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THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Directors of Penitentiaries

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

FOR THE YEAR 1870.

.....
PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.
.....



OTTAWA:
PRINTED BY I. B. TAYLOR, 29, 31 AND 33, RIDEAU STREET.
1871.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MINISTRY OF PENITENTIARIES

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THIRD ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
DIRECTORS OF PENITENTIARIES
OF
DOMINION OF CANADA.
FOR THE YEAR 1870.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable John, Baron Lisgar, G. C. B., G. C. M. G.,
&c., &c., &c., Governor General of Canada, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

In accordance with the Act 31st Vic. cap. 75, the Directors beg to submit the Annual Report on the state of the Penitentiaries of the Dominion, for the year 1870.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

The Directors cannot but regard as satisfactory the progress of this Institution in the past year, under both moral and economic considerations. It is, however, rather in its moral than its material gains that the Directors find the greater grounds for satisfaction.

Viewed in its disciplinary, hygienic and industrial aspects, as will be elicited from the reports of the officers charged respectively with these departments, this prison may justly be considered in a high state of efficiency.

The dietetic changes of the past two years have produced the happiest results, affecting beneficially alike the health and the temper of the convicts, which furnish a marked contrast to the dissatisfaction which arose from their, too frequently, inferior food, supplied by contract.

The way to effect the convict's reform, or to make his labor profitable, is neither by undue severity, nor by starvation, than which there are no surer provocatives to insubordination and laziness.

The leniency of the punishments, as exhibited in the appropriate table in the statistics, bespeaks satisfactorily the general good conduct of the convicts.

The indulgences, particularly the remission of sentence, granted for good conduct and industry, have produced the most salutary results; and the Directors look with pleasing anticipation for still further advancement from rewards in contemplation. Experience proves almost daily that humane treatment, accompanied by some tangible tokens of recognition of good conduct, is the truly efficacious way of influencing the convict.

The boon graciously sanctioned by Your Excellency, and which has been confirmed by Parliament, of allowing to the convict a portion of his earnings for his own or his family's benefit, will prove a powerful incentive to good conduct and industry, and will probably effect a beneficial change in his aims and deportment.

But while sensible of the valuable agency of moral influences in the work of reform, the Directors cannot ignore the necessity of severity, when dealing with the hardened or intractable. Indeed, in all cases where reform is the object sought, a portion of the

imprisonment—and that the earliest—should be made intensely penal ; then the relaxations and indulgences, which follow upon good behaviour and industry, will be appreciated, and efforts made to earn them.

For this purpose a penal prison, constructed to carry out the principle of complete isolation, as practiced in Ireland (where criminal reform has, under the system inaugurated by Captain, now Sir Walter Crofton, received so satisfactory a solution), is an indispensable necessity, and it is with sincere pleasure the Directors bear testimony to the enlightened liberality of Your Excellency's predecessor in sanctioning the construction of such a prison.

A considerable reduction in the staff was effected early in the year. Several of the officers were found inefficient—some from advanced age, some from other causes ; their removal, therefore, became a necessity.

The vacancies, where necessary, have been filled ; the principle of promotion, where advantageous and practicable, being acted upon.

This has generally given satisfaction to the officers, as holding out chances of advancement, and it cannot fail to benefit the service by exciting to zealous performance of duty. On the whole, the staff may be considered in an improved condition, in consequence of the introduction of more intelligent and energetic material.

The Directors have deemed it advisable to recommend, in order to secure a superior class of officers, that the minimum rate of salary be altered, and that the present pay of several of the more deserving officers be increased.

The greater number of retiring officers were recommended to the favorable consideration of the Government, and in almost every case they received a gratuity.

The labor over which the prison authorities have direct control, has been employed during the year on works alike advantageous to the convict, and profitable to the institution.

In no year has so large an amount of work been done in the Government shops as in the past, and the prices thereof have been highly remunerative.

The value of the railway was this year largely experienced. The cost of its construction has been considerable, but that will ere long be repaid from its earnings. By it the value of the quarries is largely enhanced, and the improvements now being made on the Penitentiary wharf, will make this the most eligible point on the lake for vessels to be supplied with ballast or other stone—a branch of business highly advantageous to the institution.

There has been a considerable falling off during the last two or three years in the revenue received from contract labor. During the last year, however, the convict labor, under the employ of the prison authorities, though numerically less than in former years, has produced a larger revenue.

This is the more gratifying in that the convicts are likely to derive greater benefit from the employments carried on by the prison authorities than those by contractors, which, being for the most part executed by machinery, do not teach a trade.

The financial condition of the institution in relation to maintenance and earnings, will be found detailed in the report of the Deputy Warden, and reflects great credit on the prudence and energy of that officer while administering the office of Warden.

Notwithstanding the gratifying consideration that the labor of the convicts may be made pecuniarily profitable ; the earnings derived from contract labor must be much depreciated in the eyes of the reflective, from the fact, that while the contractor pecuniarily gains, the convict morally loses.

The long prevalent utilitarian desire of making the pecuniary profit, or in other words, the self-support of the Penitentiary, (next to the punishment and safe custody of the convict,) the paramount object of calculation, is rapidly giving way to the more sensible and humane desire of reforming him.

The contract system, so long patronized in the United States, is, from its tendency to neutralize the efforts at reform, now loudly inveighed against by the eminent Reformers, who compose the Prison Association of that country.

Those enlightened philanthropists continue energetically to invoke the legislative powers to terminate that system, that the convict may thereby be placed under the exclusive treatment of those interested in his reformation.

The Directors, while heartily wishing their benevolent neighbors "God speed" in their praise-worthy efforts for the abolition of this evil, earnestly hope that if they themselves have not the honor to precede, they may at least be not far behind them in the attainment of this desirable consummation.

The judgment of the Directors may perhaps be questioned upon the propriety of recommending the abolition of the contract system. They only do so upon the matured consciousness of the existence of ample reasons to justify their recommendations; convinced that works of compensating public utility can be found to absorb the labor of all the able-bodied for many years to come; therefore, no loss can arise to the public, whilst the convict is placed in the best possible position for reform.

The salutary change produced in the health of the convicts through the liberal use of vegetables, caused an increased quantity of land to be placed under cultivation. The labor thus employed will contribute alike to the good of the institution, and that of the convicts engaged in it.

Some changes were recently effected which have tended to improve the ventilation; these the Directors intend to extend still further.

There has been a considerable decrease in the number of committals for the past two or three years; but the Directors are unable to give any reliable reason for this falling off. Were it to be ascribed to an improvement in the morals of the criminal population, there would be reason for rejoicing; but the cause is too imperfectly understood to hazard more than a vague conjecture upon it. The decrease has not been confined to the Kingston Penitentiary, but has prevailed in those of St. John and Halifax, and, as far as the Directors learn, has obtained elsewhere.

It is also with sincere feelings of regret the Directors are called upon to record the death of the chief officer of the institution, early in the year.

The late Warden, J. M. Ferres, Esquire, carried with him into the important institution, over which he was destined so short a time to preside, abundant qualities to make him an effective administrator of its onerous duties. The Kingston Penitentiary, in his services, gained, in addition to great aptitude for business, large practical knowledge of the duties he had undertaken; and a disposition to perform them strictly. Had he been spared, he would assuredly have labored most effectively to raise the institution, with whose management he was identified, to the highest pitch of excellence. His labours, though but partly accomplished, must have the effect of materially smoothing the task of his successor.

It is the melancholy duty of the Directors to note also the severe loss the institution sustained through the death of Mrs. Plees, the excellent late matron. In the person of that esteemed officer were combined the most devoted zeal with admirable business capacity. That much lamented lady possessed, in a high degree, the power of influencing those committed to her charge by her personal bearing, rather than by the exercise of undue constraint or severity. The death of such an officer must be felt to be a loss to any institution.

It hardly pertains to a report for the past year to refer to an appointment which took effect on the first of January last. The Directors, however, do not consider it premature to state, by anticipation, that the appointment recently made by Your Excellency of Mr. Creighton, is regarded universally with favor, as securing to this important institution an officer in every way eminently qualified for the discharge of its many and important duties.

All which is respectfully submitted.

TERENCE J. O'NEILL,
Chairman.

ROCKWOOD ASYLUM.

This extensive and substantial stone structure, the work of the Kingston convicts, has been so far completed as to admit of its being fully occupied.

On all occasions, when visited by the Directors through the year, they have found it in the most perfect condition of cleanliness and order, and have much pleasure in testifying to the energy and devotion of the medical superintendent, Dr. Dickson.

The recent alterations, whereby the laundry, carpenter's shop, and other apartments have been converted into dormitories, have added room for some 50 or 60 additional patients, so that, now, to the number of 400 may be comfortably housed.

A great want is experienced from the insufficiency of land attached to the premises; to meet the ordinary requirements. Such an institution should possess at least 100 acres of lands in order to afford the necessary supply of roots and vegetables, and pasturage for a sufficient number of cows.

Apart from the intrinsic value of the land, its cultivation by the insane would be of immense value to them as a remedial agency. Under these considerations, it is to be hoped that the Government will be induced to see the necessity for a further appropriation of land.

The medical superintendent in his report states his reasons for wishing the severance of the connection existing between this institution and the Kingston Penitentiary, and advocates its transfer to the Ontario Government.

Until called upon officially to do so, the Directors abstain from expressing their opinions on the subject; but in the transfer of the Rockwood Asylum to the Ontario Government, the difficulty of providing for the insane convict has to be considered. Should the change advocated by Dr. Dickson be carried out, a separate asylum for the insane convicts would be a necessary provision.

The medical superintendent is justly pained at the discomfort his patients have suffered in the past winter from the insufficient heating of some parts of the building. It is true, as Dr. Dickson states, that the fourth boiler has never been erected, but it is also true that the portion of the building originally intended to be heated by this boiler has, also, never been erected.

In the original design, it was intended that there should be further extensions to the east and west, and it was with a view to the heating of these extensions that the estimate for the fourth boiler was made. That these extensions have not yet been constructed is the sole reason that the fourth boiler has not been supplied.

From Dr. Dickson's remarks on the defective ventilation, it might be inferred that the Directors were insensible to this evil; but they have promptly corresponded with every suggestion on his part, for its mitigation.

The experiment for its improvement has happily proved successful, and it is only owing to the unusual press upon the Penitentiary labor, that these improvements have not been fully carried out.

True this might have been sooner effected if the Directors had been willing to call in extraneous labor, but the impropriety of doing so, while the convicts, supported at such expense to the country, were quite capable of the work, will at once manifest itself.

In this connection it may be also observed, that the delay in providing the necessary supports for the tank, arose from the necessity for obtaining the material from England.

It is painful to the Directors to have to notice in an invidious manner the report of any of the officers, but from the very ambiguous nature of the remarks contained in the second paragraph, under the heading, Ventilation, in Dr. Dickson's report, the reader would infer, that, from a very culpable negligence on the part of the Directors, the death of ten unfortunate patients had resulted.

As the fact stands, there certainly was one, and only one, water-closet in the west wing, which was in a faulty condition, but (as I am afraid would never be inferred from the remarks of the medical superintendent) its condition was no sooner made known to the Directors, than they, of course, ordered the necessary improvement.

As regards the hygienic condition of this institution, the Directors are fully in accord with the medical superintendent as to the ventilation and heating; as to the water closets and bath-rooms, with the exception of the one of the former before alluded to, they neither require, nor have required, further improvement.

With respect to the amusements, of which there has certainly been an absence, the only means of procuring them, until the proper time arrived for applying for an appropriation to Parliament, was that suggested by the Directors—the saving of the small sum required, \$400, out of the maintenance fund—an object it was supposed very easy of accomplishment. This supposition has proved quite correct, as the expenditure of the year has not absorbed the appropriation.

As regards that paragraph which alludes to the expunging of a portion of his last annual report, the Directors are of opinion that Dr. Dickson must surely have lost sight of the fact, that this was only done in accordance with the rule which requires that nothing shall be introduced into the annual report which has not previously been submitted to the Board.

During the past year, very much has been done towards improving and beautifying the grounds, and the Directors have much pleasure in uniting their testimony to that of the medical superintendent as to the efficient service rendered by the steward, Mr. Blair, in the carrying out of these changes.

ST. JOHN (N. B.) PENITENTIARY.

As has proved the case in the Kingston Penitentiary, the numbers have fallen off here considerably during the past two or three years; nevertheless, the amount of work performed by the prisoners would seem to be nearly equal to that done in previous years.

It is a pleasing feature in the Warden's report that no offences of a serious character were committed within the prison during the year. It is, perhaps, not too much to ascribe this result of self-restraint, imposed by the prisoners on themselves, to the desire to earn the remission of sentence, which is awarded to good conduct and industry.

As will be seen by the reports of the Chaplains and acting Schoolmaster, the prisoners continue to give much satisfaction on the points of conduct over which it is the province of those officers, respectively, to exercise supervision.

The health of the prisoners has been good throughout the year, as shown in the Surgeon's report.

The majority of the females are, as usual, employed in carding, spinning, and weaving the material used in the clothing of the male prisoners and themselves.

The Directors are constrained to remark, with both surprise and pain, that the results of the manufactures do not seem at all commensurate with the amount of capital invested, and the quantity of material used in them.

They have carefully examined into the items of expenditure and revenue, but they fail to be able to account satisfactorily for the very meagre returns which the capital and labor employed afford. They are still engaged in their enquiries, but the data at command are not as satisfactory for the purpose as they would wish to have.

The attention of the Directors was called, during the past summer, to the impure state of the reservoir from which the water supply of the prison is drawn.

This arose from the offal of two slaughter-houses, lately erected in proximity to the prison, finding its way into the reservoir.

The Warden received instructions from the Directors to warn the proprietors of the necessity for removing the nuisances at once, but no attention was given to the notice. The evil had at length become so intolerable that the Directors felt compelled to order the legal agent of the Government to institute proceedings for the removal of the nuisances.

Though the Directors do not feel all the satisfaction they would desire in the returns from the labor of the prisoners, it is due to the Warden to state that the condition of the prison, in cleanliness and order, is usually satisfactory.

HALIFAX (N. S.) PENITENTIARY.

In the month of October last, Your Excellency was pleased to appoint Robert Donkin, Esquire, Warden of this Penitentiary.

During the greater part of the interval between the death of the late Warden, Mr. McGregor, and the appointment of Mr. Donkin, nearly two years, the duties were performed by Mr. Charles Ross.

It is due to that officer, who was selected from amongst the Guards by the Directors, to mention that during his temporary occupation of the office of Warden, the duties were discharged in the most earnest and commendable manner, and so as to merit, at all times, the approval of the Directors.

In appreciation of his services the Directors recommended Mr. Ross's appointment to the office of Chief Keeper, which they have pleasure in stating has received Your Excellency's sanction; a measure which they have no doubt will incite others to equally meritorious conduct.

As is the case in the other Penitentiaries of the Dominion, and, indeed, as far as the Directors are able to learn, has proved the case elsewhere in the penal institutions, a considerable falling off in numbers has been taking place in the past two years.

The reduction would seem to have been in those of the vagrant class rather than those committed for more serious offences, who usually happen to be more robust subjects.

The Directors arrive at this conclusion from the fact that the revenue from the labor has hardly fallen off in proportion to the reduction in numbers.

Should the authorities of St. John (N. B.) insist upon possessing themselves of the Penitentiary situated at that city, in order to apply it to common jail purposes, it would become necessary to provide much enlarged accommodation here for the prisoners of both Provinces under long sentences, which neither the construction of the present buildings, nor the site, would advantageously admit.

Should such change take place, a new prison, as already suggested by the Directors in a former report, which would meet the requirements of all the maritime provinces, would be the wiser course.

The reports of the Chaplains and Surgeon afford favorable testimony of the moral and sanitary condition of the institution. And the state of cleanliness and order in which the prison and premises have been usually found by the Directors attest the attentive character of the officers.

REPORT OF THE ACTING WARDEN OF THE KINGSTON PENITENTIARY,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1870.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY,
7th February, 1871.

T. J. O'NEILL, Esquire,
Chairman of Directors of Penitentiaries, &c.

SIR,—I have the honor to lay before you this, my Report, on the state and progress of the Kingston Penitentiary, for the year ending 31st December, 1870.

Although, in an official sense, my Acting-Wardenship dates back no further than the 21st of April, the almost continued illness of the late Warden left me, as Deputy-Warden, frequently and for prolonged periods in charge of the prison during the earlier part of the year, and I am thus enabled to embrace in this report the entire year.

In order to facilitate reference, I have thought it best, in the arrangements of the various subjects, to follow as much as possible, the Warden's report for 1869.

The first and most painful circumstance to which I have to allude is the death of the late Warden, James Moir Ferres, Esq. He died, after a protracted illness, on the 21st of April.

I cannot relinquish this subject without saying a few words in regard to Mr. Ferres' but too short career as Warden; he seemed to give his whole soul to the work in which he was engaged; no hour in the morning too early, none too late in the evening for him to labor, when he deemed his duties required it. His endeavors were not fruitless, and it is my earnest conviction that he has very greatly advanced the cause of humanity and civilization among the unfortunate inmates of this Institution; that he is generally regretted by them, forms not the meanest tribute to his memory.

DISCIPLINE AMONG OFFICERS.

I have but little to say on this head. There is, on the whole, small room for complaint. There were, indeed, some instances of slight derelictions of duty, but this is not surprising where there are over 100 employés; the prevailing spirit was that of order and obedience.

BUSINESS BOOKS.

I am happy to inform you that the irregularities giving rise to the remarks under this head in the Report for 1869, have in a great measure ceased to exist. The stock books are being regularly checked every month by the Clerk and Storekeeper, thus ensuring correctness not only in the general stock book of the latter, but also in the stock books of the several departments. The Accountant's books are also well up.

DISCIPLINE AMONG THE CONVICTS.

As I fully shared the late Warden's views as expressed under this head in the report for 1869, I continued, in most respects, the modes of treatment he had adopted, not only to punish disobedience and refractoriness, but also to reward merit, and with the happiest results. The great decrease of punishments, especially of the "cats," which you may perceive by referring to the annexed "Punishment Return," speaks loudly in favor of a system of discriminative kindness as opposed to one of indiscriminative repression. A reference to "Remission of Sentence" will show you that if the offenders have decreased, there has been a proportionate increase in the number of well-behaved men. There were few convicts discharged during the year who had not earned considerable remission. I am also of opinion, from what I have gathered from questioning convicts on their discharge, that the average of sincerely reformed convicts has greatly increased during the past year.

LABOR.

The tramway, which at the commencement of last year had been brought as far as the West Gate, is now completed ; it has been extended through the yard and stone-cutting shop. The stone can now be furnished the stone-cutters without previous unloading ; besides the heavy saving effected in horse-hire for bringing the stone from the quarries to the prison yard, a great amount of convict labor, formerly expended in drawing the stone from the yard to the shop on a hand truck, is now saved. The tramway also conveys the firewood from the Point to the Prison wood-yard.

At the termination of the tramway a boom-derrick for loading and unloading stone has been erected.

The contract labor is on much the same footing as last year, 1869, being carried on in the foundry, cabinet shop and contract shoe shop. A contract cooperage was started in the spring of the year, but discontinued in the fall.

In the Government shops everything has progressed satisfactorily throughout the year, and the average earnings have steadily increased. This I conceive to be owing, not only to the incentive to industry which the remission of time furnishes the convicts, but also in a great measure to the exertions of the Trade Instructors—a most useful class of officers—whose introduction, about two years ago, has materially benefited the entire system of convict labor, not only in its immediate results, but also in rendering the convict fitter to obtain an honest livelihood on his discharge from prison.

The stone department has been especially prosperous during the year, and its business bids fair to increase still. Further on you will find a more detailed statement of the earnings of the several departments.

A great number of men have been employed outside the prison walls during the year—a large proportion in the quarries,—a large gang at the Rockwood Asylum Buildings,—another gang (masons) at the Penal Prison wall and other mason work ; the rest on the Farm,—on the wharf, loading and unloading vessels,—on the Point, piling wood, &c., &c.

The men working in the open air are the healthiest and most robust in the prison. In connection herewith I may remark, without going into those details which belong more properly to the Surgeon's Report, that this has been a very healthful year, not among the men that work outside only, but as affecting the entire convict population of the prison.

SCHOOL.

In this department I regret to say that less good has been effected than under more auspicious circumstances might have been the case. The school was, for the greater part of the year, under the superintendence of the late schoolmaster, Mr. Benson, who died early in November ; he had been absent for a few weeks previous, having been in ill-health for a long while ; although once a good officer, age, or rather sickness, had rendered him unfit, for some time prior to his decease, to discharge his duties satisfactorily ; the effect of this on the school was of course very prejudicial.

On the 21st of November Mr. Delaney was placed in provisional charge of the school—so far, I am happy to state, with very satisfactory results.

REMISSION OF SENTENCE.

I have already alluded, under the head of labor, to the beneficial influence exercised on the industry of the convicts by this privilege ; it remains for me to tell you that its results are equally gratifying in other respects ; the prisoners' whole deportment is modified by the knowledge that it depends on themselves to abridge the period of their imprisonment, and although in many cases it is no purer motive than self-interest that causes their better conduct, the result is equally advantageous to the cause of order and discipline in the Institution. As for the moral effect on the convicts of their own better behavior, I

cannot but think that habit alone will go far to teach them self-control, and render them fitter to move in society, thus extending a wholesome influence even beyond the limits of their confinement.

In connection with this subject I may be permitted to remark what I have learned both from personal observation and also from questioning convicts on their discharge, that one of the most powerful means to induce good conduct in every respect, is the hope of being pardoned. I have found that those of the convicts who have friends, through whose exertions they hope to be released, are exceedingly careful of committing themselves, or giving the least cause of complaint.

PUNISHMENTS.

It is highly gratifying to me to be able to say that there has been a marked decrease in reports, and consequently in punishments. This holds good especially of more serious offences, the diminution of which has enabled me to dispense with the "cats" in all but a few cases, and these have been dealt with as leniently as possible. I refer you to the annexed tables for details.

ESCAPES.

Under this head I have a very painful circumstance to record. On the 7th of July last, two convicts, Daniel Mann and John Smith, were left at the lime kiln during the dinner hour, in charge of Guard Henry Trail. When Guard Groves' gang arrived at the quarry, at their usual time after dinner, they discovered the dead body of Guard Trail at the kiln. It appears he had been killed by the two convicts, who had made their escape. I am compelled here to state that had the guard exercised a due amount of vigilance, the occurrence could never have taken place, as it was only his permitting one of them to get behind him, that could enable them to prosecute their design. The runaways were re-captured on the 18th July, near Graham Lake, and brought back to the Penitentiary on the 19th.

This was the only escape effected during the year. An attempt was made by two convicts, Philander Allen and Peter Almond, to escape from the quarries, where they were at work, last September; they were recaptured within an hour, the guards having scarcely lost sight of them.

MEAT SUPPLY.

The mode of supplying the institution, commenced in 1869, was continued throughout 1870, with the most satisfactory results. Both beef and mutton are of excellent quality, and obtained at much lower rates than could be done under contract. Bad meat and small rations, of such frequent occurrence in former years, are now a thing unknown. Not only, however, is the meat far superior to that formerly supplied by contract, but it is actually far cheaper. The meat purchased in the fall of 1869, lasted till about the 1st of May, 1870, and in like manner the meat on hand now is calculated to last to about the same date in 1871. To enable you to see at a glance the cost of the meat for the year, from May, 1870, to May, 1871, I give you the following figures, viz.:-

Meat used from 1st May, 1870, to 9th January, 1871, 127,177 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs
On hand on 9th January (to last till May)..... 56,110

Total..... 183,287 $\frac{1}{4}$

Money paid for meat.....	\$9,451 54
Proceeds from hides (16,430lbs.).....	\$1,133 75
" " 103 sheepskins.....	103 00
4,983lbs. tallow (used for candles, &c.) at 10cts.....	498 30
250 " " (used for cooking purposes) at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts..	31 25
	<hr/>
	1,766 30

Leaving actual cost of meat..... \$7,685 24

or, an average price of \$4 19 per hundred; this comprises 10,910lbs. of mutton, which, if valued at 5½cts. or 6cts. per pound, would reduce the price of the beef still more. You are aware that, when advertising for beef last fall, after offering in vain to accept several tenders, the lowest tender that we had not offered to accept was at \$5 90 per hundred. Had we entered into contract at that rate, 183,288lbs. of beef had cost us \$10,813 99, or \$3,128 75 more than was paid, while, judging from the past, the beef would have been far inferior.

ECONOMY.

The very satisfactory results which the annexed Returns of the Accountant exhibit, will convey more practical information on this head than anything I can say. It may not be amiss, however, to compare the last with the preceding year, as given in Statement No. 1, viz:—

No. 1.

Comparative Statement of Expenditure of the Kingston Penitentiary, from the 1st January, 1870, to the 31st December.

To paid amount of salaries and accounts for supplies, to 31st Dec...	\$95,739 73
" " " " unpaid at 31st Dec.....	1,266 40
" " supplementary pay list (for back pay of Acting Warden)	694 42
To paid amount of accountable warrants for purchase of beef cattle	4,905 00
" " " " " barrack bedding.....	1,040 00
" cost of stationery.....	362 00
	<hr/>
	\$104,007 15

Less.

Amount charged in above, paid for material for Rockwood buildings.....	\$4,232 71
Amount charged in above, paid for material for Penitentiary buildings.....	2,164 24
Amount due for bedding furnished to St. John Penitentiary	457 00
Amount due for hides and sheepskins sold.....	1,236 75
" paid gratuities to retired officers, not chargeable to maintenance	2,050 00
	<hr/>
	10,140 70
Net cost of maintenance.....	<hr/>
	\$93,866 45

Comparative Expenditure of 1869-'70.

Amount paid for salaries and supplies, to 31st Dec., 1869..... \$135,956 80

Less.

Amount paid on account of Rockwood buildings.....	\$9,360 23
Amount paid on account of Penitentiary buildings.....	2,840 31
	<hr/>
	12,200 54
	<hr/>
	\$123,756 26

Deduct.

For excess in population in 1869 over 1870—say $\frac{1}{3}$ th.....	\$ 15,469 53
Net cost of maintenance in 1869.....	108,286 73
" " " 1870.....	93,886 45
Reduction.....	<u>\$ 14,420 28</u>

No. 2.

Comparative Statement of the Revenue of the Kingston Penitentiary, for the years 1869-'70,

To amount received from work and sales' accounts,
1870..... \$48,324 31

Less.

To received in above for work and sales pertaining
to 1869..... 2,413 29

\$45,911 02

Add.

To sales to Toronto Corporation—not yet paid..... \$440 00

 " Northern Railroad " " 347 50

 " Rockwood Asylum " " 654 83

 " Cameron & Mudie and others—not yet
 paid 393 33

To balance from convict labor for the year..... 4,169 37

6,005 03

\$51,916 05

1869.

To amount of work and sales' accounts..... \$39,424 95

Deduct.

For excess of population in 1869 over 1870—say $\frac{1}{3}$ th 4,928 11

34,496 84

\$17,419 21

Comparative difference in favor of 1870, upon the basis of equal number of convicts.

No. 3.

Earnings of Kingston Penitentiary, for year ending 31st December, 1870.

To cash receipts from work and sales..... \$45,911 02

To debts of the year (not collected at 31st December)..... 6,005 05

\$51,916 07

	Brought over.....	\$51,916 07
Productive labor engaged in sundry works not paid for in cash, viz:—		
By Stone Cutter's, Mason and Quarry Departments	\$17,319 89	
„ Carpenter's Department.....	4,405 78	
„ Blacksmith's Department.....	1,450 32	
„ Shoe and Harness Department.....	2,098 92	
„ Tailor's Department.....	1,937 90	
„ Orderlies	624 00	
„ Matron's Department	565 03	
„ Farm and Garden.....	121 73	
	—————	28,524 57
Earnings		\$80,440 64
Cost of maintenance.....		93,866 45
		—————
Deficiency		\$13,425 81

Account of labor engaged in the management of the Institution,
viz:—

In bakery, 5 men, 1,550 days @ 40cts.....	\$620 00
In wash house, 4 men, 1,814 days @ 40cts.....	725 60
In stable and yard, 9 men 2,665 days @ 30cts.....	799 50
In wood-sawyers, pilers and carriers, 13 men, 4,201 days @ 25cts.....	1,050 25
In steward's department, in dining hall, cooking kitchen, meat cellar, cleaning dormitories and wings, yard cleaners, whitewashers, lampmen, bucket-carriers, 25 men, 8,021 days @ 20cts.....	1,604 21
In drying and mending-room, 22 men (principally aged and invalids), 5,678 days @ 10cts.....	567 80
In hospital, 7 men, 2,555 days @ 30cts.....	766 50
Assistants to Storekeeper, Steward, and Trade Instructors, 4 men, 1,240 days @ 40 cts.....	496 00
	—————
	\$6,639 86

The above Statement (No. 2) of Revenue, viz.: \$45,911 02 is simply confined to cash receipt from hired labor and work done for outside parties, but does not embrace the labor expended in works of construction and repair, as given in Statement No. 3, and the ordinary labor bestowed on management.

This large saving was not effected without practising the most rigid economy on the one hand, and on the other encouraging industry and diligence as much as possible in all the different branches that contribute to swell the revenue of the Institution.

I regret to have to mention the death of Mrs. Plees, late Matron, who died on the 26th of January.

In conclusion, permit me to express my entire satisfaction with the officers of the Institution, without whose cordial support the favorable results, as given above, could not have been achieved. I am especially indebted to Chief Keeper McCarthy, whose zeal and hearty co-operation with me have enabled me to conduct the affairs of the Institution to, I trust, the satisfaction of your honorable Board.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN FLANIGAN,
Deputy Warden,

CRIMINAL STATISTICAL TABLES.

RECAPITULATION.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
<i>Race.</i>			
White	162	18	180
Colored	12	1	13
Indian	3	.....	3
	177	19	196
<i>Country.</i>			
England	29	2	31
Ireland	23	6	29
Scotland	6	.....	6
Canada	95	6	101
United States	20	4	24
Newfoundland	1	.....	1
Cape of Good Hope .....	.....	1	1
France	1	.....	1
Prince Edward Island	1	.....	1
Sweden	1	.....	1
	177	19	196
<i>Ages.</i>			
15 to 20 years]	39	3	42
20 to 25 "	49	5	54
25 to 30 "	29	3	32
30 to 40 "	27	4	31
40 to 50 "	16	2	18
50 to 60 "	13	.....	13
60 and upwards	4	2	6
	177	19	196
<i>Religious Belief.</i>			
Baptists	7	.....	7
Catholics	67	11	78
Church of England	59	6	65
Methodists	20	1	21
Presbyterians	19	1	20
Congregationalists	1	.....	1
Lutherans	1	.....	1
Universalists	1	.....	1
No Religion	1	.....	1
Quakers	1	.....	1
	177	19	196

CRIMINAL STATISTICAL TABLES.—*Continued.*

RECAPITULATION.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
<i>Education.</i>			
Neither read nor write.....	45	10	55
Read only.....	35	4	39
Read and write.....	97	5	102
	177	19	196
<i>Civil Condition.</i>			
Single	109	7	116
Married.....	58	10	68
Widowed	10	2	12
	177	19	196
<i>Moral Habits.</i>			
Abstinent.....	76	.....	76
Temperate.....	74	5	79
Intemperate	27	14	41
	117	19	196
<i>Lengths of Sentence.</i>			
2 years.....	66	12	78
2 years and 1 day.....	1	.....	1
2 years and 2 months.....	1	1	2
2 years and 6 months.....	5	.....	5
3 years.....	49	2	51
4 "	19	2	21
5 "	22	2	24
6 "	1	.....	1
7 "	3	.....	3
10 "	5	.....	5
14 "	2	.....	2
Life.....	3	.....	3
	177	19	196
<i>Crimes.</i>			
Burglary.....	11	1	12
Larceny.....	72	16	88
Robbery	9	.....	9
Horse Stealing.....	10	.....	10
Felony.....	6	.....	6
Attempt at Arson	1	.....	1

CRIMINAL STATISTICAL TABLES.—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
<i>Crimes.—Continued.</i>			
Wounding with intent to Murder	2	.....	2
Horse Stealing and Larceny.....	3	.....	3
Arson.....	7	2	9
Attempt to commit Bestiality.....	1	.....	1
Receiving Stolen Property	2	.....	2
Burglary and Larceny.....	12	.....	12
Larceny and Receiving	4	.....	4
Cattle Stealing.....	4	.....	4
Forgery	5	.....	5
Manslaughter.....	7	.....	7
Inflicting grievous bodily harm	3	.....	3
Perjury	1	.....	1
Firing a Bridge	1	.....	1
Wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm	3	.....	3
Rape.....	2	.....	2
Horse Stealing and Receiving	2	.....	2
Bigamy.....	1	.....	1
Passing Counterfeit Money.....	1	.....	1
Sheep Stealing.....	1	.....	1
Obstructing Railway.....	1	.....	1
Murder.....	3	.....	3
Conspiracy	2	.....	2
	177	19	196
<i>Occupations.</i>			
Females.....	.....	19	19
Printers.....	1	.....	1
Painters.....	3	.....	3
Machinists	3	.....	3
Laborers.....	89	.....	89
Shoemakers.....	11	.....	11
Tailors.....	6	.....	6
Blacksmiths	4	.....	4
Turners	2	.....	2
Plasterers.....	1	.....	1
Farmers	9	.....	9
Carpenters.....	9	.....	9
Stonecutters.....	5	.....	5
Moulders.....	2	.....	2
Colliers.....	1	.....	1
Butchers.....	1	.....	1

CRIMINAL STATISTICAL TABLES.—*Continued.*

RECAPITULATION.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
<i>Occupations.—Continued.</i>			
Weavers	1	.....	1
Clerks.....	4	.....	4
Gardeners.....	1	.....	1
Saw-filers	1	.....	1
Merchants.....	1	.....	1
Brick-makers	2	.....	2
Sailors	4	.....	4
Teachers	1	.....	1
Bakers.....	1	.....	1
Waiters	2	.....	2
Curriers.....	1	.....	1
Engineers.....	2	.....	2
Saddlers.....	1	.....	1
Coopers.....	1	.....	1
Bricklayers.....	1	.....	1
Roofers	1	.....	1
Barbers	1	.....	1
Cabinet-makers.....	2	.....	2
Watch-makers	1	.....	1
Masons	1	.....	1
	177	19	196

TABLE of movements of Convicts in the Kingston Penitentiary, from Midnight on the 31st December, 1869, until Midnight, 31st December, 1870.

Description.						
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Remaining at Midnight, 31st December, 1869.....				668	45	713
Admitted since :—						
From County Jails	177	19	196			
,, Rockwood Asylum				177	19	196
				845	64	909
Discharges :—						
By expiration of sentence	158	12	170			
,, Pardon.....	26	2	28			
,, Sent to Rockwood Asylum.....	9	2	11			
,, Suicide.....	1	0	1			
,, Death.....	12	0	12			
,, Handed to civil power	1	0	1	207	16	223
Remaining at Midnight, 31st December, 1870				638	48	686

Kingston Penitentiary,
6th January, 1871.

NOMINAL LIST of Convicts re-committed to the Kingston Penitentiary, during the year 1870, and number of re-commitments.

No.	Name.	Imprisonments.		No.	Name.	Imprisonments.	
		2nd.	3rd.			2nd.	3rd.
1	Charles Donohoe.....	1		15	John Smith	1	
2	Jean B. Longpré.....	1		16	John Devaney.....	1	
3	Joseph Proctor	1		17	John Burke		1
4	John Ashley.....	1		18	John Evans	1	
5	Thomas Graham.....	1		19	Benjamin Wilson	1	
6	James Stormont	1		20	James Berry Steele	1	
7	Eliza Whalen.....	1		21	Edward Hall.....	1	
8	Thomas King.....	1		22	Richard Nelligan	1	
9	Bernard Keegan		1	23	Daniel Donnelly	1	
10	Guillaume Ledoux	1		24	Hannah O'Connor	1	
11	Leon Benard		1	25	Joseph Ronleau	1	
12	Henry Wilson	1		26	Margarite Lacoste	1	
13	John Lawler	1		27	Alexander Arnold	1	
14	George Watt	1		28	Henry Thompson.....	1	
						25	3

Kingston Penitentiary,
6th January, 1871.

NOMINAL LIST of Convicts who have been pardoned during 1870, with crime and name of place where convicted.

No.	Name.	Crime.	Where Convicted.
1	Richard Bretton	Felony	Northumberland and Durham.
2	George W. McKenzie	Larceny and receiving	York.
3	George Blackwell	Post Office robbery	Waterloo.
4	William Prout	Felony	York.
5	John William	Attempt at rape	Essex.
6	Andrew Mervale	Murder	Montreal.
7	William Slavin	Lawless aggression	York.
8	Michael Feuten	Arson	Lambton.
9	Joseph Boucher	Mail robbery	Rimouski.
10	Anthony Waunch	Manslaughter	Simcoe.
11	Colin Campbell	Assault	Grey.
12	Lucinda Hines	Larceny	Victoria.
13	Thomas H. Green	Horse stealing	Wellington.
14	John S. Mason	Murder	Middlesex.
15	Thomas Alexander	Assault	Montreal.
16	Michael Conners	Inflicting grievous bodily harm	Quebec.
17	William Nolan	do do do	Quebec.
18	John Mathew	Larceny	Norfolk.
19	George Dunn	Manslaughter	Kent.
20	Alfred Frennette	Stealing a post letter	Quebec.
21	Elie Bauvais	Felony	Montreal.
22	John Sharpe	Larceny and conspiracy	Elgin.
23	Leon Poulin	Burglary	Quebec.
24	Jacques Turcotte	do	Quebec.
25	Sandford Simmons	Malicious stabbing	Bruce.
26	Ann Connolly	Larceny	Montreal.
27	William Woolley	Murder	Huron and Bruce.
28	Robert Black	Larceny	Frescott and Russell.

Kingston Penitentiary,
6th January, 1871.

NOMINAL LIST of Convicts who have died during the year 1870, with crime and place of conviction.

No.	Names.	Crimes.	Place of Conviction.
1	Leonhurst Becker	Arson	Perth.
2	Jean B. Corriveau	Murder	Quebec.
3	Thomas Tomico	Larceny	Elgin.
4	Themeuse Wilham	Cattle stealing	Kent.
5	John Cochrane	Larceny	Frontenac.
7	Antoine Lacoste	Murder	Montreal.
7	Henry Smith	Larceny	Lambton.
8	Isaac Shanklin	do	Elgin.
9	Solomon Albert	Rape	Halton.
10	Gasper Waller	Larceny	Wentworth.
11	Larkin Hooker	Horse stealing	Essex.
12	John Rieley	Felony	Lincoln. (Suicide.)
13	Owen Clifford	Arson	Lincoln.

Kingston Penitentiary,
6th January, 1871.

NOMINAL LIST of Convicts who have been sent to Rockwood Asylum, during the year 1870,—giving their present state.

No.	Names.	Present State.
1	William Begg	Slightly improved.
2	Benjamin Lamb	No improvement.
3	Francis Murat	Much improved.
4	J. F. C. Benedict	No improvement likely to occur.
5	Catherine Caulfield	Improved.
6	Patrick Sullivan	Very much improved.
7	Patrick Daily	No improvement.
8	Susan Brown	No change.
9	William Shaw	No change.
10	Charles Brough	Improved.
11	William Barr	No improvement.

Kingston Penitentiary,
6th January, 1871.

REMISSION OF SENTENCES.

Table shewing the average number of days of remission gained, through good conduct and industry, by convicts discharged from the Kingston Penitentiary, during the year 1870 :—

7 convicts gained an average of	10½ days each.
1	23 days.
5	34¼ days each.
3	43¾ "
2	57 "
12	64¾ "
35	75½ "
18	85 "
18	95½ "
13	114 "
25	123¾ "
8	138½ "
5	142 "
1	162 days.
<hr/>	
153	

Total number of convicts who earned remission..... 153
Total number of convicts discharged 170

Smallest number of days earned by a convict..... 2
Greatest number of days earned by a convict..... 162

Kingston Penitentiary,
7th January, 1871.

PROTESTANT LIBRARY, 1870.

Number of books in library, 1,217.
 Number added during 1870, 454.
 Appropriation for library, \$80.
 Number of convicts who used books, 443.
 Number of issues of books during year, 3,420.
 Number of Protestant convicts, 410.

ROMAN CATHOLIC LIBRARY, 1870.

Number of books in library, 395.
 Appropriation for library, \$60.
 Number of convicts who used books, 184.
 Number of issues of books during year, 9,873.
 Number of Catholic convicts, 276.

TABLE of Punishments, in Female Department of the Kingston Penitentiary, for 1870.

Months.	No. of meals of bread and water.				No of nights hard bed.	No. of 3 meals bread and water, and nights' hard bed.			No. of days in solitary cell.					Reports not acted upon.	No. admonished.	Total No. of reports.	Total No. reported.
	1	2	3	4		1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5				
January																	
February																	
March			2					1	1				1	1	7	13	13
April													4	5	9	9	
May				1					1	1	1			1	5	5	5
June								1						4	5	4	
July		1		1					1						3	3	3
August		1	6			5		1	2	4	2	1	8	16	46	33	
September									1		2		2		5	5	
October										1			4		5	5	
November		1							1	1			8	3	14	14	
December										1				2	3	3	3
Total		3	8	2		5		3	7	8	5	2	27	38	108	94	

Kingston Penitentiary,
 7th January, 1870.

SUMMARY of Punishments awarded to Convicts in the Kingston Penitentiary, during 1870.

Months.	Number of meals of bread and water imposed on convicts.										No. of convicts without bed.	No. of convicts in dark cells.	No. of convicts in solitary cells.	No. of convicts punished with "cats."	No. of lashes inflicted.	No. of boys punished with switch.	No. of strokes inflicted.	No. of convicts chained.	No. of convicts admonished.	No. of convicts whose stripes have been removed.	No. of convicts sentenced to shot drill.		Remarks.		
	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1											No. of Men.	Days.			
	January.....		1			16	6	2	31	6											2	5		25	1
February.....					4	2	3	19			4	4		3	92	1	12		3	7	5	20	18 convicts without supper.		
March.....					13		3	20			3	9		2				8	3	3	9	14	1 boy sentenced to 2 doz. switches, but pardoned.		
April.....					4	7	17	17	1			44	2						13	5	3	5	1 convict sentenced to receive no white bread for 2 days.		
May.....					1		5	29	1			30	1	3	96				12	3	3	4			
June.....					2	7	15	31	4			19	1						15	1	3	5			
July.....					2	3	12	52				34							20	1	4	7			
August.....							9	31				26	1	1	24				20	4	14	23			
September.....						3	11	26	1	1		11	1					4	27	3	10	18			
October.....						2	5	36				6							18	2	11	27	1 boy sentenced to switches, but pardoned.		
November.....						7	10	10			1	4	1						27	5	5	11	1 convict sentenced to no meat for 2 days.		
December.....						8	12	23	7		1	14	1						13	7	5	13			
Totals.....		1			42	45	104	325	20	3	10	226	11	7	212	2	27	6	183	46	86	198			
																							When put on.	Convicts chained. (Names.)	When taken off.
																							March 24	Joseph Ford....	March 25
																							" 24	James Mosdale..	April 7
																							Sept. 17	Peter Almond...	Dec. 22
																							" 17	Philander Allen .	" 22
																							" 24	Oscar Desrivieres	Oct 17
																							" 24	James A. Stull..	" 17

Kingston Penitentiary,
6th January, 1871.

STATEMENT of ACCIDENTS to Convicts in Kingston Penitentiary, for the year 1870.

Date.	Names.	Where Employed.	Nature of Accident.	Cause of Accident.	Days in Hospital.	Remarks.
January 7..	Patrick Baine.....	Stone shed.....	Contused wound of 1st and 2nd fingers of left hand	By fall of stone	10	
February 8..	Alanson Burton....	Root house	Incised wound, 4th finger left hand	Crushed by block of ice.....	13	
March 17..	George Lovely.....	Cabinet shop.....	Incised wound, 3rd finger left hand	By planing machine.....	13	
April 19..	Pascal Bouchard....	„	Lacerated wound of 2nd finger left hand, necessitating amputation at 1st joint.	By planing machine.....	14	
18 May 17..	James Kelly.....	Quarry	Contused wound of 1st and 2nd fingers of left hand	By fall of stone	13	
June 21..	Joseph A. Armstrong	Cabinet shop.....	Lacerated wounds of 1st, 2nd and 3rd fingers of left hand, necessitating amputation at 1st joints of 1st and 2nd fingers	By planing machine.....	41	
July 27..	Nathan Johnson....	„	Lacerated wound, 1st finger right hand ..	By planing machine.....	20	
November 24..	Thomas Montgomery	„	Lacerated wound of index finger left hand	By circular saw.....	30	
December 20..	Frederick Elson....	Carpenter shop.....	Lacerated wound of palm of left hand....	By sharp point of wooden stake.....		In hospital 31st December, 1870.

Kingston Penitentiary
6th January, 1871.

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The Protestant Chaplain has the honor to Report, that he has made an inspection of the present condition of the convicts under his charge, with reference to their morals and religious impressions, as far as time and circumstances would admit.

He has pleasure in stating his conviction, that under the management during the past year, the conduct of the convicts has been generally satisfactory; that while the rigor of a penal servitude has been made to fall upon them as lightly as possible under their circumstances, the deportment of the convicts has, nevertheless, been very creditable.

The system of indulgence as a reward for good conduct, in the permission given them, to take part in the musical portions of Divine Service (a privilege very properly appreciated) has had a wholesome effect.

The privilege of reading books, not distinctly religious, but of a sound moral character, (approved by the chaplain) has been found to exert a good influence, rendering the convicts more cheerful in their seclusion, and thus securing their gratitude and consequent good behaviour.

The total number of convicts under the charge of the Protestant Chaplain:—

	MEN.	WOMEN.
Number of convicts admitted during the year.....	114	7
" who have died.....	6	none
" pardoned.....	0	
Number of Communicants	31	
" under instruction in Church Music.....	55	
Visits paid to the Hospital.....	315	

Kingston Penitentiary, December 31st, 1870.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To T. J. O'Neill, Esq.,
Chairman, Board of Directors,
Kingston Penitentiary.

I have the honor to submit for your consideration, the Annual Report of the Catholic Chaplain of the Kingston Penitentiary, for the year of Grace, ending Dec. 31st, 1870.

It is a source of satisfaction for me to be able to state, in the first place, that convicts attending Catholic Worship, as a general rule, seem animated with proper disposition. They listen with marked attention to the different instructions imparted to them, and appear in most cases alive to the fact, that those instructions are intended for their welfare temporal and eternal. They assist with great respect and devotion at the different services prescribed by the Catholic Ritual. Indeed, their conduct in the chapel, at all times, is highly becoming, and I am quite assured that the great majority come to pray and not to scoff. Thus there seems good grounds to hope that this attention and respect in the House of God will, in due time, produce a salutary change in many of those convicts who will return to society, good and peaceable citizens.

Another fact worthy of note, and which will be eventually productive of considerable good, is the great desire to read that the convicts manifest. And as we are very careful to put into their hands only such works as will contribute to improve their moral tone, we may expect that they shall imbibe salutary lessons, to guide them in their conduct, because in those books they are necessarily led to the consideration of practical views in regard to the teachings of christianity.

Our Church Music continues to be productive of the happiest results. I consider the introduction of church music into prison economy, as a potent means of reformation. Sunday is now more than ever hailed with delight by the vast majority of convicts; they

look forward to it, not only as a day of rest, but as a day of real devotion and piety; a day wherein everything speaks to the heart, and tends to mould it after the christian model. The services of strangers in the choir has been entirely dispensed with, in view of the great proficiency the convicts themselves have attained.

I have visited the Penitentiary Schools on several occasions. It affords me great pleasure to be able to state that the School seems in admirable working order. The Teacher appears possessed of a certain amount of firmness which, of course, is an essential requisite to ensure success. The convicts are made to feel that they frequent this school, not to squander their time in idle talk, but to endeavor, as fully as possible, to improve their mental faculties. The Teacher is, I might add, a man of well-known abilities, and it is a source of encouragement to think that good results may be expected from his untiring efforts.

The number of convicts has not increased; in fact, there has been a certain diminution; this remark applies to men of mature age. On the contrary, the number of juvenile convicts has painfully increased. This becomes a melancholy fact when we consider the consequences it may lead to. The boy-criminals, in some cases under sentence, become necessarily the associates of men hardened in crime; the consequences are fearful to contemplate; they waste the precious time of youth in a school of vice. If those juvenile convicts are plunged into an atmosphere where they inhale, at every breath, the deadly vapors of vice, how can it be expected that they will return to society sound and healthy in morals?

The Reformatory is the only fit and proper place for juvenile criminals; it is there, or nowhere, that they can be moulded into good and useful members of society.

It is customary to state the number of prisoners attending Divine Worship in the Catholic Church. At present their number:—

Males.....	246
Females.....	30
Total.....	276

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. J. KEILTY, Priest,
Assistant Chaplain.

Kingston Penitentiary, 31st Dec., 1870.

REPORT OF DR. DICKSON, SURGEON OF THE PENITENTIARY.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY,
10th January, 1871.

GENTLEMEN,—The very full and elaborate Tables which I have the honor to transmit, were prepared by Mr. Halliday, the excellent Hospital Overseer. These Tables give, in detail, the number of admissions to Hospital during the year; the diseases under which the patients labored; the length of time in Hospital, and the result of treatment.

The Obituary Table gives the names of those who died; the cause of death, and the length of time in Hospital.

The Table of Accidents gives the nature of injuries received; how inflicted, and in what department they occurred; also, the length of time each patient was in Hospital.

As my time is so completely occupied between the duties imposed on me at the Asylum and Penitentiary, I have not time to write a lengthy report, without I neglect some important work to do so, and as the Tables are so very elaborate, I think all needed information will be found in them.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN R. DICKSON.

Messrs. O'Neill, King & Prieur,
Directors of Penitentiaries.

ANNUAL Return of Deaths in Hospital, Kingston Penitentiary, for the year 1870.

No.	Names.	Age.	Disease.	When Admitted.	Died.	Country.	No. of days in Hospital.	Remarks.
1	Leonard Becker	29	Typhoid Fever..	21st December, 1869.....	7th January, 1870.....	Germany.....	17	
2	Jean B. Corriveau..	69	Debility.....	10th January, 1870.....	27th January, 1870.....	Quebec	17	
3	Thomas Tomico.....	22	Phthisis.....	25th November, 1869....	11th February, 1870....	Ontario	78	Indian.
4	William Themuse...	24	Phthisis.....	26th November, 1869....	19th February, 1870....	Ontario	85	
5	John Cochran	38	Typhoid Fever .	5th February, 1870.....	3rd April, 1870.....	Ireland.....	57	
6	Antoine Lacoste	41	Phthisis.....	23rd May, 1870	9th June, 1870	Quebec.....	17	
7	Henry Smith	28	Phthisis.....	5th March, 1870	16th June, 1870	U. States.....	103	
8	Isaac Shanklin	19	Phthisis.....	17th May, 1870	14th July, 1870	Ontario	58	Negro.
9	Soloman Alberts ..	33	Febricula.....	22nd April, 1870	22nd July, 1870	Ontario	91	Negro.
10	Gasper Waller	21	Phthisis....	3rd June, 1870	23rd July, 1870	England.....	50	
11	Larkin Hooker	23	Phthisis.....	8th May, 1870	29th August, 1870.....	Ontario	101	Negro.
12	Owen Clifford	71	Debility.....	28th September, 1870....	19th November, 1870...	Ireland.....	80	
	John Riley	68	Committed suicide by hanging.....	.....	30th October, 1870	Ireland.....		

JOHN R. DICKSON, M.D., Surgeon,
Kingston Penitentiary.

ANNUAL RETURN of Cases treated in Hospital, Kingston Penitentiary, for the Year 1870.

Disease.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Disease.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Abscess	1	15	14	.....	2	Laryngitis	1	1			
Aneurism	1	.....	1			Lumbago	1	45	46		
Anasarca	.....	1	1			Malingering	.....	6	6		
Asthma	1	7	7	.....	1	Mania	.....	7	7		
Boils	.....	10	10			Melancholia	.....	3	3		
Bronchitis	1	1	2			Mumps	.....	1	1		
Bubo	.....	1	1			Necrosis	.....	2	2		
Burns	.....	8	8			Neuralgia	.....	10	8	.....	2
Cancer	.....	1	.....		1	Ophthalmia	.....	28	28		
Carbuncle	.....	2	2			Orchitis	.....	1	1		
Chlorosis	.....	2	2			Pharyngitis	.....	1	1		
Cholera	1	3	4			Phthisis	.....	6	14	12	7
Chorea	.....	1	.....		1	Pleurodynia	.....	4	4		
Colic	1	8	9			Pneumonia	.....	2	2		
Contusions	.....	57	56		1	Porrigio	.....	2	.....		2
Debility	.....	18	14	2	2	Rheumatism	.....	4	27	28	3
Diarrhoea	3	48	50		1	Scabies	.....	7	7		
Dysentery	.....	9	8		1	Sciatica	.....	2	1	.....	1
Dyspepsia	.....	16	15		1	Scrofula	.....	9	9		
Epilepsy	1	7	7		1	Sprain	.....	11	10	.....	1
Erysipelas	.....	7	7			Spermatocele	.....	1	1		
Febricula	10	165	168	1	6	Synovitis	.....	1	1		
Fever (Intermittent)	.....	5	5			Syphilis	.....	2	2		
Fever (Typhoid)	2	20	18	2	2	Stricture	.....	2	2		
Fistula in Ano	.....	2	2			Stye	.....	2	2		
Gastritis	.....	1	1			Tenia Solii	.....	1	1		
Gout	.....	1	1			Tonsillitis	.....	9	9		
Hæmoptysis	.....	3	3			Torticollis	.....	5	5		
Hæmorrhoids	.....	6	6			Tuberculosi	.....	1	.....	1	
Hepatitis	.....	2	2			Ulcers	.....	2	2		
Hernia	1	.....	1			Vertigo	.....	1	1		
Heart Disease	.....	2	2			Whitlow	.....	2	2		
Herpes	.....	1	1			Wounds	.....	3	40	42	.....
Impetigo	.....	2	2								
Influenza	1	28	17	.....	12						
Ischuria	.....	1	1								
						Total	39	712	696	12	43

Suicide 1

JOHN R. DICKSON, M.D.,
Surgeon, Kingston Penitentiary.

STATEMENT of Accidents to Convicts in Kingston Penitentiary, for the Year 1870.

Date.	Names.	Where Employed.	Nature of Accident.	Cause of Accident.	No. of Days in Hospital.	Remarks.
January 7.	Patrick Baine	Stone Shed	Contused wounds of first and second fingers of left hand	By fall of Stone	10	
February 8.	Alanson Burton.....	Root House.....	Incised wound of fourth finger of left hand.	Crushed by block of Ice.	13	
March 17.	George Lovely.....	Cabinet Shop.....	Incised wound of third finger of left hand..	By Planing Machine ...	13	
April 19.	Pascal Bouchard.....	Cabinet Shop.....	Lacerated wound of second finger of left hand, necessitating amputation at first joint	By Planing Machine ...	14	
May 17.	James Kelly.....	Quarry	Contused wounds of first and second fingers of left hand	By fall of Stone ...	13	
June 21.	Joseph A. Armstrong ...	Cabinet Shop.....	Lacerated wounds of first, second, and third fingers of left hand, necessitating amputation of first and second fingers at the first joint	By Planing Machine ...	41	
July 27.	Nathan Johnson	Cabinet Shop.....	Lacerated wound of first finger of right hand	By Planing Machine ...	20	
Nov. 24.	Thomas Montgomey ...	Cabinet Shop.....	Lacerated wound, index finger of left hand .	By Circular Saw	30	
Dec. 20.	Frederick Elson	Carpenter's Shop ...	Lacerated wound of palm of left hand	By Sharp Pointed Wooden Stake.		

JOHN R. DICKSON, M.D.,
Surgeon, Kingston Penitentiary.

SCHOOLMASTER'S REPORT.

To the Board of Directors of the
Kingston Penitentiary.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to submit to you the Annual Report of the School in connection with the Kingston Penitentiary, for the year ending 31st of December, 1870.

I am happy to be able to inform you that the attendance for the past year has been very good, showing an aggregate of 35,880, which, allowing 260 days to the scholastic year, gives a daily average attendance of 138, of whom 77 are Protestants, and 61 are Roman Catholics.

Of this number the average attendance at the daily noon school was 95, of whom 34 have learned to read, 45 to write, and 37 to write and cipher.

The attendance to the morning and evening classes, viz. :—from 7 to 9 in summer, and from 7.30 to 9.30 in winter ; and from 1 till 3 in the afternoon, was nearly as follows :—

Morning—daily average, 15 ; of these 5 have learned to read, the remaining ten learning to write and cipher.

The afternoon School comprising both French and English, gives a daily average of 29 ; 9 of those are French Canadians, who have learned to read English ; the remaining 20 being English, of whom 10 have learned to read well, and 10 to read, write, and the first rudiments of arithmetic.

I would also inform you that the daily attendance at School at present remains at about 130 ; and of these 74 are Protestants, and 56 Roman Catholics.

They are subdivided into the following classes, viz. :—1st Class, 10 ; 2nd, 19 ; 3rd, 18 ; 4th, 6 ; 5th, 7 ; writing class, 14 ; and ciphering class, 56—of whom 17 are working in the simple rules, and 39 in the compound, or more advanced rules.

Of the French Canadians attending school, 14 are commencing to read French ; 16 read well in French ; and 12 are commencing to read English.

These figures go far to show that the privilege kindly granted to convicts to attend School is both appreciated and usefully applied by the great majority of them who are in need of the first principles of education ; and, also, the immense advantages which are to be derived from the existence of a School, in connection with the Institution, by those convicts who are inclined to avail themselves of the benefits conferred by it.

With reference to the morning and afternoon classes, I would recommend that permission be extended to as many as possible of those needing primary instruction, to attend them, as the pupils attending these classes make very rapid progress, and by their close attention and application to the studies assigned them show that the favor thus conferred on them is not misapplied.

In conclusion, I would beg to state that on account of it being near the close of the past year when I was placed in charge of the School, this Report is not so comprehensive as you might expect, or as I myself would wish it to be.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,

J. J. DELANEY,
Acting Master.

STOCK ACCOUNT of the Kingston Penitentiary, for the year ending
31st December, 1870.

Departments.		
		\$ cts.
1	Storekeeper's department	9,563 18
8	Wood yard	4,338 98
9	Oakum shed	288 34
10	Blacksmith's department ..	9,206 94
19	Bakery	813 39
21	Foundry	372 30
22	Cabinet shop	241 44
23	Contract shoe shop	325 28
24	Farm and garden	2,268 15
26	Roman Catholic Church	512 50
28	School room	124 89
30	Protestant Church	559 03
31	Steward's department	9,700 08
41	Matron's ..	3,539 64
54	North Lodge	250 67
56	Keeper's hall, deputy's office ..	123 65
57	Armory	3,302 79
60	Warden and Directors' offices ..	162 75
61	Warden's hall	106 40
62	Mess room	88 68
63	Saddlery and prison shoe shop ..	1,248 12
67	Accountant's office	162 81
69	Hospital and surgery	1,560 80
76	Mason's department	9,294 21
85	Tailor's shop	3,615 70
88	Carpenter's shop	5,548 50
104	Architect's office	54 00
105	Keal estate	586,014 57
	Total	\$653,387 79

THOS. MCCARTHY,
P. O. DONNELL,

Valuators.

SUMMARY of Real Estate of Kingston Penitentiary, to 31st December, 1870.

	\$ cts.
Land	7,900 00
North Lodge.....	16,822 17
West ".....	7,938 69
Main boundary walls and towers	61,110 30
Walls of female convicts and Deputy-Warden's yards.....	2,920 38
" gardens	1,984 40
Rotunda and dome	10,579 47
North wing, main centre block.....	55,285 69
East and west wings ".....	122,173 08
South wing	64,899 85
South work shops and additions	67,456 32
Dining-hall building and kitchen	20,429 70
Hospital	25,155 75
East shops, store house, &c.....	21,590 92
Dry kiln	1,023 42
West shops and engine house.....	18,014 00
Wash-house, smith's shop, &c.....	2,951 40
Stable and coach house.....	3,099 20
Grading and forming land.....	4,249 03
Sewers and drains	13,940 75
Water supply, tanks, pipes, and cisterns	8,332 01
Wharves and breakwater	7,430 67
Stone cottage and out-buildings, corner of Palace and King streets.....	1,500 00
Two frame dwellings west of prison.	600 00
Dwarf walls enclosing Warden's plot.....	4,870 30
Solitary prison-yard walls and stone for lodge	9,541 65
Farm house and out-houses	900 00
Barn.....	3,726 67
Piggery	1,352 43
Lime kiln and lime house.....	778 00
Slaughter house	582 77
Tram railway	6,875 53
Total value of Kingston Penitentiary Real Estate	\$586,014 57

H. H. HORSEY,
Actg. Architect of Penitentiaries.

 THE ARCHITECT'S REPORT.

To the Directors of Penitentiaries.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to submit the following Report on the progress and position of new works, and plans of proposed works, for the year ending the 31st ultimo.

At Kingston Penitentiary, boundary walls of Solitary Prison plot have been finished on the south side, and the building of wall continued on the west side; in all, 413 toise have been built, the stone dressed for same, and 556 feet of coping set finished, with pilasters and entablature at angles, and with strengthening buttresses every 28 feet. There remains yet 1,100 toise to be built, or about 1,200 feet lineal of wall, 21 feet high above ground, to complete the boundary walls.

Entrance Lodge is to be built on the east side, in connection with the above walls, the plans for which have been prepared. The contract value of same is estimated at \$5,000. The cash outlay of prison, labor and material not included, \$800 to \$1,000. The lodge is to be built with hammer-dressed courses and to have bouchard dressings, a large portion of which have already been dressed. The lodge has a frontage of 55 feet, and a mean depth of 39 feet; two stories high; the centre is devoted to main entrance, and on either side are Keepers' quarters.

Warden's House.—Plans have been prepared for this for some time, but, in consequence of the decease of the late Warden, it has not been commenced.

Work has been resumed on new wharf, which has been raised two feet for a distance of about 250 feet, and preparation is being made to continue tram railway along same, on framing, some 9 feet above level of wharf, to facilitate the loading and ballasting of vessels with stone. 632 yards, lineal, of tram railway have been constructed. Gratings have been fixed in prison wings at the ends of the several ranges of cells, which give greater security to the prison.

Jacket-boiler and tank for hot water have been fitted up in wash-house, where the heating of water, making of soap, and boiling, is now done by the exhaust steam from engine, thus saving the fuel formerly used for these purposes.

Several other minor alterations and repairs have been made. The additions and improvements increase the value of the Real Estate of Kingston Penitentiary to the amount of \$12,310 51.

Plans have been prepared and submitted for the proposed Solitary Prison in connection with the above Penitentiary; which, when completed, will have five wings radiating from a centre rotunda, and which, with three wings and necessary offices, is estimated to cost \$94,679; this is the contract value of the works, but if the prison labor and the stone from Penitentiary quarries be not reckoned, the cash outlay will be but little more than one-third of this amount, or say \$35,000.

The total value of the works performed; the amount and value of material used; net cash earnings from private parties, and the average earning of convicts daily, will be shown by the returns from the Trade Instructors of the several departments, and while writing on this head I wish particularly to call your attention to the zealous and able manner in which the stone department is managed under Mr. Painter, whose returns will be found most explicit. They show that in addition to the Prison and Rockwood work performed, amounting to \$11,978 21, the value of sales to outside parties amounts to the sum of \$11,225 11.

The whole of which is respectfully submitted.

H. H. HORSEY,
Acting Architect of Penitentiaries.

Kingston Penitentiary, 27th January, 1871.

Summary of Blacksmith Department, Kingston Penitentiary.

Work performed for Rockwood Buildings :—	
Value of labor.....	\$295 08
Value of material used.....	133 53
Total value	\$428 61
Work performed for outside parties :—	
Value of labor.....	223 46½
Value of material used.....	148 16
Total value.....	371 62½
Work performed for Provincial Penitentiary :—	
Value of labor.....	2,516 90½
Value of material used.....	2,436 52
Total value	4,953 42½
Grand total.....	\$5,753 66
Deducting total value of material.....	\$2,718 21
Net value of labor.—Total.....	\$3,035 45
Total number of days' work.....	5,089
Average daily earnings of men in this Department for the year 1870	\$0 59¼ nearly.
Average number of men employed.....	16½

EDWARD WILMOT,
Trade Instructor, Blacksmith Department.

SHOE SHOP REPORT, 1870.

Showing total value of work done and material used; total value of labor; total number of days' work done, and average daily earnings of each man, and number of men at work in shop, 31st December, 1870 :—

Total value of work done.....	\$2,975 40
" " material	1,200 55
" " labor	\$1,774 85
Total number of days' work done.....	1678
Average daily earnings of each man.....	\$1 05½
Number of men working in shop, 31st Dec., 1870....	7

WILLIAM FINN.

HARNESS DEPARTMENT REPORT, 1870.

Showing total value of work done, and material used; total value of labor; total number of days' work done, and average earnings of each man per day, together with the number of men at work in shop, 31st December, 1870 :—

Total value of labor and material.....	\$1,179 25
" " material used	561 49
" " labor.....	<u>\$617 76</u>
Average daily earnings of each man	\$0 85
Total number of days' work done.....	725
Number of men in shop, 31st Dec., 1870	2

WILLIAM FINN.

ANNUAL RETURN of work done, Tailor's Department, Kingston Penitentiary, 1870.

Number of Articles Made.	Description.	Labor Value.		Remarks.
		Rate.	Amount.	
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
182	Discharge Suits	2 50	455 00	
600	Prison Mitts	0 05	30 00	
1,538 days	Mending Clothing	0 40	615 20	
20	Dyeing Linen	0 40	8 00	
37	Military Coats altered	0 19	7 00	
19 days	Making Carpets	0 40	7 60	
42	Canvas Aprons	0 12½	5 25	
3	Drawers	0 25	0 75	
5	Jail Pants	0 40	2 20	
			\$1131 00	Average earnings per day
	Uniform Clothing		146 50	35½ cents.
	Civilian "		272 50	
	Prison Linen		367 80	
	Prison Woollen		200 25	
	Rockwood Asylum		88 70	
	Total		\$2206 75	
	Changing Room		249 60	
	Cutting Room		124 80	
	Messenger		124 80	
	Machine		124 80	
	Grand Total		\$2830 75	
	8,021½ days employed.			
	<i>Officers' Uniform.</i>			
12	Dress Coats	2 00	24 00	
30	Undress Coats	1 00	30 00	
18	Over-Coats	2 00	36 00	
25	Vests	0 50	12 50	
64	Pants	0 50	32 00	
48	Caps	0 25	12 00	
			\$146 50	
	<i>Civilian Work.</i>			
117	Coats	1 50	175 50	
90	Vests	0 50	45 00	
104	Pants	0 50	52 00	
			272 50	
	<i>Prison Work—Linen.</i>			
487	Jackets	0 40	149 80	
500	Vests	0 20	100 00	
472	Pants	0 25	118 00	
			367 80	
	<i>Prison Work—Woollen.</i>			
67	Jackets	0 75	50 25	
2	Vests	0 50	1 00	
185	Pants	0 40	74 00	
460	Caps	0 12½	57 50	
350	Stocks	0 05	17 50	
			200 25	
	<i>Rockwood Asylum.</i>			
50	Jackets	0 75	32 50	
40	Vests	0 40	16 00	
78	Pants	0 40	31 20	
72	Caps	0 12½	9 00	
			\$88 70	

SUMMARY of work done in the Carpenter's and Trades' Departments, 1870.

	Labor Value.	No. of days' work.	Remarks.
	\$ cts.		
Carpenter's, Cooper's, Tinsmith's, Painter's and Glazier's shop gang, under Mr. Walsh	9,524 days }		
Mr. Dawson's Gang	2,803 do }		
Mr. Farrell's Gang, Rockwood.....			
	7,537 08	12,327	Averages, \$61 31
	928 80	2,322	do 40 00
	\$8,486 48	14,649	Averaging \$57 93 per diem.

Kingston Penitentiary,
Carpenter's Branch,
1st February, 1871.

MASON'S DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL SUMMARY—shewing the total value of work executed, for the year ending 31st December, 1870.

Reference to Page.		Value of Labor.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
6	"Custom" work (for private parties)—Cut stone as per accounts	3,207 68	4,533 16
4	Rubble, courses, and rough stone sold	3,110 40	4,088 96
4	Broken stone, &c., sold	1,260 50	1,460 55
4	Lime	268 20	1,142 44
3	Work on Prison property, making additions to real estate.....	5,740 66	9,658 38
Item 3, p. 21	Quarrying stone for Prison use and for stone cutter's shop	1,896 23	729 45
Item 8, p. 21	Hauling stone by R. R., to wharf, stone cutter's shop and works	1,695 45	1,740 44
Item 13, p. 21	Culling and piling wood for prison use	350 00	350 00
	Prison repairs and sundries	585 57	781 48
	Work at Rockwood, and stone delivered	1,988 45	2,411 83
Items 3 & 4, p. 5	Lime for Rockwood.....	44 50	170 85
		\$20,147 64	\$27,067 54

THOMAS PAINTER,
Trade Instructor, Mason's Department.

RECAPITULATION—Shewing severally the value of work done by the different Gangs, with their average daily earnings, for year 1870.

Reference to Page.		Value of Labor.	Average per day, per man.
6	Stone Cutter's Shop,—Overseer Leahy	\$ cts. 6,357 33	cts. 53
15, 16 and 17	Building Gang, No. 1,—Keeper Burgess	2,458 21	58
18, 19 and 20	Building Gang, No. 2,—Keeper Lauder, principally employed at Rockwood	1,864 63	Earnings per day not accurately known (say 40 cents).
22	Quarry Gang, No. 1,—Guard Carter	2,792 39	47
23	Quarry Gang, No. 2,—Keeper Elsmere	1,691 60	34½
24	Quarry Gang, No. 3,—Guard Cowper	1,932 95	41½
25	Labors' Gang,—Guard Bryson (total earnings, \$1,271, less \$120.61 quarry act)	1,150 39	36
26	Railroad,—Keeper Fitzsimmons	1,811 64	
	Oakum picking, 885 days, @ ten cents	88 50	
	Total	\$20,147 64	

Total number of days' work 43,475
Total general average 47 cts. nearly.

THOMAS PAINTER,
Trade Instructor, Mason's Department.

RECAPITULATION

Shewing value of additions to Real Estate, from Mason's Department, for the Year ending 31st December, 1870.—(In Material and Labor.)

Penal Prison Boundary Walls	\$ cts. 4,862 73
Dwarf Walls	412 68
Cut Stone for Penal Prison Lodge and Drains	2,446 50
Extensions to Railroad	583 39
Addition to Wharf	625 40
Addition to Store-rooms	75 01
Shed to Boiler-house (Carpenter's)	43 49
Drains, Prison Yard	105 08
Levelling Debris and Making Land	504 00
Total addition to Real Estate, 1870.	\$0,658 38

Penitentiary Repairs and Jobbing \$686 50
Work for Rockwood, and Stone Delivered 2,411 83

THOS. PAINTER,
Trade Instructor, Mason's Department.

RECAPITULATION

Shewing Cash Receipts for Cut Stone, Rubble Stone, &c., for Year ending 31st December, 1870.

	\$	cts.
Cut Stone as per accounts.....	4,533	16
Rubble Stone do	1,841	50
Courses do do	2,075	50
Flagging and 12, "Stone, as per account".....	171	96
Broken Stone do	1,362	70
Fine Gravel do	97	85
Lime do	1,142	44
Total Sales for Year 1870	\$11,225	11

THOS. PAINTER,
Trade Instructor, Mason's Department.

EARNINGS of Limekiln, for the Year 1870.

CR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1. By Custom Sales, as per accounts	1,142	44		
2. Issued for Penitentiary use and for Building Penal Prison Walls, 2,247 Bush. at 15cts.	337	05		
3. Do for Rockwood Buildings, 952 Bush. at 15cts	142	80		
4. Do do Maintenance, 187 do do	28	05		
			1,650	34
DR.				
To Repairing Limekiln, 18 days, at 50cts	9	00		
„ Convict Labor, Burning, &c., 672 days, at 40cts.	268	80		
„ Rubble Stone used, 65 Toise, at \$1 75.	113	75		
„ Courses do 10 do 2 50.	25	00		
„ Flagging, for Arching, 950 ft, at 05.	47	50		
„ Hemlock Wood, 280 Cords, at \$2 25.	630	00		
„ Wear and Tear of Tools, &c., say	50	00		
			1,144	05
Leaving a Balance of			\$506	29

THOS. PAINTER,
Trade Instructor, Mason's Department.

ABSTRACT value of work executed in the Stone Cutter's Shop of the Mason Department of Kingston Penitentiary, for year ending 31st December, 1870.

	Value of Labor.	Value of Material.	Allowing for tools and shipment.	Total value.	Time in days.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Custom work (daily average 55 cts).....	3,207 68	1,325 50	762 72	5,295 90	5,832
For penal prison walls (daily average 54 cts)	722 74	267 16	59 80	1,049 70	1,338
New lodge, drains, &c. (daily average 51½ cts).....	1,354 99	954 63	136 88	2,446 50	2,633
Dwarf walls, coping, &c. (average 53 cts).....	270 90	95 46	18 39	384 75	510
Penitentiary jobbing (daily average 48½ cts)...	227 27	37 46	8 82	273 55	469
Rockwood buildings (daily average 50 cts)	220 15	67 66	19 32	307 13	432
Loading stone on vessels.....	246 40	.....	.....	246 40	616
Work on R. R. through shop	21 60	.....	.....	21 60	54
Breaking stones.....	85 60	.....	.....	85 60	214
Messengers', shop cleaners', and clerks' time ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,535
	\$6,357 33	2,747 87	1,005 93	10,111 13	13,633

THOS. PAINTER,
Trade Instructor, Mason's Department.

REVENUE.

DR.

The Dominion of Canada, in Account with the Kingston Penitentiary.

CR.

1870.		\$ cts.	1870.		\$ cts.
January 31.....	To Drafts remitted this month.....	3,444 80	December 31....	By Stable.....	20 04
February 28.....	do do do.....	2,703 97	do do....	do Bone Dust.....	10 00
March 31.....	do do do.....	2,646 06	do do....	do Moveables.....	3 00
April 30.....	do do do.....	3,141 68	do do....	do Rents.....	32 26
May 31.....	do do do.....	4,528 92	do do....	do Matron's Workshop.....	516 90
June 30.....	do do do.....	5,035 82	do do....	do Shoe Shop.....	14,084 50
July 31.....	do do do.....	3,740 49	do do....	do Blacksmith's Shop.....	1,066 60
August 31.....	do do do.....	5,559 72	do do....	do Uniforms.....	418 17
September 30....	do do do.....	4,646 62	do do....	do Convict Labor.....	84 00
October 31.....	do do do.....	4,125 46	do do....	do Contingencies.....	991 41
November 30....	do do do.....	3,893 50	do do....	do Tailor's Shop.....	268 85
December 31....	do do do.....	4,857 27	do do....	do Cabinet Shop.....	4,299 14
			do do....	do Iron Workshop.....	8,327 25
			do do....	do Carpenter's Shop.....	4,080 70
			do do....	do Clothing.....	426 10
			do do....	do Salaries (refunded).....	854 36
			do do....	do Farm and Gardens.....	949 70
			do do....	do Saddler's Shop.....	562 49
			do do....	do Prison Shoe Shop.....	292 69
			do do....	do Barrels.....	128 30
			do do....	do Oakum.....	30 38
			do do....	do Cattle.....	609 66
			do do....	do Postage.....	0 25
			do do....	do Cooper's Shop.....	500 99
			do do....	do Fines.....	18 92
			do do....	do Mason's Department.....	9,747 65
		\$48,324 31			\$48,324 31
	<i>Revenue not yet Collected.</i>				
	Corporation of Toronto.....	440 00			
	Cameron and Mudie.....	110 50			
	Rockwood Lunatic Asylum.....	654 83			
	Northern R. R. Company.....	347 50			
	Petty debts.....	282 83			
	Contractors for Convict Labor.....	4,169 37			
		\$6,005 03			
		48,324 31			
		\$54,329 34			
	Hides sold.....	7,138 78			

D. McINTOSH, Accountant.

34 Victoria.

Sessional Papers (No. 60.)

A. 1871

STATEMENT OF EARNINGS OF CONVICTS BY CONTRACT LABOR, DURING THE YEAR 1870.

Shoe Shop—36,062 days' work performed, at 40cts. per day.	\$14,424 80
Cabinet Shop—13,775½ days' work performed, at 35cts. per day	4,821 34
Foundry—22,125 days' work performed, at 40cts. per day	8,850 00
Cooper's Shop—1,291 days' work performed, (from 1st April to 31st October).....	645 50
	<u>\$28,741 64</u>

STATEMENT OF DEBTS DUE THE KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, AS ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1870.

Bad and doubtful debts	\$534 16
Petty debts.....	343 63
A. Brooks	18 00
William Anglin.....	64 55
Hayward & Downing.....	12 50
McNaughton & Co.....	19 20
Ketchum & Sanford.....	68 58
Corporation of Toronto.....	440 00
Cameron & Mudie.....	110 50
Rockwood Lunatic Asylum	654 83
Maxwell W. Strange	81 68
Kingston Township	122 70
Frontenac Council.....	251 34
Kingston Agricultural Society	112 66
Thomas Donnelly.....	27 45
J. B. Fortune.....	341 60
Hamilton Gaol.....	60 00
Executors of Sir Henry Smith	34 42
Executors of Dr. Litchfield.....	39 24
J. J. Linton.....	74 00
M. Flanigan.....	9 12
Hon. J. S. Macdonald.....	23 64
Walter Ross.....	11 10
Neil McDougal.....	19 30
A. & C. N. Ross.....	18 75
G. W. Finkle	14 28
Dr. Betts.....	11 57
William Ford	20 25
Corporation of Kingston	48 00
A. Livingston.....	15 70
Peter Day.....	82 50
James Nimmo.....	39 50
Rev. C. P. Mulvaney.....	6 25
Herkimer Hamilton	18 20
C. W. Moberly.....	347 50
St. John's Penitentiary.....	466 66
John McEwan	57 73
S. T. Drennan.....	2,110 05
Thomas M. Thomson	2,710 26
W. C. Evans.....	9,514 52
J. Carruthers & Co.	583 70
	<u>\$19,539 62</u>

STATEMENT OF CLAIMS AGAINST THE KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, AS ON 31st DECEMBER, 1870.

Alexander McKenzie	\$78 51
Robert Hendry	48 44
Ontario Diocesan Repository	20 00
E. J. Barker.....	52 64
Dr. Lavell.....	30 00
Thos. Doherty	54 00
J. Carruthers & Co	33 60
James Davis.....	13 75
James Neish.....	56 80
Geo. M. Wilkinson	13 60
Geo. Davidson	20 00
Wm. Robinson.....	11 87
Chown & Cunningham	13 70
W. Berry.....	250 00
Morland, Watson & Co.....	83 61
Alexander McIntosh	16 40
Hugh Cummins	34 50
B. A. Booth.....	15 12
S. Muckleston & Co.....	438 06
Geo. Robertson & Son.....	36 72
G. S. Hobart	21 28
A. McLean	112 90
A. McNaughton	563 75
Wm. Atkins.....	20 00
A. Livingston.....	292 02
Henry Skinner.....	606 22
	<hr/>
	\$2,937 49

D. McINTOSH,
Accountant.

ROCKWOOD ASYLUM.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT, FOR 1870.

ROCKWOOD ASYLUM,
January 20th, 1871.

GENTLEMEN,—The time has arrived for me to present another Annual Report on the movements of patients and all matters relating to the maintenance, management, and hygienic condition of this Asylum.

I propose to discuss the whole subject, as concisely as possible, arranged under the following divisions, viz:—

- 1st. Movements of Patients.
- 2nd. Heating the Asylum.
- 3rd. Defective Ventilation.
- 4th. Hygienic Condition.
- 5th. Improvement of Asylum Grounds by the labor of the patients only.
- 6th. Actual Annual Cost for the maintenance of each patient.
- 7th. Comparative Annual Cost for the maintenance of each patient.
- 8th. Severance of the connexion now existing between this Asylum and the Kingston Penitentiary.
- 9th. Amusements for the Patients.
- 10th. The unsafe state of the large water tank.
- 11th. Utter worthlessness of the dilapidated and rotten fences about the property.

1st. Movements of Patients.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
In Asylum on 1st January, 1870.....	188	101	289
Admitted from Ontario during 1870.....	62	36	98
" " Kingston Penitentiary, 1870	9	2	11
	259	139	398
Total under treatment during the year 1870.....			
Discharged—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Recovered	21	6	27
Died	22	13	35
Eloped	1	0	1
	44	19	63
Discharged, Died and Eloped.....			
Remaining in Asylum, 1st January, 1871.....	215	120	335

From the above figures it will be seen that 390 patients were under treatment during the year 1870. If we compare this number with 138, we will at once see how much the patients have increased since the 31st of August, 1868—the latter being the total number of lunatics in the Asylum at the latter date, being the last day on which my predecessor signed the "Daily Report Book."

The Asylum has grown to be a large and important institution, and demands a different course of treatment to what it received in its infancy, and I hope the Board of Directors will soon begin to view it in that light.

2nd. Heating the Asylum.

It is to be deplored that in a new and magnificent building, such as this Asylum really is, ample provision has not yet been made to heat it properly. This sad defect, and a very

sad one it is, is not chargeable to Parliament, for a sum was voted, quite sufficient, to have had the entire building thoroughly heated. The fault arose from the Board of Inspectors having refused to allow Mr. Garth to procure the number of boilers for which he estimated, the funds to purchase which were placed at the disposal of the Inspectors, but for some inexplicable reason they refused to allow more than three boilers to be purchased, instead of four. Perhaps they thought that number sufficient, but in this a sad mistake was made, and terrible suffering was thereby inflicted on the poor lunatics.

From the urgent appeals I frequently made, I did hope that some provision would have been made to prevent a repetition of the suffering from severe cold, and the unequal distribution of heat throughout the building, to which I referred in my last year's report. In this, however, I was grievously disappointed, as, instead of having additional steam generating power provided, an additional tax was placed on the three boilers, which had already proved themselves totally inadequate to heat the building. We now, and for some time past, use steam for cooking purposes also.

I refer to Mr. Garth, because he was employed by the Government to direct and superintend the construction of the heating apparatus, and as he has had a great deal of experience in these matters, it is to be deplored that his plans were, to a certain extent, ignored. If he had been permitted to pursue his own plans, he could have been held responsible for the proper working of the apparatus, but as he was restricted to what the Inspectors thought was necessary, of course he can not be blamed for the result.

If it be pleaded that economy was the object aimed at, I would simply state that Dr. Kirkbride, a Medical Superintendent of great experience, wisely remarked, that it was never economical to do wrong, and that it can not be considered other than the most flagrant wrong to put off the insane with only a part, and too often only a small part, of that which is their legitimate due.

So intense the cold, or, I should rather write, so inadequate the supply of heat during the present winter, that the contents of the urinals froze almost solid, frequently in the associate dormitories.

In the Female Department the nurses were, at times, compelled to huddle all their patients together in the dining rooms, even at mid-day, as the wards were so intensely cold they could not allow them to remain in them, or in the corridors, although the boilers were then taxed to their utmost capacity.

It is absolutely essential, for the comfort and safety of the patients, that an additional boiler should be procured at once, and the whole heating apparatus carefully examined, as its present working is very far from satisfactory.

3rd. Defective Ventilation.

I regret to report that the ventilation is not by any means what it should be in a large asylum. All who have had anything to do with the management of asylums know well how very important it is to have them well ventilated. I feel satisfied that the plan I recommended in my last annual report would, in a great measure, remedy the exceedingly defective ventilation. That plan was partially adopted, and has proved a partial success, but not by any means a complete one; in fact, some portions of the building are in a worse condition than they were previously, and others are very much improved. Until, however, such time as the laundry will be removed from the basement of the female department, we must expect that foul odors will be too easily detected throughout the house, especially on washing days, when the warm and dirty suds run into the cess-pool, which is within the walls, and receives the discharges from five water-closets, not one of which water-closets is provided with a stench-trap.

In my quarterly report, presented to the Directors in July of last year, I referred to the foul odors from the water-closets in the west wing, and stated that I dreaded the faulty ventilation would prove destructive if an epidemic should break out. I am sorry to be compelled to report that my worst fears were realized, as we were visited with both dysentery and typhoid fever—ten fatal cases of the former disease having occurred in the

west wing, and not a fatal case in any other part of the house. We had also three fatal cases of the latter disease—two of them in the east wing and one in the west.

Although the drains were examined by one of the architects, and pronounced by him in excellent condition, it will be necessary to have them thoroughly explored, as well as the water pipes, well and tanks.

4th. Hygienic Condition.

This Asylum is blessed with a most magnificent site and surroundings; the prospect on every side is most charming. The house overlooks Lake Ontario; is about four hundred yards distant from its shore, and elevated about fifty feet above its level. We have thus great facilities for obtaining an unbounded supply of good water, and an excellent opportunity for good drainage; and as westerly and southerly winds prevail fully five days out of seven, we are in the full enjoyment of the purest air, as we are not surrounded with any sources of contamination. In spite of all these, however, our obituary table, which is appended, will show a high rate of mortality for the year 1870, which may, in part, be accounted for by the unsatisfactory hygienic condition of the Asylum.

Epidemics will sometimes break out in large public institutions when it will be very difficult, and at times impossible, to discover the cause, or apply a remedy.

We hear that the new Lunatic Asylum, at London, has been visited with typhoid fever, and that several of the officers, as well as of the patients, have been seized with it. In that Asylum, the drainage, ventilation and water supply, are said to be excellent, and the house has only been a few weeks occupied by the patients. No satisfactory way of accounting for this visitation has, I believe, been discovered yet.

The best plan to improve the hygienic condition of Rockwood Asylum will be, to have it properly heated, the defective ventilation remedied, and the water-closets and bath rooms properly equipped.

5th. Improvement of the Asylum Grounds, by the labor of the patients only.

Any person who saw the premises two years ago, and could view them when the snow will be off the ground, would be perfectly amazed at the improvements that have been effected. During the year 1869, seven thousand six hundred and eighty days of labor were performed by the patients; and during 1870, ten thousand seven hundred and six days were performed at out-door work, besides those employed in the engine room, laundry, and tailor's shop.

The effects produced by this expenditure of labor, will be at once apparent by two extracts from the Directors' Books. On the 4th of October, 1870, the Directors recorded on their Minute Book, that, "They regard with great gratification the large amount of work which has been done in beautifying the grounds. They cannot but accord much praise to Dr. Dickson for the great taste displayed, which has completely altered the appearance of the property; and that all the improvements accomplished and in progress, have been made by the sole labor of the patients, and without cost to the public, which can not but enhance their value very much indeed."

Also, in the Directors' Memorandum Book, on 14th January, 1871, it is recorded, that, "The occupation of the patients in out-door labor has almost entirely ceased, owing to the severity of the weather; but much has been done by them during the summer and fall, under the skilful direction of the Medical Superintendent, in beautifying and otherwise improving the ground and premises. The works performed have indeed, in a marvellous degree, changed the aspect of the Asylum surroundings, whilst thoughtfully providing for the future recreation and enjoyment of the patients.

To make all the change, to which the Directors refer, required the assistance of an active, energetic, and pains-taking man, and such a person the steward of the Asylum proved himself to be, and to him belongs a great deal of the credit for the vast improvements that have been made. The keepers also, who had charge of the men, deserve a

great deal of credit, for they not only guarded and directed the patients in the work, but encouraged them by working dilligently with their own hands.

Mr. Blair, the Steward, will give a detailed account of the amount of work achieved, and the yield of the garden and farm. I will, however, here state the number of days' work performed at the different kinds of labor, viz :—

Days' work at general improvement.....	7,840
" " on the farm.....	1,200
" " in the garden.....	936
" " in the yard.....	730
" " in engine and boiler house.....	730
" " in tailor's shop	960
" " in laundry.....	1,252
" " sawing wood and attending wood and coal yards.....	938
	14,587

Among the patients employed at general improvements, we had bricklayers, stone-masons, carpenters, quarrymen, and laborers ; and each class wrought in its own sphere.

In the Tailor's shop we have from five to seven patients steadily at work, and these men not only make all the clothes the patients require, but also repair them ; and they have now gotten so far ahead of their work, that they have deposited in the storekeeper's hands, ready to be issued when required, forty-nine new vests, forty-six jackets, and forty-five pairs of pants, all cut out and substantially made by their own hands.

If we, therefore, make a moderate estimate of the 14,587 days' work of different kinds performed by the male patients during the year 1870, and put one man with another at 60 cents per diem, we have the handsome sum of \$8,752.20, which should be clearly and fairly charged to capital account ; and a similar amount deducted from the maintenance account, as the property is really increased to that amount in its intrinsic value.

The female patients also, under the guidance of their excellent matron, do an immense amount of work. They not only make all their own articles of clothing and repair them, but they also make the men's underclothing, and knit and repair their stockings. The storekeeper has also in his hands the following articles, ready to be issued, which were made by the female patients, viz : 146 flannel shirts, 153 cotton ones, 250 cotton sheets, 60 pairs woollen socks, and 22 pairs woollen stockings. The value of all these amount to a large sum, and is a great saving to the institution to have all made and repaired on the premises, to which I will afterwards refer.

6th. Actual Annual Cost for the maintenance of each patient.

In arriving at the actual cost to the country of maintaining each patient in this Asylum during the year 1870, I will first take the entire amount expended by the Bursar, for all purposes throughout the entire year, and then deduct such items as should be charged to capital or construction account, and the amounts that were applied to pay debts remaining from the previous year, as well as the sums to pay for articles which were purchased and not put to use during 1870, but will be used this year ; such as a large quantity of iron bedsteads, blankets, quilts, sheets, and bedticks which were bought from the military authorities, not because we were then in actual want of those things, but because they were well adapted to the requirements of the Asylum, and were obtained at a lower figure than we were likely to procure them again.

The Medical Superintendent's house had not been occupied as a dwelling for several years, and was a complete wreck. The roof leaked all over ; the floors were, in many of the rooms, so destroyed by the leaky roof that they had to be replaced with new ones. The plaster had tumbled from the walls, and the lower part of the house had been used to store straw. It required a large sum to put the house in a habitable condition, and as the expenses of doing so were paid out of the maintenance account in 1870, we must deduct that sum in calculating the annual cost of each patient.

Eighteen of the keepers pay eight dollars per month each for their board in the Asylum, and as the food which these men consume is paid for out of the general account, so the cash they paid must be deducted therefrom.

The Asylum only keeps one horse, and as the wharf, where the cordwood is delivered, is some distance from the boiler house, there is a great deal of carting of wood to be done, besides other sorts of work for the horse, to do all of which he is unable; we have, therefore, occasionally, to hire a horse and cart, and also a team for ploughing. The expenses of which must be deducted from general account.

We planted an orchard last year and some ornamental trees through the grounds. The cost of those trees must also be deducted. The manual labor in this, as in everything else, was performed by the patients and keepers.

The total expenditure, for the year 1870, as shewn by the Bursar's statement, was.....	\$44,474 70
From which must be deducted balance of Superintendent's salary from previous year, paid in 1870.....	\$1,666 60
Repairs to Superintendent's house.....	1,037 48
Cash from 18 keepers for board.....	1,728 00
Furniture, not for use, in 1870.....	657 11
Blankets, rugs, quilts, and sheets.....	323 51
Lumber, \$177 72; hardware, nails, &c., \$103 94.....	281 66
Garden and grounds, \$31 82; cartage, &c, \$248 85.....	280 67
Tools, \$86 08; putty, glass, paints and oil, \$137 16.....	223 24
	6,198 27
	\$38,276 43

The average number of patients under treatment during the year was 318. The actual cost charged against Maintenance Account is \$38,276 43, which sum, divided by 318, gives the actual amount the country had to pay for the maintenance of each patient, in Rockwood Asylum, for the year 1870. The actual cost was, therefore, \$120 36 per head for the year.

This sum might, in all fairness, be still further reduced; for instance, a sum of \$137 85 was paid for repairs to the boilers and heating apparatus. There was expended for repairs of glass and paints, during the year, \$68 58, which sums might fairly be taken from maintenance and charged to capital account. We also charge the Institution with expenditure on garden and grounds, but do not take credit for the value of the potatoes and vegetables which were raised and used by the patients. Nor do I allow myself to deduct the actual earnings of the patients in making and repairing all the clothing they used, nor the surplus stock of clothing and material now on hand. Nor do I take any credit for eighteen hogs which we fattened through the year, although I sold twelve of them for \$325, and had six of them slaughtered for the use of the patients.

7th. Comparative Annual Cost of maintenance of each patient.

I find a great deal of misapprehension exists as to the actual cost of maintenance of each patient in Rockwood Asylum, compared with other Asylums in Ontario. In the last report of the Bursar of Rockwood, published, it is shown from facts and figures that each patient cost the country \$177 11, for the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1868. With the management of the Asylum, then, I had nothing to do, but, in the two years I have had charge of it, I have reduced the cost to the country of each patient from \$177 11 to \$120 36, being a saving of \$56 75 per annum for the maintenance of each patient. If we multiply this \$56 75 by 318, the average number of patients for 1870, we will find the handsome sum to which it will amount, as so much saved to the country.

In comparing the expense of this with other Institutions, we should compare the cost of maintenance at each for the past year, and not compare the expenses at Rockwood two years ago with the estimated cost of other Institutions for the present year.

I find that I am unable to state, at present, the actual cost of each patient at the Provincial Asylum at Toronto, nor the new Asylum at London, as the latter has only been occupied for a few weeks; but, in the excellent report of Mr. Langmuir, the Inspector of Asylums for Ontario, he estimates that the Provincial Asylum will require \$129 85 for the maintenance of each patient during 1871, and that the new Asylum at London will require only \$112 00 for a similar purpose.

On examining those estimates I see that neither milk nor potatoes are mentioned; I believe they derive an abundance of each from their farms, and in this they have a very decided advantage over us, as, in addition to what potatoes the garden and field yielded, we had to purchase \$752 41 cents worth, and pay a milk bill of \$485 93, which sums, added together, are equal to \$3 89 for each patient in the house for the year.

If we now take the actual cost of each patient on the same basis for the other Asylums in Canada, I think Rockwood will stand in a favorable position.

There is, however, another light in which I wish to present this matter, and to do so I must refer to an arrangement that was made between the Dominion Government and that of Ontario, by which the latter agreed to pay the former \$143 per annum for the maintenance of every patient that should be sent to Rockwood, under warrant of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. By this arrangement the gaols of Ontario were relieved of the charge of a large number of cases of dangerous lunatics, at a cost really far below what they could have been provided for in any other Asylum in the Dominion, and the arrangement was equally advantageous to the Dominion Government. In the Toronto Asylum we find that Dr. Workman states, in his report for 1870, that, "Reckoning the cost of maintenance at \$200 a year per head, (which, I think, including "interest on building outlay, it amounts to.") No man is a better authority than Dr. Workman on this point, and when we reflect that the building alone of the Asylum, over which he so ably presides, cost over \$620,000, I think, he is rather under than over the mark, even though we put the interest at a very low figure, without calculating the interest on the price of the land.

If we now take a glance at the new Asylum, at London, I think we will find that, in the last two years, the Government has expended for land, building and furnishing that Asylum, together with the proposed expenditure for additional buildings for the present year, the handsome sum of \$348,100. I believe interest on investments in buildings is generally reckoned at 10 per cent. per annum, but, take the interest at 8 per cent. on the above sum, and we will have \$27,848 to add to the annual cost of maintenance, so that the actual cost to the Ontario Government for each patient sent to the London Asylum will be at least \$167 69.

To tabulate this comparative statement, we find that the following is the cost for each patient per annum to the Ontario Government:—

At the Provincial Asylum	\$200 00
At the London Asylum	167 69
At Rockwood Asylum	143 00

We, therefore, find that the Ontario Government can keep their 330 patients in Rockwood, for one year, for \$18,810 less than in the Provincial Asylum, and for \$7,920 less than in the London Asylum.

It may be stated that I should have calculated interest on outlay for buildings at Rockwood, but that can not be taken into account in calculating the comparative cost to the Ontario Government of maintaining each lunatic at the principal asylums in the Province. Because \$143, the sum which is paid to the Dominion Government for each patient per annum, covers the entire outlay, not only of maintaining each patient while in the asylum, but, the cost of burial to all who die, and the expense of an outfit to all who recover, and also the expense of returning them to their friends.

When Rockwood will be transferred to the Ontario Government, interest on the purchase money will be a legitimate thing to include in calculating expenses. It must be borne in mind, however, that, although Rockwood Asylum is a beautiful and substantial building, yet, its erection did not cost the Government one-half the amount of the contract

price of either the Provincial or the new Asylum at London. In fact, the only cash outlay was the Architect's salary, and the cost of timber, tin, and hardware, embracing nails, paint, putty, and glass, and the sand.

The labor was performed by convicts, and the Guards' wages cannot be charged as they would be required to watch the men, wherever they might be. The stone was quarried and cut on the Penitentiary property, and the lime was burned there also, so that the building cost a comparatively small cash outlay.

For the satisfaction of those who would wish to institute a comparison between the cost of maintaining lunatics in Canada and the United States, I will give the annual cost for each patient at the following Asylums, taken from published Reports, viz:—

Massachusetts General Hospital, (Asylum branch, for 1868)	\$834 52
Pennsylvania Hospital for Insane	433 00
Government Hospital for Insane	410 00
Northern Ohio Asylum	372 00
Tennessee Insane Hospital	333 00
Michigan Insane Hospital	316 00
Illinois State Hospital	305 00
West Virginia Hospital	233 00
New Jersey State Asylum	247 00
Wisconsin Asylum	233 00
North Carolina Insane Hospital	250 00
Eastern Kentucky Asylum	215 00

8th. Severance of the connexion now existing between this Asylum and the Kingston Penitentiary.

I most respectfully submit that very strong reasons exist against allowing the present anomalous connexion to continue between the Kingston Penitentiary and Rockwood Asylum.

Most of the respectable people shrink with horror at the bare idea of allowing any of their friends, who may require Asylum accommodation, to be sent to an institution where insane convicts are admitted, and how much stronger objections have those to urge, who know that the lately passed Penitentiary Act enacts, that "The Lunatic Asylum, situated "at Rockwood, near Kingston, shall be, and form, part of the Kingston Penitentiary."

Some may suppose that respectable people do not seek admission for their friends to Rockwood Asylum, and, therefore, the above objection is not deserving of much consideration.

To such people I would say, that the learned professions and the mercantile class, as well as mechanics and laborers, have all been represented among the non-convict portion of the inmates of this Asylum.

There cannot be any valid reason urged why those two important institutions should be amalgamated. They do not possess any interests in common, and each affords ample scope for the exercise of all the talents that their respective managers may possess.

If the majority of the patients had been criminal lunatics, there would have been some reason for viewing this establishment as an appendage to the Penitentiary, but of the three hundred and thirty-five patients now in Rockwood only forty were convicts.

The objects of the two institutions are totally dissimilar. One is a place of punishment, and for the safe-keeping of the criminal portion of the population; and also, with the view of producing some reformation in the character of offenders, for all which purposes flogging, scant and coarse diet, confinement in a dungeon, and constrained hard labor, are legitimate means to employ.

The other is a place for the safe lodgment and treatment of those who have, in the Providence of God, been so unfortunate as to be deprived of their soundness of mind, and that they may be restrained from injuring themselves or others.

A most mistaken idea about lunatics is generally entertained. Many people imagine that they are at all times raving maniacs, and are not capable of enjoying any of those emotions that afford amusement and pleasure to rational beings; but such is not the case. There are times in the individual history of almost every lunatic (except those who are totally demented), when he, or she, appears happy, and is really capable of deriving pleasure from those amusements, pursuits, and studies, which afforded enjoyment before the affliction of a visitation of this dreadful malady.

Lunatics are generally sensitive, and the non-criminal portion of our patients sometimes express great indignation if they discover that a convict lunatic from the Penitentiary is permitted to associate with them, or even enter the same ward.

It is absolutely essential, for the economical and safe administration of the affairs of an Asylum, that the Medical Superintendent should have untrammelled control of all supplies, and have direct access to all who contract to furnish them, otherwise, inconvenience, injury, and loss must ensue, and have ensued. If, under the present arrangement, unwholesome food, or unsuitable articles of any kind are sent to the Asylum, the Superintendent cannot at once communicate with the contractor, but, must notify the Warden of the Penitentiary, and he may send his store-keeper (if not otherwise engaged) to enquire into the cause of the default, meanwhile the poor lunatics must suffer.

I, unhesitatingly assert that neither the Warden of the Penitentiary, nor his store-keeper, is a proper person to judge of what may, or may not, be required for the use of the Asylum. The Medical Superintendent is the only person that can understand those matters. I sincerely hope, therefore, that Asylum and Penitentiary will be totally separated.

9th. Amusements for the Insane.

If it is intended that this Asylum shall be merely kept as a punitive institution, in which to confine dangerous lunatics, without requiring any efforts to be made to restore them to a sound state of mind, then, I suppose it will not be considered necessary to furnish it with any appliances to amuse or entertain the inmates. But, if Rockwood is to be used as an Asylum, in which efforts are intended to be made to restore dethroned reason, then it will be imperatively necessary to furnish it with some of those means which all Medical Superintendents rank as of the utmost importance in treating the insane.

What I had originally written on this topic in my last annual Report, I was induced to expunge, on a promise being made that I would be supplied with everything necessary for the purpose of amusing the patients. The extent of that supposed necessity may be measured by the fact, that I got authority from the Directors to purchase \$400 worth of articles of amusement, provided I could save that amount from the sum appropriated to maintenance. It is simply disgraceful, that in an asylum like this, there has never been \$100 appropriated for this purpose.

If we look at the actual earnings of the patients, which I have already estimated at eight thousand seven hundred and fifty-two dollars and twenty cents (\$8,752 20) in a previous part of this Report, surely, in common justice to the poor fellows, they are entitled to have some means provided for them, during the long winter evenings especially, whereby they can be amused, and, perhaps, the dormant energy of their brains aroused, and not allow them to go moping through the corridors and wards, brooding over the various delusions and real or imaginary wrongs that continually haunt some of them.

We have a sacred music class, and we practice three times a week; about fifty patients join, and they sing very nicely; but I am sorry to say it is the only entertainment I can yet afford them.

10th. Unsafe State of the large Water Tank.

Some months ago I reported that water had poured through the uppermost ceiling of the asylum which deluged the floor beneath. On examination, I found that the water

was flowing from the tank; and on calling the attention of the architects to it, one of them said, it arose from the tank having settled down about two inches on one side, so that since then, the Engineer does not fill it within a foot of the top.

The idea of a tank, whose capacity is twelve thousand five hundred gallons, and when full of water, weighing fifty-four tons, being placed over the heads of all the inmates of the asylum, without being sufficiently stayed, is very alarming.

On reporting the unsafe condition of the tank, and praying that steps should be taken to remedy it, the following Minute was placed on the book:—"That the Medical Superintendent be and he is hereby instructed to give orders to the joint architects that the necessary steps be taken to remedy the injury forthwith, and that the Chairman be requested to represent the matter to the Honorable the Minister of Justice, as no provision has been made for such contingencies."

With such a minute of instruction on the "Directors' Minute Book," should any accident occur, the public might imagine that the Board had relieved itself of all responsibility in the matter, and that the Medical Superintendent only would be to blame; but such is not the case, as the Medical Superintendent had not the power to purchase or procure the iron girders to support the tank, at any other place than at the Kingston Penitentiary. So we must just bide our time until such time as the blacksmiths at the Kingston Penitentiary will have leisure enough to attend to this matter. Had I not been thus restricted, I would have had the work done without delay.

This is just another instance of the many that might be cited to shew the great disadvantage under which we labor, by being considered simply an appendage of the Penitentiary.

Last year, I gave a requisition for a refrigerator and two meat safes early in the summer; they were furnished about five months afterwards, when we had no use for them until another summer would arrive.

In like manner, when some of the violent patients had picked several bricks out of the walls in the strong cells when they were confined there, which were very handy weapons to injure themselves or others; I requested, in writing, that these cells should at once be lined with oak plank, fastened with iron bolts, as I reported them in a very dangerous condition. A commencement was made to line those cells about twelve months afterward, and the job was completed, in a sort of way, in about sixteen months after the requisition was sent to the Penitentiary. There was not any oak on hand; but as is always the case, we had to take what suited the Penitentiary authorities whether it would suit the Asylum purposes or not, and the cells were lined with rather shaky ash, some of which the patients have torn off already.

The property of the Asylum has been carried away to the Penitentiary, again and again; so that some months ago I presented to your Board an account, certified by the joint architects, amounting to \$1,821 91 for lumber, tools, and implements purchased for Asylum uses, by money voted by Parliament for Asylum purposes. A large portion of the lumber removed from the Asylum was used for constructing the Railway at the Penitentiary, and when I have sent requisitions for lumber, some of our own, I am informed by one of the architects, has been sent back to us, and we are charged with it again as if it had been the property of the Penitentiary.

I must remind the Board that although the account was presented in due form at the meeting in October, no order has yet been given to have the above amount credited to the Asylum.

11th. Utter worthlessness of the dilapidated and rotten Fences around the Property.

It is certainly very discouraging, after expending so much labor in beautifying and improving the grounds, to have cattle and pigs wandering through them for want of proper fences to keep them out. The boundary fences have been in use more than thirty years, and are now so rotten in many places that they cannot be repaired.

There is not a laboring man in or about the adjoining Village of Portsmouth, that has such a disgracefully rickety-looking fence about his quarter-acre lot.

I hope that a sufficient sum will be placed in the Estimates for the purpose of building new fences, and that it will be put at the disposal of the Medical Superintendent, so that such fences may be speedily built to protect the property of the Asylum.

The Obituary Table and the Report of the Steward will be found appended, and the Bursar's balance-sheet also.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

JOHN R. DICKSON, M.D.,

Mem. R. Coll. Phys. Lond.,

Mem. R. Coll. Surg. Eng.,

Fellow Royal Coll. Surg., Eng.,

Medical Superintendent,

Rockwood Asylum.

To Messrs. O'Neill, King and Prieur,
Directors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

OBITUARY FOR THE YEAR 1870.

No. of Patient.	Register No.	Date of Death.	Date of Admission.	Age at Death.	Civil State.	Mental State on Admission.	Bodily State on Admission.	Duration of Insanity at Death.	Cause of Insanity Assigned.	Cause of Death.
1	379	7th January.	9th November, 1868.	27	Single....	Acute Mania....	Emaciated....	Seventeen months..	None.....	Paresis.....
2	390	11th do	12th do do	41	do	Chronic do	Feeble....	Twenty do	do	Pulmonary Consumption
3	367	12th do	5th do do	22	do	Acute do	Weak....	Fifteen do	Injury from fall	Typhoid fever.....
4	1	17th do	25th June, 1855....	51	do	do do	Strong....	Fifteen years	None.....	do do
5	357	22nd do	19th October, 1868..	49	Married..	Chronic do	Feeble....	Several years	Domestic troubles..	Apoplexy.....
6	394	25th do	12th November, 1868	..	Single....	Acute do	do	do do	None.....	Phthisis.....
7	484	17th February.	3rd August, 1869....	39	Married..	do do	do	Ten months.	Domestic trouble	Cardiac dropsy..
8	477	4th March....	13th July, 1869....	21	Single....	Melancholia....	Robust....	Eleven do	Injury to head	Apoplexy.....
9	571	10th do	4th March, 1870....	37	Married..	Acute Mania....	Feeble....	Three weeks	None.....	Exhaustion from attack.
10	339	1st April....	12th November, 1868	44	Single....	Melancholia....	do	do	do	Typhoid fever....
11	585	9th May....	27th April, 1870....	35	Married..	Chronic Mania..	do	Twenty-two months.	Sun stroke.....	Apoplexy.....
12	398	26th do	13th November, 1868	38	do	Recurrent do	do	Twenty-three do	Religion.....	Dysentery.....
13	465	27th do	29th May, 1869....	23	Single....	Chronic do	do	Three years	None.....	Phthisis.....
14	580	25th June....	19th April, 1870....	30	Married..	do do	Paralyzed	Eleven months....	Drink and poverty	Paresis.....
15	606	11th July....	30th June, do	55	Single....	do do	Robust....	do	do	Dysentery.....
16	462	20th do	28th May, 1869....	54	Married..	do do	Emaciated..	Eighteen months..	None.....	do
17	336	20th do	10th January, 1868..	23	do	do do	do	do	do	Epilepsy.....
18	509	21st do	7th September, 1869	..	Single....	Melancholia....	Robust....	do	Uterine disease	Dysentery.....
19	603	22nd do	18th June, 1870....	..	do	do	Emaciated..	do	Masturbation	do
20	532	24th do	30th October, 1869..	19	do	Acute Mania....	Robust....	Three years	Uterine Irritation.	do
21	412	28th do	27th November, 1868	37	Married..	do do	do	Twenty-nine months.	None.....	do
22	167	4th August..	8th do 1861	33	Single....	Dementia	Feeble....	do	Congenital	do
23	561	7th do	4th February, 1870.	30	Married..	Acute Mania....	do	Twelve months..	Jealousy	Paralysis..
24	384	10th do	11th November, 1868	..	do	Epileptic Mania.	do	Three years	None.....	Pulmonary Consumption
25	410	11th do	26th do do	..	do	do	do	do	do	Dysentery.....
26	402	1st Septemb'r	16th do do	38	Single....	Chronic Mania..	do	Six years	do	do
27	581	15th do	19th April, 1870....	15	do	do do	do	Since infancy	do	do
28	548	17th do	16th December, 1869.	45	Widowed.	Paresis.....	Paralyzed	Three years	Obscure affection of brain.	Paresis.....
29	533	19th do	4th November, do	47	Married..	Acute Mania....	Robust....	Fifteen months	None.....	Apoplexy.....
30	602	15th October..	7th June, 1870....	19	Single....	Epileptic do	do	Eleven do	do	do
31	186	23rd do	31st do 1863....	30	do	Acute do	do	Eight years	Congenital.....	do
32	260	27th do	3rd October, 1865..	35	do	Melancholia....	Weakly	Nine do	None.....	Dysentery.....
33	565	29th November	17th February, 1870.	20	do	Epileptic Mania.	do	Several do	do	Exhaustion, Epilepsy.
34	544	30th do	27th November, 1869	56	Married..	Chronic do	do	Twenty-one months.	Domestic troubles	Exhaustion
35	541	10th December	24th do do	26	Single....	Epileptic do	do	Fifteen years	None.....	Epilepsy.....

JOHN R. DICKSON, M.D., Medical Superintendent, Rockwood Asylum.

 ROCKWOOD ARCHITECT'S REPORT FOR 1870.

 ROCKWOOD ASYLUM,
 27th January, 1871.

 JOHN FLANAGAN, Esquire,
 Acting Warden, Kingston Penitentiary.

SIR,—We respectfully beg to submit to you our Annual Report of the several works done to this Institution, and its appurtenances, together with the number of days of convict labor employed in the performance thereof, during the year 1870.

The work done by the carpenters comprised the sheathing of the walls and ceilings of the strong cells with hardwood plank; fixing enclosures for nurses' beds; building stairs and partitions; building wooden trunks and pipes in the attics for improvements in the ventilation; fixing barriers, and general finishing throughout the buildings; preparing and fixing work for the new laundry and wash-house.

The masons and laborers accomplished the following works:—

190	toise of fence walls.
400	yards rock excavation.
135	“ earth “
2,000	“ stone filling, for foundations and break-water of south wall.
960	“ plastering to laundry and wash-house.
560	feet lineal of 28 × 6 inch coping, set on fence walls, together with a large amount of general finishing throughout the buildings.

The plumbers and tinmiths were engaged in covering the roof of the gas and coal house; fitting up steam and water pipes; tubs and sinks in the new laundry and wash-house, and steam coils in the ventilating towers and cupolas.

The number of days' work was as follows, namely:—

Masons and laborers	3,226
Carpenters, plumbers and tinmiths	2,322
Total	5,548

We are, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

POWER & COVERDALE,
 Joint Architects,
 Rockwood Asylum.

STEWARD'S REPORT FOR 1870.

SIR,—I beg leave to submit to you a Return, showing the quantity of crops raised on the farm and gardens of this Institution in the year of 1870; also, appended, a statement of amount of work performed by the male patients in said year.

With regard to the potato crop, I wish to state that, although they were planted early, and the culture of the land was good, yet the returns were not as good as expected, the cause being an insufficiency of manure, and the protracted drought of last summer; nevertheless, the quantity raised were excellent in quality, and amply repaid every expense attending their farming. Other roots were plentiful, such as carrots, parsnips, &c.

I may be allowed here to add, that I would strongly recommend that cattle be procured, and fed on the premises, whereby a plentiful supply of good milk may be supplied the household, and, by rotting the large quantities of straw necessarily emptied from beds, a large amount of valuable manure may be obtained, which the farm much requires.

REPORT OF WORKS, 1870.

Service.	Days' Work of		
	Patients.	Attendants.	Total.
Improvements	7,840	384	8,224
Farm	1,200	365	1,565
Gardens.....	936	365	1,301
Stable and Horse.....	730	365	1,095
Laundry (Male)	1,252	313	1,565
Engine and Boiler-house.....	730	.....	730
Wood and Coal Yard.....	939	313	1,252
Tailor's Shop.....	960	.....	960
Total.....	14,587	2,105	16,692

The above return has been carefully compiled from the "Labor Sheet," and, with the exception of the cook's assistants, or fillers of straw beds, is a fair synopsis.

The first work at which "all hands" were engaged, when the spring opened, was planting an orchard and preparing the land between the rows of young trees to receive crop, as well as the field and gardens. The weather being favorable, the work sped on quickly, and the planting of root crops, corn and others, vegetables, &c., was performed in good time, the only expense attending being a few days of a plough, and horse and cart conveying manure to the field. The after culture was carefully attended to.

FARM PRODUCE OF YEAR 1870.

Artichokes, bushels 6	at \$1 00	.....	\$ 6 00
Apples, " 20	" 1 00	.....	20 00
Beets, " 38	" 0 40	.....	15 20
Cauliflowers, " 100	" 0 12½	.....	12 50
Carrots, " 99	" 0 40	.....	39 60
Cabbages, heads 1094	" 0 06	.....	65 64
Potatoes, bushels 620	" 0 65	.....	403 00
Turnips, " 100	" 0 40	.....	40 00
Pork, lbs. 1,505	" 6 50	per 100 lbs.....	97 82

GARDEN PRODUCE.

Radishes, bunches	180	at	\$0 05	.....	\$ 9 00
Beans, (Lima) bus.	21	„	1 00	.....	21 00
Corn, (Sweet) „	4	„	1 00	.....	4 00
Currants, quarts	106	„	0 09	.....	9 54
Cucumbers, pecks	3	„	0 25	.....	0 75
Celery, roots	168	„	0 10	.....	16 80
Lettuce, bunch's	1400	„	0 04	.....	56 00
Melons,	40	„	0 05	.....	2 00
Onions, bushels	16	„	1 00	.....	16 00
Peas, in pod „	20	„	0 80	.....	16 00
Parsnips, „	38	„	0 50	.....	19 00
Rhubarb, bunches	80	„	0 12	.....	9 60
Salsify, bushels	4	„	2 00	.....	8 00
Tomatoes, „	34	„	1 00	.....	34 00
					\$929 45

Attention was next turned to the work of improvements on the premises generally, and parties from among the patients, desirous of employment at out-door work, were selected and divided into squads, according to their several tastes or former habits, tradesmen or laborers.

The recreation ground, adjoining the lake shore, was entirely renovated. A portion of it was attached to the adjacent garden and enclosed by a dry stone wall, neatly built, and tipped by a picket fence. The material, of stone, was obtained from a large heap on the ground, which, being removed, the mount was shaped into graceful terraces, surmounted by a platform, on which is erected a well-rigged flag-staff. A gymnastic swing, also, is suspended close by.

Fronting the Asylum a new avenue of approach was opened, and, on its north side a handsome terrace was made, ascended by stairs, opposite to an area intended for a fountain, to be erected in its centre. All the surplus material, whether of stone or clay, excavated from this site, was conveyed away. The stone suitable for building to a dry wall, which was built to protect the park, and the rougher sort, not required for grading the avenue, was used for filling the cribs of the wharf, a work at the time much required; whilst the clay, not required for the embankment of the terrace, was carted on the park, and used for levelling the very uneven surface, which was greatly broken by stones having, while the building was constructing, been raised therefrom. The whole of the works have been carefully performed and your suggestions carried out, and now the park needs but to be planted with some ornamental trees, and its walks gravelled, to complete it, when its landscape appearance will be not only chaste with the design of the house, but also a beautiful retreat and pleasure grounds for the patients.

A great amount of work has been done during the year, and all of useful kind. The men wrought cheerfully, and it is pleasing to know that many who commenced the season's work with us, closed the year recovered in health, and returned to their homes.

The attendants, also, were uniformly kind to their respective charges, assisting cheerfully in the several departments, and thus stimulating the progress of the works. Great vigilance was necessary, on account of the dilapidated state of the fences, to prevent escapes; and I am happy to be able to state none occurred from the working parties.

STATEMENT OF WORKS PERFORMED IN 1870.

Constructed.		Admeasurement.	
Plank-walk	3 feet wide..	3,997	Feet, lineal ..
Clay terrace, and sodded.....	6 " high..	937	" " ..
Picket fence	6 " " ..	814	" " ..
Stone wall (dry)		12,016	" cubic...
" (rubble).....		11,676	" " ..
Excavated and removed clay		1,870	Yards, " ..
" " stones		624	" " ..
Graded and macadamized avenues	20 feet wide..	716	Feet, lineal ..
Shingled roof of stables		127	Yards, square.
Removed stones to wharf cribs and walls ..		374	" cubic ..

All which is respectfully submitted.

ROBERT BLAIR,
Steward.

12th January, 1871,

J. R. DICKSON, Esq., M.D.,
Medical Superintendent, Rockwood Asylum.

ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK, PENITENTIARY.

REPORT OF THE WARDEN FOR THE YEAR 1870.

GENTLEMEN,—There have been three deaths within the year, as recorded in table No. 1. John Ryan, a very old man, and John Phillips, a colored lad, in April, and George Richardson, in December. All these were evidently consumptive on admission. Indeed, the Warden cannot say that he ever knew a man to die in the Prison yet, who could be called healthy when he came to it.

Early in March last, the reservoir water was discovered to be in a bad state, discolored and stinking. The cause was traced to two large slaughter-houses erected some time in 1869, about a quarter of a mile above the reservoir, and at the head of the water-shed supplying the same. Had at great inconvenience to discontinue the use of the water for drinking and cooking, for which and for steam-washing, and all other Prison purposes, it had been constantly used for seventeen years. It is not so bad now, but in spring and early summer, will probably become as bad as ever, and will never be entirely what it was until the cause of the trouble shall be removed.

In his reports for 1868 and 1869, the Warden recommended the erection of a building within the Prison Yard, to be used for a stable and for storing the hay grown on the Prison Grounds; for storing broom-brush, requiring much room and a safe place for brooms when made up; and for pails and tubs, when made, and prepared wood and other material used in their manufacture. For such use, there is now no suitable place on the premises.

Table No. 16, is a carefully prepared statement of the value of manufactured articles and material used in manufacturing, on hand at the close of 1869; material purchased for manufactures during 1870; the amount of sales during the year; and value of material and manufactured goods on hand at the close of the year; includes cost of running machinery for the time, and keeping it in such repair as to leave it of equal value at the close as at the commencement of the year. From this it appears there is a profit on manufactures for the year, of \$7,519 39, or a fraction more than 49 cents per day for the time employed, thereon as shown in Table No. 13.

As stated elsewhere in this Report, and for reasons specified, the supply of manufactured articles could not be kept up to the demand. It is only fair, therefore, to infer, that if the 5,206 days charged to maintenance in Table No. 13, and expended as herein-after described, had been employed on manufactures, the profit thereon, could as well have been \$10,000 as what it is.

The Warden is aware that this appears a very small profit; yet it is a profit, and would still be so if it gave but 10 cents a day for the time employed, and diminishes the cost of maintenance by so much. It will not appear strange either, that the profit should be small, when the article of broom corn alone foots up to the respectable sum of \$13,421 89. Again, the *daily* average of prisoners during the year, aged, infirm, sick and *useless*, is only 71, too small a gang, if all were available, for a profitable prosecution of the business as now carried on. The cost of broom corn determines the profit on manufactures; often so excessively high as to require the greatest care in working, to pay any thing more than cost. First nine months of the year could be made to pay only a mere trifle for working it; last three months came down about one-third in price.

During the year the following repairs and improvements have been made on the premises:—

A sink in the wash-house of the Female Prison, and a trunk drain therefrom to an underground pit in the yard, to receive and retain soap suds, to be utilized as a manure.

A circular saw outside, driven by machinery inside of the brick workshop, enclosed

by a framed building, 30 x 18 feet, and three stories high, has been completed. The saw is in the basement, for cutting fuel, and the other two flats can be advantageously used both for work and storage purposes, in connection with the workshops in the brick building, with which this is conveniently connected.

A suitable pig sty and yard has been constructed, to carry out an Order of the Directors, to keep hogs on the premises.

Stretchers have been made for the two tiers of cells in the Male Prison, requiring the same. The floor of the East Corridor of this Prison has been renewed—the sleepers were entirely rotten, and the floor in a very bad state.

The road from the main gate, west side of the Prison Yard, to the highway, over which much heavy hauling has to be done, has been altered and put in good repair, and posts set on each side, preparatory to fencing that part of the grounds, which is meadow land, and has lain for many years almost a common.

An Altar, after a plan given by the Catholic Chaplain, has been constructed, and a place set apart and fitted up for the celebration of Mass in the Prison.

A good deal of time—much more than will appear by inspection of the work—has been spent on the old palisade fence, south side of the yard, particularly. By such attention it can be made to stand for years yet, in about the same state of dilapidation, little or no worse than for the last five or six years.

Much of the work, done as aforesaid, required the services of some of the most useful men among the few really useful convicts in this small prison population. Consequently it has been impossible to supply the demand for prison manufactures. Keeping the interests of the Prison in view, this should not be lost sight of so long as it continues a manufacturing establishment. The small stock of manufactures now on hand and the prospect of even a smaller number of prisoners than at present, will make it advisable to keep the whole prison force in the business, otherwise it will be better to stop steam, and cease dabbling in manufactures. The whole prison force makes little more than half an effective gang for the purpose in hand.

For years prior to their removal, the military contributed not less than 20 to the daily average of prisoners here, and this falling off has not as yet been made up from any other source. The Warden, however, would not have it understood that he regrets the fact, that his native Province sends so few to this, its only receptacle for convicted offenders of every grade. Comparing population, directness and extent of intercourse with the world at large—is there another Province or State on the continent that can point to a fairer record, a smaller criminal calendar?

Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN QUINTON,
Warden.

The Chairman and Directors of Penitentiaries.

TABLE No. 1.

Number of prisoners in St. John Penitentiary, January 1st, 1870 :—	
Males, 68 ; Females, 15.....	83
Received during the year :—	
Males, 119 ; Females, 65.....	184
	— 267
Discharged within the year :—	
Males, by expiration of sentence	123
" pardon *.....	1
" died	3
Females, by expiration of sentence	61
	— 188
Remaining, 31st December, 1870 :—	
Males, 60 ; Females, 19.....	79

* Convict, Alexander McMullin, was pardoned 12th December, 1870, imprisonment would have expired 22nd January, 1871.

TABLE No. 2.

PRISON STATE, midnight, December 31st, 1870.

Convicts—sentence two years and upwards.				Committed prisoners—under two years.			
Sex.	Under 16 years of age.	Over 16 years of age.	Total convicts.	Under 16 years of age.	Over 16 years of age.	Total committed prisoners.	Total convict and committed prisoners.
Male.....		32	32	1	27	28	60
Female.....		3	3	.....	16	16	19

TABLE No. 3.

Convicts, sentence 2 years and upwards, in prison on the 1st day of January, 1870:—

Males, 30; females, 2	32
Received during the year:—	
Males, 13; Females, 3.....	16
	— 48
Discharged within the year:—	
Males, by expiration of sentence.....	7
„ pardon	1
„ died.....	3
Females, by expiration of sentence.....	2
	— 13
Remaining, 31st December:—	
Males, 32; females, 3	35
	—

TABLE No. 4.

Sentences of convicts in prison, December 31st, 1870:—

Males,—for life, 3; 27 years, 1; 12 years, 2; 8 years, 1; 7 years, 1; 6 years, 3; 4 years, 1; 3 years, 6; 2 years, 14. Females,—2 years, 3.—Total, 35.

Names of “life” prisoners; date of admission, and age at that time:—

Patrick Stavin	November, 1857.....	aged 16 years.
Johnston Bean.....	January, 1861.....	„ 44 „
James Ray	July, 1865.....	„ 56 „

TABLE No. 5.

Offences of convicts, sentence 2 years and upwards, in prison, December 31st, 1870 :—
 Males—murder (aiding and abetting), 1 ; manslaughter, 1 ; rape, 2 ; robbery, 5 ;
 burglary, 3 ; mutiny and assault, 3 ; assault, stabbing and cutting, 8 ; obtaining goods
 under false pretences, 1 ; stealing, 8. Females—assault, 2 ; stealing, 1.—Total, 35.

TABLE No. 6.

Ages of convicts, sentence 2 years and upwards, in prison, December 31st, 1870 :—
 Males, 20 to 30 years of age, 20 ; over 30 to 40 years, 6 ; 42 to 54 years, 4 ; 62 years,
 1 ; 66 years, 1. Females—21 years, 2 ; 30 years, 1.—Total, 35.
 By birth the above are :—Males—English, 1 ; Irish, 10 ; Scotch, 1 ; American
 (U.S.), 2 ; Canadian, 16 ; Canadian (French), 2. Females—Canadian, 3.—Total, 35.
 N. B.—One colored male and one colored female are included with those of Canadian
 nativity.

TABLE No. 7.

Religious profession of convicts, sentence 2 years and upwards, in prison, December
 31st, 1870 :—
 Males—Protestant, 18 ; Catholic, 14. Females—Protestant, 2 ; Catholic, 1.—Total,
 35. Of these, five males and one female cannot read.

TABLE No. 8.

Prisoners committed for terms under 2 years, in prison, on the 1st day of January,
 1870 :—

Males, 38 ; females, 13	51
Received during the year :—	
Males, 106 ; females, 62.....	168
	— 219
Discharged within the year :—	
Males, 116 ; females, 59.....	175
Remaining, 31st December, 1870 :—	
Males, 28 ; females, 16	44
	—

TABLE No. 9.

Sentences of prisoners committed for terms under 2 years, in prison, 31st December,
 1870 :—
 Males—18 months, 3 ; 12 months, 5 ; 6 months, 6 ; 2 months, 10 ; 1 month,
 4.—28. Females—18 months, 2 ; 12 months, 1 ; 6 months, 4 ; 3 months, 3 ; 2 months,
 6.—16. = Total 44. Of these, there are, who cannot read :—Males, 9 ; females, 11.

TABLE No. 10.

Religious profession of prisoners, committed for terms under 2 years, in prison, 31st December, 1870 :—

Males—Protestant, 9; Catholic, 9. Females—Protestant, 5 Catholic, 11.—Total, 44.

Nationality of the above :—

Males—Canadian, 12; Irish, 12; Scotch, 2; English, 1; French Canadian, 1.—28.

Females—Irish, 11; Canadian, 4; American (U.S.), 1—16. = Total, 44. As Canadian, there are of males—2 coloured, and 2 aborigines; females—1 coloured, and 1 squaw.

TABLE No. 11.

The whole number of prisoners received during the year, as shewn in Table No. 1, is, males, 119; females, 65: of this number there are, who cannot read :—

Males, 48; females, 47.

Of these there have been recommitted within the year :—

Males—6, once; 5, twice. Females—9, once; 3, twice; 1, three times.

TABLE No. 12.

Aggregate number of prisoners during the year 1870 :—

	Males.	Females.
January	2,113	509
February	2,157	589
March	2,443	675
April	2,130	535
May	2,213	503
June	2,194	532
July	2,338	568
August	2,276	604
September	2,220	607
October	2,162	600
November	1,879	688
December	1,963	668

TABLE No. 13.

Employment of prisoners during the year 1870 :—

Males—making pails and tubs	4,219
" " brooms	5,126
" " rakes and other wares	1,377
" labor on account of manufactures	4,606
" " " maintenance	5,206

Females—labor all on account of maintenance: Cooking and washing for all the prisoners; carding wool; spinning and weaving; making all the cloth for prison clothing; knitting socks, stockings, and mittens for prison use; sewing; making underclothing for male prisoners, and their own garments; and doing housework of their own prison.

Sixteen male prisoners have been punished within the year, by confinement on bread and water for one to three days each.

TABLE No. 14.

Number of commitments each year, from 1860 to 1870 inclusive, shewing the number of military commitments in each year :—

1860.....	Commitments, 259.....	31	were military.
1861.....	254.....	5	"
1862.....	368.....	112	"
1863.....	383.....	70	"
1864.....	393.....	70	"
1865.....	336.....	55	"
1866.....	544.....	171	"
1867.....	543.....	273	"
1868.....	382.....	150	"
1869.....	221.....	58	"
1870.....	184.....	12	"

In no year since 1842 have there been so few commitments as in 1870, except in 1845, when the number was 173.

TABLE No. 15.

During the year 1870 the daily average number of prisoners has been smaller than any year of the preceding ten :—

Males, 71 ; females, 19.

The largest averages within that period were :—

In 1866—males, 119½ ; females, 33¾.

In 1867—males, 118 ; females, 36½.

TABLE No. 16.

Statement of Manufactures, St. John Penitentiary, from 1st January to 31st December, 1870 :—

Inventory of stock, 31st December, 1870 :—

Penitentiary and warehouse.....	\$5,431 73
Sales of manufactures from 1st January to 31st December, 1870.....	29,131 20
	\$34,562 93

Expended for material for manufactures from 1st January to 31st December, 1870... 18,796 03

Inventory of stock on hand in Penitentiary and warehouse on 31st December, 1869. 8,247 51

\$27,043 54

In favor of manufactures for 12 months, to 31st December, 1870 7,519 39

\$34,562 93

Sales of manufactures for 1870 :—

January	\$1,229 70	August.....	\$2,388 03
February	1,313 00	September	1,889 75
March	1,669 05	October	2,051 30
April	3,603 57	November	1,945 07
May.....	4,394 18	December.....	1,577 10
June.....	4,135 05		
July	2,935 40		
			\$29,131 20

Particulars of expenditure for manufactures :—

For dye stuffs.....	\$8 10	For machinery oil	
„ lath yarn	42 35	and belting..	\$439 09
„ printing and ad-		„ hardware.....	37 26
vertising.....	20 00	„ brimstone.....	29 52
„ tacks and twine	250 98	„ hoop iron... ..	630 61
„ paints and oil...	1,151 81		
„ lumber	2,764 42		\$18,796 03
„ broom corn.....	13,421 89		

Inventory of property, St. John Penitentiary, Dominion of Canada, January 1st, 1871 :—

Granite prison (males).....	\$61,101 00
Brick prison (females).....	9,600 00
Brick workshop and boiler house	7,448 00
Warden's house and storehouse (brick)	5,906 00
Dwellings for keepers (brick).....	5,840 00
	<u>\$89,895 00</u>

Steam engine, running gear, machinery and tools \$10,356 00

Prison furniture, bedding, clothing, &c. :—

Bedding	\$957 00
Tinware, lamps, clocks, &c.....	100 00
Clothing, material for same.....	995 00
Leather and shoes	151 00
Oil for burning, &c.....	30 00
Spinning wheels, looms, &c.	30 00
	<u>\$2,263 00</u>

Stable, &c. :—

1 horse	\$160 00
4 hogs	24 00
Carriage, sleigh, and harness	210 00
Work waggons, sleds, cart, dray, &c.....	90 00
Hay	120 00
	<u>\$604 00</u>

Value of manufactures and materials for manufacturing purposes, on hand 1st January, 1871 \$5,431 73

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT, FOR 1870.

ST. JOHN, January 21st, 1871.

To the Directors of Penitentiaries.

GENTLEMEN,—During the year 1870 I have endeavored, diligently and faithfully, to discharge the duties of my sacred office. I am thankful to be able to say that the behavior of the men at Divine Service has been all that I could expect or wish. I have regularly conducted Service both on Sundays and Wednesdays, besides the Sunday School during the spring, summer and autumn.

Many of the men have committed to memory the ten commandments, and repeated them to me, and I hope they will, in future, act on them.

As many as can read, join heartily in the responses and also in the singing ; and I do hope that the instructions they receive from week to week, will, by the Divine blessing, be rendered permanently useful to them, and that they will become good and useful members of society.

In consequence of the Day School having been held, generally in the evening instead of at mid-day, I have not been able to maintain so constant a superintendence over it during the winter ; but Mr. Patchell is now trained to his duty, and I believe discharges it faithfully.

My own impression, however, is that if the school was held every day after dinner, a large number would attend ; the men would not then be so tired, and there would be the advantage of having day-light. Yet, I would forbear urging this, as it might interfere with other regulations of importance.

I thank you for the grant of \$20,00 for a set of Robes which I am now procuring.

I remain, gentlemen, respectfully yours,

GEORGE SCHOFIELD,

Protestant Chaplain.

SURGEON'S REPORT FOR 1870.

St. JOHN PENITENTIARY, December 31st, 1870.

To the Chairman, Directors of Penitentiaries.

GENTLEMEN,—The close of the year calls for the Annual Report, as to the sanitary state of the St. John Penitentiary, of the Province of New Brunswick, during the year 1870. My half-yearly Report to the Directors, on 18th August last, contains references to which I shall again return, so as to bring all subjects within the Annual Report. In August Report I had noticed that we had, between the 1st and 5th April, two deaths. One is an old man, named Ryan, long ill of consumption ; and one is a colored lad who came into the Prison with confirmed consumption. These prisoners, of course, have never done any work, and have been only on the sick list of the prison. On the last day of the year but one, another death occurred, from the same cause (consumption), in a man named Richardson, one of the long-term prisoners. About a year since he began to break down ; so that will make for the yearly return of deaths, three. That, for this prison, is a large statement,—two for prisoners of long terms, and one for a prisoner of short time duration. The release of McMullen just saved us from adding a fourth death from the same cause. I replied to the telegram from the Minister of Justice relative to his case. He had been failing for over a year, and I urged his immediate release. The release was granted ; and I am sorry the poor man did not get to his relatives in New York. I have been informed that he died in Boston. He had been confined over five years. It is such subjects as these that make me urge on the Directors the necessity of a Hospital, and the introduction of a diet referred to in my former reports. I am happy to see that Dr. Dickson, of the Kingston Penitentiary, expresses sentiments similar to those I entertain, in reference to prison dietetics, and to meet these cases of long imprisonment will require the best consideration of the Directors and other official minds on these subjects.

In my August Report, I referred to the subject of the water in the reservoir. In the spring I was obliged to forbid its use, in any way, for domestic uses. The Warden will put this subject before the Directors in its proper light, and I need not add to it. We have had no disease of an epidemic character during the year ; and the accidents have been of a very slight character. The number of cases treated have been :—

Males	122
Females.....	12

The Prison has been conducted, so far as my department has reference, in its usual ordinary manner. The inmates have received kind and considerate care from those in

charge and care of them ; and I have to say that I am thankful to the Warden, and all the other officials and others, for the kindness and assistance I have always received during the year.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
THOMAS S. WETMORE, M.D.

MATRON'S REPORT FOR 1870.

December 31, 1870.

GENTLEMEN,—During the year 1870 the daily average number of female prisoners has been about 19. Every one able to work has had full employment in the usual house work of their own prison ; washing and cooking for themselves and male prisoners ; sewing and knitting for themselves and male prisoners ; and wool-dressing, spinning yarn, and weaving the cloth wherewith they and the male inmates are clothed, &c., &c. The matron has had no serious difficulty in the management, and cheerfully bears testimony to the general good conduct of her charge.

With respect.

CATHRINE KEFFE,
Matron.

Directors of Penitentiaries,

CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT FOR 1870.

St. JOHN, N. B., March 4th, 1871.

To the Chairman of the Board of Directors of Penitentiaries.

SIR,—I beg to report that the temporary Chapel has been fitted up in the Penitentiary according to your instructions ; that it has been provided with all the necessary furniture, vestments, &c., and that it gives much satisfaction. There has been service every Sunday, and oftener when required, during the past year, at which all the Catholic convicts, with one exception, have willingly and devoutly attended ; and I am happy to be able to add, that not only was their deportment at Divine Service, all that could be desired, but also that they continue to manifest a desire to make good use of the books of the library, during the hours allowed for reading. The Institution being now provided with everything necessary, as far as the spiritual wants of the inmates are concerned, I have no further suggestion to make on that subject.

The Warden having received no instructions, as regards the public holidays of the Dominion, has made no change in that respect, and holidays, therefore, are "not kept" or observed in the St. John Penitentiary ; the opinion of some to the contrary, notwithstanding.

THOMAS CONNOLLY,
Chaplain.

HALIFAX, N. S., PENITENTIARY.

WARDEN'S REPORT FOR 1870.

To T. J. O'NEIL, Esq.,
Chairman of the Board of Directors.

HALIFAX PENITENTIARY,
2nd January, 1871.

SIR,—Although it was late in the year when I assumed the duties of Warden of the Halifax Penitentiary, yet, owing to the very creditable manner in which the affairs of the prison had been managed, and the records kept, I am enabled to make this, my First Report, much more full and satisfactory than I possibly could have done had it been otherwise.

I entered upon my new duties on the morning of the 4th November last past, by assembling the guards in the office, and addressing them in a few appropriate words. I afterwards had the prisoners paraded and addressed them also. I assured them of my desire to do all in my power to alleviate their condition as much as possible; that they would always find me easy of access, and ever ready to give patient heed to any reasonable complaints; and that I would think it not only a duty, but a pleasure to contribute to their comforts, as far as the rules of the prison would allow; but I reminded them, at the same time, how much lay in their own power in bringing about this happy state of things, as all depended on how they conducted themselves; for whilst I would encourage, to my utmost, the well-behaved and industrious man, I would as certainly punish, with due severity, the idle and incorrigible offender. Among other incentives to good conduct—and I believe the strongest with prisoners—I alluded to the monthly remission which the Government had provided for those whose exemplary deportment came up to the stipulated conditions, which conditions were within easy reach of every man present. The prisoners, during my address, observed the utmost good order and attention, and, to judge by their countenances, I saw that they really believed that I wished to be their friend and protector.

Upon subsequent reflection I resolved to go a little farther, in order to show the prisoners that their good treatment in future was entirely in their own hands. I observed several of them in irons—"hard ones"—whose spells of goodness were few and short-lived; besides others who had forfeited certain privileges earned by them in the past. Accordingly, to gain their entire confidence in my words and purposes, I struck off chains and restored forfeited immunities, telling one and all that nothing which they had done up to the present would prejudice me a jot against them, if for the time to come, they would help me to accomplish that good for them which I so earnestly desired. I do not believe there was one among them who did not appreciate the kindness of my intentions; and up to date I have not had the slightest cause to regret the mild policy which I have inaugurated, there not having been since a single complaint brought before me worthy of notice. I shall therefore resort to harsh measures, only after moral suasion has been exhausted and failed. I was sorry to observe the very objectionable hearing of two of the guards towards the men under their immediate charge. I considered it calculated to annoy and exasperate the prisoners, and goad them to acts of insolence and insubordination. I have demonstrated to these officers and all concerned, that kindness is not incompatible with discipline; and that convicts have feelings like other men, to be acted upon for good or for evil.

Feeling the importance of the trust committed to me, I have lost no time in making myself acquainted with the prison routine, visiting frequently and examining attentively every department of the Institution; and it gives me pleasure thus to bear testimony to the amount of cleanliness and good order which prevailed throughout; and the books in the office were so well written up, that an hour at any time would bring them to date.

Considerable improvements, which will be enumerated hereafter, have been going on during the past year under the supervision of the late Acting Warden, now Chief Keeper, Ross, who has been very attentive in affording me any information I required from time to time.

The moral culture of the prisoners is under the care of the Chaplain, whose accompanying Reports will show you the condition of their several charges. Those who attend school seem very attentive and eager to learn; Mr. Cotton sparing no pains in his efforts to convey the necessary instruction; and his labors seem to be attended with encouraging success. In addition to the above means of instruction I have extended to all who can avail themselves of it, the much esteemed privilege of the Common Library, which, small as it is, affords considerable instruction and entertainment. Besides, I allow such as have voices for church-singing to assemble, under proper supervision, for an hour, two evenings in the week for practice, their leader being a fellow convict, who has some knowledge of written music.

The foregoing privileges and indulgences have tended greatly to cultivate a more tractable and orderly spirit among the men, whose happy faces evince how much more quickly and certainly kindness acts upon them for good, than harsh words and coercive measures. It would, perhaps, be too much to hope that all will be alike amenable to kind treatment; but as the chances are largely in favor of it, I mean to give it a fair trial. In extreme cases even flogging may be necessary to maintain discipline; but once the cat has been applied, self-respect is gone, and then farewell to all probability of his future amendment.

The prisoners, at stated intervals, who can, are permitted to write their own letters to their friends, which I forward, after examination, to the address.

The chief works and improvements performed during the past year are as follows:—

Altering the remainder (28) of the cell doors, to open outwards instead of inwards, as at first.

Fitting up a Roman Catholic Chapel, with altar, seats, &c.

Making 60 foot-boards for cells, as ordered by Messrs. the Directors.

Unroofing and raising southern wing of the prison 11½ feet high by 81 feet long—new roofing same with Warren's patent—constructing and fitting up Protestant Chapel, and general store room.

Making a sea-wall, and reclaiming 12 or 14 feet from the sea; clearing and making up land in the vicinity of the wharf; turning the bath-house, and deepening and cleaning the bath, with a suitable pipe for the free ingress and egress of the tide.

Repairing prison roof with new slate, lead and gutters; also repairing roof of hospital and Blacksmith's shop, and new shingling and flooring Blacksmith's shop.

I might here observe that outside the prison walls the fencing and gates generally are in a very dilapidated condition, and should have a general repair in the spring.

The earning of the prisoners is almost entirely confined to the Shoemaking Department, which is chiefly occupied by contract work.

I would suggest to the Board of Directors the propriety of removing the high picket fence immediately in front of the prison windows, and applying it to repairing the other fences on the premises.

The necessary Reports and Tables you will find attached; all of which I hope will be considered sufficiently comprehensive and satisfactory.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT DONKIN,

Warden.

STATEMENT OF PRISONERS RECEIVED DURING 1870.

Crimes.

Arson, 1 ; Horsetealing, 1 ; Coining and Counterfeiting, 1 ; Burglary, 1 ; Larceny, 10 ; Robbery, 1 ; Indecent Assault, 1 ; Drunkenness and Insubordination (Military prisoners), 35.—Total 51.

Trades.

Slaters, 1 ; Shoemakers, 2 ; Carpenters, 1 ; Tailors, 4 ; Weavers, 4 ; Musicians, 1 ; Bricklayers, 1 ; Curriers, 2 ; Farmers, 2 ; Watchmakers, 1 ; Painters, 2 ; Clerks, 1 ; Miners, 2 ; Blacksmiths, 1 ; Laborers, 26.—Total 51.

STATEMENTS and Movements of Prisoners in Halifax Penitentiary, for 1870.

Description.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Remaining at Midnight on December 31st, 1869				53	1	54
Admitted since:—						
From County Jails	16		16	51		51
,, Court Martial	35		35			
				104	1	105
Discharged:—						
By expiration of sentence	40	1	41			
,, Pardon	2		2			
,, Order of Commanding Officer	16		16	58	1	59
Remaining at Midnight, December 31st, 1870				46		46

I am happy to inform you that there were no deaths or serious accidents during the past year.

NOMINAL List of Convicts Pardoned during 1870.

Names.	Crimes.	County where Convicted.
Patrick McMullan	Manslaughter	Halifax.
Neil McKinnon	Arson	Colchester.

NOMINAL List of Convicts re-committed during 1870.

Name.	No. of Comital.	Crime.
Alexander Jackson, <i>alias</i> Jerry Morris	5	Larceny.

STATEMENT OF CONVICTS RECEIVED DURING 1870.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
<i>Race.</i>			
White	46	51
Colored	5	.....
<i>Nationality.</i>			
England	11	51
Scotland	17	.....
Ireland	7	.....
Nova Scotia	11	.....
Newfoundland	1	.....
United States	3	.....
Germany	1	.....
<i>Religion.</i>			
Church of England ..	14	51
Roman Catholic	18	.....
Presbyterian	14	.....
Baptist	3	.....
Methodist	2	.....
<i>Education.</i>			
Could read and write on entering	41	51
Could not read or write	10	.....
<i>Age.</i>			
From 15 to 20	2	51
20 to 30	24	.....
30 to 40	21	.....
40 to 50	3	.....
60 to 70	1	.....
<i>Length of Sentence.</i>			
42 days	2	51
84 "	11	.....
112 "	3	.....
136 "	1	.....
168 "	10	.....
336 "	3	.....
672 "	4	.....
6 months	1	.....
1 year	2	.....
2 "	11	.....
3 "	1	.....
4 "	1	.....
5 "	1	.....

ABSTRACT OF INVENTORY, HALIFAX PENITENTIARY, 1870.

Furniture in Warden's apartments	\$196 70
Male Prison	1,522 53
Female Prison	11 00
Medicines.....	100 00
Fuel.....	349 20
Blacksmith's Department.....	125 38
Shoemaking do	117 32
Stonemason's do	70 05
Carpenter's do	206 54
Clothing and bedding	1,344 70
Horse.	100 00
Pigs	52 00
Waggon, sleigh, cart and harness.....	244 00
Provisions	148 12
	<hr/>
	\$4,587 54
Buildings, shops, fixtures, &c., as per architect's valuation..	*61,055 80
	<hr/>
Omitted—Vestments, &c., for Roman Catholic Chapel	100 00
	<hr/>
Total	\$65,743 34

*N.B.—The \$61,055 80 is the re-considered estimate of the valuator.

Number and description of Punishments, at Halifax Penitentiary, for 1870.

	Admonished.	Without bed, with covering.	Without bed, partial covering.	Bread and water.	Dark cells, bread and water.	Short allowances	Loss of privileges	In chains.	Total.
January		5		1	2				8
February		1	2		2	1	1	1	8
March		3	5		6			1	15
April	2	6		9	1	1			19
May		4	6	2					12
June		2							2
July		3		3	4	1		1	17
August		3			9		1		13
September	1	8		1	9			1	20
October		2		1	1				4
November									0
December									0
	3	42	13	17	34	3	2	4	118

Duration of punishment from 24 to 72 hours.

Number of Convicts employed in the various Departments of the Halifax Penitentiary, on 31st December, 1870.

Shoemaker's Department, 23; Blacksmith's, 1; Carpenter's, 2; Mason's, 1; Tailor's, 3; Dining-hall, Wash-house, and Kitchen, 7; farm-yard, wood-cutting, oakum picking, &c., 6; sick in cells, 3.—Total, 46.

Return shewing the number of days' work in the several Departments during 1870.

Shoemaker's, 6,980 ; blacksmith's, 169 ; carpenter's, 607 ; mason's, 483 ; tailor's, 686 ; dining-hall, wash-house, and kitchen, 1,988 ; farm-yard, wood-cutting, oakum picking, and other work, 3,435.—Total, 14,348.

Number of days of Remission earned by Convicts during 1870.

January, 120 ; February, 115 ; March, 109 ; April, 101 ; May, 104 ; June, 94 ; July, 88 ; August, 87½ ; September, 87 ; October, 84 ; November, 92½ ; December, 94.—Total, 1,176.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN.

To the Chairman of the Board of Asylums, Penitentiaries, &c.

HALIFAX, December, 1870.

SIR,—After the lapse of another year, it affords me much satisfaction to inform you, that the convicts committed to my pastoral instruction and oversight, have uniformly attended to the spiritual ordinances afforded them with strict propriety and seriousness. Some of them appear to be the subjects of gracious impressions of mind, and I believe sincerely purpose henceforth to pursue such a course of conduct as, by the Divine blessing, will promote their well-being during subsequent life and also secure their eternal interest.

I perform Divine service every Sabbath morning, and also on Wednesdays at one o'clock. Some of the men are allowed to meet together for prayer among themselves, and some also to improve their singing, these favors are highly appreciated.

I am sure, Sir, you will be greatly pleased to learn that order, peace, and harmony, prevail in every Department of the Institution.

I have at present under my pastoral care twenty-six (26) whites and eight (8) colored ; twenty-three (23) whites and the eight colored attend school.

Mr. Cotton is attentive to his duties, and many of the scholars are making proficiency under his effective teaching.

Our new Warden appears to be a wisely chosen officer ; "the right man in the right place." I am thankful, indeed, for the sum allowed by the Honorable Board to replenish our little library.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

HENRY POPE,
Protestant Chaplain.

SCHOOL MASTER'S REPORT.

HALIFAX PENITENTIARY, 2nd January, 1871.

Terence J. O'Neill, Esq.

Chairman of Board of Directors, &c., &c.

SIR,—I beg most respectfully to inform you that since my last annual Report, the pupils under my charge have made very favorable progress. The most indifferent of them have begun to feel the necessity of learning something ; and as they and I are agreed upon this material point, my efforts to instruct are met by their readiness to receive instruction ; I have well grounded hopes that all will obtain more or less permanent benefit from their steady attendance at school.

I am deeply indebted to the kind encouragement of the Chaplain, and the cordial support of the Warden, and also of the late Acting Warden, who made my duties easier and

more pleasant than they would have been under any other circumstances; and I hope I shall ever faithfully perform the task which I have to do in all singleness of heart and faithfulness.

At present I have in attendance, as per school register, 34.
The average attendance during the past year was 31.

Present attendance.....	White, 25
	Colored, 9
	—
	34
	—
Of these can read, write, and cipher.....	22
Can read and write a little.....	6
Cannot read or write.....	6
	—
	34

Hoping the above will be satisfactory.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN C. COTTON,
School-master.

MATRONS REPORT.

HALIFAX PENITENTIARY, 2nd January, 1871.

SIR,—This, my first Report, must of necessity be very meagre indeed, as it is so recently since I assumed the duties of Matron, and there being no female prisoner in custody then, nor has there been any committed since. The premises and all belonging thereto were left very clean and tidy by the late Matron.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ELIZA DONKIN.

T. J. O'Neill, Esq., Chairman of Directors.

SURGEON'S REPORT.

To the Board of Directors.

HALIFAX PENITENTIARY, December 31st, 1870.

GENTLEMEN,—The sanitary condition of the prison during the year just ended, has been for the most part good; no diseases of a grave character have prevailed, and no death has occurred.

On the 18th February last, the convict, No. 724, gave birth to a male infant, which was cared for during the continuance of the mother's term of imprisonment.

The whole number of convicts requiring prescriptions during the year, was two hundred and seventy-eight, of these eight only were removed to hospital, as follows, No. 724, accouchement; No. 616, removal of fibrous tumor of thigh; No. 704, chronic gastritis; No. 772, fracture of finger; No. 773, lacerated wound of wrist; No. 729, division of cicatrix of toe; No. 770, removal of adipose tumor of shoulder; No. 594, acute rheumatism; the remainder were sufferers from catarrh, tonsillitis, pleurodynia, ophthalmia, rheumatic pains; in addition, three were subjects of inguinal hernia, two of asthma, three of hæmoptysis, two of tenia solium, one of abdominal aneurism, two of secondary syphilis, one of stricture of urethra, three of intestinal hæmorrhage, two of spermatorrhœa, four of dyspepsia, the others were cases of diarrhœa, dysentery, dysuria, contusions, abscess, sprain.

In the month of July, when considerable anxiety existed in the city concerning the spread of small-pox, the convicts who were unprotected by vaccination were vaccinated.

I would again respectfully call the attention of the Board to the deficient ventilation in the shoemaker's shop; at times the air becomes very much vitiated, and the convicts therein employed are constantly complaining. I would suggest the introduction of one or two ventilators in the north wall. All of which is respectfully submitted.

I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

R. S. BLACK, M.D.

ARCHITECT'S VALUATION.

DETAIL Memorandum of the Valuation of the Halifax Penitentiary, in the Dominion of Canada.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Carpenter's shop and wash-house.....			403	00
Blacksmith's shop and forge.....			309	00
Cistern, pumps and piping in yard, &c.....			900	00
Enclosure fence, north end.....			80	00
Stable and piggery, south end.....			550	00
Cart house, &c. front.....			30	00
Fences, gates, posts, &c., front.....			210	00
Bath or boat house, water side.....			252	00
Cesspit outside of wall.....			220	00
<i>Premises.</i>				
10 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land, with water grant and frontage, at \$1,200 per acre.....			12,750	00
<i>Enclosure Walls.</i>				
5,265 feet, cube, of rubble walling under granite..... per foot	0	15	789	75
12,170 superficial feet of granite walling, including setting..... "	0	50	6,085	00
2,281 cube feet of coping..... "	0	50	1,140	50
Front, back, north, and south end of prison, with centre wall, 35,254 feet, cube, of footings, foundations, backing of granite, centre division walls, &c..... per foot	0	15	5,288	10
13,864 superficial feet of granite for face of prison chimneys, &c. including setting...	0	50	6,932	00
58 granite window sills..... each	2	50	145	00
58 window frames, glass sashes, iron bars, &c..... each	16	00	928	00
Chimney in connection with centre wall and also two end chimneys in brickwork...			260	00
<i>Slating.</i>				
82 $\frac{1}{2}$ square of slating, including lead flushings, at \$27 per square.....			1,701	50
Watercourses.....			390	00
North and south wings, embracing shoemaker's shop, &c., store, dining room, or chapel, &c., 5,429 feet of footings and foundation..... per foot	0	15	814	35
16,734 superficial feet of granite and setting..... "	0	50	8,367	00
12 window frames and sashes with iron bars, &c..... "	16	00	192	00
Urinal.....			460	00
<i>Cells.</i>				
4,914 superficial feet of granite and setting..... per foot	0	65	3,194	10
18,590 cubic feet of foundation and division walls..... "	0	15	2,788	50
Two flights of stairs with columns, arches, balusters, platform, &c.....			950	00
5,040 superficial feet of stone floors..... per foot	0	20	1,008	00
90 iron doors, complete..... each	15	00	1,350	00
Galleries around.....			270	00
Cooking boiler and furnaces.....			240	00
Carpenter's, joiner's, plasterer's work, with materials, painting, asphalt roofing in prison and wings, including women's cells and entrance gates, &c.....			4,890	00
			\$63,877	80
Less—For reparation, setting of coping, &c.....			2,822	00
			\$61,055	80

GENTLEMEN,—Having been requested by Robert Donkin, Esq., Warden of Halifax Penitentiary, to examine the building and premises of the above Institution, I hereby certify that I have, by measurement, and observingly gone over the whole premises, and would say, according to my calculation, and to the best of my judgment, that the landed and water property, with the buildings, &c., &c., to be worth \$61,055 80.

I am, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN WM. MAROM,
Architect and Builder.

To the Commissioners of the
Penitentiaries of the Dominion of Canada.

No. 60.

RETURN

To an Address of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated the 8th March, 1871; For a list of all convicts now in the Kingston, St. John and Halifax Penitentiaries, not giving the names of convicts, but initials only, for purposes of distinction; showing the offences for which imprisoned; the Provinces from which they came; the courts at which sentenced; the length of the sentence; alteration (if any) in the sentence; the date when the imprisonment commenced; the sex, nationality, religion and age of the convict; if married or single; conduct since imprisonment, and state of health.

By Command.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Ottawa, 6th April, 1871.

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.]

No. 61.

RETURN

To an Address of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 16th March, 1871; For copies of all correspondence and documents relating to the establishment of Boards of Examiners for granting certificates of competency to Masters or Mates of sea-going ships, in accordance with the Statute of Canada, 1870, 33 Victoria, chapter 17, with a statement showing the names of the different persons forming part of those Boards of Examiners; and of the seaports where such Boards are established.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Ottawa, 8th April, 1871.

No. 62.

RETURN

To an Address of the SENATE, dated the 9th March, 1871; 1st. For copies of the correspondence which took place between the Trinity House of Montreal and the Montreal Water Police or any other person, on the occasion of the Regatta at Lachine last autumn; 2nd. Copies of all Resolutions, Orders, or Minutes of Decision in relation to the said Regatta, adopted by the said Trinity House; 3rd. Copies of the correspondence with the Government of Canada on the same subject.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Ottawa, 28th March, 1871.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.]

No. 63.

RETURN

To an Address of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated the 27th February, 1871; For copies of any orders or directions made at any time under the Railway Act, as to forms in which the returns thereby required should be made up; and of any orders or directions made under the provision empowering such to be issued for the purpose of obtaining returns of serious accidents occurring in the course of the public traffic upon any railway, whether attended with personal injury or not, in such form and manner as the authorities deem necessary and require for their information, with a view to the public safety; and for copies of any returns made under such last mentioned orders and directions, with a memorandum showing the dates at which each of such returns has been made.

Return to Address of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, of the 27th February, 1871, for copies of the returns made by each Railway Company under the Railway Act of the late Province of Canada, and the Railway Act, 1868, by which Acts it is provided that each of the Companies affected thereby, shall, in the months of January and July in each year, make, under oath, a true and particular return of all accidents and casualties (whether to life or property) which have occurred on the Railway of the Company during the half year next preceding, setting forth:—1st, the causes and natures of such accidents and casualties; 2nd, the points at which they occurred and whether by night or by day; 3rd, the full extent thereof and all particulars of the same; and, 4th, shall also at the same time return a true copy of the existing By-laws of the Company, and of their rules and regulations for the management of the Company and their Railway, together with a memorandum shewing the dates at which each of such returns has been made.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Ottawa, 10th April, 1871.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.]

No. 64.

REPORT

Of the Minister of Agriculture; In terms of the Census Act.



*[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above
Return is not printed.]*