

REPORT

OF THE

NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON

EMBRACING

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

FOR THE YEAR 1902.

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1903.

REPORT

OF THE

New Jersey State Prison

FOR THE

THE HISTORY OF THE INSTITUTION, AND
THE REFORMS WHICH HAVE TAKEN PLACE
SINCE THE YEAR 1825.

FOR THE YEAR 1860.

BY
J. B. HARRIS,
Warden of the Prison.

Published by the State of New Jersey, 1861.

New Jersey State Prison.

BOARD OF INSPECTORS.

SAMUEL F. STANGER, *President*,Gloucester.
DAVID WICKHAM, *Secretary*,Passaic.
L. E. WATSON,Monmouth.
WILLIAM H. CARTER,Burlington.
T. F. BRENNAN,Essex.
J. VAN WINKLE,Morris.

SUPERVISOR,

EDWARD J. ANDERSON.

PRINCIPAL KEEPER,

GEORGE O. OSBORNE.

PHYSICIAN,

THOMAS H. MACKENZIE, M.D.

MORAL INSTRUCTORS,

REV. GEORGE C. MADDOCK,
REV. ALOYS M. FISH.

New Jersey State Prison.

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Inspectors' Report.

INSPECTORS' OFFICE,
NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON,
November 1st, 1902.

To the Honorable Franklin Murphy, Governor of New Jersey:

SIR—The Board of Inspectors of the New Jersey State Prison herewith present their annual report of the workings and operations of the Prison for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1902.

During the year twelve regular and five special meetings of the Board have been held and special committees have held frequent meetings.

We have carefully looked after the operations of the Prison in all its departments, the welfare of the prisoners, their diet, clothing and their cells, by frequent visits, while the Visiting Inspectors have spent from one to three days each week at the institution, and have reported their work to the Board monthly.

The usual supply of good and wholesome food, as required by law, has been furnished the inmates, and the standard of substantial and comfortable clothing has been maintained.

During the year the Board adopted a new bill of fare for the prisoners, which gives a greater variety and more wholesome food, without increasing the cost of maintenance. While the cost per capita may be greater than last year, it is caused by the general advance in the price of provisions rather than in change of diet.

The Principal Keeper, Hon. George O. Osborne, entered upon the duties of the office on March 18th, 1902. His experience in public institutions eminently fitted him for his new duties, and the close attention he has given to the details of his work has resulted in the betterment of every department under his care, and his management of the institution has commanded our highest commendation.

During the summer the Principal Keeper discovered that some of the prisoners, aided by officers of the institution, were sending out and receiving letters irregularly, and also were receiving articles of diet and medicine contrary to law and the rules of the Prison, and upon procuring sufficient evidence he promptly called the Board together in special meeting, and presented charges against four of the Deputy Keepers as being implicated in the irregularities above mentioned.

The officers were given a hearing, and the evidence was such that the Board unanimously passed a resolution directing the Principal Keeper to immediately discharge them. This action has had a good effect in the discipline of the Prison, and, so far as the Board has ascertained, there has been no recurrence of the evil, and by the constant vigilance of the Keeper, aided by the Visiting Inspectors, we are confident that it will not be repeated.

In this connection we desire to say that the Deputy Keepers as a rule are faithfully and intelligently discharging their duties, and may be depended upon to aid in making this institution in matters of discipline equal to the best in the country.

The Board contemplate abolishing the "short-hair cut," the "close shave" and the "lock-step," and, as soon as practicable, to change the suit of stripes now worn by the male convicts to a suit of some plain shade or color, which will place our Prison in the line of reform methods already adopted by similar institutions.

The following is a summarized table of the changes of population for the fiscal year just ended.

Number in Prison at close of last fiscal year,	1,106	
Received during the year ending October 31st, 1902,	431	
	<hr/>	1,537
Discharged by remission of time,	407	
Discharged by order of U. S. Commission,	5	
Pardoned by Court of Pardons,	8	
Commutation of sentence by the President,	1	
Paroled by the Court of Pardons,	61	
Remission of fine by Court of Pardons,	8	
Payment of fine,	2	
Died,	9	
Removed to Asylum,	15	
	<hr/>	516
Total in Prison October 31st, 1902,		1,021

STATE PRISON REPORT.

AVERAGE.

General average during the year—

Daily average of males,	1,015 ⁸ / ₁₂
Daily average of females,	28 ⁹ / ₁₂
Daily average for the year,	1,043 ⁹ / ₁₂

EDUCATION.

Of the number in confinement—

- 896 can read or write.
- 107 cannot read or write.
- 13 can read only.
- 5 can write name only.

1,021

COLOR AND SEX.

Of the number in confinement—

- 1 is a Mongolian.
- 745 are white males.
- 20 are white females.
- 244 are colored males.
- 11 are colored females.

1,021

NUMBER OF TIMES HERE.

Of the number in confinement—

- 819 are here for the first time.
- 142 are here for the second time.
- 42 are here for the third time.
- 12 are here for the fourth time.
- 6 are here for the fifth time.

1,021

We attach hereto the report of the very efficient Clerk of the Prison, Mr. Irwin Blead, in which will be found the ages, nativity, terms of sentence, crime and details respecting the inmates of the Prison.

The total expenditures for the year for all purposes connected with the support of the Prison, as shown by the report of the Supervisor, have been two hundred and two thousand two hundred and thirty dollars and eighty-seven cents (\$202,230.87).

Expenditures were as follows:

Maintenance,	\$89,893 25
Furniture and repairs,	9,988 98
Salaries of deputies and minor officers,	89,959 77
Salary of Moral Instructor,	1,000 00
Salaries of Executive Officers and Inspectors,	9,355 17
Paid discharged convicts,	2,033 70
	\$202,230 87
Deducting from this the cash receipts of seventy-six thousand one hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixteen cents,	76,166 16
	\$126,064 71

The entire cost of maintaining the Prison for the past year was \$202,230.87.

The revenue of the Prison amounted to	\$76,166 16
Making the net cost for all purposes,	126,064 71

In the report of the Supervisor will be found a complete detailed statement of the business operations of the Prison.

During the year a macadam road has been made in the Prison yard, leading from the Third street entrance to the shipping platform and broom shop. This was a much-needed improvement, and, under the direction of the Supervisor, was built in a good, substantial manner.

The Front House, occupied as a residence for the Principal Keeper, has been repaired and painted, new floors have been laid, and other improvements have been made for the convenience of the Keeper and his family.

The Female Wing, the East and West Wings have been painted, a new tin roof has been put on Shop No. 14, the entire steam-heating apparatus has been overhauled and repainted and many other repairs have been made, all which places the Prison and grounds in an excellent condition.

The operations of the contracts under which the convicts are employed have been under the charge of the Supervisor, E. J. Anderson, and the conduct of this branch of the Prison service has been marked by his characteristic care, energy and business ability.

He is also charged by law with the purchase of all the supplies needed for the Prison, and in this branch of the service his good judgment and energy have been conspicuous.

At the request of the Board of Inspectors he has, as usual, taken charge of the repairs and improvements, and the completeness of these operations bears testimony to his exceptional qualifications in this direction.

The Board of Inspectors have great reason to commend and thank the Supervisor, not only for his efficiency as an officer, but also for his valuable counsel in all matters relating to the benefit of the institution.

THE FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

The number of inmates in this department at the close of the fiscal year is thirty-one, twenty of whom are white and eleven are colored.

An inspection of this department, the cleanliness, good order and busy occupation, speaks for itself more expressively than can be done by words. The successful manner in which this is accomplished by the Matron, Mrs. Elsie T. Osborne, and her efficient assistants is worthy of the highest commendation.

The fact that a second return to the Prison of this department is of such rare occurrence shows that the moral influences brought to bear upon the inmates, through good counsel, pure literature and religious services, have not been altogether in vain.

The Moral Instructors have been aided in their good work in this department by the frequent visits made by the ladies of the "Woman's Christian Temperance Union" and of the "Mission Helpers."

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The accompanying report of Dr. Thomas H. Mackenzie, the Prison Physician, furnishes full details of the general health of the prisoners, the treatment of the sick and such other matters within the department under his charge.

Early in January of this year a case of small-pox was discovered in the Prison. The man affected was a convict who had

been but fifteen days in the Prison. He was at once placed in a small but comfortable building in the Prison-yard, and given all care and attention possible. The Board was notified, and a special meeting was held at the State House, in the temporary office of the Supervisor, at his suggestion. The Supervisor reported that, after a consultation with the Prison Physician, he had issued an order that all the workshops be closed and that no manufactured goods be shipped from and no unmanufactured goods be admitted to the Prison until further orders. This action was heartily approved by the Board.

The Principal Keeper, Mr. S. S. Moore, reported that prisoners due to be discharged are examined by the Resident Physician, revaccinated if necessary and furnished a certificate of good health and date of last vaccination. That each suit of clothing is thoroughly sprayed with a solution of "formaldehyde" and packed in an air-tight box at least twelve hours before the prisoner is discharged, which was approved by the Board. After the death of the prisoner the shops were continued closed for two weeks.

The cells and cell-houses were thoroughly fumigated, and, by the great care manifested by all concerned, there were no other cases.

The Board at its meeting of February 4th, 1902, adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the thanks and high commendation of the Board are due to Dr. T. H. Mackenzie for his efficient action upon the appearance of a case of small-pox in the prison, to prevent the spread of the disease, and the measures taken to avoid further cases by the thorough vaccination of all prisoners and employes in the prison; and we also commend the Resident Physician, Dr. Charles H. Brewer, for the thoroughness and assiduity with which he carried out the directions of the Prison Physician during the continuance of the case."

The effect of this case upon the revenue of the Prison is fully shown in the report of the Supervisor, and need not be repeated here.

The moral and spiritual interests of the inmates are faithfully looked after by the Moral Instructors, Rev. George C. Maddock

and Rev. A. M. Fish. They each give interesting information on these lines in their respective reports.

We desire to call the attention of your Excellency and also of the Legislature to the renewed agitation for a separate prison for female convicts, and as a move in that direction we recommend that some means may be adopted to bring this about. In order to do this more room is necessary, which might be furnished by the removal of the State Arsenal, and applying that property to the uses of the Prison. A new building could then be erected for a Woman's Prison, with modern improvements, where this class of prisoners would be entirely isolated from the male sex, and under entirely different management, and thus in accordance with the most improved ideas of prison reform.

The Board has suffered, as last year, a loss in the death of one of its members, Mr. Cornelius A. Cadmus, of Passaic. Mr. Cadmus was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. M. E. Staples. He died suddenly, January 20th, 1902. He was Secretary of the Board at the time of his death, was faithful in the discharge of his duties to the State, and through his death the Board has lost a valuable member.

We desire to express our appreciation of the kindly assistance rendered by the Supervisor and the Principal Keeper, and heartily thank all the subordinates for their faithfulness in the discharge of their duties.

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL F. STANGER, President,
DAVID WICKHAM, Secretary,
LYSANDER E. WATSON,
JACOB VAN WINKLE,
THOMAS F. BRENNAN,
WM. H. CARTER,

Board of Inspectors.

Supervisor's Report.

SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE,
NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON,
November 1st, 1902.

Hon. Franklin Murphy, Governor:

SIR—I have the honor to present herewith for your information and that of the Legislature the customary annual report from this office, showing in the usual detail the business and financial operations of the State Prison and such other transactions as have come within the branch of the Prison service during the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1902.

At the beginning of the fiscal year the number of prisoners of all classes confined in the institution was one thousand one hundred and six (1,106). During the year five hundred and sixteen of these were removed by reason of expiration of term, death, pardon, parole, insanity and other causes, these causes being set forth in the customary detailed statistical report prepared by the Clerk of the Prison for transmission to you. The number received at the Prison during the year was four hundred and thirty-one (431), so that the number remaining at this time is one thousand and twenty-one (1,021), or eighty-five (85) less than at the beginning of the year. The daily average of prisoners during the year was one thousand and forty-four (1,044), showing a decrease in the daily average of sixty-five (65) as compared with the year next preceding.

The changes in the prison population, together with a brief statement of their classification at the present time, are shown below in sufficient detail for the purposes of this report.

STATEMENT.

Number of prisoners October 31st, 1901,	1,106
Number removed during the year—	
Males,	512
Females,	4
	————— 516
	590
Number received during the year—	
Males,	415
Females,	16
	————— 431
Number remaining October 31st, 1902,	1,021

The prisoners remaining at this time are classified as follows :

State prisoners—	
Males,	196
Females,	30
	————— 992
United States Prisoners—	
Males,	28
Females,	1
	————— 29
Total,	1,021

Notwithstanding the decrease of sixty-five (65) in the daily average number of prisoners, the amount of expenditures for purposes of maintenance was practically the same during the past year as in the preceding year for the greater number, the decrease having been but eighty dollars and eighty-three cents (\$80.83). This is more than accounted for by the marked advance in the prices of meats, flour, potatoes, milk, and in fact nearly every article used in the prisoners' daily fare, as well as fuel and the materials used for their clothing.

Notwithstanding these increased prices, the disbursements for maintenance have, by careful management, been kept within the appropriation made for this purpose, which was ninety thousand dollars (\$90,000). The entire amount disbursed for maintenance account during the year was eighty-nine thousand eight

hundred and ninety-three dollars and twenty-five cents (\$89,-893.25). This included not only the disbursements for the food and clothing of the prisoners, but also the cost of fuel, light, water, medicines and the expenditures of every description for the support of the institution, excepting for the salaries of officers, the purchase of furniture and appliances for permanent use, and the repairs to the buildings and grounds.

The following statement shows the different class of expenditures for maintenance account and the sum expended for each of the several purposes :

STATEMENT.

Expenditures for Maintenance.

Subsistence,	\$47,546 47
Hospital,	3,829 05
Clothing,	3,248 46
Bedding,	785 78
Tobacco,	1,400 00
Stationery,	772 30
Convict stationery,	329 16
Fuel,	12,132 31
Light,	10,247 81
Water,	2,896 80
Library,	21 50
Forage,	455 80
Live stock,	253 75
Insurance,	446 00
Shop stationery (blanks and reports),	52 00
Sanitary (disinfectants, etc.),	522 83
Advertising and printing,	269 00
Stock,	50 00
Miscellaneous (freight, expressage, etc.),	1,077 50
Clothing for discharged convicts,	3,422 20
Appliances,	127 03
Officers' uniforms,	7 50
	\$89,893 25

The cash receipts for the year amounted to seventy-six thousand one hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixteen cents (\$76,-166.16). This revenue, which was derived almost wholly from the remunerated labor of the prisoners, was very considerably

reduced by causes which will be stated in a later page of this report; but notwithstanding this fact and the great increase in the prices of supplies, it will be seen that the revenue for the year came within thirteen thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven dollars and nine cents (\$13,727.09) of meeting all expense of maintaining the whole average number of prisoners (1,044), although only an average of five hundred and fifty-five (555) of these prisoners were employed on labor for which the State received remuneration.

The following statement shows the relation of the cash receipts of the prison to the cost of supporting the prisoners under the unfavorable circumstances of greatly increased cost of supplies on the one hand and on the other reduced receipts from unavoidable causes:

STATEMENT.

Cost of maintenance,	\$89,893 25
Cash receipts,	76,166 16
	\$13,727 09
Net cost of maintenance,	\$13,727 09

Daily net cost of maintaining each prisoner three cents and six-tenths (0.036).

REVENUE.

As has been already stated, the revenue or cash resources of the Prison during the past year amounted to seventy-six thousand one hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixteen cents (\$76,166.16), which included the sum of one hundred dollars and thirty-five cents (\$100.35) remaining in bank at the beginning of the year. This shows a decrease as compared with the year next preceding of fourteen thousand six hundred and twenty-eight dollars and ninety-eight cents (\$14,628.98), which decrease was due to the following named uncontrollable causes:

I. During the year just closed all of the contracts under which the Prison shops are operated expired, they having been entered into in the year 1898, for terms of four years, the maximum limit allowed by law. Advertisement was duly made for proposals for the employment of the prisoners under the "piece-

plan," and new contracts were entered into which involved the employment of about six hundred and fifty men on eight different classes of work for the four years ending in 1906. The interference with the work of the shops incidental to this closing up of the expiring contracts, the alteration of the shop-rooms required for the new work to be produced, and the necessary delays in getting the new contracts into full operation caused an almost entire cessation of production for about two months, during which time the State received but a limited amount of revenue from the labor of the convicts.

2. Early in the month of January, 1902, Dr. T. H. Mackenzie, the Prison Physician, reported to me that a case of malignant small-pox had appeared in the Prison, the subject of this attack, a colored convict named John King, having been an inmate of the Prison for about fourteen days. The patient was removed at once to an isolated building within the Prison enclosure and every precaution known to medical science was taken by Dr. Mackenzie, the Prison Physician, to prevent the spread of the disease; but in view of the fact that the victim of the disease had not been isolated from the other prisoners since his incarceration, it was deemed advisable to keep the other prisoners in their cells until the Prison could be thoroughly fumigated and disinfected and every possible precaution taken to prevent the fearful calamity of a general outbreak of small-pox in the Prison.

Under the medical advice of Dr. Mackenzie, and with the approval of the Governor (Foster M. Voorhees), I immediately ordered the suspension of all work in the shops. At the end of a week the small-pox patient died; but acting still under the advice of the Prison Physician, supported by the chief officer of the State Board of Health, I continued the suspension of work in the shops for two weeks (this being deemed the period of infection) so as to admit of the thorough disinfection of all the manufactured and unmanufactured material in the shops at the time of the appearance of the disease. There was much dissatisfaction expressed by the contractors at this action, but there was much public excitement at the time concerning the prevalence of small-pox in this as well as in other States, and, in my opinion,

both the financial loss to the contractors and the diminution of the Prison revenue were unworthy of consideration as against the proposition to send out from the Prison for distribution to the public articles under even remote suspicion of carrying the germ of an infectious and loathsome disease. The wisdom of my course was fully demonstrated by the fact that there were no unpleasant sequences either inside or outside of the Prison.

It may be out of place in a financial report, but I desire to express my highest commendation of the skill and devotion exercised during this emergency by Dr. Thomas H. Mackenzie. I had many interviews with Dr. Mackenzie while the difficult problem was before the Prison authorities, and although his official connection with the threatened disaster was purely of a medical and scientific character, he showed an appreciation of the relation of the situation to the branch of the Prison service under my charge which was of the highest value to me in deciding upon and pursuing my own official course.

The obvious course to pursue in the emergency presented by a case of small-pox in the Prison was to remove the patient from the Prison precincts, but on consultation with Attorney-General Grey I found there was no authority of law for such a course. To prevent a similar emergency in the future, I drew an act, and, through the kindly and energetic assistance of Hon. Theodore Strong (Senator from Middlesex Co.), I secured its passage by the Legislature, under which a patient similarly affected could be lawfully removed from the Prison for isolation and treatment, and returned thereto upon his recovery.

Extended explanation is not necessary to show that the causes to which I have referred at some length operated to reduce the revenue of the Prison for the year. Indeed, their operation might well account for a much greater reduction, but this has been avoided by a vigorous prosecution of the existing contracts, which has resulted in a greater revenue than, under the adverse circumstances, could have reasonably been expected.

The following statement shows the cash receipts for the year, including not only the receipts for the earnings during the year and the receipts from minor sources, but also the balance of earn-

STATE PRISON REPORT.

ings of the preceding year which were due and collectible within the year now under consideration :

ALL CASH RESOURCES FOR THE YEAR.

Balance of earnings due October 31st, 1901, received during the year,	\$12,418 20	
Received from earnings of 1902,	59,374 57	
	<hr/>	\$71,792 77
Received for support of U. S. prisoners,		3,525 40
Received from old iron, barrels, etc., sold,		722 84
Received for cloth sold to officers for uniforms,		24 80
Balance in bank October 31st, 1902,		100 35
		<hr/>
		\$76,166 16

To understand the true relation of the Prison revenue to the expenditures it must be borne in mind that the receipts of whatever amount and from whatever source which come to my hands as Supervisor are not used to pay any portion of the Prison expenses. Under the law these moneys are paid over to the State Treasurer each month, and appear in his annual report as "State Prison Receipts." The bills for State Prison expenditures are in like manner paid from the State treasury, after having been certified by the Supervisor and approved by the Board of Inspectors.

The amount now due for work done under the several contracts is fifty-eight hundred and ninety-two dollars and seventy-eight cents (\$5,892.78), which sum is in fact a portion of the earnings of the year just closed ; but as it was not due and payable until after the close of the fiscal year, it could not be included in the revenue of the year.

At the close of the last fiscal year there remained in bank the sum of two thousand two hundred and forty-two dollars and sixteen cents (\$2,242.16), and the disposition of this sum and of all the receipts for the year is shown in the following statement :

STATEMENT.

Balance in bank October 31st, 1901,	\$2,242 16
Received from October 31st, 1901, to and including October 31st, 1902,	73,924 00
	<hr/>
	\$76,166 16

STATE PRISON REPORT.

Paid to State Treasurer during the year,	\$76,065 81	
Balance in bank October 31st, 1902,	100 35	
		\$76,166 16

The salaries of the minor officers are fixed by the Board of Inspectors, and a monthly pay-roll is made up showing the amounts due the respective officers, which, after approval by the Inspectors, is paid in bulk to the Supervisor by the State Treasurer, on the Comptroller's warrant, and is immediately distributed by checks to the subordinate officers for the sums due them respectively. Apart from this, the salaries of the subordinate officers have no connection with the Supervisor's accounts.

The salaries of the Inspectors and the Chaplain are paid directly from the State Treasury, and the gratuities to discharged convicts are paid by the State Treasurer to the Prison Keeper and disbursed by him. None of these latter disbursements enter into the accounts of this office, but in order to show in concise form the entire amount of disbursements for Prison purposes during the year, I have ascertained from the Comptroller the amounts paid from the State Treasury on accounts which have not passed through my office, and they are included in the following statement:

ALL EXPENDITURES.

For maintenance,	\$89,893 25
For furniture and repairs,	9,988 98
	\$99,882 23
For salaries of minor officers,	89,959 77
For salaries of Inspectors and Executive Officers,	9,355 17
For salary of Chaplain,	1,000 00
For payments to convicts on their discharge,	2,033 70
	\$202,230 87
Cash resources during the year,	76,166 16
	\$126,064 71

The average number of men employed during the year on contract work and those employed at their respective trades and working on special mechanical work was five hundred and fifty-

five (555), and the number employed on the other necessary work of the Prison was two hundred and sixty-eight (268), making a daily average of eight hundred and twenty-three (823) employed during the year.

The computed value of the labor of those engaged in ordinary work for Prison purposes for which no pecuniary remuneration is received is forty-five (45) cents per day, and the skilled labor seventy-five (75) cents per day.

At these very moderate rates of computation the following statement shows the computed value of the utilized labor of the prisoners and the cash receipts from the revenue-producing labor and other sources, together with the relation of this labor to the entire cost of maintaining the Prison:

STATEMENT.

Cash resources,	\$76,166 16	
Estimated value of utilized labor of prisoners employed in the daily work of the Prison,	48,199 60	
	<hr/>	\$124,365 76
Total cost of maintenance, including food, fuel, clothing, medicine and all necessary supplies,....	\$89,893 25	
Cost of furniture and repairs,	9,988 98	
	<hr/>	99,882 23
Cash resources and estimated value of prisoners' labor over total cost of maintenance, furniture and repairs,		\$24,483 53

SALARIES OF MINOR OFFICERS.

The amount appropriated for the payment of the salaries of the minor officers of the Prison for the past year was ninety-one thousand five hundred dollars (\$91,500), and the aggregate amount of the several pay-rolls in the year was eighty-nine thousand nine hundred and fifty-nine dollars and seventy-seven cents (\$89,959.77), being one thousand five hundred and forty dollars and twenty-three cents (\$1,540.23) less than the sum appropriated. Including these disbursements and actual cash operations of this office during the fiscal year are shown by the following statement:

STATE PRISON REPORT.

RECEIPTS.

Revenue from all sources,	\$76,166 16
Received from State Treasurer to pay salaries of minor officers, ..	89,959 77
	<hr/>
	\$166,125 93

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid to State Treasurer for account of Prison receipts,	\$76,065 81
Paid to minor officers as salaries,	89,959 77
Balance in bank October 31st, 1902,	100 35
	<hr/>
	\$166,125 93

The appended statements exhibit the per capita rate of expenditure in the past year for subsisting the prisoners, and also the per capita rate of expenditure for their entire maintenance, including clothing, bedding, fuel, light, water, medicines and other supplies of every description:

SUBSISTENCE.

Total cost of subsistence,	\$47,546 47
Revenue in excess,	28,619 69
	<hr/>
	\$76,166 16
Cost per capita per annum without deducting receipts,	\$45 54
Cost per capita per diem without deducting receipts,	0.1247

MAINTENANCE.

Including subsistence, clothing, bedding, fuel, water, light and all necessary supplies,	\$89,893 25
Maintenance in excess of revenue,	13,727 09
	<hr/>
	\$76,166 16
Cost per capita per annum without deducting receipts,	\$86 10
Cost per capita per diem without deducting receipts,	0.2359

SUMMARY.

Total cost of maintenance,	\$89,893 25
Total cash resources,	76,166 16
	<hr/>
Entire cost of maintenance in excess of cash resources,	\$13,727 09

STATE PRISON REPORT.

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BALANCE SHEET.

Dr.

Expenditures for maintenance,	\$89,893 25	
Expenditures for furniture and repairs,	9,988 98	
	<hr/>	\$99,882 23

Cr.

By amount paid to State Treasurer,	\$76,065 81	
Cash on hand,	100 35	
	<hr/>	\$76,166 16
Expenditures for maintenance, furniture and repairs in excess of revenue,		23,716 07
Net cost per capita of maintenance of prisoners and furniture and repairs to buildings—		
Per annum,		\$22 71
Per diem,		0.0622

The foregoing statement shows that while the average number of prisoners to be maintained during the year was one thousand and forty-four (1,044) and only an average number of five hundred and fifty-five (555) were engaged in remunerative employments, the receipts from their production and the minor sources of revenue furnished a sufficient sum to reduce the cost of maintaining each prisoner of the whole number to twenty-two dollars and seventy-one cents (\$22.71) for the year, and to less than seven cents (6 22/100) for each day.

The average number of men employed in the shops during the year was five hundred and fifty-five (555), and the amount earned by their labor was sixty-four thousand nine hundred and sixty-three dollars and sixty-four cents (\$64,963.64). The average number of prisoners employed was seventy-four (74) less than in the preceding year, and the decrease in the earnings as compared with preceding year was fourteen thousand six hundred and sixty-nine dollars and fifty-two cents (\$14,669.52). The causes for this decrease have been set forth in an earlier page of this report.

STATE PRISON REPORT.

The different kinds of articles produced during the year, the names of the parties for whom they were produced, and the revenue earned under each contract are set forth in the following statement :

Thomas H. Lynn & Son, mats and matting,	\$19,595 76
Oppenheim & Company, trousers,	12,955 50
George Rendell, shoes,	11,624 10
John Tobin, brushes,	8,221 15
Quaker City and Globe Manufacturing Company, brooms,	4,631 29
V. Henry Rothschild & Company, shirts,	2,455 48
F. Coit Johnson, sacks, etc.,	2,692 28
John Tobin, blocks,	2,124 83
John J. Cook, brooms,	663 25
Total,	\$64,963 64

All of the contracts existing at the date of my last report expired in the early months of this fiscal year, and after due advertisement for proposals new contracts were entered into and put into operation as soon as possible. They were all for the maximum limit of four years, and were as follows :

Thomas H. Lynn & Son, mats, for the production of	100 men.
Thomas H. Lynn & Son, matting, for the production of	75 "
Oppenheim & Co., trousers, for the production of	100 "
George Rendell, shoes, for the production of	100 "
Oppenheim & Co., waist-bands, for the production of	50 "
John Tobin, brushes, for the production of	100 "
John J. Cook, brooms, for the production of	60 "
John Tobin, blocks, for the production of	20 "

These contracts, it will be seen, involve the employment of six hundred and five (605) men; but partly owing to the circumstances hereinbefore related, which rendered necessary the temporary closing of the shops, and partly to the reduced number of prisoners available for shop work, the average daily number employed during the year was but five hundred and fifty-five (555).

The laws of the State wisely provide that the clothing worn by the prisoners shall, as far as practicable, be made in the institution, and in pursuance of this law all their clothing and bedding, including their shoes, and excepting blankets and knit under-

wear, are made up in the Prison by the inmates. The female prisoners, under the direction of the Matron, make all their own clothing and many of the articles, such as sheets, bed-ticks, towels, etc., used by the male prisoners.

I have been fortunately able to find among the male prisoners a sufficient number more or less efficient at tailor and shoemaker work to constitute a corps of men who are kept constantly at work making and repairing the clothing and shoes required for the male convicts, as well as making the entire suits which are furnished to the male prisoners upon their discharge.

The appended list shows the number and variety of articles thus prepared by both male and female prisoners during the past year :

MADE BY FEMALE PRISONERS.

Top shirts,	1,366
Towels,	1,098
Sheets,	547
Bed ticks,	223
Pillow slips,	520
Suspenders (pairs),	150
Undershirts,	600
Tick aprons,	218
Pillow ticks,	136
White aprons,	47
Night dresses,	35
Flannel petticoats,	27
Chemises (unbleached muslin),	64
Sleeves (pairs),	112
Bakers' aprons,	45
Jumpers,	150
Gingham dresses,	46
Sack aprons,	87
Unbleached muslin drawers (pairs),	31
Table covers,	10
Shelf covers,	40
Sun-bonnets, calico,	30

For Discharged and Deceased Prisoners.

Blue flannel dresses,	10
White drawers (pairs),	13
White chemises,	15
White muslin petticoats,	7

STATE PRISON REPORT.

Articles made and repaired for convicts' use by prisoners in charge of the storekeeper :

MADE BY MALE PRISONERS.

Trousers,	1,012
Shoes (pairs),	473
Caps,	308
Coats,	128
Vests,	103
Oil drill aprons,	25
Sack towels,	206

Repaired.

Coats,	385
Trousers,	1,325
Shoes (pairs),	2,071
Bed ticks,	744
Vests,	25
Caps,	245
Blankets,	404
Pillow ticks,	220

MADE FOR DISCHARGED PRISONERS.

Trousers,	455
Coats,	430
Vests,	460

REPAIRS, FURNITURE AND APPLIANCES.

The appropriation for the year for the purchase of furniture and appliances, and for the necessary repairs to the buildings, grounds and machinery of the Prison was ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), and the expenditures for these purposes amounted to nine thousand nine hundred and eighty-eight dollars and ninety-eight cents (\$9,988.98).

The expenditures under this head include the purchase of the articles used by the prisoners in their cells, the utensils used in preparing and serving their food, the furniture necessary for all parts of the Prison, and all the materials and tools to meet the unceasing daily demand for repairs. From this appropriation

is also paid the cost of any permanent improvement which the Board of Inspectors may deem it advisable to make. Under the authorization of the Board, I have given much attention during the past year to repairing and painting the parts of the Prison which most needed attention of this kind, and the result is evident not only in an improved appearance, but in a vastly greater efficiency in parts not readily open to observation. During the enforced closing of the shops in January last, by reason of the small-pox, I embraced the opportunity to have the engine which furnished power to the shops thoroughly overhauled and put in complete repair, a work which was sadly needed and which could not have been accomplished at any other time without suspending operations in the shops for this specific purpose. The work was accomplished in time for the resumption of shop work, so that no additional delay occurred on this account.

Of the minor repairs, the demand for which is incessant, the variety is so great that it would be impossible to present a list of them, but the following are some of the more important that have been effected during the year: Two of the wings, with the entire tiers of cells, as well as the repair shop hall, have been repainted, a work requiring much time and involving the use of a great quantity of material; trucks were built for the distribution of food, etc., throughout the Prison; new floors were put in many of the cells; an entire new roof was put on one of the shop buildings; the wing occupied by the female prisoners was completely renovated and newly painted throughout; many new floors have been laid where required, in both the Prison proper and in the shop buildings; the entire heating apparatus has been thoroughly overhauled and put in order; the height of the crematory stack has been increased twenty feet; many closets, cupboards and other articles have been constructed to add to the convenience and efficiency of the daily operations of the Prison, and the constantly recurring repairs incident to the daily wear and tear of buildings and appliances have been given the closest attention.

All of the repairs and improvements above referred to have been effected without other expense to the State than the cost of the materials, as I have been fortunate enough to find among the prisoners a sufficient number of carpenters, painters, etc., whose

knowledge of their former occupation I have carefully utilized, and formed them into a corps of workers and assigned them to work under the direction of Deputy Charles R. Lacy, the efficient Master Mechanic of the Prison, under whose daily care they are constantly employed in the repair work of the Prison.

During the year it became necessary to thoroughly repair, refit and refurnish the portion of the Prison occupied as a residence by the Principal Keeper and his family. This improvement was sadly needed, and involved a considerable amount of work. New floors were laid in several of the rooms, all the apartments were newly papered and painted, new chandeliers and other gas fixtures were put in, new furniture was purchased of a tasteful but not extravagant character, new carpets were laid throughout, and everything done that my taste or judgment could suggest to make the residential part of the Prison as comfortable and convenient as possible. This involved an expenditure, outside of the work done by the prisoners, of about two thousand dollars (\$2,000), a surprisingly reasonable sum in view of the result attained.

The roads within the Prison enclosure, over which there is constant hauling of Prison supplies, coal and manufactured and unmanufactured materials to and from the Prison shops, have been for some years past in constant need of repair, and, recognizing the necessity of an improvement of a permanent character, the Board of Inspectors authorized me to advertise for proposals for the construction of a macadam road in all parts of the Prison grounds which were thus used. At the request of the Board, I had specifications drawn up by Mr. Robert A. Meeker, the experienced engineer connected with the State Road Commission, who drew them with the utmost care to secure a road of the most permanent and substantial character. After due advertisement and the receipt of proposals, a contract for the construction of the road was awarded to the Trenton Stone and Construction Company, who completed it in the middle of July. Engineer Meeker made frequent visits to the Prison during the progress of the work, and under his watchful eye a thoroughly substantial and satisfactory road was constructed. This improve-

ment, of which the need has long been felt, was made at a cost of about twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200).

Attention need hardly be called to the fact that while the cost of the improvements above referred to were necessarily charged against the appropriation of the year in which they were effected, they are nearly all of a character to last for many years, and but a small fraction of their cost is to be deemed a part of the current expenses of the Prison. There is, however, no other way to present them in this report than to show the extent to which they involved the appropriation for the year.

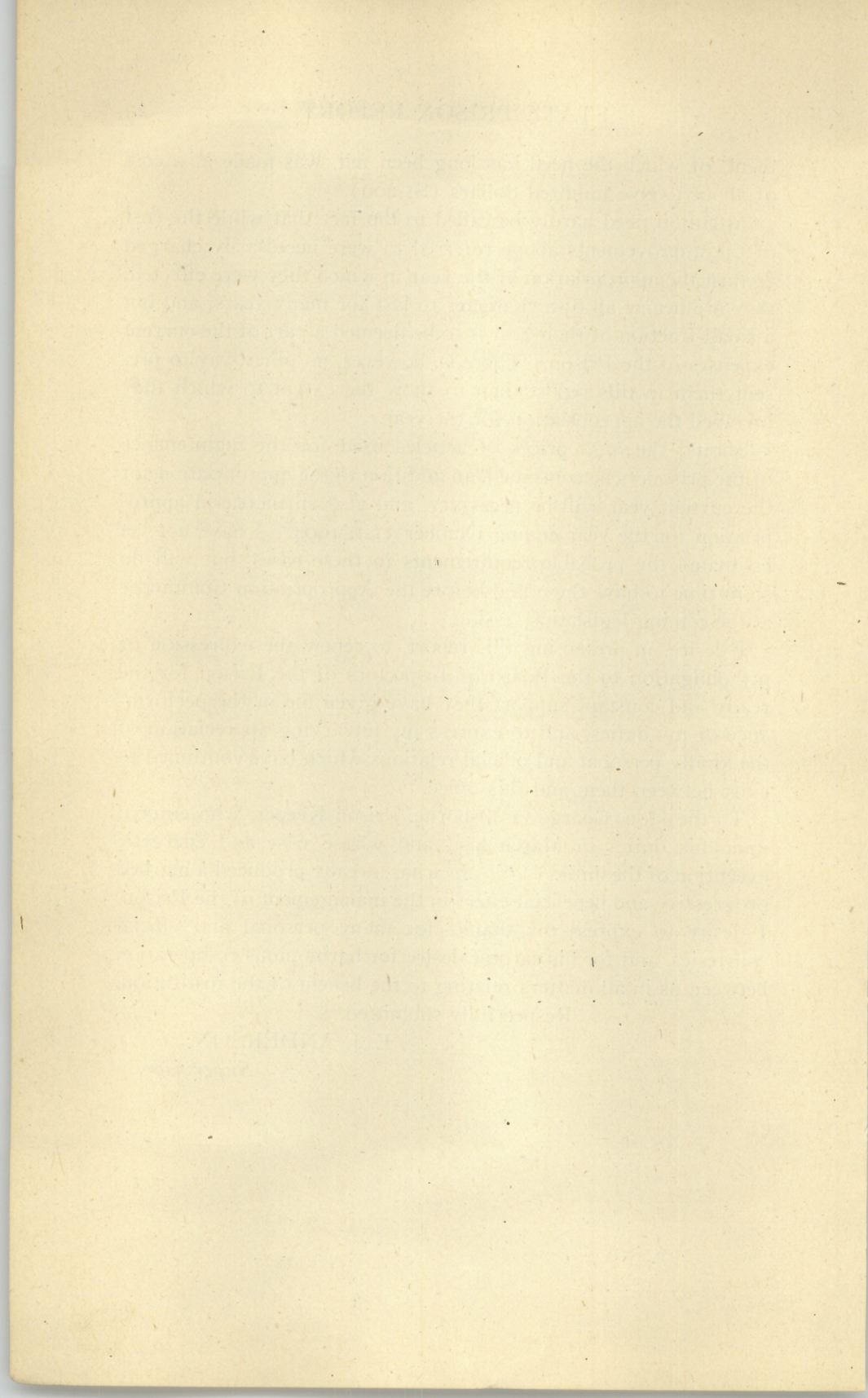
Should the high prices of articles used for the maintenance of the prisoners be continued, an addition to the appropriation for the current year will be necessary, and also an increased appropriation for the year ending October 31st, 1904. I have not yet estimated the probable requirements in these cases, but will do so in time to have them laid before the Appropriation Committee at the coming legislative session.

I desire, in presenting this report, to renew the expression of my obligation to the Board of Inspectors of the Prison for the ready and constant support they have given me in the performance of my duties, and to express my unvarying appreciation of the kindly personal and official relations which have continued to exist between them and this office.

To the Hon. George O. Osborne, Prison Keeper, who entered upon his duties in March last, and whose wise and energetic execution of the duties of his office has already produced a marked progressive and beneficial effect in the management of the Prison, I desire to express my thanks for many personal and official courtesies, and for his earnest desire for harmonious co-operation between us in all matters relating to the benefit of the institution.

Respectfully submitted,

E. J. ANDERSON,
Supervisor.



Report of the Principal Keeper.

NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON,
TRENTON, November 1st, 1902.

Hon. Franklin Murphy, Governor:

SIR—The following report of the management of the New Jersey State Prison for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1902, is herewith respectfully presented:

NUMBER OF PRISONERS.

The number of prisoners in confinement October 31st, 1901, was as follows:

From State Courts—Males,	1,033	
From State Courts—Females,	28	
		1,061
From United States Courts—Males,	44	
From United States Courts—Females,	1	
		45
		1,106

RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.

From State Courts—Males,	411	
From State Courts—Females,	16	
From United States Courts—Males,	4	
		431
		1,537

DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR.

By remission of time, New Jersey convicts—Males,	381
By remission of time, New Jersey convicts,—Females,	13
By remission of time, United States convicts—Males,	13
By pardon, New Jersey convicts—Males,	8
By parole, New Jersey convicts—Males,	60
By parole, New Jersey convicts—Females,	1
By death, New Jersey convicts—Males,	9
By remission of fine, New Jersey convicts—Males,	8
By payment of fine, New Jersey convicts—Males,	2
By removal to State Hospital for Insane, New Jersey convicts—Males,	14

(31)

STATE PRISON REPORT.

By removal to State Hospital for Insane, United States convicts—Males,	1
By discharge of poor convicts, order of U. S. Commissioner—Males,	5
By commutation of sentence by President of United States—Males,	1
	<hr/> 516
Total remaining in confinement October 31st, 1902,	1,021
New Jersey convicts—Males,	962
New Jersey convicts—Females,	30
United States convicts—Males,	28
United States convicts—Females,	1
	<hr/> 1,021
Total,	1,021

DAILY AVERAGE FOR THE YEAR.

Males,	1,015 ⁸ / ₁₂
Females,	28 ⁹ / ₁₂
	<hr/> 1,043 ³ / ₄
Total daily average,	1,043 ³ / ₄
Highest number of prisoners during the year,	1,116
Lowest number of prisoners during the year,	988

The prisoners are engaged in the following occupations:

On contracts,	584
Shop runners,	24
Shop clerks,	4
Shop hall,	8
Cooks (at cook-house),	20
Bakers (at cook-house),	15
Butchers (at cook-house),	2
Runners (at cook-house),	2
Employed by Master Mechanic,	23
Yard men,	15
At wash-house,	15
At engine and boiler-houses,	20
At store-room,	11
Hall runners and helpers,	70
Hospital detail,	7
At ice plant,	3
At front house,	6
Barbers,	8
At receiving-room,	2

Center runners,	3
Center scrubbers,	2
Stablemen,	3
At library,	3
At gate,	3
Tower runners,	2

In addition to the above prisoners there are one hundred and ten (110) prisoners unemployed. Owing to their physical condition, they are unable to perform manual labor.

There are in the hospital 25 patients, and of female prisoners there are 31 patients, making the total number of prisoners, 1,021.

CONVICTS' MONEY HELD IN TRUST BY THE PRINCIPAL KEEPER.

Receipts.

Balance on hand November 1st, 1901, as per last report,	\$3,134 85
Received from convicts, from November 1st, 1901, to March 18th, 1902 (inclusive), by S. S. Moore, Keeper,	1,698 13
Add for error in statement of S. S. Moore, Keeper, for fiscal year ending October 31st, 1902,	1 58
Received from convicts, from March 18th, 1902, to October 31st, 1902 (inclusive), by George O. Osborne, Keeper,	2,860 35
	<hr/>
	\$7,694 91

Payments.

Paid to convicts on their discharge or upon their orders, from November 1st, 1901, to March 18th, 1902, by S. S. Moore, Keeper,	\$1,801 41
Paid to convicts on their discharge or upon their orders, from March 18th, 1902, to October 31st, 1902 (inclusive), by George O. Osborne, Keeper, .	2,948 41
	<hr/>
	4,749 82
Balance November 1st, 1902,	\$2,945 09

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF DISCHARGED PRISONERS.

Receipts.

From State Treasurer, from November 1st, 1901, to March 18th, 1902 (inclusive), by S. S. Moore, Keeper,	\$752 80
From State Treasurer, from March 18th, 1902, to October 31st, 1902 (inclusive), by George O. Osborne, Keeper,	1,500 00
	<hr/>
Total,	\$2,252 80

STATE PRISON REPORT.

Disbursements.

Paid one hundred and sixty-nine (169) New Jersey State Prisoners, from November 1st, 1901, to March 18th, 1902 (inclusive), by S. S. Moore, Keeper,	\$689 00
Païd seven (7) United States prisoners, from November 1st, 1901, to March 18th, 1902 (inclusive), by S. S. Moore, Keeper,	63 80
Païd two hundred and forty (240) New Jersey State prisoners, from March 18th, 1902, to October 31st, 1902 (inclusive), by George O. Osborne, Keeper,	1,200 00
Païd twelve (12) United States prisoners, from March 18th, 1902, to October 31st, 1902 (inclusive), by George O. Osborne, Keeper,	80 90
Amount returned to Hon. Frank O. Briggs, State Treasurer, ...	219 10
Total,	\$2,252 80

SUSTENANCE.

The following articles were furnished to the prisoners during the year :

Flour,	417,535 lbs., or 2,130 $\frac{1}{3}$ bbls.
Number of loaves of bread baked,	472,461
Daily average for each 100 prisoners, 109.59 lbs.	

MEAT AND FISH.

Fresh beef,	83,034 lbs.
Corned beef,	78,399 "
Mutton,	10,831 "
Shoulders,	61,025 "
Salt pork,	38,373 "
Fresh fish,	39,211 "
Salt mackerel,	22,150 "
Total,	333,023 "
Daily average for each 100 prisoners, 87.41 lbs.	

VEGETABLES.

6,156 bushels potatoes,	369,360 lbs.
660 bushels turnips,	36,960 "
362 bushels onions,	20,634 "
280 bushels carrots,	15,680 "
1,126 barrels cabbage,	112,600 "
Total,	555,234 "
Daily average for each 100 prisoners, 145.74 lbs.	

CEREALS.

Oatmeal,	11,569	lbs.
Corn meal,	8,750	"
Peas,	14,780	"
Beans,	40,250	"
Rice,	12,800	"
Hominy,	6,925	"
Total,	95,074	"
Daily average for each 100 prisoners, 24.95 lbs.		

MISCELLANEOUS.

Onions (bunches),	20,000	
Onions (ropes),	2,700	
Carrots (bunches),	7,000	
Sugar,	9,865	lbs.
Coffee,	10,220	"
Tea,	365	"
Fresh tomatoes,	290	baskets.
Milk,	127,533	quarts.
Canned tomatoes,	485	cans.
Eggs,	4,245	doz.
Butter,	1,572	lbs.
Scrapple,	41,678	"
Prunes,	16,875	"
Molasses,	3,266	gallons.
Vinegar,	845	"
Apples,	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	bbls.
Green corn,	3,975	ears.
Pork loins,	1,625	lbs.

The following articles were furnished to the prisoners on July 4th, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas.

Chickens,	1,785	lbs.
Prepared pumpkin,	80	gallons.
Mince meat,	700	lbs.
Cider,	25	gallons.
Large pies,	150	
Lamb,	1,500	lbs.
Green peas,	75	bushels.

DIETARY.

The diet of the prisoners consists of the following menu, which, however, is subject to change. The meals are placed in the cells of the prisoners before their return from the shops or

their places of employment, thus giving them more time to eat the same than when they were fed in their respective halls:

SUNDAY.

Breakfast—Boiled rice, bread, molasses and coffee.
Dinner—Pea or bean soup, and bread.
Supper—Bread, molasses, coffee or tea.

MONDAY.

Breakfast—Scrapple, potatoes, bread, molasses and coffee.
Dinner—Shoulders, cabbage or turnips, bread and potatoes.
Supper—Mush and milk and bread.

TUESDAY.

Breakfast—Hash, bread, molasses and coffee.
Dinner—Apple dumpling and bread.
Supper—Hominy, bread and milk, molasses and coffee.

WEDNESDAY.

Breakfast—Stewed prunes or other dried fruit, bread and coffee.
Dinner—Corned beef and cabbage, bread and potatoes.
Supper—Bread and milk, or oatmeal and milk.

THURSDAY.

Breakfast—Scrapple, bread, molasses, potatoes and coffee.
Dinner—Pork and beans and bread.
Supper—Prunes, bread and coffee.

FRIDAY.

Breakfast—Mackerel, bread and coffee.
Dinner—Boiled fish and potatoes or apple dumpling and bread.
Supper—Mush and milk, bread, molasses and coffee.

SATURDAY.

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

CLOTHING AND SUPPLIES.

The following table shows the articles issued to prisoners yearly by the Storekeeper, from August 1st, 1893, to July 31st, 1902:

	Coats	Caps	Pantaloon.	Pairs of Shoes	Bars of Soap	Pounds of Soda.	Pails.	Brooms.	Bed Blankets.	Sheets.	Pillow Slips	Bed Ticks	Pillow Ticks.
8-1-'93 to 7-31-'94, . . .	310	226	1,715	1,325	30,541	14,888	175	982	173	1,364	693	352	256
8-1-'94 to 7-31-'95, . . .	236	165	1,977	1,424	30,935	13,336	199	910	372	985	504	356	418
8-1-'95 to 7-31-'96, . . .	397	1,011	1,769	1,498	23,764	11,690	176	898	644	1,012	531	363	206
8-1-'96 to 7-31-'97, . . .	152	169	1,300	853	15,762	7,942	304	634	523	1,304	1,051	431	412
8-1-'97 to 7-31-'98, . . .	248	286	1,161	774	16,374	5,600	165	639	287	1,433	1,052	306	280
8-1-'98 to 7-31-'99, . . .	104	267	1,175	662	18,015	7,153	145	659	105	1,045	806	250	194
8-1-'99 to 7-31-'00, . . .	35	190	888	415	16,554	4,483	139	637	12	1,000	554	71	61
8-1-'00 to 7-31-'01, . . .	111	381	933	409	17,015	3,746	91	617	84	412	380	107	101
8-1-'01 to 7-31-'02, . . .	90	270	998	479	15,135	4,406	103	641	1	400	410	229	84

The following table shows list of articles issued by the Store-keeper to prisoners from August 1st, 1893, to July 31st, 1896, compared with like list issued from August 1st, 1899, to July 31st, 1902:

	Daily average of prisoners for each year.	Coats.	Caps.	Pantaloon.	Pairs of Shoes.	Bars of Soap.	Pounds of Soda.	Wooden Pails.	Brooms.	Blankets.	Sheets.	Pillow Slips.	Bed Ticks.	Pillow Ticks.
8-1-'93 to 7-31-'94,	935	310	226	1715	1325	30,541	14,888	175	982	173	1364	693	352	256
8-1-'94 to 7-31-'95,	1004	236	165	1977	1424	30,935	13,336	199	910	372	985	504	356	418
8-1-'95 to 7-31-'96,	982	397	1011	1769	1498	23,764	11,690	176	898	644	1012	531	363	206
Total,	2921	943	1402	5461	4247	85,240	39,914	550	2790	1189	3361	1728	1071	880
8-1-'99 to 7-31-'00,	1103	35	190	888	415	16,554	4,483	139	637	12	1000	554	71	61
8-1-'00 to 7-31-'01,	1109	111	381	933	409	17,015	3,746	91	617	84	412	380	107	101
8-1-'01 to 7-31-'02,	1051	90	270	998	479	15,135	4,406	103	641	1	400	410	229	84
Total,	3263	236	841	2719	1303	48,704	12,635	333	1895	97	1812	1344	407	246

HEALTH.

The health of the prisoners continues to be good. With a daily average of 1,043 $\frac{3}{4}$, only nine (9) deaths have occurred during the year.

The prison compares favorably with other similar institutions, and the death rate is lower than 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 a good sanitary condition, and reflects great credit upon the physicians, Drs. Mackenzie and

Brewer. 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 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 Rev. A. M. Fish, respectively, to whom great credit is due for their devout teachings, encouraging the prisoners, who are now being punished for their misdeeds, to mend their ways and in the future become upright and honest men.

The prisoners are treated as humanely as possible, consistent with good discipline and the enforcement of the rules of the Prison.

It is my aim to enforce obedience to the rules, and with as little punishment as possible. Our good work has been greatly assisted by Rev. Mr. Knight, the Episcopal clergyman, who not only conducted religious services, but also gave spiritual comfort to the prisoners, conducting also a literary class.

Dr. Rosenau, the rabbi, has also done good religious work.

Services are held in the Hospital and Women's Wing on Fridays, conducted by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, a worthy organization, which is doing wonderful work. Fruits, flowers and delicacies are freely given by the ladies to patients in Hospital, with the consent of Resident Physician. Tracts are distributed on these occasions, and are highly prized by the prisoners.

The Sisters of Charity also pay us frequent visits, giving the prisoners the benefit of their kindly advice.

VISIT OF INSPECTORS.

Weekly visits have been made by the Visiting Inspectors, and have rendered me great assistance in the management of the Prison.

PAROLE LAW.

There have been released under the parole law during the year,	61
Total number of prisoners paroled since the passage of the act, in April, 1891,	488
Total number convicted of second offenses in this State,	21
Total number of paroles revoked,	14
Total number of paroled prisoners returned by reason of conviction in another State,	1
Total number of paroles inoperative on account of conditions imposed,	1
Total number of prisoners twice paroled,	2

The operation of the parole law has been of great benefit to the State, and the law cannot be too highly commended. The large number who have been paroled shows a desire to reform, and the prisoners so released have become law-abiding citizens, and have secured employment, which can be substantiated by the many letters received by the authorities.

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

The women of the Prison are in charge of Mrs. E. T. Osborne, who has exhibited great tact and judgment as Matron. These prisoners are usually troublesome to control, but Mrs. Osborne has had remarkable success in maintaining good discipline. They have the greatest respect for her, and it is seldom that one disobeys. The Female Wing is always clean and neat, and the sick are tenderly cared for. The female prisoners are employed only in their own wing, and they make all the clothing and bedding used in the Prison, except the pants, coats and vests worn by the male prisoners.

REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS.

With the permission of the Board of Inspectors and under the advice and instructions of the Supervisor, Major E. J. Anderson, all the apartments of the Principal Keeper have been painted, papered, carpeted and generally overhauled. The furniture in the parlor, dining-room and kitchen, in fact all the rooms needed renovating, and some new furniture was purchased at consider-

able expense, to take the place of such furniture as was in a dilapidated condition and unfit for use.

The front building has been newly painted and the hall floors covered with linoleum, giving it a bright and cheerful appearance. A separate room in the front halls has been set apart and furnished comfortably for the use of the Moral Instructor, Rev. G. C. Maddock, who formerly occupied a portion of the waiting-room.

The Female Wing has been thoroughly cleaned and renovated. Three coats of paint were used in this work.

In order that this wing may be better ventilated, a large window has been constructed by cutting through the wall on the south side of wing.

Wing No. 3 has been put in good condition, and the same has been painted both inside and out, giving it a very neat appearance.

Work was begun in the Commissary Department, but the same had to be stopped, as the appropriation was exhausted, but as soon as the new appropriation is available the work of cleaning, painting and renovating will be resumed.

Wing No. 6 will also receive attention; considerable repairs will be required here. There are here over two hundred (200) cells, and to paint these and the entire hall will require over 3,000 pounds of paint.

The Hospital will also be painted and renovated. With the help of the Board of Inspectors and the Supervisor we hope to have the entire building put in good condition in a short while.

CONCLUSION.

Shortly after taking charge of the Prison I discovered that there was a well-organized system on the part of certain Keepers in collusion with convicts, by which letters, money and other articles were brought in to convicts and taken out of Prison in contravention of the laws and the rules of the Prison. I at once set on foot an investigation of the whole matter, and, with the assistance of one of the convicts, finally laid bare the whole conspiracy. The matter was brought to your Excellency's attention and the Attorney-General. Four of the Deputy Keepers and an In-

structor in one of the shops were implicated, and at a special meeting of the Board of Inspectors of the State Prison, held on October 29th, 1902, they were dismissed.

At a special meeting of the Board of Pardons, held October 28th, 1902, Charles L. Roller, the convict who had furnished me most of the information and proofs, was paroled, as both the Court and I agreed that it would be unsafe for him to remain in the Prison at the present time. I propose to push this investigation to an end and put a stop to this practice once and for all.

One of the subjects now engaging a large measure of the attention of students of criminology in this and other countries is that of prison reform, the word "reform" in this connection having specific reference to improvements in the treatment of inmates of penal institutions. My own experience in the management of such an institution has extended over so short a time that I hardly feel justified in offering suggestions for radical changes in this direction; and, indeed, so far as this institution is concerned, it would be difficult to see how the physical condition of the prisoners could be improved. Abundant rations of wholesome and nutritious food, in well-considered variety, are furnished them; they are comfortably clothed and the utmost care is taken as to their frequent and regular baths; the most rigorous attention is given to the thorough cleanliness of every part of the prison; all of the severer methods of punishment in vogue in earlier years have been abolished, and there has been adopted in the case of refractory prisoners a system of humane and reasonable treatment, which, I am satisfied, has produced improved results.

There are, however, other features of the treatment of prisoners which have engaged the public attention and which to the authorities of many other States have seemed to demand radical changes.

At the National Prison Congress held in Philadelphia in September, 1902, which I attended as a delegate from this State, the fact was developed that of forty penal institutions represented there, the New Jersey State Prison was nearly the only

one which persists in enforcing the "prison short-hair cut," the "lock-step" and the "prison stripes" for ordinary wear. From this it would appear that other States are far in advance of New Jersey in this line of progress, and I have been unable to learn that the changes adopted in other States in advance of us have been followed by any but good results.

The practice of clipping the hair of prisoners was originally adopted as a measure of cleanliness, but the experience of others shows that this result can be attained by methods less humiliating to the prisoner; there is little if anything to be said in favor of the continued use of the "lock-step," and I am satisfied that this could be abandoned with advantage; the use of striped clothing for the prisoners was originally based upon the theory that in case of an escape the prisoner would be at once recognized as such wherever he might be seen and his early recapture be inevitable; but under the system of guarding the prisoners now in use in this institution the probability of escape is reduced to a minimum, and it may be fairly said that the reason for clothing the prisoner in a conspicuous and humiliating costume no longer exists. The substitution of a neat and serviceable uniform, sufficiently distinctive to mark him as an inmate of the Prison, would involve no greater expense after once established; and while it is not possible to estimate the extent to which this change in dress would contribute to the prisoner's moral reform, it cannot be doubted that such a change would have a tendency to promote, rather than destroy, his self-respect, and thus render him more susceptible to such reformatory influences as might be brought to bear upon him.

All of the changes to which I have referred can be brought about without legislation, since they come within the provision of law which authorizes the Board of Prison Inspectors to formulate rules and regulations for the government of the Prison, and in consultation with the Board I find them favorable to the adoption of these changes, and indeed to any improvements in prison methods which will bring this institution into the line of progress which marks the administration of similar institutions in other States and countries.

In conclusion, I tender my thanks to the Board of Inspectors for the kindness they have always shown me and the help they have given me in the management of the Prison, and I especially thank the Supervisor, Major E. J. Anderson, for his able aid and advice, his experience in the affairs of the Prison being a great help to me.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE O. OSBORNE,

Keeper.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY

1911

Statistics.

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

To the Honorable the Prison Board of Inspectors:

GENTLEMEN—In accordance with the duties of this office, I have the honor herewith to hand you the annual statistical records as made up from the books in my office for the year ending October 31st, 1902.

Very respectfully yours,

IRVIN C. BLEAM,

Clerk.

November 1st, 1902.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing Number of Convicts Received and Discharged for Each Month of the Fiscal Year.

MONTHS.	Received.	Discharged by remittance of time.	Pardoned.	Paroled.	Discharged by order of U. S. Commissioner.	Sentence commuted by President.	Discharged on payment of fine.	Died.	Removed to Asylum.	Discharged by having fine remitted.	Number in confinement at end of respective months.
1901											
November,	41	43	.	.	.	.	.	2	4	1	1,097
December,	31	44	2	13	.	.	.	1	.	3	1,065
1902.											
January,	7	44	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	1,025
February,	70	23	.	1	.	.	.	.	4	.	1,067
March,	31	36	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,062
April,	21	35	.	22	.	1	.	1	1	1	1,022
May,	38	25	.	1	.	.	.	2	3	1	1,031
June,	44	37	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,035
July,	47	25	6	19	1	.	.	1	.	.	1,030
August,	27	26	.	2	1	.	.	.	3	.	1,025
September,	10	38	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	994
October,	64	31	.	1	2	.	.	1	.	2	1,021
	431	407	8	61	5	1	2	9	15	8	.....

TABLE No. 2.

Showing Terms of Sentences.

Natural life,	6
Sixty years,	1
Thirty-four years,	1
Thirty years,	8
Twenty-five years,	5
Twenty years,	43
Nineteen years,	1
Eighteen years,	4
Seventeen years,	2
Sixteen years,	1
Fifteen years,	18
Fourteen years,	3
Thirteen years,	5
Twelve years,	23
Eleven years and six months,	1
Eleven years,	1
Ten years and three months,	1
Ten years,	76
Nine years and six months,	1
Nine years,	6
Eight years,	22
Seven years and six months,	3
Seven years,	66
Six years and six months,	4
Six years,	45
Five years and six months,	1
Five years,	154
Four years and nine months,	2
Four years and six months,	4
Four years,	24
Three years and nine months,	1
Three years and six months,	6
Three years,	186
Two years and six months,	28
Two years and two days,	1
Two years,	144
One year and six months,	35
One year,	79
Nine months,	4
Eight months,	3
Seven months,	1
Six months,	1
Total,	1,021

TABLE No. 3.

Showing Counties and United States Districts Where Convicted.

Atlantic,	48
Bergen,	50
Burlington,	38
Camden,	44
Cape May,	11
Cumberland,	33
Essex,	168
Gloucester,	5
Hudson,	195
Hunterdon,	18
Mercer,	57
Middlesex,	33
Monmouth,	53
Morris,	34
Ocean,	7
Passaic,	82
Salem,	20
Somerset,	23
Sussex,	14
Union,	49
Warren,	10
United States, District of Columbia,	19
United States, District of Delaware,	3
United States, District of New Jersey,	7
Total,	1,021

TABLE No. 4.

Showing Ages at Which Prisoners Were Received.

Fifteen years,	1
Fifteen to twenty years,	100
Twenty to twenty-five years,	227
Twenty-five to thirty years,	232
Thirty to forty years,	289
Forty to fifty years,	92
Fifty to sixty years,	65
Sixty to seventy years,	13
Seventy to eighty years,	2
Total,	1,021

TABLE No. 5.

Showing the Number of Times Committed Here.

For the first time,	819
For the second time,	142
For the third time,	42
For the fourth time,	12
For the fifth time,	6
Total,	<hr/> 1,021

TABLE No. 6.

Showing the Years in Which Received.

1872,	1
1887,	2
1891,	2
1892,	3
1893,	4
1894,	7
1895,	16
1896,	27
1897,	30
1898,	64
1899,	79
1900,	158
1901,	281
1902,	347
Total,	<hr/> 1,021

TABLE No. 7.

Concerning Education.

Can read and write,	896
Cannot read and write,	107
Can read only,	13
Can write name only,	5
Total,	<hr/> 1,021

TABLE No. 8.

Showing Color and Sex.

Chinese, male,	1
White males,	745
White females,	20
Colored males,	244
Colored females,	11
Total,	1,021

TABLE No. 9.

Daily Average of Inmates.

Males,	1,015 ³ / ₁₂
Females,	28 ⁰ / ₁₂
General daily average throughout year,	1,043 ³ / ₁₂

TABLE No. 10.

Giving Places of Nativity.

NATIVE.

Arkansas,	2
California,	2
Colorado,	3
Connecticut,	9
North Dakota,	1
Delaware,	12
District of Columbia,	18
Florida,	3
Georgia,	9
Illinois,	4
Indiana,	1
Iowa,	1
Kentucky,	8
Louisiana,	4
Maine,	3
Maryland,	25
Massachusetts,	9
Michigan,	3
Minnesota,	2
Mississippi,	4

Missouri,	8
New Hampshire,	1
New Jersey,	317
New York,	142
North Carolina,	18
Ohio,	7
Pennsylvania,	87
Rhode Island,	4
South Carolina,	5
Tennessee,	5
Texas,	1
Virginia,	46
West Virginia,	2
Total natives,	766

FOREIGN.

Austria,	8
Belgium,	1
Canada,	7
Cape Colony,	1
Cape de Verde Islands,	1
Denmark,	1
England,	22
France,	3
Germany,	70
Holland,	6
Hungary,	3
Ireland,	32
Italy,	53
Panama,	1
Poland,	1
Prussia,	1
Russia,	24
Russia Poland,	4
Scotland,	5
Spain,	1
Sweden,	3
Switzerland,	2
Roumania,	2
West Indies,	2
South Africa,	1
Total foreigners,	255

RECAPITULATION.

Natives,	766
Foreigners,	255
Total,	1,021

TABLE No. 11.

Stating the Crimes for Which Convicted.

Assault,	2
Assault and battery, larceny,	41
Attempted abduction, forgery,	1
Assault and battery with intent, etc.,	3
Assault and battery and robbery,	21
Assault and battery and rape,	4
Assault and carnal abuse upon a woman child under the age of 16,	4
Assault on an officer, etc.,	3
Assault with intent to commit rape,	3
Assault and battery with intent to commit rape,	5
Assault and battery with intent to kill,	15
Assault and battery with intent to rob,	6
Assault with intent to kill,	20
Assault and battery and resisting officer,	3
Assault with intent to rape,	1
Assault with intent to ravish,	1
Assault with intent to kill, breaking, entering, etc.,	2
Assault with intent to rob,	3
Aggravated assault,	1
Assault with intent to abuse,	1
Assault and battery with intent to ravish,	1
Assault and battery with intent to murder,	3
Atrocious assault and battery with intent to kill,	2
Atrocious assault and battery,	45
Atrocious assault,	5
Atrocious assault and battery with attempt to kill and murder,	1
Attempt to kill,	1
Attempt breaking, entering and assault and battery,	1
Attempt at larceny,	3
Attempt at carnal abuse,	3
Attempt at rape,	6
Abusing infant,	3
Abortion,	2
Abusing infant and incest,	1
Abuse of a woman child,	1
Arson,	4
Assault and battery and abuse,	2
Adultery,	1
Atrocious assault and battery on officer, prison escape and burglary, ...	1
Attempt to break jail,	2
Attempt to escape jail,	1
Breaking, entering, larceny and receiving,	52
Breaking, entering and larceny and atrocious assault and battery,	1
Breaking and entering with intent to steal,	9

Breaking and entering,	38
Breaking, entering and larceny,	82
Breaking jail and rescue, assault and battery,	I
Breaking, entering and breaking jail,	2
Breaking with intent,	6
Breaking, entering, etc.,	16
Breaking, etc.,	3
Breaking and grand larceny,	I
Breaking with intent, etc.,	14
Breaking, entering and stealing,	14
Breaking, entering, larceny and receiving by day with intent to steal by day,	I
Breaking by night, entering, larceny and receiving,	I
Breaking and entering with intent,	3
Breaking, entering and larceny and receiving by day,	I
Breaking, etc., petit larceny,	I
Breaking prison,	I
Breaking jail,	2
Breaking and entering with intent to steal horses,	2
Bigamy,	6
Burning,	4
Burning, etc.,	2
Burglary,	17
Burglary and receiving stolen goods, breaking, entering and larceny, ..	I
Burglary and receiving,	3
Burglary and receiving stolen goods,	I
Burglary, entering and receiving stolen goods,	I
Conducting illegal insurance business,	I
Conspiracy,	2
Conspiracy to break, enter and steal,	3
Carnal abuse and rape,	2
Carnal abuse,	8
Carnal abuse of a woman,	I
Carnally abusing an infant,	I
Carrying burglars' tools and concealed weapons,	I
Carrying burglars' tools,	3
Disorderly house,	14
Destroying letter box, etc.,	I
Entering and larceny,	II
Entering with intent to steal,	7
Entering, larceny and receiving,	II
Embezzlement,	9
Felonious assault,	I
Forgery,	6
Forgery and uttering,	4
False pretenses,	5
Fighting together,	I
Grand larceny,	44
Grand larceny, petit larceny, entering, etc.,	I

Grand larceny, maintaining a nuisance,	1
Homicide,	2
Having burglars' tools,	2
Having in possession counterfeit plates of U. S. obligations, etc.,	1
Having in possession counterfeit paper money,	1
Highway robbery,	6
High misdemeanor,	11
Housebreaking,	4
Incestuous assault,	1
Indecent assault,	1
Incest,	4
Incestuous conduct between parent and child,	1
Indecent letters,	1
Injury to railroad cars,	2
Kidnaping,	1
Larceny,	61
Larceny, etc.,	6
Larceny and receiving,	19
Larceny and receiving stolen goods,	2
Larceny from the person,	16
Larceny from the person and receiving,	8
Larceny, breaking prison, etc.,	1
Larceny and receiving one horse, wagon and harness valued at \$250.00,	1
Larceny and receiving one horse valued at \$200.00,	1
Lewdness,	9
Larceny and attempted burglary,	1
Making, etc., counterfeit coin,	1
Manslaughter,	19
Murder,	45
Murder, first degree,	5
Murder, second degree	28
Malicious mischief,	4
Maliciously injuring electric line,	2
Malpractice and producing abortion,	1
Misdemeanor,	3
Obtaining goods by false pretenses,	1
Obtaining money under false pretenses,	2
Passing counterfeit coin,	1
Petit larceny,	12
Poisoning,	2
Passing and attempting to pass and having in possession counterfeit notes,	1
Prison breach,	1
Rape,	23
Rape and assault and battery,	1
Rape upon daughter,	1
Receiving,	2
Rape and incest,	1
Riot, etc.,	1

Receiving stolen goods,	3
Receiving stolen goods, breaking prison,	1
Robbery,	21
Robbery from the person,	2
Robbery, etc.,	2
Seduction,	1
Sodomy,	8
Statutory rape,	1
Setting fire to a building,	1
Unlawful conversion,	1
Uttering forged check,	1
Unlawful assembly,	3
Violation Act of Congress approved April 18, 1884,	1
Violation Section 5467 U. S. Revised Statutes,	1
Violation Section 5457 U. S. Revised Statutes as amended,	1
Total,	<hr/> 1,021

TABLE No. 12.

Summary for the Year.

Number of prisoners in confinement at beginning of year,		
November 1st, 1901,	1,106	
Number of prisoners received during the year,	431	
	<hr/>	1,537
Number of prisoners discharged by remittance of time,	407	
Discharged by United States Commissioner,	5	
Pardoned by Court of Pardons of New Jersey,	8	
Paroled under provisions of Chapter 231 of the laws of 1891, ...	61	
Sentence commuted by President,	1	
By having fine remitted,	8	
By having paid fine,	2	
Died,	9	
Removed to Asylum,	15	
	<hr/>	516
Number of prisoners remaining at close of year, October 31, 1902,		1,021

Report of the Prison Physician.

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

GENTLEMEN—Excluding a moderate increase in the prevalence of rheumatic affections, the health of the Prison inmates, as shown by the figures of the report for the present year, has been unusually good.

It is further gratifying to state that the number of cases of tuberculosis has diminished to a marked extent, showing that proper isolation, the use of the best sanitary and hygienic means and the employment of the later approved remedies are not valueless in the prevention and cure of this baneful malady.

The course of the present year has been marked by the occurrence of an unusual and unpleasant episode, viz., the introduction into the Prison from one of the upper counties of the State of a case of confluent small-pox in its early stage of incubation. (See monthly report for month of January, 1902.)

Because of the prevalent practice for the past ten years of vaccinating newly admitted convicts; through the prompt isolation of the patient; the restriction of intercourse with the possibly infected sections and with the shopmen supposedly exposed; by a general revaccination so far as believed necessary, and the employment of the most approved method of disinfection, the further spread of the disease was prevented. After due consideration of the embarrassments and costs accompanying such conditions, the law-makers of the State, in order to prevent their recurrence, proceeded to the enactment of a law (see Senate Bill No. 206, introduced March 19th, 1902, and approved April 1st, 1902), by the provisions of which, "Whenever any prisoner serving a term in the State Prison of this State shall be found to be suffering from small-pox or other disease of a dangerously infectious character, said justice" (a justice of the Supreme

Court) "may order that the said prisoner be removed to a place where he can be safely isolated and receive proper care and medical attendance during his illness," etc.

With this exception, no cases of typhoid fever or other infectious or contagious diseases have occurred during the current year.

Of the deaths occurring during the year, eight by disease and one by suicide, three were from tuberculosis in one or other of its forms, viz., one from tuberculosis meningitis, one from laryngeal tuberculosis and one from tuberculosis invading the mesentery and general intestinal tract.

This percentage of mortality—less than one per cent.—in a community composed to a large extent of physical derelicts and men beyond the pass of life is, under prison conditions, a by no means unfavorable showing.

The large facilities and liberal privileges afforded the men for exercise in the open air has much to do with their improved health of body and their contentment of mind.

Although not without cases of serious illness, no death has occurred during the year in Wing No. 5 (the Women's Wing), which is visited daily by a medical officer, and is under the charge of an experienced Matron with her corps of competent assistants.

The cleanliness, tidiness and good order of this Wing and the industrious habits of its occupants indicate a system of management characterized by positive discipline, nicely balanced judgment and laudable humanitarianism.

In the direction of its internal regime and for the comfort and contentment of the sick the Medical Department of the Prison has been promptly and generously aided by the superior officers of the prison and by their courteous sub-officers, to all of whom my thanks are due.

Very respectfully,

T. H. MACKENZIE,

Prison Physician.

STATE PRISON REPORT.

SUMMARY OF THE SICK IN THE NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31ST, 1902.

	Number of convicts in prison at close of each month.	Sick in hospital at close of each month.	Died in hospital.	Discharged by expiration of sentence while in hospital.	Pardoned while in hospital.	Paroled while in hospital.	Sent to State Hospitals for the Insane.	Returned from State Hospitals 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.
1901.											
November,	1,097	29	2	1			4		48	52	100
December,	1,065	27	1	1					42	44	86
1902.											
January,	1,025	29	1						35	29	64
February,	1,067	27		1			4		33	46	79
March,	1,062	29							35	61	96
April,	1,022	28	1	1		4	1		43	68	111
May,	1,031	27	2						43	66	109
June,	1,035	26		3			3		39	68	107
July,	1,030	25	1	3		3			39	83	122
August,	1,025	22					3		38	64	102
September,	994	19		4					31	71	102
October,	1,021	25	1						32	69	101
Total,	12,474	313	9	14		7	15		458	721	1,179

Daily average of inmates of Prison for year 1902, 1,044.

STATE OF NEW YORK

IN SENATE,
January 10, 1890.

REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE,
IN ANSWER TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE,
MAY 15, 1889.

ALBANY:
PUBLISHED BY THE STATE OF NEW YORK,
1890.

Moral Instructors' Report.

To His Excellency Hon. Franklin Murphy:

As Moral Instructor of the New Jersey State Prison, I herewith submit my annual report.

In the pursuance of my work during the past year I have received much encouragement. The attendance upon Divine Service, although not compulsory, has been large. Rarely has there been a vacant seat in the chapel. This, with the frequent expressions of gratefulness for the lessons from the pulpit and personal advice, assures me that my efforts, designed to better the life of the prisoners, has not been altogether in vain. In the discharge of my duties I have been greatly aided by friends, who have sent to me, for distribution among the prisoners, proper magazines and papers. This kind of literature leads to thoughts of better things. I can only suggest that there should be a still greater interest in this direction, which will induce others to send a larger quantity of good reading matter. I am convinced that this course would lead to a manifestation of greater improvement and reform in the lives of those incarcerated.

Emphasis should be laid upon the condition of the prisoner after his release. He finds a world regarding him, to a degree, as a helpless and hopeless transgressor. Although he has gone out into the sunlight of freedom, the helping hand is not extended nor is the cheering word spoken. Were it otherwise, there would be fewer men returning to lives of crime.

Furthermore, it is essential that the difference between a criminal and a convict be fully understood. A knowledge of the distinction would remove many obstacles from the path of reform. This subject was forcefully presented in a paper read before the National Prison Congress, held in Philadelphia last October, in which the writer said, in effect, that a criminal is one

given over to a vicious life, being one who habitually violates law despite repeated punishment. A convict, guilty in the eyes of the law, pays the penalty, but, seeing the evil of his act, reforms and becomes a good citizen. Let society come to the help of the convict in his efforts to retrieve his character, and the community will be the gainer. Failing in this, the liberated prisoner may become a criminal and a menace to public good.

Never has the Prison been so ably managed. The Supervisor, Major Edward J. Anderson, always alert, watches carefully over the business affairs. The Board of Inspectors, prompt and faithful in the discharge of their duties, insure the well-being of the Prison. The appointment of George O. Osborne to the position of Principal Keeper deserves the commendation of the entire State. Under the control of Mr. Osborne a new and better order of things has come to pass. This wise and judicious course of action is causing great and decided improvement in the discipline of the Prison, and gives promise of a still better and brighter future.

In closing my report I would acknowledge my obligations to the Board of Inspectors, the Supervisor and the Principal Keeper for their interest in my work and their readiness to assist me in my labors for the betterment of the convicts.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE C. MADDOCK,

Moral Instructor.

TRENTON, December 8th, 1902.

To the Honorable Board of Inspectors:

GENTLEMEN—I refer to you, for your consideration, my sixth annual report.

In the main, I can but repeat what I have brought out in previous yearly statements. I have held services on all Sundays, with the exception of four during the time of quarantine against small-pox. These services consist of mass and sermon. With special classes I have endeavored to give moral and religious instruction on Sunday afternoons. This has been done except

during the hot months of June, July and August. I have encouraged and urged the personal, individual contact between myself and my charges. Either I have called them to my office or I have visited them in the cell-wings.

I have earnestly sought the moral improvement of my "boys," with what lasting fruit the Scrutinizer of Hearts alone knows. Practically all have responded to my efforts with appreciative attentiveness. Of many I have felt certain that they went forth from the institution with far better dispositions and resolves than they had on entering. Alas! will they be able to stand against the buffeting that a cold-hearted world regards as the due of the ex-convict?

The Moral Instructor, or Chaplain, in a prison soon finds that his work among convicts is not bounded by divine service and instruction alone. To his charges he must be their next friend. They feel themselves cast out from family and from society; they are embittered against their fellow-men; they know that slight sympathy is their share on the outside. To whom better can they turn in their troubles and needs than to him who stands to them for the mercy and lovingness of God? Men in prison are peculiar. The seclusion from their kind, the craving for sympathy that accentuates itself in them, the fretfulness that imprisonment of itself generates, causes them to be victims of whims, humors and hallucinations. The Chaplain is the one to whom they most readily look for relief in their disturbed condition. He is presumed to be more sympathetic, and rightly so, for he is supposed to obtain possession of the key to their hearts, and he is conversant with prison life and its effects on the men. Heartless he would be if he were to cast them from himself, to prefer his own comfort to the satisfying of reasonable wishes of his charges.

The readiness of the Chaplain to receive his "boys," to listen patiently and kindly to their tales of trouble, to cheer them up, to put himself at their service even at the cost of inconvenience to himself, makes his post more burdensome than the mere name of Chaplain would imply. But the reward is at hand. The convicts love him for it. He takes a high place among their ideals, and his effectiveness for moral and spiritual work among them is

vastly increased. If he be sincere and self-sacrificing, they soon perceive it, and there is sufficient manliness in the convict to bring him to a grateful appreciation of the Chaplain's personality and of his work.

The Chaplain with high ideals and deep earnestness stands for a distinct department in the management of a prison. His relations with the other officials must be harmonious; without this his position will be practically a failure. As a result of his confidential relations with the convicts, he must be recognized as an integral element in the maintenance of discipline and a potent factor in the betterment of individuals and of systems.

In our institution I have no cause for complaint. While the work takes up a good portion of my time, it is not excessive. I have endeavored to exhibit gentlemanly courtesy to my fellow-officials, and I have received respect and co-operation in return. I appreciate the kindness of the Principal Keeper, the Supervisor, the Matron, the Physician and their respective deputies and assistants, and I beg through you to extend to them my hearty thanks.

I cannot forego the pleasure of mentioning that again this year we had with us our Rt. Rev. Bishop James A. McPaul. On Sunday, June 1st, he administered confirmation to a large class, and showed his deep interest in this unfortunate portion of his spiritual flock.

I have been aided greatly in my work among the females and among the males in the hospital by the unselfish ministrations of the Good Mission Helpers, a sisterhood of the Church.

Allow me, in conclusion, to offer you the expression of my deep esteem, and believe me ever,

Respectfully yours,

ALOYS M. FISH,

Moral Instructor.

