, and the installation of water closets in wing No. 6, amounting to eight thousand six hundred and eight dollars and forty-five cents (\$8,608.45), which reduces the ordinary expenses of the Prison to one hundred forty-four thousand six hundred sixty-two dollars and eighty-one cents (\$144,662.81).

The following statement herewith presented exhibits the several purposes for which disbursements have been made and shows, crediting the amount returned to the State Treasurer, the actual cost that the State of New Jersey has been required to pay both for general and extraordinary expenses for the support of the Prison for the fiscal year just ended.

STATEMENT.

For salaries of executive officers and Inspectors,		\$9,500 00
The salary of Moral Instructor appointed by the Governor,		1,000 00
For salaries of Deputy and minor officers,		107,013 13
For gratuities to discharged convicts,		1,993 60
For traveling expenses incurred by Parole Agent,		402 32
For electrocution expenses,		7,008 46
For repairs to ovens,		748 60
For repairs to trestle,		668 79
For repairs to water closets,		182 60
		<hr/>
		\$128,517 50
For maintenance of prisoners,	\$109,969 30	
For furniture, repairs and appliances,	11,988 87	
		<hr/>
		121,958 17
		<hr/>
		\$250,475 67
Deduct cash returned during the year to the State Treasurer, ...		97,204 41
		<hr/>
Leaving the net cost of the prison for the year to be,		\$153,271 26
Net cost per capita per annum, \$116.91.		
Net cost per capita per diem, \$0.3194.		

STATE PRISON REPORT.

19

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

STATEMENT.	
Total cost of subsistence,	\$57,307 46
Revenue in excess,	39,896 95
	\$97,204 41
Net cost per capita per annum, \$43.71.	
Net cost per capita per diem, \$0.1194.	

MAINTENANCE.	
Including subsistence, clothing and all necessary supplies,	\$109,969 30
Maintenance in excess of receipts,	12,764 89
	\$97,204 41
Net cost per capita per annum, \$83.88.	
Net cost per capita per diem, \$0.2292.	

GENERAL EXPENSES.	
Including maintenance, salaries, furniture, repairs and appliances,	\$250,475.67
General expenses in excess of receipts,	153,271 26
	\$97,204 41
Net cost per capita per annum, \$191.05.	
Net cost per capita per diem, \$0.5220.	
Amount of all expenditures over revenue received,	\$153,271 26
Net cost per capita per annum, \$116.91.	
Net cost per capita per diem, \$0.3194.	

In order to show the per capita cost the State would be required to pay, not only for guarding and maintaining the convicts, but for the keeping of the buildings and grounds in repair, together with all necessary expenses to be incurred for the management of the prison, a statement is herewith presented showing such per capita cost based on the amount paid for the current year:

STATEMENT.	
<i>Cost Per Man Per Annum.</i>	<i>Cost Per Capita Per Man Per Diem.</i>
\$83 88	Maintenance,
9 15	Furniture and repairs,
81 62	Deputies salaries,
7 25	Executive officers' salaries,
76	Moral Instructors' salaries,
1 52	Paid convicts on discharge,
	For traveling and other necessary expenses incurred by the Parole Agent, pursuant to Law of 1905,
31	.001
\$184 49	\$0.5050

Expenditures for maintenance embrace amounts for the food, clothing, bedding, fuel, water, light and other necessary requirements for the support and proper care of the prisoners, while those for furniture and repairs embrace expenditures made for furniture and utensils required for prison use as well as those for the necessary repairs to buildings and grounds.

Under an act for the government of the State Prison, passed April 21st, 1876, it is provided that the Supervisor shall have the sole power, subject to the power of restriction and regulation given to the Board of Inspectors ("The Board may, if they think proper, at any time by special resolution require that any or all such purchases shall be made by a contract awarded by advertisement to the lowest responsible bidder") to contract for and purchase all clothing, provisions, and other articles required under the laws of this State for the proper support and comfort and maintenance of the prisoners. Under the act of March 3d, 1881, it is provided that all supplies of subsistence, clothing, laundry, bedding, fuel and illuminating material shall be purchased by contract, and that it shall be the duty of the Supervisor, under the direction of the Board of Inspectors, to establish standards of quality of the different articles of subsistence and clothing for the proper care and support of the prisoners, and that the Supervisor shall advertise semi-annually inviting proposals for furnishing all of the articles of supplies above enumerated for a period of six months.

In accordance with the provisions of the aforementioned act the supplies required above have been purchased by contract, awards being made to the lowest average responsible bidder. From my observation the operation of this law has been demonstrated to my satisfaction that the supplies purchased for the use of the State Prison have been secured at as advantageous prices, if not more so, than by the purchase of the same articles in the open market.

Under the provisions of an act of the Legislature for the year 1907, and amended by the Legislature of 1908, the provisions of the aforementioned act have been changed and we are required to purchase all articles of supplies, where the cost of such supplies shall exceed the sum of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) in amount,

by contract. This provision may work successfully for the interests of the Prison, but sufficient time has not elapsed to form a definite conclusion as to its beneficial results.

There were employed on contract work in the institution during the fiscal year two hundred and two thousand one hundred seventy and one-half (202,170½) men. In addition to this number of men employed in the manufacture of goods, there were also employed ten men as machinists and cutters. These men being assigned to look after the machines and machinery on the various contracts and the cutters for the purpose of cutting certain kinds of material required in manufacture. This latter being outside of the requirement of the contract, a charge is made for their services, and their earnings for the year netted the sum of one thousand four hundred and ninety dollars and sixty-nine cents (\$1,490.69). The earnings from the men on the contract work amounted to eighty-seven thousand six hundred twenty dollars and seven cents (\$87,620.07), this earning netting a per capita per diem of .4334. The combined earnings from both of these sources resulted in the total earning of eighty-nine thousand one hundred ten dollars and seventy-six cents (\$89,110.76).

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

STATEMENT.

<i>Contractor.</i>	<i>Industry.</i>	<i>Earnings.</i>
Rancocas Mills,	Mats and Matting,	\$22,737 21
Oppenheim & Co.,	Pants and Waistbands,	11,737 93
George Rendell,	Shoes,	15,350 48
Edw. E. Gnichtel,	Brushes and Blocks,	7,470 40
Trenton Mfg. Co.,	Shirts,	7,147 37
J. M. Schwerin,	Handkerchiefs,	13,345 45
John J. Cook,	Brooms,	9,831 23
		<hr/>
		\$87,620 07

The average number employed on contract work during the year was seven hundred and thirty (730) out of an average population of one thousand three hundred and eleven (1311), and their earnings amounted to eighty-seven thousand six hun-

dred and twenty dollars and seven cents (\$87,620.07). These earnings fall short of the preceding year by fifteen thousand three hundred seventy-seven dollars and forty-eight cents (\$15,377.48), owing to the fact of the general depression in business that necessitated two of the contractors availing themselves of the stoppage under their contracts for the manufacture of goods for one month, and the other contractors availing themselves of a portion of a month allowed them in each year, also the change of style of articles to be manufactured under their contract; this, coupled with the fact that five hundred and eighty-three (583) men inexperienced were assigned to the contracts and two hundred and seventy-nine (279) experienced men were discharged, demonstrates the impracticability of determining any fixed amount of revenue to be received from a given number of men, and to a large degree accounts for the shortage in the earnings of this year.

During the past three years the expenditures for all purposes connected with the Prison, both ordinary and extraordinary, have amounted to \$687,995.05, and in the last year is included \$7,008.46 for electrocution expenses. I have returned to the State Treasurer during the same period as revenue of the Prison the sum of \$303,236.01, leaving the net cost to the State to have been \$384,759.04, this making an average yearly expenditure of \$128,253.01.

The average population to be maintained per day each of the afore-mentioned three years was 1,262, and the cost to the State for all expenditures of the Prison was \$101.63 per annum, making a per capita per diem cost of \$0.2784.

This result shows that for a period of three years the revenue paid to the State Treasurer was sufficient to pay all the expenses of the Prison for one and one-third years of the whole, and only cost the State for the three years the sum of \$384,759.04, or, as before stated, an average yearly expenditure of \$128,253.01.

When it is taken into consideration that this amount represents not only the expenditures for maintaining the prisoner, but in addition includes all the expenses of the salaries of the deputies and subordinates for guarding the Prison, and salaries of executive officers of the Prison, also all the expenditures of mainte-

nance of the plant, which must be kept in perfect repair irrespective of the number of prisoners to be maintained, the result is not only gratifying, but in addition thereto shows that in the management of the Prison the interests of the State have been carefully guarded and fully conserved.

All the clothing worn by the prisoners is made by Prison labor. The female prisoners, under the direction of the matron, making their own clothing as well as many of the articles used by the male prisoners, and the practice referred to of prisoners in charge of the storekeeper making the clothing furnished prisoners on their discharge, and shoes for use in the prison, and repairing clothing and shoes is still continued.

The necessary and usual needed repairs have been made during the year with the authority of the Board of Inspectors under the direction of the Supervisor. The larger expenses incurred for such purposes have been repairs to boilers, making tables and benches for the feeding of the men in the wings, and for the many expenditures which were required from time to time for furniture and the various appliances which are constantly needed in the daily operations of the Prison. The appropriation for such purpose for the fiscal year was twelve thousand dollars (\$12,000) and the amount expended was eleven thousand nine hundred eighty-eight dollars and eighty-seven cents (\$11,988.87).

During the year the amount paid into this office as gratuities for the benefit of prisoners, and by me forwarded to the Principal Keeper, was five thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars and twelve cents (\$5,625.12), this represents one thousand seven hundred and forty-three (1,743) credits as one day. There were employed two hundred and two thousand one hundred seventy and one-half (20,170½) men, thereby showing, as stated in my former report, that a very small percentage of the men in the Prison were able to earn anything. While it is true that the incentive of these few resulted in the State receiving greater earnings for their individual labor, yet it is a question whether the effect of the inability of the larger portion to earn anything does not result in the loss of a greater amount.

Under the present law the Keeper is authorized to pay prisoners on their discharge the sum of five dollars (\$5.00); this sum

in many instances is only adequate to pay the cost of their transportation to their homes. I am in favor, as recommended in former reports, of the enactment of a law which would provide an amount not to exceed \$25 to be paid prisoners upon their discharge who showed a proper disposition to perform the work to which they may have been assigned, and had conformed to the rules of the institution. This would necessitate an appropriation for such purpose of about six thousand dollars (\$6,000). While it is no part of the duty of the State to pay them any greater sum than now provided by law, it is my belief that the amount so paid would not only be the means of greater revenue to the State, but also beneficial to the discipline of the Prison. Bills with this object in view have been presented to the Legislature, but have failed of becoming laws for some imperfection in their construction. This act should provide that the sums paid should be approved by the Board of Inspectors upon a certificate of the Principal Keeper that the men had properly performed their duties and conformed to the rules of the Prison, and should be graded from \$5 to \$25 according to the term of years which they may have served.

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

Respectfully submitted,

S. W. KIRKBRIDE,

Supervisor.

Keeper's Report.

NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON,
TRENTON, October 31st, 1908.

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

SIR—I respectfully submit the following report of the management of the New Jersey State Prison for the year ending October 31st, 1908.

Number of prisoners in confinement October 31st, 1907:

From State Courts—	
Male,	1146
Females,	49
From United States Courts—	
Males,	52
Females,	4
Total,	1251

Received during the year:

From State Courts—	
Males,	627
Females,	32
From United States Courts—	
Males,	5
Females,	0
Total,	664

1915

Discharged during the year:

By remittance of time, New Jersey convicts—Males,	352
By remittance of time, New Jersey convicts—Females,	20
By remittance of time, United States convicts—Males,	12
By order United States Commissioner, United States convicts—	
Female,	1
Pardoned, New Jersey convicts—Male,	1
Paroled, New Jersey convicts—Males,	77
Paroled, New Jersey convicts—Females,	7
Discharged by remission of fine, New Jersey convicts—Males, ..	4

Discharged by payment of costs, New Jersey convicts—Male,	1
By order of State Courts, New Jersey convicts—Males,	4
By order of Supreme Court, New Jersey convicts—Male,	1
By order of United States Circuit Court, United States convicts—Male,	1
Escaped, New Jersey convicts—Males,	2
Died, New Jersey convicts—Male,	19
Removed to State Hospital, New Jersey convicts—Males,	3
Removed to State Hospital, New Jersey convicts—Female,	1
Electrocuted, New Jersey convicts—Males,	7
Total,	513
Total remaining October 31st, 1908,	1402

Summarized as follows:

From State Courts—Males,	1303
From State Courts—Females,	53
From United States Courts—Males,	43
From United States Courts—Females,	3
Total,	1402
Highest number of prisoners during the year,	1411
Lowest number during the year,	1245
General daily average during the year,	1311

Operation of the Parole Law.

Released by parole during the present year,	84
Total released by parole since passage of the Act,	997
Number of paroled prisoners who were again convicted and sentenced to prison,	59
Number of paroles revoked,	65
Number of prisoners returned from other States for violation of parole,	6
Paroles inoperative,	1
Number of prisoners twice paroled,	8
Number of prisoners returned for violation of parole,	20

Assignment of Prisoners.

Number of prisoners employed on contract work,	912
Number of assigned to duty in various parts of the prison,	296
Number of female prisoners,	56
Sick in hospital,	20
Awaiting electrocution,	5
Number of prisoners unemployed (unable to perform hard labor or awaiting assignment to work),	113
Total October 31st, 1908,	1402

STATE PRISON REPORT.

27

CONVICTS' FUNDS HELD IN TRUST BY PRINCIPAL KEEPER.

Receipts.

Balance on hand November 1st, 1907,	\$7,435 08
Received during the year from November 1st, 1907, to October 31st, 1908,	9,825 01
	\$17,260 09

Disbursements.

Paid upon the written orders of prisoners, and on their discharge from prison—	
Paid during the year November 1st, 1907, to October 31st, 1908,	\$11,455 76
Balance on hand November 1st, 1908,	5,804 33
	\$17,260 09

STATE MONEY FOR PRISONERS ON THEIR DISCHARGE FROM PRISON.

Receipts.

Received from the State Treasurer from November 1st, 1907, to October 31, 1908,	\$2,000 00
---	------------

Disbursements.

Paid three hundred and eighty-two (382) New Jersey State prisoners on their discharge from prison between November 1st, 1907, and October 31st, 1908,	\$1,910 00
Paid eight (8) United States District of Columbia prisoners,	73 60
Paid two (2) United States District of New Jersey prisoners,	10 00
	\$1,993 60
Total paid to three hundred and ninety-two (392) prisoners,	\$1,993 60
Returned to State Treasurer October 31st, 1908,	6 40
	\$2,000 00

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

MEAT AND FISH.

Fresh beef,	93,475 lbs.
Corned beef,	102,868 lbs.
Mutton,	15,512 lbs.
Salt pork,	26,933 lbs.

STATE PRISON REPORT.

Fresh fish,	43,857 lbs.
Cod fish,	1,350 lbs.
Salt mackerel,	12,646 lbs.
<hr/>	
Total,	296,641 lbs.
Daily average for each prisoner, .62 lbs.	

FLOUR, BREAD, ETC.

Loaves of bread baked,	621,453
Wheat flour used for bread,	505,484 lbs.
Wheat flour used for pies,	588 lbs.
Wheat flour used for cook-house,	6,664 lbs.
Wheat flour used for general use,	196 lbs.
<hr/>	
Total	2,617 bbls., or 512,932 lbs.
Daily average for each prisoner, 1.07 lbs.	

CÉRÉALS.

Oatmeal,	2,400 lbs.
Cornmeal,	9,975 lbs.
Peas,	14,900 lbs.
Beans,	45,150 lbs.
Rice,	14,025 lbs.
<hr/>	
Total,	86,450 lbs.
Daily average for each prisoner, .18 lbs.	

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes,	477,210 lbs.
Turnips,	19,782 lbs.
Onions,	40,270½ lbs.
Carrots,	13,720 lbs.
Cabbage,	66,315 lbs.
<hr/>	
Total,	617,297½ lbs.
Daily average for each prisoner, 1.29 lbs.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Onions (additional),	8,400 bunches.
Carrots (additional)	6,440 bunches.
Tomatoes (additional),	138 baskets.
Tomatoes (additional),	665 cans.
Prunes,	17,425 lbs.
Apples,	136 bbls.
Vinegar,	26½ bbls.
Molasses,	71 bbls.
Scrapple,	37,986 lbs.

STATE PRISON REPORT.

Lard,	910 lbs.
Butter,	1,135½ lbs
Eggs,	1,455 doz.
Milk,	104,950 pts.
Coffee,	15,699 lbs.
Tea,	1,078 lbs.
Sugar,	29,345 lbs.
Yeast,	1,619 lbs.
Corn starch,	289 lbs.
Raisins,	1,950 lbs.
Pepper,	777 lbs.
Frankfurters,	16,691 lbs.
Parsnips,	1 bbl.

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

Lamb,	1,807 lbs.
Chicken,	1,956 lbs.
Cider,	30 gals.
Mince meat,	800 lbs.
String beans,	54 bus.
Pumpkins,	96 gals.
Fresh pork,	1,658 lbs.

The following diet is supplied to prisoners :

MENU.

SUNDAY.

- Breakfast—Bread, molasses, coffee, milk, sugar.
- Dinner—Bread, pea or bean soup.
- Supper—Bread, molasses, stewed prunes or apples, coffee.

MONDAY.

- Breakfast—Bread, scrapple, potatoes, molases, coffee, sugar.
- Dinner—Bread, molasses, baked pork and beans.
- Supper—Bread, molasses, cornmeal mush, coffee, sugar.

TUESDAY.

- Breakfast—Corned beef hash, bread, molasses, coffee, sugar.
- Dinner—Roast beef, brown gravy, potatoes, bread, molasses.
- Supper—Cornmeal mush, bread, molasses, coffee, sugar.

N.J. STATE LIBRARY
 P.O. BOX 520
 TRENTON, NJ 08625-0520

STATE PRISON REPORT.

WEDNESDAY.

Breakfast—Frankfurters, potatoes, bread, coffee, molasses, sugar.
Dinner—Corned beef, cabbage or green onion, potatoes.
Supper—Bread, molasses, rice, coffee, sugar.

THURSDAY.

Breakfast—Scrapple, potatoes, bread, coffee, sugar.
Dinner—Beef stew, bread, molasses.
Supper—Prunes, bread, molasses, coffee, sugar.

FRIDAY.

Breakfast—Mackerel or cod fish cakes, potatoes, bread, molasses, coffee, sugar.
Dinner—Baked fish, potatoes, bread, coffee, milk, sugar.
Supper—Two onions, bread, molasses, tea and milk.

SATURDAY.

Breakfast—Corned beef hash, bread, molasses, coffee, sugar.
Dinner—Beef stew or rice pudding, bread, molasses, coffee, milk, sugar.
Supper—Bread, molasses, coffee, sugar.

FOURTH OF JULY.

Breakfast—Scrapple, potatoes, bread, coffee, sugar.
Dinner—Roast lamb, string beans or peas, mashed potatoes, turnips, brown gravy, bread.
Supper—Bread, molasses, coffee, sugar.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

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

CHRISTMAS DAY.

Breakfast—Corned beef hash, bread, molasses, coffee, sugar.
Dinner—Chicken fricassee, mashed potatoes and turnips, mince pie.
Supper—Bread, molasses, coffee, sugar.

SUMMARY OF ARTICLES MADE.

A large number, aggregating several hundred each, were made in the tailoring department, of coats, vests, pants; of shoes in the shoemaker's department; and about 2,500 pairs of shoes repaired. In the female wing a large variety of articles of wearing apparel were made up for the use of the female prisoners, while thousands of other articles were made up by females and returned to the store room.

MAIL AND PACKAGE DEPARTMENT.

There were received for prisoners during the year ending October 31st, 1908, 30,310 letters, a daily average of 83.04+. 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 13,330, a monthly average of 1,110.83.

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

The total number of packages received for prisoners during the year was 7,990, a monthly average of 665.83.

When these packages were opened and examined to ascertain if the articles contained therein were permissible, entry was made in the distribution book of the different articles, and they were sent to the Hall Keepers for delivery to the prisoners for whom they were intended, the necessary receipt being obtained.

The number of visits to prisoners by relatives and friends during the year (permitting one or more of a family at a time) was 2,557, a monthly average of 213.08+; a record of which, and dates of visits to prisoners being duly recorded in visitors book.

The amount of moneys received for prisoners during the year in letters or left here by relatives or friends when visiting the prison was \$3,205.55.

ELECTROCUTION.

The Electrocution Plant has been completed, and during the year seven (7) have paid the penalty of death by electrocution, and there are five prisoners confined in the Death House awaiting electrocution.

If capital punishment must be, I believe electrocution is the most humane method of inflicting the death penalty.

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

Saverio Di Giovanni, of Somerset county, December 11th, 1907.

Stephen Dorsey, of Camden county, December 17th, 1907.

Charles Gibson, of Camden county, December 17th, 1907.

George Stewart of Camden county, February 4th, 1908.

Gilbert Maddox, of Cumberland county, February 25th, 1908.

Geo. Wilson, alias Williams, of Essex county, March 3d, 1908.

Michael Tomassi, of Hunterdon county, March 9th, 1908.

In conclusion, I desire to call the attention of your Excellency and of the Legislature again to the crowded condition of the Female Wing. Something must be done. It is not humane for human beings to be packed in such close quarters, to say nothing about the trouble of disciplining them.

The very best of harmony prevails between the head of the institution and the subordinate officers. To them I extend my sincere thanks for the faithful and loyal support they have given me on all occasions.

Of the Supervisor and members of the Board of Prison Inspectors, I can not say too much in their favor. There is hardly a day that there is not one or more here looking after the interests of the institution, and I do not think anything has or could transpire without their knowledge. They are of great assistance to me in the disciplining of the prison.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. O. OSBORNE,

Keeper.

Physicians' Report.

NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON,
October 31st, 1908.

To the Honorable Board of Inspectors:

GENTLEMEN—In this our annual report for the year, ending October 31st, 1908, we beg to inform you that nothing of an unusual nature occurred during the year.

The prison has been free from epidemics and contagious diseases. The number of sick bears the same proportion to the number of inmates as is usual in this institution. The mortality is slightly increased, which is less than one and one-half per cent. (1½%). Eleven of the deaths were due to tuberculosis; of the other eight there was one each of the following: carcinoma of stomach, Bright's disease, chronic cystitis, pneumonia, suicide, toxemia and epilepsy.

There were twenty-four (24) tubercular cases treated during the year, eleven (11) of which died. The remaining thirteen (13) were either improved, cured, or paroled. Some of these cases never occupied a cell, as they were in the last stages of the diseases when admitted, and were at once taken to the tubercular ward in the hospital, where such cases are kept separate and apart from all others; receiving a generous diet of eggs, milk, &c., and given such remedies as are suitable to their various cases, with plenty of fresh air and such outdoor exercise as they are able to take. Sputum cups are furnished them to use both indoors and out. A strong germicide is continually kept in the cups used in the hospital. We owe to the laboratory of hygiene our gratitude and thanks for their careful and prompt examination of the specimens of sputum, which we invariably send in order to confirm our diagnosis.

It is gratifying to state that the numerous and important cases originating in disease or accident, and requiring surgical inter-

ference such as hernia, amputation of fingers, amputation of foot, operation for stricture, removal of rib for cure of effusion, removal of stone from bladder, operation for cancer in lower bowel, fistulae and hemorrhoids, and opening and draining of various abscesses, &c., have in every case resulted favorably.

The sanitary condition of the prison is exceptionally good. The women's wing, although much overcrowded, presents itself a model of neatness, cleanliness and good order, as effected by its capable officers.

The summary of the sick follows.

Respectfully submitted,

T. H. MACKENZIE,

Physician.

S. F. STANGER,

Resident Physician.

91694

STATE PRISON REPORT.

SUMMARY OF SICK IN THE NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31ST, 1908.

	Sick in hospital at close of each month.	Died in hospital.	Discharged by expiration of sentence while in hospital.	Paroled while in hospital.	Sent to the insane asylum.	Remaining sick from last month and excused from work.	Taken sick during month and excused from work.	Total number treated during each month.
1907.								
November,	21	2				16	51	2,189
December,	19	2		1		15	80	2,556
1908.								
January,	20	1			2	14	64	2,775
February,	26	2				22	58	2,168
March,	26	2				20	51	2,403
April,	18	2	1	2		13	51	2,270
May,	23		1	1		20	54	2,542
June,	22	3				28	59	2,642
July,	21	1		3		22	74	3,072
August,	17		1			18	63	2,830
September,	18	1				11	42	2,398
October,	20	3			2	17	45	3,133
Total,	251	19	3	7	4	216	692	31,000
Monthly average, ...	20.91	1.75	.25	.583	.333	18.57	.58	2583.33

Daily average of prisoners, 1,311.





