



ARCHIVED - Archiving Content

Archived Content

Information identified as archived is provided for reference, research or recordkeeping purposes. It is not subject to the Government of Canada Web Standards and has not been altered or updated since it was archived. Please contact us to request a format other than those available.

ARCHIVÉE - Contenu archivé

Contenu archivé

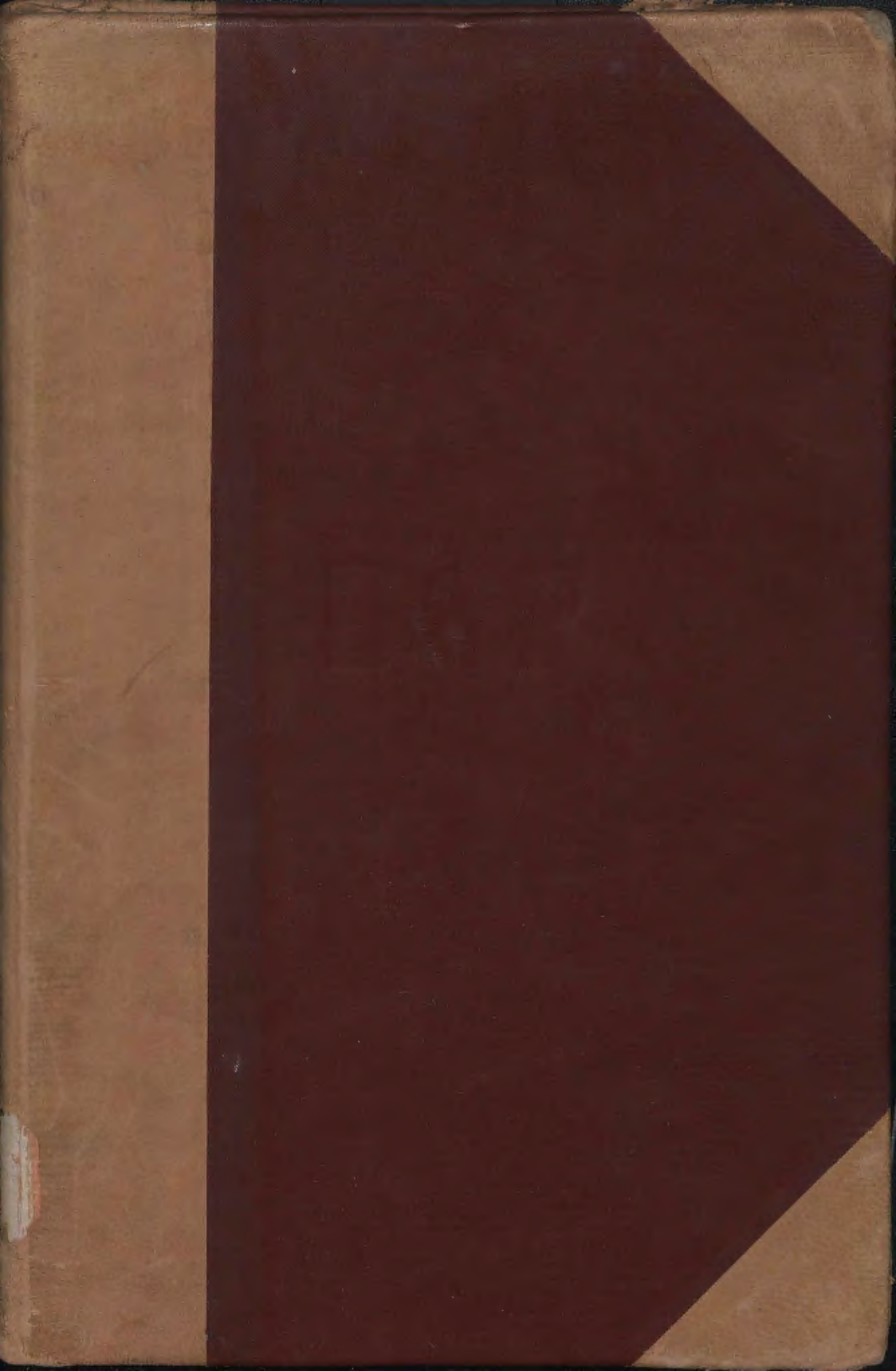
L'information dont il est indiqué qu'elle est archivée est fournie à des fins de référence, de recherche ou de tenue de documents. Elle n'est pas assujettie aux normes Web du gouvernement du Canada et elle n'a pas été modifiée ou mise à jour depuis son archivage. Pour obtenir cette information dans un autre format, veuillez communiquer avec nous.

This document is archival in nature and is intended for those who wish to consult archival documents made available from the collection of Public Safety Canada.

Some of these documents are available in only one official language. Translation, to be provided by Public Safety Canada, is available upon request.

Le présent document a une valeur archivistique et fait partie des documents d'archives rendus disponibles par Sécurité publique Canada à ceux qui souhaitent consulter ces documents issus de sa collection.

Certains de ces documents ne sont disponibles que dans une langue officielle. Sécurité publique Canada fournira une traduction sur demande.



REPORT
OF THE
MINISTER OF JUSTICE
AS TO
PENITENTIARIES IN CANADA

FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE,
1881.

Printed by Order of Parliament.



OTTAWA:
PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & CO., WELLINGTON STREET.
1882.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir JOHN DOUGLAS SUTHERLAND CAMPBELL (commonly called the Marquis of Lorne), one of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, and Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor-General of Canada and Vice-Admiral of the same.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

I have the honor to submit herewith, for the information of Your Excellency, the Annual Report of the Inspector of Penitentiaries, together with copies of the annual reports of the officers of the Penitentiaries, and financial and statistical tables and statements, being for the year ended 30th June, 1881.

I have the honor to be

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

A. CAMPBELL,

Minister of Justice.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,

OTTAWA, 17th January, 1882.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Inspector's General Report.....	v

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

Number of Convicts in Kingston Penitentiary.....	v
do St Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.....	vi
do Dorchester Penitentiary.....	vi
do Manitoba Penitentiary.....	vi
do British Columbia Penitentiary.....	vi
Total number in all the Penitentiaries, on 30th June, 1881.....	vii
Decrease in criminal population.....	vii
Review of our Penitentiary system.....	vii
The discipline.....	viii
Salient features of the system.....	viii
Classification of convicts.....	ix
Brief sketch of the Irish or Crofton system.....	x
How far can the Crofton system be followed in Canada.....	xiii
Plans regarding Kingston Penitentiary suggested.....	xiv
Time needed to mature a plan of criminal reformation.....	xv
Importance of religion as an agent.....	xv
The choice of his religion rests with the convict.....	xv
A convict at liberty to change his religion.....	xv
Outside clergymen may be invited to officiate, &c.....	xv
Influence of the Chaplains respecting discipline and convicts.....	xv
Education a vital element of reform.....	xvi
School and Library in each Penitentiary.....	xvi
The subject of pardon.....	xvi
Violation of rule—punishment.....	xvii
Influence of the officers over the prisoners.....	xviii
Certain indulgence granted to the convicts.....	xviii
Summary of treatment.....	xix
Success of our own system.....	xix
Certain suggestions having in view the improvement of our system.....	xix
Grants of money recommended for purposes named.....	xx
Grand Juries and their right to visit a Penitentiary.....	xx
Grand Juries not admitted <i>ex-officio</i> to penal prisons in Great Britain and Ireland.....	xxi
"Unpaid Visitors" appointed.....	xxi
Duties of "Unpaid Visitors".....	xxi
Status of "Unpaid Visitors" chosen by the Home Office.....	xxi
"Unpaid Visitors" of the right sort desirable in Canada.....	xxii
Inspector's special Report on Kingston Penitentiary.....	xxii
do do St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.....	xxv
do do Dorchester Penitentiary.....	xxix
do do Manitoba do.....	xxx
do do British Columbia Penitentiary.....	xxxii

REPORTS, FINANCIAL RETURNS, STATISTICAL TABLES, &c.

Kingston Penitentiary, Report of the Warden.....	1
do Return of revenue.....	4
do do expenditure.....	5
do do debts due to.....	6
do do claims against.....	8
do do officers employed in.....	8
do do farm.....	6
do do distribution of convicts.....	8
do do pardons.....	9
do do deaths.....	9
do do recommitments.....	10
do do remission earned.....	10
do do general summary of the value of labor.....	11
do do movements of convicts.....	12
do do comparative movements of convicts for 11½ years.....	13

	PAGE
Kingston Penitentiary, Return of criminal statistics.....	14
do do punishments, male department.....	16
do do do female do.....	16
do do transfer of convicts to Lunatic Asylum.....	17
do Report of the Surgeon, with returns.....	17
do do Matron do.....	21
do do Protestant Chaplain.....	23
do do Catholic do.....	23
do do Schoolmaster.....	24
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, Report of Acting Warden.....	24
do do Catholic Chaplain.....	28
do Return of Officers employed in.....	30
do do distribution of convicts.....	31
do do convicts, pardoned.....	31
do do do recommitted.....	32
do do do remission of sentence.....	32
do do movement of convicts.....	33
do Comparative statement of movement of convicts.....	34
do Number of convicts and average per month.....	35
do Criminal statistics.....	35
do Return of summary punishments.....	36
do do expenditure.....	37
do do revenue.....	38
do Comparative statement of expenditure.....	38
do do revenue.....	39
do do earnings.....	39
do General summary of value of labor.....	40
do Return of unproductive labor.....	40
do Statement showing the cost of management.....	41
do Value of labor and material used.....	42
do Summary of real estate.....	42
do do departmental stock.....	43
do do debts due to.....	43
do do claims against.....	43
do Return of stables.....	44
do do farm.....	44
do do shoe shop.....	45
do do tailors' shop.....	47
do do carpenters' shop.....	48
do do blacksmiths' shop.....	50
do do tinsmiths' shop.....	51
do do bakery.....	53
do do mason work.....	54
do Report of the Surgeon, with returns.....	56
do do Schoolmaster do.....	58
do do Protestant Chaplain.....	60
Dorchester Penitentiary, Report of the Warden.....	62
do do Surgeon, with returns.....	64
do do Catholic Chaplain.....	66
do do Protestant do.....	66
do do Matron.....	67
do do Schoolmaster.....	67
do Return of revenue.....	69
do do expenditure.....	70
do do officers employed in.....	71
do do movement of convicts.....	72
do do criminal statistics.....	72
do do distribution of convicts.....	74
do do pardons.....	74
do do commitments.....	74
do do punishments.....	75
do do deaths.....	75
do do remission of sentence.....	75
do do value of labor.....	76
do do products of farm.....	77
Manitoba Penitentiary, Report of the Warden.....	77
do do Catholic Chaplain.....	78
do do Protestant do.....	78
do Return of criminal statistics.....	79
do do movements of convicts.....	80
do do offences committed by convicts.....	80
do do punishments.....	81
do do remission of sentence.....	81

		PAGE
Manitoba Penitentiary, Return of unproductive labor		82
do	Balance sheet of farm and garden	83
do	do shoe shop	84
do	Statement of revenue	84
do	Detail of shoe and tailor shops	85
do	Balance sheet	86
do	Return of officers, 1881	87
do	Meteorological table	88
do	Return of socks knitted	89
British Columbia Penitentiary, Report of the Warden		89
do	do Protestant Chaplain	90
do	do Catholic do	91
do	do Schoolmaster	92
do	do Surgeon	92
do	Return of expenditure	94
do	do revenue	94
do	do cases treated in hospital	95
do	do officers employed in	95
do	do movement of prisoners	96
do	do punishments	96
do	do escapes and recaptures	96
do	do deaths	97
do	do criminal statistics	97
do	do remission earned	98
do	do farm	98
do	do nature of labor	99

No.	Name	Age	Sex	Color	Religion	Profession	Marital	Children	Notes
1	John Smith	25	M	W	Ep	Farmer	M	2	
2	Mary Jones	22	F	W	Ep	Homemaker	M	1	
3	James Brown	30	M	W	Ep	Merchant	M	3	
4	Elizabeth White	28	F	W	Ep	Homemaker	M	2	
5	Robert Green	35	M	W	Ep	Teacher	M	1	
6	Sarah Black	20	F	W	Ep	Homemaker	M	0	
7	William Grey	40	M	W	Ep	Physician	M	4	
8	Anna King	25	F	W	Ep	Homemaker	M	2	
9	Thomas Lee	32	M	W	Ep	Farmer	M	3	
10	Jessie Clark	18	F	W	Ep	Homemaker	M	0	

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PENITENTIARIES

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1881.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, PENITENTIARIES' BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 20th December, 1881

Hon. Sir ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, K.C.M.G.,
Minister of Justice.

SIR,—In accordance with the provisions of the Act 38 Vic., cap. 44, I beg to submit the Annual Report upon the state of the Penitentiaries, for the year ended 30th June, 1881.

The number of convicts in the several Penitentiaries on 30th June, 1880, the number received and discharged during the financial year ended 30th June, 1881, and the total number remaining at the last date are as follows:—

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number in custody 30th June, 1880.....	711	21	= 732
Received during the year.....	205	11	= 216
	—	—	—
	916	32	= 948
Released on expiration of sentence, &c.....	235	8	= 243
	—	—	—
Number in custody 30th June, 1881.....	681	24	= 705

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number in custody 30th June, 1880.....	345	0	= 345
Received during the year.....	151	4	= 155
	—	—	—
	496	4	= 500
Released on expiration of sentence, &c.....	178	4	= 182
	—	—	—
Number in custody 30th June, 1881.....	318	0	= 318

DORCHESTER.

Received from St. John, N.B., Penitentiary, July 14th, 1880.....	64	1	= 65
Received from Halifax, N.S., Penitentiary, July 16th, 1880.....	61	2	= 63
Received during the year.....	55	1	= 56
	—	—	—
	180	4	= 184
Released on expiration of sentence, &c.....	86	2	= 88
	—	—	—
Number in custody, 30th June, 1881.....	94	2	= 96

MANITOBA.

Number in custody, 30th June, 1880.....	38	4	= 42
Received during the year.....	24	1	= 25
	—	—	—
	62	5	= 67
Released on expiration of sentence, &c.....	10	1	= 11
	—	—	—
Number in custody, 30th June, 1881.....	52	4	= 56

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Number in custody, 30th June, 1880.....	33	0	= 33
Received during the year.....	22	0	= 22
	—	—	—
	55	0	= 55
Released on expiration of sentence, &c.....	12	0	= 12
	—	—	—
Number in custody, 30th June, 1881.....	43	0	= 43
The total number of convicts in all the Penitentiaries of the Dominion on 30th June, 1880, was.....			1,279
On 30th June, 1881.....			1,218
			—

Total decrease 61

It is satisfactory to find this falling off in our criminal population. This may be regarded as a sign of returning prosperity, whereby the industrial classes could more easily secure employment and many have been saved from crime.

The decrease in the number of convicts exhibited in the foregoing table, is solely confined to the Province of Ontario. This may be seen by the fact that, over sixty convicts were sent, in the course of the year, to Kingston, from St. Vincent de Paul and Dorchester Penitentiaries.

Inquiry having been made, from time to time, by parties interested in Prison management and discipline, notably by more than one Judge of the Superior Courts who are desirous of knowing something of our Penitentiary system, to guide them in passing sentence on a certain class of delinquents, I deem it useful, as much as possible, to pass in review, in this Report, the salient features of the administration carried out in the Penitentiaries of the Dominion.

The congregate plan is the one, at present in operation. No classification or separation of the convicts has been yet attempted owing to the buildings being unsuited to the purpose.

Every prisoner, who is able physically, must work at some trade or employment, which he is stimulated in various ways to become master of, so that he may have resources within himself that will, in the future, diminish his temptation to crime.

At Kingston, St. Vincent de Paul and Dorchester convicts are employed as shoemakers, tailors, carpenters, black-smiths, tin-smiths, coopers, painters, stone cutters, masons, bricklayers, plasterers, bakers, cooks, hostlers, teamsters, and at farming and quarrying. A considerable number must be employed in attending to the every day work of the Institution proper. In the Manitoba and British Columbia Penitentiaries the trades and occupations are not so numerous or varied as in the other establishments referred to above; yet, every convict, not under medical treatment, is kept occupied at some trade or useful labor.

The diet is healthy, substantial and sufficient; it is well and properly cooked, under the supervision of the Steward, and should be frequently examined by the Warden. The Government demand that supplies of the best quality of the description required be furnished by the contractors, and the Wardens are very faithful in seeing that the conditions of the contracts are fulfilled. Hence, I can only call to mind two complaints about the food, in a period extending over nine years, that were brought under my notice, and these were at St. Vincent de Paul.

The clothing and bedding are of good *materiel*, well suited to the severe cold of winter and the heat of summer, and are changed often enough to meet the strictest sanitary rules.

The health of the convicts is consulted for, as well in the matters of diet and clothing, as in the cleanliness and proper ventilation of the cells, workshops, &c., the regular use of the bath, and the character of the work at which they are employed. The Surgeon visits the Penitentiary, every day, and is bound by the rules to render his professional services to those who stand in need of them. The gentlemen engaged in the capacity of physicians give great satisfaction, by the prompt willingness with which they meet all calls upon their time and attention, as well as by the skill and tact they display in treating both sick and malingerers.

An asylum has been provided within the walls of Kingston Penitentiary for criminal lunatics. Every care and attention, which their unhappy condition requires, is bestowed upon them by the attending Physician, the Warden and the officers who have them in charge. Convicts, who become insane at St. Vincent de Paul and Dorchester are removed, for treatment, to the criminal lunatic asylum, at Kingston Penitentiary.

The discipline is firm yet mild and eminently humane. Kind treatment of prisoners is now generally recommended by the vast majority of those who take an interest in prison discipline and in the reformation of criminals. The maxims of the civilization of our age and country are the maxims of humanity. Their tendency is to repress cruelty and needless severity even to felons; to pave the way to their improvement; to develop their better qualities and hold their worse in abeyance; and to guard their morals and higher interests.

The Wardens, so far as I have learned from the sources of information at my command, are prudent and cautious in awarding penalties. They never act in haste or in hot blood, knowing well that vindictive punishments, whether public or personal, tend to sear rather than to invigorate, to harden rather than to mollify, to corrupt rather than to mend. Experience shows that, there is no greater mistake in the whole compass of prison discipline than the studied imposition of personal degradation as part and parcel of the punishment. The tendency of such degradation is to destroy every better impulse, to extinguish every worthy aspiration. No doubt the convict ought feel the disgrace of his crime and sentence. This is a fit part of his punishment ordained by the Creator himself. Beyond this there should be no degradation of his manhood. No wanton outrage should be offered to his self-respect. But, contrariwise, on entering his prison house he should be made to feel, or at least given to understand, that he has a character to redeem, a future of virtuous, useful honorable industry to create; and every means calculated to foster this sentiment should be used, every agency exhausted which is calculated to obstruct its growth.

The notable features which we have been slowly but steadily seeking to introduce into our Penitentiary management are, in brief, reformation as the supreme end to be kept in view; hope, as the great regenerative force in prisons; industrial labor

as another of the vital forces to be employed to the same end ; religion and scholastic education and training as a third force belonging to the same category ; abbreviation of sentence, good conduct marks and certain minor indulgences—within the power and discretion of the Wardens to grant—as incentives to be held out for diligence, good conduct and effort at self-improvement ; the enlistment of the will of the prisoner in the work of his moral regeneration ; and the introduction of a variety of trades and industries as supplying the means of honest support on his discharge. We are, in a word, endeavouring to copy—very imperfectly, I am sorry to say—as far as *now* practicable, the system inaugurated, in Ireland, by Sir Walter Crofton, and introduced, with modifications, into the convict prisons of England, of most of the countries of continental Europe, of the United States and South America. The fundamental principle of this system, progressive classification based on merit, a progressive withdrawal of restraint and enlargement of privilege, as they should be earned and warranted by the prisoner's conduct, a gradual and almost imperceptible fusion of prison life into the freedom of ordinary society through a probationary stage of natural training,—this principle so efficacious for discountenancing vice and repressing crime, by encouraging through salutary agencies the reform of the criminal, without, however, holding from him the just measure of his punishment, we have not been yet able to fully incorporate in our system owing to the want of the means to that end.

Up to this time, as noticed in a former Annual Report, our Penitentiaries have no facilities for the proper classification of convicts. On account of the financial depression which prevailed for some years, I refrained from urging the advantage and importance of adopting, still further, the Crofton system ; at the same time, I did not fail to point out the benefit that would accrue from its adoption. Now, that the country is enjoying prosperity with a large surplus in the public treasury, I would be wanting in my duty were I to neglect an occasion, so opportune as the present, to recommend to the favorable consideration of the Government an improvement, in our Penitentiary system, so much and admittedly needed as the classification and separation of convicts. At the Prison Congresses held at London, Baltimore and Stockholm, attended by men of the widest experience, who had devoted years of study and observation to the subject, the greatest stress was laid in the speeches made and in the papers contributed, upon the necessity of classification and isolation. Wherever this plan has been carried into operation, in parts of Germany and France, in Switzerland, Belgium, but, notably, in Ireland the best results have followed.

As the Irish or Crofton system is the one which meets with universal approval and is the model in countries, where earnest and practical efforts are made to improve prison discipline and promote the welfare of the convict, I deem it proper to notice, succinctly, its marked characteristics. I do so in the hope that you, Sir, who take a deep interest in the right management of the penal institutions under your control, and in seeing that their chief aim—the reformation of the unfortunate inmates—be

accomplished, may judge whether it be wise and expedient to still more improve our present system by engrafting upon it, what you may decide to be useful and practicable from that devised and carried out so successfully by Sir Walter Crofton.

I make the following synopsis from a paper kindly furnished to me, some years ago, by the late lamented Rev. E. C. Wines, D.D., United States Commissioner to the London Prison Congress in 1872,—the Howard of his day.

Sir Walter Crofton holds, as a fundamental principle that, in order to effect reformation, you must gain the co-operation of the criminals, to obtain which they must realize that their punishment is not *merely retributive*, but that it has a benevolent aim and that this aim is to improve them. If this fact be sufficiently made clear to the prisoner, at the beginning of his sentence, he will not be in hostility to those placed over him, even in the necessarily penal and more stringent stages of his punishment, for he will "look to the end" and with him hope will be forever present.

The solution of this problem, according to Sir Walter, lay in classification of such a nature as should lead by successive stages, from very great strictness to a state of semi-freedom.

To give this classification real value it was necessary that self-control and self-denial should be developed in the process. To attain the object in view, the idle and ill-disposed should become industrious and orderly. The plan adopted to accomplish this result was the introduction of marks or numerical records of labor, awarded for intelligence, work and zeal. They are not given as a reward for mere intelligence—for the most criminal are often intellectually brightest and would thus be most rewarded. The first thing aimed at is to give the criminal a liking for work, because generally idleness led him to crime. But work will give him no pleasure unless he be remunerated for it. As a general rule, it may be asserted that the criminal classes dislike labor. But if labor be made a *privilege to be earned* by its absence in the very earliest stages of seclusion and by its gradual introduction coupled with other advantages as classification advances, it will by degrees, *slowly perhaps at first, but surely*, supplant idleness in the majority of criminals.

So far as the prison discipline of the system is concerned we have then :

I. The stage of penal and stringent discipline, when the convicts are confined in separate cells, kept on low and coarse diet and employed at rough and uninteresting work such as oakum picking. It is intended in this stage, among other ends to be gained, to make the convict feel that "the way of the transgressor is hard." Its longest term is nine months, which may be reduced to eight by good conduct. "Even here," Sir Walter Crofton asserts, "the prisoner begins soon to have hope implanted in his breast." The entire course of his imprisonment is explained to him, in the fullest and clearest manner, and all the advantages he will

gain, as he progresses from stage to stage and class to class, for good conduct, industry, diligence in study and attention to his moral improvement. Not only are these things set before the convict in his cell, but he is catechised, once a week, as to the completeness and accuracy of his knowledge on the subject. According to the answers given all errors are corrected and deficiencies supplied. The effect, even in this penal stage, is found to be hope, courage, cheerfulness and a patient waiting for promised ameliorations. In fact, as Dr. Wines reports, "these advances begin during the period of cellular separation—and early in it." At first, the isolation is absolute. The cell door, after a time, is thrown open part of the day, then all day. This slight approach to society is felt to be a great relief and is forfeited for any misbehaviour. From the first, the prisoners in this stage are together in chapel, school-room and exercise yard. Much attention is given to education and to moral and religious culture.

II. The second may be properly designated the reformatory stage, for it is here the principle of progressive classification is applied, and exerts all its force. It is in this stage of associated labor the industrial improvement and self control of the prisoner are both stimulated and tested by the motive power which is at work, viz., improvement in present position and the opportunity of obtaining earlier liberation. It will be at once realized that thus the criminal, within certain defined limits, becomes the arbiter of his own fate, and the system is deprived of any aspect of vengeance, while it secures the co-operation of the prisoner in his own improvement.

There are four classes in this stage, arranged in this order: third, second, first, and advanced or exemplary. Promotion is determined by marks of which the convict can earn a maximum of nine per month, viz.: three for general good conduct, three for industry, and three for school duties—not actual progress, but attention to lessons and the desire shown to improve. When he enters upon this stage the convict is placed in the third class; eighteen marks must be earned to ensure his promotion from the third to the second class; fifty-four from the second to the first and one hundred and eight, from the first to the advanced or exemplary class. Thus the minimum time in the third class is two months; in the second six; and in the first one year. The time necessary to be passed in the advanced class is not a fixed period, but depends upon the length of the prisoner's sentence. With a five years' sentence he must remain in this class fourteen months; with a fifteen years' sentence he must remain five years and eight months; and with a sentence between those two extremes, a period varying with its length.

The first stage of the Crofton system is passed in Mountjoy Prison, Dublin; the second at Spike Island, near Cork.

In reference to this latter institution, Dr. Wines writes thus:—"On the day of my visit to Spike Island, the number of prisoners was 705, distributed as follows: "advanced class 320; first class 200; second class 101; third class 84. The motive

“to strive for promotion is not only powerful, but it is constant and constantly increasing in strength. The progress toward liberation is the great motive power; but there are manifold inducements to exertion, self-denial, self-conquest and self-control besides these. With every advance there is a lifting of restraint, an enlargement of privilege, an increase of gratuity, distinctive badges, better food, improved dress, greater liberty of action. The great effort is to induce the prisoner to become the chief agent in his own reformation. The authorities seem to feel that unless this is done nothing is done. The result, as I learned it from the lips of many prisoners with whom I conversed—all separate and apart from their officers—is that the entire prison population with few exceptions are putting forth constant and vigorous effort to secure their promotion within the minimum time.”

The punishments, in the second stage, are mainly of a moral kind: loss of marks, forfeiture of gratuities, withdrawal of privileges, change of badge, degradation to a lower class, remanding to the cellular prison at Mountjoy, to which may be added—as punishments occasionally employed—deprivation of a meal, close confinement on bread and water, and even the lash in aggravated cases.

III. When these two stages are satisfactorily passed—*i. e.*, when the criminals have attained the requisite number of marks to entitle them to the privilege—when they have given sufficient guarantees of good conduct, they pass to an intermediate prison, which is designed to test the work previously done, as the crucible tests gold. These intermediate prisons, where the third stage is passed, have—according to the reports of the Director of Convict Prisons in Ireland, produced excellent results. The convicts enjoy a semi-liberty while passing through a period of probation or training before liberation. This stage of natural training, in its very nature, prepares the criminal for his return to the ordinary avocations of free life, and reconciles the public to his employment. As it has had the test of twenty-six years and has more than fulfilled what was expected from the experiment, it must be looked upon as a great success. The conduct and industry of the inmates, as the Director, Captain Barlow, testifies, have equalled and even exceeded, during this long period, those of ordinary laborers in similar positions of temptation.

In reference to this part of the Irish system I quote Dr. Wines, as follows:—

“My expectations regarding it were high, but they were more than met. Indeed, I have never elsewhere seen anything to compare with the results shown here. The intermediate prison which formerly existed at Smithfield, in the outskirts of Dublin, has been given up, and all intermediate prisoners are now sent to Lusk” Farm work is the only industry from which income is received. The cash revenue, clear of all expenses, from the labor of fifty-seven prisoners, the average number at Lusk, is about \$10,000 per annum, which makes the institution well-nigh self-supporting. The farm contains nearly two hundred acres. The land was a common, wild and uncultivated, prior to the prison being established. Under the labor of the prisoners the land has increased in value from 10s. to £5 per acre.

Dr. Wines further says,—“ It was the 14th of October when I was there, and
 “ the prisoners were at work on various parts of the farm. * * * * Every-
 “ where they were as busy as bees, and, to all appearance, as happy. I never saw a
 “ brisker or more cheerful set of laborers. They accomplish fully as much work
 “ as an equal number of free hands. Indeed, the farmers in the neighbourhood aver
 “ that they would be glad to get men who would work as well. Often they work
 “ alone, or in companies of two or three, without any one in charge, on the most
 “ distant parts of the farm. There are no walls, no bars, no bolts, no gratings, no
 “ apparent confinement of any kind. The doors of the iron tents which serve them
 “ as dormitories are locked at night, just as our own houses are when we retire. The
 “ only difference, as far as I could see, between this and any other large farm employ-
 “ ing a great many hands, was that here a warder slept in a small room at the
 “ end of the convicts' large dormitory.”

Though the intermediate prison at Lusk has been in operation since 1854, with
 opportunities for evasion which no other prison in the world offers, and, yet, scarcely
 have a dozen attempts at escape been made. There is no *discipline* at Lusk; no
 punishments are administered there any more than on a farm or in a manufacturing
 establishment where free laborers are employed.

Such is the Irish system, which is admitted by every one, competent to
 pronounce an opinion upon the subject, to be the best prison training to prepare a
 criminal for his release and his re-absorption into society. It is a training so simple
 in its principles that its very simplicity formed at one time its great stumbling block
 in the minds of men, and so easy of application that, in some form, it is suited to
 every locality and to every human being.

In relation with this *resumé* of the Crofton system the question arises,—how far
 can ours be assimilated to it? The answer is, no further than has been already done
 unless the means be provided to copy it on a better and more extensive scale.

However desirable and advantageous it would be to make the Irish system, in its
 integrity, our own, it must be evident that the intermediate stage, as established at
 Lusk, is not yet adapted for Canada. It has been made a success, in Ireland, by
 reason of the antecedent stages, in Mountjoy and Spike Island, which admirably
 trained the convicts for the increased privileges and comparative freedom allowed on
 the Government farm; and, also, on account of police supervision. The time may
 come, and at no very distant date, when even the intermediate system may be brought
 into operation in the Dominion.

I cannot see any great difficulty about adopting, if not altogether at least
 approximately, the two first stages, that is the cellular, as in Mountjoy Prison and the
 reformatory as at Spike Island. This would not cause a large expenditure. Though
 the necessary outlay were considerable, would it be hazarding too much to say, it

would be amply repaid by the benefit which the country and society would reap from the solid and permanent reformation which the improved system must effect among criminals ?

In order to inaugurate the first stage, at St. Vincent de Paul, Dorchester, Manitoba and British Columbia, it were only necessary to construct one of the projected wings with larger and more lightsome cells, where convicts, upon first entering, and the bad and incorrigible could be confined apart from the other prisoners. Were nothing more done, this much, itself, is of great moment. The Chaplains and Wardens concur with me in the opinion that, no reformation, worth the mention, can be effected so long as the vicious and well-disposed prisoners are in promiscuous association.

Having the means of isolating convicts who, by misconduct, would deserve to be separated, the reformatory stage of progressive classification could be made to approach that of Spike Island, near enough, to be very efficacious.

In reference to Kingston two plans suggest themselves. First,—as it has been intended, for some years,—to surround the Penitentiary property by a lofty wall, and erect a new prison building, further away from the bay, on the higher ground. This is much required, under any circumstances. The cells, now in use, are condemned by the officers of the Penitentiary and by all visitors, as too small and dark, in which no work, even oakum picking, can be done. Viewed in the light of progress and the humane spirit of the age, the cells, like those of Sing-Sing Prison, are unfit to be occupied by intelligent human beings. The present prison building could, then, be remodeled, the cells being made larger, airier and more lightsome, and would afford—if desired—proper accommodation for convicts, in the first stage, from Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces ; and for such convicts, moreover, as it may be found judicious to keep apart, from the prisoners working in association, for valid reasons—such as misbehavior, their contaminating influence, or for punishment and special reformation.

Secondly : In case you do not approve of the building of a new prison, I recommend, as I did in my Annual Report of last year, that a wing, now available for the purpose, be altered to suit the cellular stage for new convicts and as a punitive and deterrent remedy for the habitual and callous class of criminals in Kingston Penitentiary alone.

The cost of a new prison building or of altering the old one, as suggested, would be much less, at Kingston, than at any of the other Penitentiaries ; because all the work could be done by convict labor. Besides, the stone and lime can be had on the premises. The *materiel* requiring money outlay would be,—lumber, iron, tin for roofing, glass, nails and a few other items.

It would, necessarily, take some time to accomplish what is needed to commence an effective and thoroughly practical system of criminal reformation, in our several Penitentiaries. The first step in this direction is the realization of the fact, by the proper authorities, that, the improvement in our system, which I have suggested, is needful and likely to be of advantage. This being decided, the next is to begin the good work, which cannot be done too soon. It cannot be denied by any one, who has examined the matter, that some improvement in the management of our criminals, based upon the Crofton system, is an absolute necessity. The money spent to aid the recovery of a fellow-being from habits of crime to virtue, is well spent; in the long run, it is the logic of economy.

Of all other reformatory agencies religion is first in importance and most potent in its action upon the human heart and life. It is the only power that is able to resist the irritation that saps the moral forces of these men of powerful impulses, whose neglect of its teachings has been the occasion of their being immured within prison walls.

A Protestant and Catholic Chaplain is included in the staff of each Penitentiary. At Kingston and St. Vincent de Paul, religious services are held twice on Sundays and during the dinner hour, every Wednesday, throughout the year. The prisoners are also frequently visited, at their work, in their cells and in the hospital, in the course of the week, by the chaplains.

A convict, upon being received into a Penitentiary, is registered, at his own option, either as a Protestant or a Catholic. Every prisoner, according to the rules, is obliged to attend one or other form of worship. If a convict desire to change his religion, while undergoing sentence, he can do so under sanction of the Inspector, who, before taking action upon his application, consults the Chaplain under whose spiritual charge he had been previously, also the Warden, and carefully examines the convict himself, in order to see that he is not actuated by caprice or unworthy motives.

The Protestant Chaplain is at liberty to invite clergymen of other denominations than his own, to visit and instruct the prisoners. With his sanction, the Warden permits them to hold services for convicts belonging to their respective communions, at the prescribed hours, on the days mentioned. Rarely, so far as I have heard, is this privilege, to outside ministers, embraced. The cause of this, doubtless, is that the hours appointed for religious exercises, in the Penitentiary, conflict with those during which the reverend gentlemen are occupied, elsewhere, with their clerical duties.

The Chaplains can and do effect great good in improving prison discipline and reforming the convicts. When prisoners are visited by men of mind and virtuous

lives; when they are looked upon with kindly eyes by those who have their welfare at heart; who can study their character, who can trace back the course of their lives, who can find out the secret sources of their errors and their crimes, who can, by their teachings and counsels, rescue them from the evils of vice and destruction, the result must be salutary, unless amongst the most hardened.

Education is a vital element in the reformation of the fallen, and should be carried to the widest extent—consistent with the other purposes of a prison. It quickens intellect, gives new ideas, supplies food for thought, inspires self-respect, supports proper pride of character, excites ambition, opens new field of exertion, ministers to social and personal improvement and affords a healthful substitution for low and vicious amusements. Wherefore, a school for secular instruction, in which reading, writing and arithmetic are taught to those who are deficient in these primary branches, is in operation in each Penitentiary. It is under the special supervision of the Chaplains. In those institutions, where the Chaplains reside near the Prison, they are expected to visit the School frequently and they perform this duty regularly. Admission to the School is made a recompense of good conduct and is found to be a stimulus in that direction.

As a still further encouragement to moral and mental improvement, libraries are provided. The books are selected by the Chaplains with care. A suitable person is appointed to take charge of the library and exchange the books. A yearly grant for the libraries is made by Parliament proportionate to the number of prisoners in each Penitentiary. The avidity which the convicts show in their demand for books and the thankfulness with which they receive them, mark their appreciation of the library. I look upon this as a very valuable means of reform. Much time is thus spent in the useful study of solid literature which would otherwise be passed in brooding over fancied injuries or meditating upon schemes of illegitimate import.

In reference to the reformatory agencies it may be briefly said that, the chapel, school and well selected library, in a Penitentiary, are among the most important things connected with it. They not only aid the convict in improving his life and habits and in gaining useful knowledge which will prove a benefit to him when discharged; but materially assist the officers in maintaining that discipline without which a prison life would prove intolerable, and all of its influences, instead of tending to reform, would be wholly demoralizing, making the bad worse and the extremely vicious still more vile.

I deem it fit to inform you that the Wardens and other officers regard the subject of pardon as one of the greatest evils to be contended with among convicts. This seems to be uppermost in the mind of almost every prisoner. A majority of all the letters written by them; to their friends outside dwell upon the theme and imply that

their pardon is the only thing lacking to make themselves and the rest of the world perfectly happy. The friends, too, in most cases, represent that the convict is innocent, that he is the victim of a foul plot, that the guilty one has not been arrested etc., and this very often when the convict himself had actually confessed his guilt, and expressed sorrow for his crime and the shame brought upon himself and his family, thus making the convict the most honorable of the party. Still, he wants to be pardoned and is all the time thinking of his release. This keeps him uneasy and irritable, and indifferent about his work, manifesting in everything that he does a restless disposition, unpleasant to his fellow convicts, and, in some cases causing them to get punished for misconduct, all in consequence of this evil influence on their minds. This not only prevents that reformation so essential to the safety of the community and the welfare of the convict when he is released from prison, but places the Warden, and, frequently, the Chaplains in a false position, for most of the convicts think that they only need their recommendation to be discharged. Wherefore, neither the Warden nor any other officer has the power over the mind and action of the convict that he ought and would have if it were not for the continual idea of pardon. Now, I venture to say there is hardly a man, whose experience of prison life and convicts entitles him to consideration, who will not affirm, as a general rule, that pardons produce more evil than good; for, while one may be made happy by clemency being extended to him, hundreds are made miserable because they think, and, in most cases, know that they are as much entitled to pardon as the one who received it. It cannot be denied there are some cases that ought to be pardoned; but they are much fewer than is generally thought—unless all be pardoned.

Violation of prison rules is always noticed in some manner, and the punishment to offenders is only awarded by the Warden, or in his absence, by his deputy.

The ordinary and most frequent punishments are, the bare cell, short rations, loss of marks and remission time and solitary confinement in the dungeon, which ends whenever the convict makes submission and expresses regret for his offence. As a last resort for personal violence or a deliberate outrage, the cats are still held in reserve, although their use is seldom found necessary. Corporal punishment is being very generally abandoned as an agency of prison discipline. Whether its abolition be advisable or not is a moot question. Some contend that it is calculated to brutalize the criminal, and thus nullify the reformatory influences which should be employed; that experience has proved good discipline can be maintained without frequent recourse to punishments; that many prisoners are led to obedience by the moderation and justice displayed towards them; and that the idea of convicts being governed only by severity proceeds upon the mistaken belief that they are forever lost as regards an honest life. Others maintain that convicts are persons whom discipline must reduce to a proper state of mind; that it would be impossible to preserve order and protect the officers—a few amid large bodies of prisoners, many of violent

dispositions—without the fear of corporal punishment; that prisoners themselves have acknowledged they would not have become tractable and reformed characters but for the flogging they had received; and that there is a class of men that thought nothing of disgrace, but cared only for the stripes inflicted upon them. I am not in favor of corporal punishment. Knowing, however, from experience that all prisoners cannot be governed by moral suasion, under our present system, severe discipline must, sometimes, be called into operation. Corporal punishment is not inflicted under the Crofton system, and could we but adopt the two stages recommended, I am confident it could be also dispensed with in the Penitentiaries of the Dominion. As matters now stand, I must admit that no penitentiary can be safely or effectively managed unless ample power be vested in the Chief Officer to inflict special punishment, when called for, promptly, summarily, and, if need be, severely. The truth is, if prisoners be made distinctly to understand that there is an ever present and watchful power over them to punish misconduct, as well as to approve and reward good conduct, they will seldom give occasion for corporal punishment. The knowledge that such power exists and is always ready for action in proper cases, will prove sufficient of itself to enforce the discipline.

The dispensing with punishments, the proper enforcement of discipline and the general success of Penitentiary administration depend mainly, if not solely, upon the officers. Comparatively few cases will occur when it will be necessary to resort to punishment provided the officer in charge be well adapted to the responsible position with which he is entrusted. He should be a man capable of controlling his temper and governing himself under all circumstances, avoiding all familiarity, and discharging his duties faithfully, firmly and without ostentation. If, on the other hand, he be irritable, vacillating, or in any way unreliable, disorder, confusion and frequent punishments will prevail wherever he has control. If officers treat the convicts like men, with humanity, kindness and forbearance, thus seeking to give back to them their manhood, they will do more towards their reformation, than could be wrought by all the tortures and terrors in vogue, a century ago. Brute force alone will not answer, and muscular power is only one of the essentials in a guard or keeper. A good officer must have a clear intellect and a sound judgment to enable him to act quickly, firmly and justly. It is rarely such men offer for the Penitentiary service. They usually command more pay at other pursuits.

On Christmas and Dominion days an extra dinner is given to the convicts; the rules are also relaxed, on these occasions, so far as to permit them to indulge in some harmless pastimes. These privileges, slight as they may seem, go far to alleviate the bitterness and break the monotony of convict life, while, at the same time they in no wise tend to impair discipline or create insubordination. On the contrary, their influence is salutary in this direction, gratitude being a stronger restraint than fear. Out of door exercise seems particularly essential, not alone for the preservation of the physical health, but also for the moral welfare of those who are confined in

prison. A certain time, each day, if possible, at least twice a week, should be devoted to physical exercise, such as walking in the open air for half an hour. If more frequent opportunities were afforded and better facilities furnished for such exercise, I believe the result would be advantageous to the best interests of our penal institutions.

To sum up, the judges and others, interested in our Penitentiary system, may be assured that the convicts are treated as human beings entitled to sympathy, and not as hardened criminals, insensible to all feelings of kindness and affection. It is not allowed to any officer to speak to them harshly, or to allude in any manner, however remote, to the crime of which they stand convicted. No prisoner is punished for his first offence against the rules; he receives, instead, an earnest but kind warning not to repeat his fault. Punishment is not inflicted until it has been explained to the offender that his own good, as well as that of the institution, requires it. Convicts never suffer for want of comfortable clothes, or of good wholesome food. Good care is taken of them when sick. They are encouraged, at every opportunity, to cultivate their moral, mental and physical powers and to duly prepare themselves to enter society again as better men.

Although our system lacks some of those characteristics, which essentially mark out for approval and imitation the Crofton; yet, taking into account its drawbacks and disadvantages, it has proved, on the whole, eminently successful. Whatever failures have happened can be justly attributed, rather to individual neglect or shortcoming, than to any inherent defect in the *regime* as sanctioned by this Department.

I beg to offer the following suggestions in view to the further improvement of our plan of administration whether as regards its financial or disciplinary aspect.

1. In more than one of my former Annual Reports, I represented the benefit that would most likely result from an occasional visit made by the Inspector and the Wardens of the larger Penitentiaries, at least, to a few of the best conducted Penal Prisons of the United States. I observe that this interchange of visits is made by the Directors, Inspectors, Commissioners, Superintendents, Governors, Wardens, &c., of a number of the States' Prisons. I read, too, recently, in the Toronto papers, a notice announcing the return of the Provincial Secretary and the Inspector of Prisons, &c., for the Province of Ontario, from a tour among the penal and charitable institutions of the neighboring Republic. It were needless, I feel assured, to dwell upon the necessity of affording to those, charged with the responsibility of Penitentiary administration, some opportunities of improving their experience and enlarging the scope of their information, by seeing for themselves how similar institutions to their own are conducted elsewhere. It is hardly possible to fail in acquiring new and improved ideas and additional knowledge upon a subject which is now commanding so much attention throughout the civilized world, as prison discipline and the reformation of criminals.

II. Another means of improving our system would be a conference of the Wardens, Chaplains and Inspector, to be held, every one or two years, alternately, at one or other of the Penitentiaries, where the cost of travel would not be a bar. On these occasions notes could be compared, stock, as it were, could be taken of the *modus operandi* followed in each Penitentiary, and suggestions made for mutual adoption, after intelligent discussion, which might prove very valuable.

III. It is probable another International Prison Congress may soon be held, and, in view of such an event, I would, once again, recommend that a duly qualified delegate be appointed to represent the Dominion. The absence of a representative from Canada, from the several Congresses already held, and, notably, from those at London and Stockholm,—where even the smaller Republics of South America sent their deputies—afforded room for unfavorable comment. Of a certainty, it were a libel upon the public spirit of Canada and it would be at variance with the part taken, here, in the general progress and advancement of the age, to ascribe to parsimony or indifference our non-participation in those periodic international gatherings of the foremost philanthropists and social-scientists of the day. Possibly, the recommendation was not presented in such shape as to ensure its adoption. Be that as it may, Canada was, on every occasion, “in the vocative case.”—*Caret.*

IV. Whether my suggestions regarding the adoption of the two first stages of the Irish system commend themselves to your favorable consideration or not, I believe that, a great deal of good would follow from a personal and thorough examination of the Crofton plan of administration, by an officer of practical experience connected with the Penitentiaries. At the London, Cincinnati and Stockholm Congresses, most of the delegates were able to speak of the Irish system from their own actual knowledge and examination of its workings.

Without any question, the money spent judiciously in affording the means to those in charge of the administration of Penitentiaries, to add to their stock of knowledge and experience—thereby enabling them to discharge more fully and beneficially their duties to the country, to society and to the convicts under their charge—will not be misspent and will not be grudged by the public. I would, therefore, recommend, should it meet your approval, that a sum be placed, annually, in the Estimates, to have the two first suggestions carried into effect; and that provision be made, under like condition, for the third and fourth purposes, whenever required.

I consider it proper to mention that, Grand Juries, more than once, have claimed the right, *virtute officii*, to visit all parts of the Penitentiary and enter into conversation with convicts, even with the female prisoners. Were the jurors to go through the Penitentiary and observe the rules prescribed for ordinary visitors, no objection would be made. But, as they are not included among the privileged visitors mentioned in the Penitentiary Act, as their sayings and doings, among the convicts, in

their official capacity, as jurors, when permission was granted them to inspect the prison, have been reported to me as productive of harm and injury to good discipline, and as the Government have provided for the proper and intelligent inspection of their penal institutions by an officer appointed for that purpose, I beg to recommend that Grand Jurors, when admitted to a Penitentiary as such, be requested to conform to the rules and regulations passed by the Privy Council.

The following extract from the Hamilton correspondence of the *Toronto Globe*, of 8th December last, will show the importance which the County Council of Wentworth attached to the visit of Grand Juries to public institutions under Government inspection:—

“ GRAND JURIES DENOUNCED.

“ At the session of the County Council, yesterday, a resolution was unanimously passed to do away with the providing of cabs for the Grand Jury on its annual visits of inspection of public buildings, and institutions in the County. The resolution set forth that the efficient Governmental inspection rendered the Grand Jury’s visits unnecessary, and that the invasion of the lunatic asylum by them was ‘injurious in its effects on the unfortunate patients.’ ”

In order to ascertain what the usage is in connection with the Irish Penal Prisons, I wrote to Captain Barlow, the Director, to ask whether Grand Juries had the right, *ex-officio*, to visit and inspect the institutions under his control. He replied that, they have no such right. At the same time, he informed me that, under Act of Parliament there are unpaid Inspectors appointed to visit the penal prisons in Great Britain and Ireland.

The copy of instructions issued to them defines their province, as follows:—

“ Your duty, accordingly, will be, from time to time, as you may find expedient, to visit the prison and to make inquiry as to the state of the prisoners, and discipline and condition of the prison; but to abstain, however, from giving any order or interfering with the administration of the prison, which by statute is vested exclusively in the Directors of Convict Prisons, subject to the control of the Secretary of State.”

In the return to an Order of the House of Commons dated 22nd July, 1880, giving the names of the persons who have been appointed as unpaid visitors, a list of names is given from which I quote (*carptim*) the following to show the status of those who have been chosen by the Home Office:—

Prison.	Name.
Dartmoor.....	Sir John T. B. Duckworth, Bart.
“	Sir Colman Rashleigh, Bart., M.P.
Pentonville	Hon. F. Leveson Gower, M.P.
“	R. Pryor, Esq.
“	R. B. H. Rodwell, Esq., M.P., Q.C.

Prison.	Name.
Millbank	Captain Morley.
"	Lord Henniker.
"	P. O. Papillon, Esq.
Mountjoy	Right Hon. Lord Monck.
"	Doctor Lyons, M.P.
"	Right Hon. W. Cogan.
Spike Island.....	R. Meade, Esq., J.P.
"	N. S. Murphy, J.P.
"	Capt. R. W. Pearsse Fitzgerald.

If persons of prominence and position could be found, in Canada, to discharge, gratuitously, the duties performed by the "unpaid visitors," in England and Ireland, I believe it would be of advantage to follow the example of the Imperial Government by appointing them to carry out instructions similar to those above quoted.

I have the honor to refer you to the reports of the Wardens, Chaplains, Surgeons and other officers, and to the financial statements and statistical tables, for detailed information, respecting the several Penitentiaries.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

In his report the Warden mentions that, there has been no material change in his system of management from what had been noticed in former reports. He states, however, that he is not fully satisfied with the results. Mr. Creighton realized, years ago, that much more good could be done as regards the reformation of convicts and the improvement of discipline, had he proper means and facilities, such as are suggested in this report. He is, moreover, disappointed that a larger revenue cannot be paid into the public treasury from the labor of the convicts in his charge. This is, certainly no fault of his or mine. "Bricks cannot be made without straw," and the revenue of a Penitentiary can only be in proportion to the convict labor for which a money equivalent is received. The Warden and myself have, from time to time, made application for work, under the control of the Government, which, as in English penal prisons, could be executed in this Penitentiary. In some cases, as in those of the clothing for the N. W. Mounted Police and Indians, and for the cut stone, &c., for the Military College, these applications have been successful; but, I regret to say the same success did not crown our efforts respecting other work required by the Government. Beyond doubt, it has been withheld from the Penitentiary for cogent and sufficient reasons.

Although the farming out of convict labor by contract is highly objectionable and inadvisable, as being destructive of discipline, still, were the Government even disposed to have the prisoners employed in this way, no tenders have been made that could be entertained. Thus, there is no revenue, except from a comparatively small

number of prisoners engaged at lock-making, and from the Government contracts—which are few and poorly remunerative.

I regret that, in his report, the Warden complains of “detraction and fault-finding inside and outside the Penitentiary,”—adding, “The Warden has to bear the “obloquy of everything that goes wrong, although the very parties who censure and “criticise, within the walls, at least, are often the wrong-doers themselves.”

No man, however blameless his life and acts, is secure from the detractor, or the unscrupulous fault-finder. The one and the other, if on the staff of the Penitentiary, can be held to accountability for their utterances. I undertake to say, in advance of any inquiry, that Mr. Creighton, in his official capacity, leaves no room for honest and merited fault-finding and that it is only the malignant or malevolent who gives the annoyance which he condescends to notice. I would venture to say, further, that this opinion is shared by every one who is capable of forming a just estimate of the character of the Warden of Kingston Penitentiary.

As regards the fault-finders “within the walls,” who “are often the wrong-doers themselves,” there is an easy and ready means of dealing with them, which the Warden, in justice to himself and to his administration should use with promptness and rigor. I know he is kind and forbearing, especially when he is himself concerned; but, these good qualities can be abused and strained to a mischievous and injurious extent. I would, consequently, recommend the Warden to deal with his detractors and censors, within the walls, as they deserve.

I fully agree with the Warden, when he says, in effect, the conduct and industry of the convicts depend upon the officer. There should be a harmony of wills between the officers and the prisoners. The prisoner must choose for himself what his keeper chooses for him, and this choice should continue until obedience becomes a habit. But this can never be except where the officer really chooses the good of the convict. This consent of wills should be a conspicuous feature in the relations between officers and convicts. It rests with the Wardens, who have the untrameled selection of their keepers and guards, to see that they retain in the service only such men as they find suited for those positions.

The prisoners have been employed in the various ways mentioned in former reports. I received favorable accounts of their conduct and industry at my visits.

The Warden reasonably asks to be placed in the same position as the Governors of those prisons in the States that are reported to be self-sustaining, before any comparison be made between his and their administration financially.

Mr. Creighton treats his convicts with great judgment, wisely tempering mildness and kindness with firmness and determination, when necessary. He does not think it detracts from his dignity to speak to a convict, to converse in a free and

friendly manner with him, to advise and counsel him; nor does he think he compromises the obligations of his office in declining to inflict severe punishment, when milder and more salutary measures will subdue the offender and secure cheerful submission to rule and discipline. By this means he wins their respect and confidence. The effect is apparent in the cheerful industry and quiet obedience to rule which distinguish all save the hardened, the incorrigible and the imbecile. Mr. Creighton attaches more importance to a system of privilege, as a means of governing, than to any other method. Bad as some convicts are, there are but very few who will not appreciate a favor; and any indication of kind feeling or assurance of sympathy on the part of those who rule over them, is not only elevating to their depressed spirits, encouraging to their hopes, but, in itself, is a controlling power.

The Surgeon reports the health of the Penitentiary to be highly satisfactory—"the percentage of sickness being less than any former year." He refers to the very small size of the cells and to the defective sewerage. This latter inconvenience cannot be effectually remedied, in consequence of the main sewer being under the level of the bay, into which its contents are discharged. Frequent visits of epidemic have been prevented, as I have been told by the Warden and Surgeon, by the timely precaution of employing convicts, at stated periods, to empty the sewers. Only two deaths—one from suicide, the other by drowning—occurred in the course of the year. Out of an average daily population of 704½ it is an extraordinary circumstance that not one death from natural cause happened.

The Asylum for insane criminals has been completed. It is a splendid building, well suited for its purpose and shows, in its construction the variety and perfection of the work that can be done, here, by the prisoners.

The lunatics are attended to with great care, both by the Surgeon and the officers who have them in charge. They are, generally, quiet and well-behaved, and are seldom sick. None are received into the insane ward unless those who are absolutely in need of special treatment. In this as in St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary there is a large number of convicts of the idiotic and imbecile types. Many of them are incapable of self-control, and should be inmates of some asylum, where they would receive proper care and treatment, rather than of a Penitentiary. Most of these convicts are either men of originally feeble constitutions, or the subjects of diseases and infirmities which have been contracted through circumstances over which they have had no control. I may, perhaps, be allowed to state my conviction that the percentage of convicts who are rendered unfit to earn a livelihood by some inherited physical infirmity or defect of intellect is larger than is usually supposed.

The Matron states that the conduct of the women has been very good, and their industry all that could be desired. The return shows that their labor has been profitably bestowed.

The Protestant Chaplain speaks favorably of the School and Library, as "increasing the men's self-respect," and "counteracting evil influences." He refers to "the baneful influence of association" as productive of "an evil public opinion" among them, instilling wrong and discouraging right and greatly hampering all "efforts for their reformation." He adds, "I look upon the association of convicts" as the worst of hindrances to their reformation."

The Catholic Chaplain expresses his thanks for my having, in the last Annual Report, dwelt upon the necessity of separating the hardened criminals from the less depraved. He says,—“I always felt this separation was necessary for the real " success of Penitentiary work.”

The School is well conducted and attended—the daily average having been 120.

I have again to recommend the introduction of gas. The Warden hopes the electric light may be advantageously substituted for the present imperfect system of lighting by coal oil.

The farm has proved a profitable investment and a proper field for convict labor.

The several departments are well managed and all the work required for the Prison is done on the premises.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

The Warden, Dr. J. A. Duchesneau,—upon the recommendation of the late Minister of Justice, based upon the evidence taken during an inquiry, ordered at the instance of Hon. Senator Bellerose,—was relieved from his duties by Order in Council, dated 24th January, 1881. The Deputy Warden, Mr. H. B. Mackay, who had been discharging, in addition to his own, the duties of Acting Warden, from the 21st June, 1880, was instructed, on 25th January, to continue to act in his temporary capacity of Warden. At the same time, Mr. Telesphore Ouimet, Clerk of Works, was appointed Acting Deputy Warden.

In the Report for last year I pointed out the serious disadvantage under which Mr. Mackay labored in conducting the administration merely as Warden, *pro tem*. I pointed out the causes which led, inevitably, to the impairing of discipline among officers and convicts, alike. It is, consequently, unnecessary to go over the same ground again. Suffice to say, I do not look for any material or permanent improvement until a Warden be appointed. The delay in doing this, it may be stated, is occasioned by the difficulty in securing the services of a person who is likely to conduct the administration with success and satisfaction. Your predecessor in office as well as yourself told me of the great desire and anxiety entertained by you both to appoint a Warden well suited to the position.

With reference to the bad name which certain parties have been striving to give to the administration of this Penitentiary, I beg to say, emphatically, that there has been much coloring and exaggeration mixed up with a modicum of truth. As I stated, last year, discipline had suffered among officers and convicts owing to the Wardenship being in abeyance; but, most assuredly not to the extent which some would have the public believe. It is unfortunate for the good name of this institution that a great proclivity exists, among the *employés* and others, to make its affairs the daily subject of village gossip. The gossip of St. Vincent de Paul, reaches Montréal with additions—*fama crescit eundo*; it meets the ear of the enterprising reporter, and, eventually, the eye of the public, in the morning paper, in a shape very much at variance with what facts and truth warrant. I trust, upon the appointment of a Warden, care will be taken to enforce the rule which prohibits officers speaking of the affairs of the Penitentiary outside the walls. Were this done and a greater regard for truth had in respect to the rumors put in circulation, the character of this Penitentiary would not be so dark as it has been painted.

In February last, a plot to escape was entered into by a number of convicts, from the States. Later on, it was successfully discovered, frustrated and the participants removed to Kingston, where there is greater security against evasion and where the conspirators lose their individuality by becoming separated and absorbed by the larger prison population.

I am sorry to record the fact that it was found necessary to dismiss two officers for complicity with the convicts in the plot. For reasons sufficiently strong the Department did not see fit to punish them further—as they deserved. Rarely is it necessary to discharge an officer for such an offence.

On the 17th of June last, while a number of convicts were *in transitu* from this to Kingston Penitentiary, seven of them, jumped from the train while in motion, and escaped for the time being. All of them have been recaptured. The escape occurred in consequence of the officer in charge of the *posse* having entertained an erroneous estimate of the convicts, and miscalculated his own mental and physical resources to deal with reckless and desperate men. He had spent nearly forty years in the Penitentiary service, having an excellent record; but, on account of advancing years and recent illness, he was not equal to the emergency. His retirement has been recommended and has met your approval.

A long and searching inquiry, into the circumstances attending the escape, held by your direction, did not bring to light anything to fix blame or responsibility on the Acting Warden. He followed the same course and adopted the same means for the secure transfer of the convicts as had been done, with success, on several previous occasions.

A dreadful and deplorable event—the murder of convict Salter by convict Hayvern, has marked the 29th June as a black-letter day in the annals of this

Penitentiary. The details of the crime have been fully reported to the Department and published in the press and need, here, no repetition. The murder took all the officers by surprise, it was so unexpected, and, apparently, so motiveless. No bad feeling was known to exist on the part of Hayvern towards his victim. The deed might have been committed in any similar institution, without prejudice to its repute. A subsequent investigation revealed nothing more, as regarded discipline, than the fact that, instead of Hayvern having been kept in the hospital ward, to await the arrival of the surgeon,—under whose treatment he had been for a long time—he was allowed to be in the passage near the surgery, where he suddenly rushed upon and instantly inflicted the fatal wound upon Salter. At the close of the inquest, Hayvern was handed over to the civil authorities and taken to Montreal gaol to await his trial for wilful murder.

Through the year forty-four convicts—including five lunatics, five who conspired to escape and four women, for whom there is no suitable accommodation—were removed to Kingston Penitentiary.

The second new wing is approaching completion. This will furnish 444 cells exclusive of the 47 wooden cells, which are considered unsafe owing to the risk of fire.

The new dining hall, so very much required, is also in progress. It is expected that, when this and the north wing are finished, there will be no occasion to remove any other than insane and female convicts to Kingston.

The health of the prisoners is reported by the Surgeon to have been "remarkably good." Two deaths from natural causes and one (Salter's) from violence, occurred during the year.

Two convicts out of a number who had been conspiring to break prison, as mentioned, made their escape.

It was found necessary to inflict corporal punishment, once, during the year.

The Acting Warden states that the discipline has suffered very much from the conduct of "half-witted convicts." In examining the Report Book, during one of my visits of inspection, I found that, by far the greatest number of reports for violation of rule, misconduct &c., had been rolled up by a comparative few prisoners, nearly all of the class—"half-witted"—mentioned by the Acting Warden. It is a very difficult task to deal properly with these characters. They are not so far gone as to warrant their being sent to the lunatic asylum; they are not sensible enough to hold them to strict observance of rule, or punish them for its violation. It would be well were there some asylum for imbeciles, other than the mad-house or Penitentiary; where those unfortunate beings could be cared for, without being, on the one hand, forced to become the companions of raving maniacs, or on the other, of habitual and vicious criminals.

The Acting Warden refers to the expenditure which is greatly increased, over and above what is required for the actual wants of the Penitentiary, by the building operations which are in progress by the Department of Public Works. Out of the appropriation for the Penitentiary, the Acting Warden states that, plant has been purchased, additional horses kept, and officers, in charge of extra gangs at the quarry and elsewhere in connection with the new buildings salaried. I would recommend that, provision be made either in the Penitentiary estimates or in those of the Department of Public Works for whatever is necessary in the way of *materiel*, horses and forage, tools, &c., that may be requisite for use by convicts working under the direction of the Superintending Architect. Should the Penitentiary provide these and such other matters out of its grant, I further recommend that, an account be kept, with the Department of Public Works, of the outlay, as also of the convict labor, the stone, bricks and lime furnished by the Penitentiary in view of payment being made. Had this course been followed, during the last four years, in respect to the buildings erected, a considerable revenue would have been realized every year.

The water is now supplied to the houses, belonging to the Government, rented by the officers, and to the tenements occupied by the Engineer and Chief Keeper.

I cannot recommend the suggestion of the Acting Warden respecting the appointment of officers, not for any particular Penitentiary, but for the Dominion. They are not like soldiers of the line, who live in barracks, having few moveables, and can be transferred from station to station, not far apart, with little expense. The Penitentiary officers are nearly all married men, having families; the Penitentiaries are at a great distance, one from the other; and I question whether the benefit accruing from changing the officers would compensate for the outlay, the inconvenience and hardship that would be involved.

The evil which the Acting Warden complains of as arising out of "political animosity and local jealousies and bickering," is, happily, thus far, confined to this particular institution. I earnestly hope, by wise and judicious management and strict enforcement of the rules, it will be soon, and effectually eradicated.

The Chaplains have very faithfully, and with good results, I trust, discharged their duties. Their whole time is spent in the service of the Penitentiary, as they have no outside clerical duties to perform. They labor very constantly, spending the greater portion of the day mingling among the convicts, encouraging them with good words while at work, imparting to them comfort and instruction in their cells influencing them to better thoughts and higher aspirations and inspiring them with manly impulses and resolves. When newly arrived convicts have been clothed in their prison garb, before they are assigned to their labor, the Chaplains address them kindly and impressively, instructing them in the rules of the prison and urging them to good behavior. The effect of their teaching is apparent in the demeanor of

many convicts and in the general discipline. Yearly, not a few are influenced from the errors and dispositions of their former life and apparently changed to new and different men.

The School and Library contribute their quota to the general good.

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY.

This Penitentiary was formally opened on the 14th July, 1830, by the removal to it of 64 male convicts from St. John, N.B. Penitentiary. Two days later, 61 male prisoners were received from Halifax.

The removal of the convicts was effected under the direction of the Inspector, who, personally, superintended all the details. It was carried out—like the transfer, the previous December, of 39 of the worst criminals from P. E. Island and Halifax to Kingston Penitentiary—without a “hitch” or unpleasant incident.

I caused the furniture for the cells, chapels and dining hall to be made by the convicts, at St. John Penitentiary, out of the residue of the lumber for manufacturing purposes, thus affecting a saving of several thousand dollars. The Government was at a comparatively small expense for the iron and canvas, used in the manufacture of the bedsteads.

The Warden, from the outset of his administration, has displayed a great deal of energy, zeal and good judgment.

In a very short time, the grounds around the buildings were levelled and improved, a picket fence enclosing eighteen acres was erected, and the water works were completed, almost exclusively by convict labor.

Another wing has been commenced, and out-buildings, including work-shops, hospital, bakery, laundry, and engine house have been commenced, and are expected to be finished before the setting in of winter. Houses for the officers of the staff are also being built. A very great mistake was made in selecting the site of those cottages. They should have been placed on the upper instead of on the lower side of the road, in order to secure comfort, stability and effect. Neither attics nor cellars have been provided to the great inconvenience and discomfort of the occupants. These serious defects will be, without doubt, remedied, by the Department of Public Works.

A small amount was granted by the Minister of Public Works to test the existence of a quarry on the Penitentiary property.

The experiment has not yet proceeded far enough to warrant a decision as to whether stone will be found in paying quantity. The Warden, so far, reports favorably of the prospects.

Some of the land is under cultivation and all of it, in the immediate vicinity of the Penitentiary, could be made to yield good crops if a sufficient quantity of manure were available for fertilizing it in a proper manner. I recommend that the necessary amount be granted for this purpose.

The number of convicts, last January, having been in excess of the number of cells, and several new convicts having been expected, it was found necessary to remove thirty prisoners to Kingston Penitentiary. The removal was conducted by Mr. J. B. Forster, the Deputy Warden, who performed the duty well and satisfactorily.

Previous to the transfer, measles broke out among the convicts and spread over a considerable number of them. Owing to the assiduous care, the constant attention and skill of the Surgeon, Dr. Mitchell—who gave up, for the time being, his outside practice in order to devote all his attention to the prisoners—the endemic was subdued without any fatal result or any subsequent bad effect. Since that time, the health of the institution has been good. One convict died, whose constitution had been seriously impaired before his imprisonment, by consumption.

The Warden mentions the reasons for a staff so comparatively large being required, the posts where convicts are employed being numerous and in separate places. This was fully explained to Parliament by the Minister of Justice, when the salaries of the staff were under consideration of the House of Commons.

The School and Library are under efficient management.

The Warden reports favorably of his officers and of the conduct and industry of the convicts. I am happy to be able to endorse the statement of the Warden, in this respect. Indeed, I was agreeably surprised to find, in a new institution, a degree of good order, discipline, and success in the working out of the details of the Administration, that would be creditable to the Penitentiaries of old standing.

The Chaplains do all in their power, according to their opportunities, to benefit the convicts under their spiritual guidance. The distance at which the Catholic Chaplain lives from Dorchester, necessarily confines him to a weekly visit. In case of sickness either Chaplain, when called upon, is in prompt attendance.

The female prison is a nominal matter, the average number not exceeding 2½.

The accommodation for female convicts, here, is not all that could be wished for, and I do not feel myself justified to recommend any further expenditure, here, for female convicts, in view of the large and suitable accommodation at Kingston.

MANITOBA PENITENTIARY.

I made the annual inspection, here, last March. My stay lasted over a month, having been engaged in a long and tedious inquiry into a number of charges brought

against the Warden by the Chief Keeper, Mr. Edward Armstrong. Though the allegations were numerous and some of them of a serious nature, the accuser failed to sustain any one of them by even the semblance of proof.

On the other hand, it was clearly shown that his own conduct unsuited him for the responsible position which he held, and this having appeared clear to the Minister, Mr. Armstrong's services were dispensed with.

On the recommendation of the Warden and the Inspector, the Minister appointed Mr. Aencas D. McDonell Chief Keeper.

The discipline is as near perfection as it could well be, and excites the admiration of every visitor.

Though the Warden, while not being a martinet, is exceedingly strict in exacting rigid obedience to rule, yet, he deals justly and kindly with his officers and the convicts. I heard no well-grounded complaint from either class. In fact, the only complaint made was a frivolous one by a convict, who appeared to be either half mad or possessed of a most ungovernable temper.

The main building—in which are the quarters of the Warden and Accountant, and the several offices for the transaction of the business of the institution—is now heated by steam.

Preparations are being made to heat the prison wing in the same way. This will be a decided and much needed improvement as every one knows who has felt the cold of a prairie winter, in Manitoba.

The cottages for the officers, under construction by the convicts, were well advanced, some of them being tenanted. They are of stone well and solidly built.

Some of the necessary out-buildings were also in a forward state.

In consequence of the available convict labor being employed on these works, the fence, so much required, has not been yet commenced; although the Department of Public Works is ready to supply the means necessary to build it. I expect the work will be soon begun.

The sewerage continues to be exceedingly defective, the health of the officers and convicts being thereby endangered. The drainage, from the beginning, was badly and imperfectly provided for, by the contractor. More than once, the Department of Public Works, within the last two years, tried to improve the sewers, but, as yet, without success. To do this, thoroughly, no small amount of money and labour must be expended, as it will be necessary to make the excavations for the sewers through the solid rock.

Acknowledgment is due to the Minister of Public Works, for the prompt attention he has paid to the requirements, from his Department, of this and the other Penitentiaries. Hence, the satisfactory progress made in the past year.

In view of the rapidly increasing population of Manitoba and the North-West Territory,—whose convicts must also be provided for at Stony Mountain—and of the consequent growth of the prison population, I consider it a prudent precaution to recommend the building of a second cell wing. The Warden, too, thinks this necessary.

I have already recommended, in several reports, the acquisition of more land, as farming and stock raising could be profitably carried on. Agricultural industry would be most suitable for the convicts of this Penitentiary. The sooner land could be purchased, the better the terms upon which it can be had, as it is becoming more and more enhanced in value every year. A section, at least, is required.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY.

Not having visited this Penitentiary, since it was opened, in October, 1878, and the services of the Assistant Inspector having been dispensed with, in January last, I have but few observations to make and these are based on the report of the Warden.

He represents the general conduct of the convicts to have been much better than during the previous year.

Nothing having been said by him, at any time during the year, respecting the officers, I take it as granted that, without exception, they have given satisfaction.

The Warden reports that the school is not satisfactorily conducted; but where or with whom any fault or failure rests he does not say.

The Protestant Chaplain states that the grant to the School and to the Protestant Library are "much too small."

The Catholic Chaplain reports that there are no books at all for the convicts under his ministration, as the Acting Protestant Chaplain purchased whatever books were bought without reference to him.

I would strongly recommend that, a liberal grant be made for the School and both Libraries, especially for the Catholic Library, now destitute of books.

Both Chaplains complain of the cold and discomfort of the Chapels. I am informed they are in the same condition as when I opened the institution, that is without any means of heating them. If this be the case, I can bear witness that the temperature, in winter is calculated to cool the devotion of an anchorite, much more that of the ordinary convict.

The Surgeon, with good reason, objects to the mode of heating, which is just as defective as it has been in Manitoba Penitentiary. As there, artificial means of heating should be introduced, as soon as possible. He also asks for a separate and detached building for a hospital.

This is a necessity, as the class of convicts here, chiefly Indians, Half-breeds and Chinese, are seldom free from some disease or other, and a contagion may break out at any time. I recommend that provision be made, in the next Estimates for the proper heating and for a hospital.

I beg, again to thank the Deputy Minister of Justice for his advice and courtesy on all occasions.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. G. MOYLAN,

Inspector of Penitentiaries for Canada.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

REPORT OF THE WARDEN FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1881.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, July, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my eleventh Annual Report, with the usual Returns of Kingston Penitentiary, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1881.

During the year just closed I have pursued very much the same system of management as in previous years. The results are not fully satisfactory to myself, but as I do my best to make them so, I suppose I must be satisfied.

To govern 700 to 800 convicts and some seventy officers, such as usually make up the population of this Penitentiary, is a source of increasing anxiety—irksome beyond description; and no matter how faithfully the duty is performed the Warden receives little favorable consideration—rather detraction and fault finding, both inside and outside the Penitentiary. He has to bear the censure and obloquy for everything which goes wrong, although the very parties who censure and criticise, within the walls at least, are often the wrong-doers themselves—thinking they are clever if they can put the Warden into a corner.

The convicts, as a rule, work as well as can be expected; and some of them, under zealous and competent officers, do a full day's work. As to labor, the convicts are very much what the officers choose to make them. And their conduct also very much depends upon the faithful officer, who, whilst treating them fairly and kindly, keeps them strictly in their place.

The labor upon which the convicts have been chiefly employed during the past year, has been the manufacture of door locks, tailoring and shoemaking for the Dominion Government, and other Penitentiaries as well as our own; quarrying, dressing and shipping stone, chiefly for the United States; the construction and filling in of a wharf on the south front of the Penitentiary property; and the erection in the prison yard, of a large building in which it is intended to place all the boilers for steam heating and engine purposes; also a Worthington steam pump, to supply the Institution with water for fire and all other purposes. This building when completed, will be very useful to the Penitentiary in many ways, which will be more fully developed hereafter.

The new asylum for the criminal insane is now completed, and will soon be occupied for the purpose intended, and for which I think it is admirably adapted. The Asylum is heated with hot water, which answers its purpose well. We are now making the necessary preparations to warm the hospital in the same way, and ere long I hope to see the whole Institution heated by hot water and steam. By this means the danger from fire will be much lessened, and the heat will be more healthful and regular. When the heating has been accomplished I hope that the electric light will be so far made practical and economical, that we may be able to substitute it for coal oil, our present imperfect and unsatisfactory mode of lighting.

The prison farm is successfully and profitably worked. When purchased it was in a very rough, unfenced condition, and the lessee got little from it. All that is being gradually changed, and the farm is now becoming a valuable acquisition to the prison, not only as a suitable field of labor for the convicts, but of profit to the Institution.

The various departments of the prison are, on the whole, well maintained, and all work required, of whatever kind, is done upon the premises.

Comparisons are sometimes made between this Penitentiary and the New York State Prisons as to their remunerative character. Well, before I am placed in the balance and found wanting, it would only be fair to put me in the position of the manager of those institutions, and give me the same powers that he has. I fear that neither the Government nor the people of Canada would agree to that, nor do I wish that they would.

There remained in the Kingston Penitentiary, on the 30th June, 1880, 711 male and 21 female convicts, total 732.

Received since, from common gaols, 131 males and 7 females, total 138; from St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, 37 males and 4 females, total 41; from Dorchester Penitentiary, 30 males; re-captured, 4 males; from Penetanguishene Reformatory, 2 males; returned by order of Court, 1 male. Total received during the fiscal year, 205 males and 11 females, together 216. These added to 732, as at 30th June, 1880, make a grand total of 948.

Discharged during the year, remission and expiration of sentence, 170 males and 6 females; by pardon, 34 males and 2 females; sent to Rockwood Lunatic Asylum on expiration of sentence, 2 males; suicide, 1 male; drowned, 1 male; escaped, 6 males; removed by order of Court, 1 male; total 235 males and 8 females, together 243; which, deducted from 948, left remaining in this Penitentiary on 30th June, 1881, 681 men and 24 women, total 705.

Daily average during the year, 704½.

The cost per capita of each convict for year ending 30th June, 1881, was, for staff, \$59.36; rations, \$43.30½; clothing, \$13.06½; discharged clothing and cash to convicts on discharge, \$9.70¼; heating, \$8.86; light, \$2.08½; bedding, \$1.82¼; sundries, \$3.71¾; repairs to buildings, \$12.28½; total, \$154.21¼. From which may be deducted \$17,695.68 cash revenue remitted to the Receiver-General, equal to \$25 for each convict, thus reducing the cash cost per head for each convict to \$129.21.

The increase for the year just closed over the previous year is, for staff, \$3.37; rations, \$8.57; clothing, 93 cents; discharge clothing and cash to convicts on discharge, 43 cents; heating, 55 cents less; light, 15½ cents increase; bedding, 34 cents; sundries, \$1.94; repairs to buildings, \$3.80½.

The principal causes of the increases are, that although the number of prisoners is less the staff could not be reduced in proportion; the largest increase is on rations, and that has been caused by the general advance in prices. The cost of repairs to buildings is also increased, but that is another item which cannot always be controlled. The other advances are inconsiderable. Notwithstanding the increases, we keep within our estimates to the amount of \$8,000.

I enclose the usual annual reports and returns, and remain,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN CREIGHTON,

Warden.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries,

List of Returns and Reports submitted with the Warden's Report from Kingston Penitentiary.

1. Annual Return of Revenue.
2. do do Expenditure.
3. Statement of Debts due the Penitentiary.
4. do Claims against Penitentiary.
5. Return of Officers employed at Penitentiary.
6. do Farm.
7. do Distribution of convicts.
8. do Pardons.
9. do Deaths.
10. do Re-commitments.
11. do Remission earned.
12. General summary of labor.
13. Movements of convicts.
14. Comparative movement for ten and one-half years.
15. Criminal statistics.
16. Punishments, Male department.
17. do Female do
18. List of convicts sent to Rockwood Asylum.
19. Report of Surgeon with Returns.
20. do Matron.
21. Protestant Chapiain.
22. Catholic do
23. Schoolmaster.

No. 1.

DR.

REVENUE of the Kingston Penitentiary for the Fiscal Year 1880-1881.

CR.

1880.		—		\$	cts.	1881.		—		\$	cts.
July 24....	To Draft, No. 249, sent Hon. Finance Minister.....			840	69	June 30.....	By Prison labor.....	14,663	51		
Aug. 16....	do 332 do do			1,365	00	do 30.....	Stone and lime.....	2,505	11		
do 23....	do 353 do do			121	57	do 30.....	Blacksmiths' shop.....	101	19		
Sept. 22....	do 502 do do			837	45	do 30.....	Tailors' shop.....	90	67		
do 30....	do 545 do do			2,663	98	do 30.....	Carpenters' shop.....	35	70		
Oct. 14....	do 814 do do			874	30	do 30.....	Matron's department.....	62	50		
Nov. 24....	do 972 do do			137	62	do 30.....	Gate money.....	158	50		
Dec. 27....	do 1079 do do			141	30	do 30.....	Light (coal oil, barrels).....	75	50		
						do 30.....	Farm.....	3	00		
1881.											
Jan. 21....	do 1177 do do			1,534	25						
Feb. 21....	do 1283 do do			1,435	19						
March 23....	do 1404 do do			102	79						
April 25....	do 1524 do do			1,440	50						
May 26....	do 79 do do			726	50						
do 26....	do 80 do do			1,326	00						
June 28....	do 190 do do			258	65						
July 20....	do 284 do do			3,888	96						
				17,695	68					17,695	68

No. 2.

DR.

EXPENDITURE of the Kingston Penitentiary, for the Fiscal Year, 1880-81.

CR.

1881.			1880.		
		\$			\$
		cts.			cts.
June 30	To Salaries	41,820 16	July 23	By Accountable warrant.....	600 00
do 30	Office gratuities.....	531 25	do 31	Pay list, salaries this month	3,510 69
do 30	do uniform	1,280 43	Aug. 18	Warrant, July accounts	4,396 44
do 30	Rations	30,505 15	do 31	Pay list, salaries this month	3,510 69
do 30	Convict clothing.....	9,204 17	Sept. 25	Warrant, August accounts.....	6,222 73
do 30	do discharge clothing.....	3,936 89	do 30	Pay list, salaries this month	3,503 19
do 30	do do allowance	2,903 00	Oct. 20	Warrant, September accounts.....	7,064 17
do 30	Capital account.....	10,659 61	do 31	Pay list, salaries this month	3,510 69
do 30	Building material, repairs, &c.....	8,655 38	Nov. 22	Warrant, October accounts.....	7,270 81
do 30	Heating—for coal and wood.....	6,662 52	do 30	Pay list, salaries this month.....	3,488 19
do 30	Maintenance of machinery.....	765 16	Dec. 16	Warrant, November accounts	4,995 45
do 30	Contingencies.....	1,095 01	do 31	Pay list, salaries this month.....	3,506 32
do 30	Industries.....	2,695 43			
do 30	Sundries.....	2,618 27	1881.		
do 30	Light—coal oil, &c.....	1,468 91	Jan. 17	Warrant, December accounts.....	6,437 50
do 30	Hospital	962 15	do 31	Pay list, salaries this month.....	3,506 42
do 30	Bedding.....	1,288 00	Feb. 15	Warrant, January accounts.....	5,190 57
do 30	Chapels	92 45	do 28	Pay list, salaries this month.....	3,508 93
do 30	Library	295 12	Mar. 16	Warrant, February accounts.....	4,943 34
do 30	School.....	74 41	do 31	Pay list, salaries this month.....	3,252 04
do 30	Escapes.....	100 00	April 21	Warrant, March accounts.....	5,921 42
do 30	Kitchen	80 50	do 30	Pay lists, salaries this month.....	3,503 92
do 30	Stationery	18 95	May 19	Warrant, April accounts.....	4,430 05
do 30	Armory	47 83	do 31	Official cheque to pay gratuities.....	531 25
do 30	Interments	22 00	do 31	Pay list, salaries this month.....	3,502 67
do 30	Bank draft, No. 216, being unexpended balance of accountable warrant.....	140 98	June 16	Warrant, May accounts.....	6,206 54
			do 30	Pay list, salaries this month.....	3,505 17
			July 22	Warrant, June accounts.....	21,904 55
		127,392 48			127,392 48

No. 3.

DEBTS owing the Kingston Penitentiary on the 30th June, 1881.

Good debts.....	\$1,190 40
Bad, old and doubtful	42 93
	<u>\$1,233 33</u>

No. 4.

CLAIMS against the Penitentiary.

As on the 30th June, 1881	\$21,904 55
Amount subsequently paid	<u>21,904 55</u>

No. 5.

NOMINAL LIST of Officers Employed in the Kingston Penitentiary, as on the 30th June, 1881, giving Rate of Pay, Age and Date of Appointment.

Name.	Rank.	Salary.	Age	Date of Appointment.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.			
John Creighton.....	Warden	2,600 00	64	1871, Jan. 1.....	
John Flanigan.....	Deputy Warden.....	1,400 00	66	1866, Jan. 1.....	
Michael Lavell.....	Surgeon	1,200 00	56	1872, Oct. 1.....	
S. H. Scobell.....	Accountant.....	1,000 00	57	1858, April.....	
Rev. C. E. Cartwright.....	Protestant Chaplain...	1,200 00	44	1875, Oct. 25.....	
Rev. P. A. Twohey.....	R. C. Chaplain.....	1,200 00	32	1875, Dec. 18.....	
Henry A. Jones.....	Clerk.....	700 00	52	1869, May 20.....	
P. O. Donnell.....	Storekeeper.....	700 00	45	1857, June 19....	
J. B. Mathewson.....	Schoolmaster.....	600 00	45	1859, Sept. 1.....	
Thomas McCarthy.....	Chief Keeper.....	800 00	45	1856, Dec. 1.....	
William Sullivan.....	Steward.....	650 00	45	1860, Feb.	
Mary Leahy.....	Matron.....	500 00	43	1861, Jan. 15....	
Mary Bostridge.....	Deputy Matron.....	300 00	55	1870, Feb. 1.....	
Margaret O'Loane.....	Asst. Deputy Matron...	250 00	38	1880, March 3....	
James Adams.....	Chief Trade Instructor.	1,000 00	48	1869, March 1....	
William Gemmill.....	Trade Instructor.....	700 00	65	1890, Jan. 19.....	
James Halliday.....	Hospital Keeper.....	700 00	54	1867, Jan. 29.....	
Michael Leahy.....	2nd Class Instructor...	560 00	50	1859, Nov. 1.....	
John Burgess.....	Keeper.....	500 00	55	1862, June.....	
James B. Mathewson.....	do.....	500 00	45	1859, Sept. 6....	
Alexander Elsmere.....	do.....	500 00	52	1859, Sept. 1.....	
Thomas Davidson.....	do.....	500 00	48	1857, Nov.	
Thomas Carter.....	do.....	500 00	54	1854, July 26....	
William Coward.....	Baker.....	560 00	26	1878, June 1.....	
John Swift.....	Messenger.....	560 00	67	1835, June 1.....	
William McConnell.....	Farmer and Gardener.	560 00	44	1863, April 16....	
Charles McManus.....	Guard.....	450 00	58	1853, July.....	
William Crawford.....	do.....	450 00	65	1846, Oct.....	
Allan McDonald.....	do.....	450 00	54	1855, April 24....	
Richard Holland.....	do.....	450 00	50	1858, May.....	
Bernard McGeein.....	do.....	450 00	44	1859, March.....	
John Kennedy.....	do.....	450 00	28	1877, Jan. 1.....	
Edward Mooney.....	do.....	450 00	38	1864, Sept. 27....	
Nicholas Hugo.....	do.....	450 00	58	1865, March.....	
George Holland.....	do.....	450 00	61	1866, April.....	
Michael Brennan.....	do.....	450 00	38	1865, Oct. 3.....	
Robert Priestly.....	do.....	450 00	57	1855, June 4.....	

NOMINAL LIST of Officers Employed in the Kingston Penitentiary—*Concluded.*

Name.	Rank.	Salary.	Age	Date of Appointment.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.			
James Lindsay	Guard.....	450 00	58	1866, Feb.	
James Bryson	do	450 00	41	1866, June.....	
Jeremiah O'Driscoll	do	450 00	50	1866, Oct. 10....	
Thomas Payne.....	do	450 00	58	1866, Dec. 13....	
Daniel Fitzgibbon.....	do	450 00	53	1868, Jan. 1.....	
Thomas Smith.....	do	450 00	45	1860, March 19...	
John Regan.....	do	450 00	52	1869, Oct. 18....	
Charles McNeil.....	do	450 00	61	1869, Aug. 18....	
James Evans.....	do	450 00	45	1868, Jan. 18....	
James Doyle	do	450 00	42	1868, Aug. 18....	
John Scally	do	450 00	44	1870, March 1....	
Thomas Moore	do	450 00	37	1870, May 9.....	
John Morton	do	450 00	38	1877, Aug.	
Jeremiah Dillon	do	450 00	44	1871, Jan. 1.....	
James N. Morton	do	450 00	29	1880, Jan. 1.....	
Edward Burke, sen.....	do	450 00	63	1868, June 20....	
John Mills.....	do	450 00	30	1875, Oct. 17....	
Robert McCauley	do	450 00	39	1868, Jan. 31....	
George McCauley	do	450 00	42	1876, Oct. 2.....	
James Weir	do	450 00	32	1876, Oct. 31....	
James Mills.....	do	450 00	41	1876, Oct. 2.....	
Lawrence Walsh	do	450 00	38	1876, Dec. 18....	
William Hurst	do	450 00	42	1877, March	
Charles McConville.....	do	450 00	35	1877, Aug.	
Alexander Atkins	do	450 00	24	1878, June	
Edwin J. Adams.....	do	450 00	22	1878, July	
James Mills, jun.....	do	450 00	30	1879, Feb.	
Andrew Jamieson	do	450 00	31	1879, Aug. 2.....	
Robert Weir	do	450 00	34	1879, Oct. 13....	
John Donnelly	do	450 00	27	1879, Nov. 7	
Robert Appleton	do	450 00	38	1880, July 1.....	
Robert Hewton	do	450 00	38	1881, April 1....	
Henry Woodhouse.....	Teamster.....	350 00	45	1871, Sept. 1.....	
William C. Bell.....	do	350 00	38	1877, April.....	
Michael Kennedy.....	do	350 00	26	1872, April.....	
Edward Burke, jun.....	do	350 00	21	1881, June 1.....	

No. 6.

FARM ACCOUNT—Kingston Penitentiary, for the Year ending June 30th, 1881.

DR.

CR.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Seeds and manure.....	478	71			By 1,240 bush. oats, at 40c....	496	00		
Labor of two horses (spans and two Teamsters.....)	1,032	90			220½ do peas, at 97½c...	214	98		
Pigs feed from dining hall..	150	00			66 do white beans, at \$1.50.....	99	00		
Salary of Farmer-Gardener	560	00			1 acre of vetches.....	10	00		
Salaries of two Guards for one year.....	900	00			37½ tons hay, at \$10.....	372	50		
Labor of 16 convicts for 3,781 days at 40c.....	1,512	40			45 do oat straw, at 36c...	270	00		
5 tons of shorts.....	110	00			3 do pea do \$4.....	12	00		
100 lbs. Paris green.....	24	00			125 bush: turnips, at 60c...	75	00		
6 brls. land plaster.....	7	20			207 do parsnips, at 50c.	103	50		
2 bush. vetches.....	3	50			1,400 do carrots, at 40c..	560	00		
Tools and sundries for the year.....	46	35			324 do beets, at 50c.....	162	00		
Corn for feed.....	449	35			150 do tomatoes, at 70c.	105	00		
Balance.....	1,276	67	5,274	41	13,000 heads cabbage, at 8c	1,040	00		
			1,276	67	2,000 do celery, at 5c.	100	00		
					300 doz. sweet corn, at 15c	45	00		
					60 bush. baskets of let- tuce, at 50c.....	30	00		
					100 bunches summer sa- vory, at 5c.....	5	00		
					Sage.....	1	00		
					Parsley.....	2	00		
					250 bush. onions, at \$1....	250	00		
					2,000 do potatoes, at 50c..	1,000	00		
					10 do plums, at 60c....	6	00		
					60 quarts black currants, at 10c.....	6	00		
					30 quarts red currants, at 7c	2	10		
					3 barrels of apples, at \$2..	6	00		
					21,000 lbs. pork, at 7½c....	1,575	00		
					1 small pig sold.....	3	00		
			6,551	08				6,551	08

No. 7.

DISTRIBUTION of Convicts at the Kingston Penitentiary on 30th June, 1881.

How Employed.	No. of Men.	How Employed.	No. of Men.
Carpenters' shop.....	50	Dry-room.....	26
Blacksmiths' shop.....	45	Dining-hall and kitchen.....	17
Mason.....	30	Wings.....	14
Quarry gang No. 1.....	29	Bakery.....	9
do No. 2.....	12	Hospital, patients, 7; orderlies, 5.....	12
do No. 3.....	14	North Lodge, messenger.....	1
Labor.....	11	Point, making compost.....	1
Railroad.....	2	Farm and gardeners, &c.....	31
Stone pile, stables, bucket ground, &c.....	43	Lunatics.....	28
Stonecutters' shop.....	60	Solitary confinement.....	6
Foundry, lock shop, &c.....	88	Mess-room.....	3
Wash-house.....	12	Female department.....	21
Tailor and shoe shop.....	140		
		Total.....	705

No. 8.

RETURN of Convicts who have been Pardoned out of the Kingston Penitentiary during the Year ending 30th June, 1881, giving Crime and Place where Convicted.

No.	Name.	Crime.	Place.
1	George Smith.....	Murder.....	Quebec.
2	George Nobles.....	Sheep stealing.....	Prince Edward.
3	James A. Perry.....	Larceny.....	Brant
4	James Green.....	do.....	Carleton.
5	William Lee.....	do.....	Wentworth.
6	Frederick J. Coleman.....	Horse stealing.....	Welland.
7	Alexander Byers.....	Highway robbery.....	Halifax, N.S.
8	Thomas Brackett.....	do.....	do
9	Francis Shears.....	do.....	do
10	William Slade.....	do.....	do
11	George Thompson.....	Shooting.....	Essex.
12	Charles Patton.....	do.....	do
13	Richard Ferguson.....	Cattle stealing.....	Norfolk.
14	Walter Gow.....	Burglary.....	Welland.
15	John Doyle.....	do.....	Lincoln.
16	G. P. McDermott.....	Horse and cow stealing.....	York.
17	Alice Davis.....	Murder.....	do
18	Neil McArthur.....	Larceny, Post Office letters.....	Hastings.
19	Frank Mills.....	Manslaughter.....	York.
20	John Henson.....	Arson.....	Northumberland.
21	Andrew Walsh.....	Sheep stealing.....	Prince Edward.
22	Mathew Mangan.....	Wounding.....	Renfrew.
23	Edward Walsh.....	Sheep stealing.....	Prince Edward.
24	John Halliday.....	Manslaughter.....	Lanark.
25	Lydia A. Collins.....	Abortion.....	Elgin.
26	Michael Brennan.....	Assault to do greivous bodily harm	Leads and Grenville.
27	John McPherson.....	Murder.....	Ontario.
28	Thomas Burk.....	do.....	do
29	George Connors.....	Larceny and receiving.....	Norfolk.
30	Gustave Berriault.....	Burglary and larceny.....	Montreal.
31	William Henry.....	Burglary.....	York.
32	John Leary.....	Arson.....	Montreal.
33	William Cassaday.....	Embezzlement.....	Wellington.
34	John Best.....	Burglary.....	Bruce.
35	Richard Currie.....	Murder.....	Wentworth.
36	C. Aylsworth.....	Stealing money from P.O. letters.	Frontenac.

No. 9.

RETURN of Convicts who have Died in the Kingston Penitentiary during the Year ending 30th June, 1881, with Crime and Place of Conviction.

No.	Name.	Crime.	Place.
* 1	William Dempsey.....	Larceny.....	Wentworth.
† 2	James Mallory.....	Felony and robbery.....	St. John's Penitentiary.

* Suicide. † Drowned while bathing.

176468.94
163.635.11
1373.53

No. 12.

GENERAL SUMMARY of the Value of Labor performed in the Kingston Penitentiary during the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

Department.	Custom.	Officers.	Government Contracts.	Other Penitentiaries.	Kingston Penitentiary	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Mason.....	1,842 02				26,492 72	28,334 74
Carpenter.....	138 87		250 50		8 006 32	8,395 69
Blacksmith.....	4 12		99 75		6,819 50	6,923 37
Tailor.....	139 80	342 30	3,825 63	1,073 86	3,192 27	8,573 86
Shoe.....		95 25	795 65	65 10	2,105 55	3,061 55
Farm.....					1,276 67	1,276 67
Matron.....	60 00		310 55		1,581 60	1,902 15
	2,184 81	437 55	5,282 08	1,138 96	49,424 63	58,468 03

	Days.	Rate.	Amount.
		Cts.	\$ cts.
Bakery.....	2,160	75	1,620 00
Steward.....	5,504	40	2,201 60
Wings.....	4,980	40	1,992 00
Wash-house.....	3,674	40	1,469 60
Drying room.....	5,246	40	2,098 40
Hospital Orderlies.....	1,625	40	650 00
Foundry.....	26,210	40	10,484 00
Chapels, Orderlies and mess-room.....	1,095	40	438 00
Messenger, &c., North Lodge.....	310	40	124 00
Point, making compost.....	310	40	124 00
Gardens.....	930	40	372 00
Females—Housework, nursing, &c.....	3,100	40	1,240 00
			22,813 60
			81,281 63

No. 13.

STATEMENT of Movement of Convicts at Kingston Penitentiary from midnight of the 30th June, 1880, until midnight of the 30th June, 1881.

Description.						
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining 30th June, 1880.....				711	21	732
Received since :—						
From Common Jails.....	131	7	138			
Other Penitentiaries.....	67	4	71			
Recapture.....	4	0	4			
Reformatory.....	2	0	2			
Returned by order of Court.....	1	0	1			
				205	11	216
				916	32	948
Discharged since :—						
By Expiration of sentence.....	190	6	196			
Pardon.....	34	2	36			
Sent to Asylum on expired sentence.....	2	0	2			
Suicide.....	1	0	1			
Escape.....	6	0	6			
Drowned while bathing.....	1	0	1			
Removed by order of Court.....	1	0	1			
				235	8	243
Remaining 30th June, 1881.....				681	24	705

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Movement of Convicts in Kingston Penitentiary for 10½ Years preceding 30th June, 1881.

YEARS.	ADMISSIONS.												DISCHARGES.												Number remaining at end of year.	Daily Average.											
	Common Jails.		Lunatic Asylums.		Reformatory.		Other Penitentiaries.		Recapture.		Returned by Order of Court.		Total.			Expiration of Sentence.		Pardon.		Lunatic Asylums.		Suicide.		Deaths.			Escape.		Removed by Order of Court.		Other Penitentiaries.		Total.				
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	T	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M			F	M	F	M	F	M	F	T	M	F	T
1871.....	216	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	221	10	231	177	18	66	1	10	1	1	...	10	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	269	20	289	590	38	628	645½
1872.....	147	8	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	155	8	163	151	13	60	2	6	2	...	...	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	224	18	242	521	28	549	578½
1873.....	141	3	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	146	3	149	143	15	26	1	4	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	119	...	298	16	314	369	15	384	432½
1874.....	145	12	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	150	14	164	111	6	18	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134	6	140	385	23	408	390½
1885.....	187	6	...	...	...	...	158	...	1	...	...	346	6	352	115	6	30	1	6	...	...	...	5	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	159	8	167	572	21	593	509½
1876.....	216	7	...	...	...	...	62	1	1	...	...	279	8	287	114	10	19	...	10	1	...	...	7	...	3	...	...	...	13	...	166	11	177	685	18	703	617½
1877.....	69	7	23	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	94	8	102	79	3	18	1	3	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	4	110	673	22	695	683½
1877-78.....	215	9	...	...	...	...	64	2	...	...	...	279	11	290	208	6	40	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	252	7	259	700	26	726	692½
1878-79.....	202	9	...	...	...	...	68	1	...	...	...	270	10	280	182	6	48	3	...	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	237	10	247	733	26	759	746½
1879-80.....	180	8	...	...	3	...	42	2	1	...	...	226	10	236	203	10	35	2	1	1	...	...	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	248	15	263	711	21	732	737½
1880-81.....	131	7	...	...	2	...	67	4	4	...	1	205	11	216	190	6	34	2	2	...	1	...	*1	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	235	8	243	681	24	705	704½
Totals.....	1849	86	40	1	8	...	464	12	9	...	1	2371	99	2470	1673	99	394	14	45	6	2	...	62	4	19	...	1	...	132	...	2328	123	2451	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Drowned while bathing.

No. 15.

CRIMINAL Statistics, Kingston Penitentiary, for the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

—	Description.				—	Description.			
		Males.	Females.	Total.			Males.	Females.	Total.
Race	White	196	11	207	Occupation.	Saloon keepers.....	2		2
	Colored	3		3		Soldiers	2		2
	Indian.....	1		1		Lather.....	1		1
		200	11	211	Merchant	1		1	
Marital	Single.....	152	3	155	Carpenters.....	6		6	
	Married.....	42	5	47	Plumber.....	1		1	
	Widowed	6	3	9	Laborers.....	113		113	
		200	11	211	Saddler.....	1		1	
Age.....	Under 20 years.....	30		30	Cooper	1		1	
	From 20 to 30 years...	97	3	100	Fitter	1		1	
	do 30 to 40 do	37	3	40	Cigarmakers.....	3		3	
	do 40 to 50 do	23	2	25	Moulder	1		1	
	do 50 to 60 do	7	2	9	Females		11	11	
	Over 60 years.....	6	1	7	Tailors.....	11		11	
		200	11	211	Sewing machine maker	1		1	
Education ...	Cannot read.....	67	5	72	Book-keepers	2		2	
	Read only.....	13	2	15	Farmers	0		0	
	Read and write	120	4	124	Shoemakers.....	7		7	
		200	11	211	Printer	1		1	
Moral habits	Abstinent.....	50	4	54	Engineer	1		1	
	Temperate.....	77	6	83	Gardener.....	1		1	
	Intemperate.....	73	1	74	Clerks.....	6		6	
		200	11	211	Barbers	2		2	
Country.....	England.....	20		20	Telegraph operators...	2		2	
	Ireland.....	18	4	22	Stonecutters.....	7		7	
	Scotland.....	5		5	Sailors	4		4	
	Ontario.....	76	1	77	Carters	2		2	
	Quebec.....	33	3	36	Sailmaker	1		1	
	New Brunswick.....	13		13	Mason	1		1	
	Nova Scotia.....	8		8	Painters	2		2	
	Prince Edward Island.	3		3	Tinsmith	1		1	
	United States.....	23	3	26	Cabinet maker.....	1		1	
	Norway	1		1	Blacksmiths	3		3	
		200	11	211	Butchers.....	2		2	
Religion.....	Church of England ...	72		72	Crimes	Uttering forged bills...	1		1
	Catholic.....	76	7	83	Embezzlement.....	1		1	
	Methodist.....	24	3	27	Burglary	16		16	
	Presbyterian	22		22	Larceny	70	6	76	
	Baptist	5	1	6	Horse stealing & larceny	8		8	
	None	1		1	Assault to do grievous				
		200	11	211	bodily harm	1		1	
					Sheep stealing.....	2		2	
					Shop breaking.....	1		1	
					Burglary and larceny..	29		29	
					Attempt to rape.....	1		1	
					Manslaughter	4	1	5	
					Cattle stealing.....	4		4	
					False pretence	2		2	
					Arson	6	1	7	
				Shooting	2		2		
				Wounding.....	10		10		
				Perjury.....	1		1		
				Forgery	8		8		
				Malicious injury to pro-					
				perty.....	3		3		
				Rape	2		2		
				Horse stealing & arson.	1		1		

Criminal Statistics, Kingston Penitentiary—*Concluded.*

Description.			Description.						
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.				
Crimes	Horse stealing	4	.....	4	Counties.... Oxford.....	2	.....	2	
	Stealing P. O. letter....	1	.....	1		Essex.....	4	.....	4
	Receiving.....	6	.....	6		Lennox and Addington	1	.....	1
	Larceny and receiving.	3	1	4		St. Vincent de Paul Pen	38	4	42
	Bigamy.....	1	.....	1		Kent.....	3	.....	3
	Assault.....	1	.....	1		Carleton.....	4	.....	4
	Attempt at bestiality.	1	.....	1		Bruce.....	1	.....	1
	Escape and larceny....	1	.....	1		Haldimand.....	1	.....	1
	Felony and robbery....	2	.....	2		Dorchester Penitentiary	30	.....	30
	Counterfeiting	3	.....	3		Huron.....	2	.....	2
	Robbery.....	3	.....	3		Penetanguishene Ref'y	2	.....	2
	Accessory to murder....	.....	1	1		Renfrew	1	.....	1
	Abortion .....	.....	1	1			200	11	211
	Buggery	1	.....	1					
		200	11	211	Sentences....	2 years.....	37	3	40
Counties....	York.....	34	2	36		2 do and 1 month..	2	.....	2
	Ontario.....	4	.....	4		2 do and 6 months..	6	.....	6
	Lambton	4	.....	4		3 do	43	2	45
	Waterloo.....	2	.....	2		3 do and 6 months..	13	2	25
	Simcoe.....	6	.....	6		4 do	21	1	22
	Wentworth.....	4	1	5		4 do and 6 months..	1	.....	1
	Lincoln.....	7	.....	7		5 do	42	1	43
	Elgin	12	3	15		5 do and 6 months..	1	.....	1
	Perth.....	3	.....	3		6 do	7	.....	7
	Halton	1	.....	1		7 do	11	.....	11
	Middlesex.....	4	.....	4		8 do	2	.....	2
	Stormont, Dundas and					10 do	5	.....	5
	Glengarry	3	.....	3		12 do	1	.....	1
	Lanark.....	1	1	2		13 do	1	.....	1
	Wellington.....	4	.....	4		14 do	2	.....	2
	Welland.....	9	.....	9		15 do	1	.....	1
	Leeds and Grenville....	4	.....	4		18 do	1	.....	1
	Grey.....	3	.....	3		20 do	1	.....	1
	Northumberland and					Life.....	2	2	4
	Durham	3	.....	3			200	11	211
	Brant.....	3	.....	3					

No. 16.

SUMMARY of Punishments awarded in the Kingston Penitentiary, for the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

Month.	No. in Dark Cells.	No. in Solitary Cells	No. Flogged.	No. Lashes inflicted.	No. Admonished.	No. who lost part of Remission.	No. Deprived of School.	No. who lost Light.	Remarks.
1880.									
July.....	29	2			3	45		21	
August.....	33	2				42		12	
September.....	21	2			1	16	1	4	
October.....	19	3				19		2	
November.....	20	4			4	32		2	
December.....	16	4			6	21		2	
1881.									
January.....	20	4			4	26		4	
February.....	14				1	14			
March.....	30				5	24		1	
April.....	16		1	36	3	15		1	
May.....	15					13		8	
June.....	39					14		8	
Total.....	272	21	1	36	27	281	1	65	

No. 17.

NUMBER of Punishments in the Female Department in the Kingston Penitentiary, for the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

	Total.	Remarks.
Reports and Reported, 4 in July, and 3 in September.....	7	
do 3 in October, and 4 in December.....	7	
do 1 in January, and 1 in February.....	2	
Solitary Cell and lost Remission in July, 4.....	4	
Reports in September not acted upon, 3.....	3	
do October do 3.....	3	
Solitary Cell in December, 2.....	2	
do and lost Remission in December, 1.....	1	
do in January, 1.....	1	
Reports not acted upon in February, 1.....	1	

No. 18.

RETURN of Convicts transferred from Kingston Penitentiary to Lunatic Asylum on Expiration of sentence, during Year ending 30th June, 1881, giving Crime and Place where convicted.

No.	Name.	Crime.	Place.
1	James Johnson.....	Murder.....	Bruce.
2	James Harris.....	Robbery.....	Frontenac.

No. 19.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, 2nd July, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honor to present my Annual Report, together with the usual statistics, for the year ending 30th June, 1881.

The hygienic condition of this Penitentiary could hardly be in a more satisfactory state, and notwithstanding the low physical condition of the average convict when received here, the percentage of sickness will compare most favorably with more privileged populations.

This state of things is by no means easily maintained—the small size of the cells, the defective sewerage, together with other matters directly referable to the original location and design of this Penitentiary, render it more obnoxious to disease, than if of more modern construction. The massing together also of men, most of whom are of low moral type, with confirmed filthy habits, and broken down constitutions inherited and acquired, offer facilities for the encroachment of disease, which demands the most humane and vigilant oversight to avert. I am bound to state, that these difficulties are fully appreciated by the Warden, who, in his administration, is persistent in all efforts to promote the moral and physical good of those placed under his charge.

The percentage of sickness is much less than any former year, and the type of disease of every kind has been of a milder character. No death from disease has occurred during the year.

As compared with some former years, there are fewer malingerers, with less desire for evading work on account of poor health. Of course there are grumblers, men who think they are severely dealt with both by the Warden and Surgeon, but it is satisfactory to know that time and observation has justified the course pursued towards them.

It is not surprising that the comforts of a fully equipped prison hospital are sought for by others than the really sick. Hard work is not a luxury for those whose previous mode of living has been a constant effort to evade it, and the Surgeon, having to assume the responsibility of deciding in the matter, has not unfrequently to submit to animadversion.

In the performance of all my duties, I have had the kindly and efficient support of the Warden, who constantly manifests an interest in everything concerning the hospital and its inmates.

The daily prescriptions, exclusive of hospital patients, have been 1,760.

The Insane Ward.

As to the criminal lunatics I have nothing special to report. They are well cared for, and on the whole well behaved; they are rarely sick and require very little

medication. None are received into this Ward from this Penitentiary but such as are absolutely unfit to work among the other convicts. It is very desirable to have as many as possible of this class of men at some occupation, and this can only be done here by placing them with the other workers.

As the number of inmates is increasing it is important that admission to this Ward should not be too easy. There are many so-called weak-minded men and imbeciles, who have no objection to be considered such when in the Penitentiary, but would play another *role* outside of it, by this means these men try to evade the proper punishment of their crimes. There are many such persons in all the penitentiaries, certainly in this, and unless admission to the Insane Ward is carefully guarded, they will soon be counted by hundreds instead of by scores. I know men tricky enough to become troublesome, that they may be considered fit subjects for the comforts and ease of an insane ward. When they are aware that there is such a place, sometimes it is an easy method on the part of officers to get rid of troublesome characters who ought to be disciplined and punished. This class is cunning, and it requires a knowledge of their tricks to be able to detect them. I respectfully submit that the Surgeon of this Penitentiary, who is also in charge of the criminal insane, and who is presumed to have a knowledge of this class, should have something to say as to the fitness of those who are to be confined in the Insane Ward from other Penitentiaries.

I have pleasure in stating that I have in Mr. Halliday, a valuable assistant, who, as Hospital Overseer, has proved an efficient officer for many years.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

M. LAVELL, M.D.,

Surgeon, Kingston Penitentiary.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

ANNUAL RETURN of Sick treated in Hospital, from 1st July, 1880, to 30th June, 1881.

Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Remarks.
Abscess.....	1	5	6		5	1	
Asthma.....		3	3		2	1	
Ascites.....		1	1		1		
Boils.....		8	8		8		
Bronchitis.....		11	11		11		
Burns.....		2	2		2		
Cephalœa.....		1	1		1		
Cholera.....		7	7		7		
Colic.....		3	3		3		
Contusion.....		19	19		18	1	
Debility.....		3	3		3		
Dementia.....		2	2		2		
Dyspepsia.....		5	5		5		
Dysentery.....		5	5		5		
Epilepsia.....		1	1		1		
Erysipelas.....		1	1		1		
Febricula.....		21	21		18	3	
Fever, Intermittent.....	1	2	3		3		
Fever, Typhoid.....		8	8		8		
Fistula in Ano.....		2	2		2		
Frostbite.....		2	2		2		
Hæmoptysis.....		2	2		2		
Hæmorrhoids.....			2		2		
Heart Disease.....	1	1				1	
Hepatitis.....		1	1		1		
Lumbago.....		5	5		5		
Malingering.....	1	9	10		10		
Neuralgia.....		3	3		3		
Ophthalmia.....		4	4		4		
Phthisis.....		2	2		2		
Pneumonia.....		1	1		1		
Rheumatism.....		8	8		7	1	
Sciatica.....		1	1		1		
Scrofula.....		2	2		2		
Sprain.....		2	2		2		
Stricture.....		1	1		1		
Ulcer.....		4	4		4		
Wounds.....		15	15		15		
Diarrhœa.....		9	9		9		
Hydrocele.....		1	1		1		
Submersio.....				1			
Total.....	3	185	188		180	8	

M. LAVELL, M.D.,

Surgeon, Kingston Penitentiary.

ANNUAL RETURN of Deaths in Hospital, Kingston Penitentiary, for the Year from 1st July, 1880, to 30th June, 1881.

No.	Name.	Age	Disease.	When Admitted.	Died.	Country.	No. of days in Hospital.	Remarks.
.....	James Mallory.....	21	Drowned whilst bathing.....	.....	15th June, 1881.....	Canada.....	.....

STATEMENT of Accidents to Convicts in the Kingston Penitentiary during the Year from 1st July, 1880, to 30th June, 1881.

Date.	Name.	Where Employed.	Nature of Accident.	Cause of Accident.	No. of days in Hospital.	Remarks.
1881. April 5.....	George Westlake.....	Mason Gang.....	End of plank striking arm and ripping it open.....	Fall of plank from building.	37	

M. LAVELL, M.D.,
Surgeon, Kingston Penitentiary.

RETURN showing movements of Insane Convicts from 1st July, 1880, to 30th June, 1881.

Distribution.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining under treatment on 30th June, 1880	24	1	25
From Kingston Penitentiary.....	11	.....	11
St. Vincent de Paul.....	3	1	4
Maritime Provinces.....	1	.....	1
Total number under treatment to 30th June, 1881.....	39	2	41
Discharged:—			
Cured	5	.....	5
Sufficiently improved to resume labor.....	4	.....	4
Transferred to Provincial Asylums on expiration of sentence.....	1	.....	1
Died.....	1	.....	1
Remaining under treatment on 30th June, 1881	28	2	30

OBITUARY.

No.	Reg. No.	Age	Date of Death.	Duration of Insanity.	Proximate Cause of Death.	Remarks.
1	50	21	October 21, 1880.	2½ years.....	Suicide by inserting a piece of broom wire between ribs and piercing heart.	

M. LAVELL, M.D.,

Surgeon, Kingston Penitentiary.

No. 20.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT,
KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, 30th June, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my Report on the female department of the Kingston Penitentiary, for the fiscal year now closed.

On July 1st, 1880, we had in this department of the Penitentiary, 21 female convicts. During the year 4 women were received from St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, and 7 from common gaols; total 32.

During the year 6 women were discharged by expiration of sentence, and 2 were pardoned; so that there remains at this date 24 women in the female department of this Penitentiary.

I have much pleasure in being able to state that the conduct of the female prisoners generally has been very good.

The industry also of these women has been all that could be desired; they have been prompt to execute my orders and have worked diligently, as results will show.

Besides doing the ordinary washing, cooking and cleaning, and other work required for their own department, I enumerate here a few of the more important

articles made by the female prisoners for the male department. Details of the whole are more carefully set forth in the full return herewith submitted. They have knitted, by hand, 1,700 pairs of woollen socks, made up 450 woollen drawers, 376 linen pants, 758 white flannel shirts; and for the Indian Department, 113 grey flannel shirts; and for the North-West Mounted Police, 1,084 grey flannel shirts; so that I have reason to be well pleased with the industry and good order of the comparatively few women now in the prison.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,

MARY LEAHY,

Matron.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

RETURN of Work done in Female Department for Year ending 30th June, 1881.

Number of Articles.	Work Done.	Equal to Days.	Rate per Day.	Amount.	Total.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Male Prison.</i>					
634	Handkerchiefs, prison and discharge.....	63	0 40	25 20	
1,208	Towels.....	121	0 40	48 40	
12	do rollers.....	2	0 40	0 80	
171	Pillow-ticks.....	28	0 40	11 20	
1,692	Pairs of socks.....	1,692	0 40	676 80	
451	do drawers.....	338	0 40	135 20	
376	do pants.....	376	0 40	150 40	
42	do braces.....	80	0 40	32 00	
37	do mitts.....	37	0 40	14 80	
48	Bandages for Hospital.....	4	0 40	1 60	
139	Bed sheets.....	69	0 40	27 60	
758	White flannel shirts.....	758	0 40	303 20	
628	Neckties.....	52	0 40	20 80	
150	Night-shirts.....	150	0 40	60 00	
12	Bakers' aprons.....	4	0 40	1 60	
333	Pillow-slips.....	55	0 40	22 00	
					1,531 60
<i>Female Prison.</i>					
	Sewing and knitting.....	350	0 40	140 00	
	Housework, cooking, &c.....	2,750	0 40	1,100 00	
	Custom work.....				1,240 00
					60 00
<i>Government Contract.</i>					
113	Grey flannel shirts, Indian Department.....		0 25	28 25	
113	Neckchiefs, Indian Department.....		0 10	11 30	
1,084	Grey flannel shirts, N.W. Mounted Police.....		0 25	271 00	
					310 55
					3,142 15

No. 21.

REPORT OF THE PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY,
1st July, 1881.

SIR,—In presenting my Report for the year just ended, I have nothing special to call your attention to. The services, sick visiting, bible classes, school and library exercise a restraining and beneficial influence on the convicts and check, to a considerable extent, the baneful influences of association.

The school conducted by six officers under the superintendence of Mr. Mathewson, affords instruction to many convicts in reading, writing and arithmetic, and the progress of some of them is astonishing, and of most very fair. By increasing the men's self-respect and giving them power to use the library, the school does a good work in counteracting evil influences.

The library, when selected with an eye to the capacities of the men, interests them, diverts their minds from evil, and has helped to check communication after they are shut up for the night, for, supplied with a book which he likes, the convict neither cares to be interrupted himself nor wishes to interrupt others.

But as long as convicts are associated there will be an evil public opinion among them instilling wrong and discouraging right, and greatly hampering all efforts for their reformation. On this subject I have recently received some tracts from the Howard Association in which they strongly urge the separate system. I quote from these papers one or two extracts.

"It is an unquestionable social law that evil communications corrupt good manners. It is also a divine law that 'It is not good for man to be alone.' These two scriptural laws define what is needful in a good prison system, viz.: separation from evil influences and *contact with good ones*. A really wise cellular discipline or separate system will secure both."

Again we find various prison Chaplains complaining "that our labors for that object were to a great extent impeded by the contaminating association of the prisoners." "The baneful results of the prisoners association are simply incalculable." "With respect to young criminals, this promise (that he would see their face no more) would be much more hopeful if they had been separated from the old offenders during their penal servitude."

As far as my experience goes, it tends to confirm these views, for I look on the association of convicts as the worst of hindrances to their reformation. The Belgian prisons are spoken of as the best examples of a good separate system, perhaps an experiment on a small scale might be made, after due investigation of the best systems.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Yours respectfully,

C. E. CARTWRIGHT,
Protestant Chaplain.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

No. 22.

REPORT OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY,
1st July, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honor to present my seventh Annual Report. In it I desire to offer you my sincere thanks for the remarks in your last report on the subject of separating the hardened criminals from the less depraved. I always felt this separa-

tion was necessary for the real success of Penitentiary work. If it be my lot to write another annual report I will dwell at length on this important subject.

Our chapel is at present undergoing much needed improvements. I will refer to them when they are completed. Owing to the work now being done in the chapel it is impossible for me to give a detailed report of our library and the movement of the prisoners this year.

I am, yours, &c.,

P. A. TWOHEY, Priest,
Catholic Chaplain.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

—
No. 23.

SCHOOL REPORT.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, 1st July, 1881.

SIR,—On behalf of my five assistant teachers and myself I have the honor to report that the average daily attendance of convicts at school during the last fiscal year was 120, filling every available space in schoolroom.

Branches taught: spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic.

With few exceptions, all think the privilege of attending school a great boon, and, no doubt, judging from the manifest application to their studies, we are led to hope the time spent in school will prove a boon to many. As far as consistent, the best of order prevails in schoolroom. It might not be out of place to mention that those attending vary in age from the youth of sixteen to men of fifty-five. It is sad to see, in a country like ours, possessing such ample means of instruction, so many who are not blessed with even an ordinary education. With many thanks to those in authority for their kind assistance in the good work,

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

J. B. P. MATHEWSON,
Schoolmaster.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY.

—
1st July, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit, along with the proper returns (*viz.*: reports of Chaplains, Surgeon, Schoolmaster, and financial and statistical statements), the following Report regarding the management and condition of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1881.

In May, 1880, you commenced an investigation into certain charges which had been made against the then Warden, Dr. J. A. Duchesneau, who, on the 21st of June following, was granted leave of absence, and I was specially appointed Acting Warden by the Minister of Justice. This necessitated my performing the duties of Warden jointly with those of my own office of Deputy Warden. On the 24th of January last, Dr. Duchesneau was removed, and I was instructed to continue in charge of the administration of the affairs of the Penitentiary until otherwise ordered. About the same time, Mr. Téléphore Ouimet, then Clerk of Works, was appointed

Acting Deputy Warden; and Mr. Luc Levesque, who had once formerly been Clerk of Works, was reinstated in that office as Acting Clerk of Works.

It is now more than a year since the government of this Penitentiary was placed in my hands, and during this period I have exerted myself to the utmost to improve the Institution and to maintain proper discipline in it, but I have worked at a great disadvantage owing to my holding the wardenship only temporarily. A chief officer, liable at any time to revert to his former position of second in command, can hardly receive that support from those under his orders which he would be given if permanently appointed. When the management of the affairs of the Penitentiary was entrusted to me, the officers of the Institution were divided into two factions, one of which had espoused the interests of Dr. Duchesneau, whilst the other had opposed them. After the late Warden was relieved of the cares of his office, these two parties continued to exist. Now it requires but a slight knowledge of the difficulties of maintaining discipline in a penal institution, to perceive that it is absolutely necessary that there should be no asperity of feeling between the officers, in order that they may always be ready to act in concert, and to obey orders promptly. Where there is no united action on the part of officers, vigilance and discipline are relaxed. Next, escapes and even mutinies are planned, for convicts quickly perceive the existence of contentions between those placed on guard over them, and are not slow to turn such quarrels to their own account. From the very first my attention has been directed to the eradication of this evil, but it is one that is so deep seated and so subject to be increased by influences outside of the Penitentiary, that the improvement has not been great. It is simply your due that I should put upon record that, in this work, I received able and valuable assistance from yourself during the period of your presence at St. Vincent de Paul, after the conclusion of the enquiry to which I have already referred. During the year it has been found necessary to transfer, at different times, forty-four convicts to Kingston Penitentiary, of these five were lunatics, and four females—two classes of convicts for whom there has as yet been no provision made in this Penitentiary. Five men were removed under special circumstances, and the remainder (thirty) because of the limited number of cells in the dormitory and of the small size of the dining hall.

We had expected to finish the north wing in September, but it will only be completed in March, the cause of the delay having already been reported to you. When completed this wing will increase the present accommodation for 312 to what will suffice for 444. This is an increase of 132 cells, and is exclusive of the old wooden cells (47 in number), which I do not consider safe owing to their being made of combustible material which might at any moment be set on fire by the falling of a lamp. Moreover, the new dining hall (the excavations for which are nearly completed, and the building will probably be finished in three years) will be very much larger than that now in use. When these building operations are completed, therefore, such transfers to Kingston will not be required.

One lad was removed from the Penitentiary to the Reformatory at Montreal, under warrant of His Excellency the Governor General. In the case of another convict, the Court of Queen's Bench, at Quebec, issued a writ of *habeas corpus* and subsequently ordered the man's release, having decided that he was improperly imprisoned.

Twenty convicts have been pardoned, whilst several others, whose meritorious conduct had led to their being recommended to the consideration of the Minister of Justice, have had from six to twelve months of their sentences remitted. As these cases have been brought before you in detail it is unnecessary to particularize here.

The health of the convicts during the year has been remarkably good. There has been but little sickness, and that of a trivial character.

Two men (one Roman Catholic and Protestant) died from natural causes. Both had been under treatment in the hospital for some time previously. Regarding one of them the most absurd reports were circulated and published, to the effect that his health had been ruined and his death caused by his having been chained to the walls of the dungeon; whereas the man, who was inoffensive and quiet, had been in the

hospital for weeks and had not been confined in the punishment cells at all. The case was fully reported to you shortly after the man's death.

Just as the year was drawing to a close one of the convicts came to his end by being stabbed to death by a fellow prisoner. It would not be proper for me to enter into a discussion of the facts of the case since the accused will, in all probability, soon undergo his trial before the Court of Queen's Bench on the accusation of murder.

Notwithstanding the nature of the operations carried on we have been remarkably free from accidents. The only one worthy of mention occurred to a convict employed in blasting, who, despite the warnings of the guard in charge, incautiously approached a blast that had failed to explode. It went off when he was close to it, and caused him the loss of one of his eyes.

On the 31st of March last, two convicts effected their escape. Previously, a serious conspiracy on the part of a number of convicts had been discovered, and this had brought to light facts that subsequently caused the dismissal of two of the officers of the Penitentiary, and led to the transfer to Kingston of the five convicts already referred to as having been removed under special circumstances.

The unfortunate events connected with the escape of seven convicts from the railway cars whilst being transported to Kingston are now the subject of an official investigation which you are holding, and therefore touching this event I shall make no remark, but leave the awarding of censure to the culpable party or parties entirely to you. I desire, however, to give an expression of my gratitude to Mr. Creighton, Warden of the Kingston Penitentiary, for the prompt and active measures adopted by him to effect the recapture, without which the men that were afterwards secured would doubtless be still at large.

Up to the time of this escape the discipline was as good as it had been at any previous period in the history of the Penitentiary, but the escape of these seven convicts had, and still continues to have, a very detrimental effect upon it. Strict attention to their duty, on the part of the officers, will, I hope, soon bring back the former state of things.

The number of punishments, considered with reference to population, has not exceeded that of any previous year. A reference to the statistical tables annexed will show that corporal punishment has been inflicted once only during the year. My experience has led me to believe that the lash degrades a man both morally and physically, and I am on that account loath to make use of it, except in the case of men who are so lost to all sense of self-respect and good feeling that they can only be governed by the fear of bodily pain. We have here quite a number of half-witted convicts who cannot be punished when they misbehave themselves, as others, in full possession of their mental faculties, would be. In some such cases only slight punishment can be ordered, and in others it would be inhuman to award any at all. This has an injurious effect upon the discipline.

Of late years a prejudice against this Institution has grown up in the public mind because, it seems to me, neither its position or circumstances are properly understood by those having no immediate connection with it. This feeling has arisen because of the supposed great expenditure incurred in working and maintaining it. To correct these erroneous impressions certain explanations appear necessary, and these, I think, it behoves me to give in order to remove the prejudice if possible; for I feel that moral support and encouragement are not only desirable but necessary to secure the efficient and satisfactory working of an institution of this kind.

The amount annually appropriated by the Dominion Legislature for this Institution must not only meet the expense of the working and maintenance of an ordinary well equipped penitentiary, but must also cover the cost of buying and making plant and tools, quarrying and cutting stone, supplying brick and lime, and keeping horses to draw the material for the extensive buildings now being erected here. Because of these same building operations the disbursements are increased in other ways also. For instance, the convicts are divided up into so many gangs, owing to the different classes of work being done, that a larger staff of officers than would otherwise be required is rendered necessary. A gang may be small yet a guard is required all the

same; as an example of this I may cite the fact that in the machine shop, where the Maréchal patent combination lever locks for the wings are being made, and where the Engineer is only occasionally present, the number of convicts seldom, or never, exceeds five, over whom nevertheless a guard is posted.

It is supposed by some that the labor of the convicts is not remunerative, inasmuch as no tangible revenue is made to appear as being derived from it. Now this is quite incorrect, for whilst the men are performing the hard labor which they were sent here to do, they at the same time are erecting for the country, at a comparatively small cost, a pile of substantial buildings of a kind that will always be needed. This is not made to appear as a pecuniary gain though it is so in reality, for the buildings are better built, and are not more than half as costly as they would be if put up by contract.

The cottages occupied by the guards, situate at a short distance from the Penitentiary, have been supplied with water by pipes from the waterworks of the Institution. In this work the excavation was for the most part in solid rock, which had to be blasted. This work was wholly done by convict labor. Under similar circumstances the two dwellings occupied by the Chief Keeper and Engineer, were supplied with water, permission having first been obtained from the municipality. New pipes have also been placed connecting the kitchen range and baths with the hot water tanks.

Operations have been actively carried on at the quarry during the entire year. Stone is now being supplied and cut for the new dining hall, so as to be in readiness when required for building. In transporting the stone from the quarry to the site of the Penitentiary, the tramway completed last year has proved most useful.

The farm has been managed as heretofore, producing the usual results. The pigs fed with the refuse from the Penitentiary have afforded a large and excellent supply of pork.

There are three subjects concerning institutions of this sort that I think would be worthy the consideration of the Department, and which I feel it my duty to bring under your notice.

I refer to the fact that while sentence to the Penitentiary for a term of years is a condemnation to hard labor, it has frequently happened, and more particularly so during the past year, that invalids, whose illness had become almost chronic, and imbeciles, who are scarcely able to distinguish between right and wrong, have been sent here to be cared for and treated, as though the place were a hospital or a lunatic asylum. I would, therefore, suggest that, when imprisonment in the Penitentiary is contemplated by the Court before whom the offender has been tried, it should first be ascertained whether the accused is corporally and mentally fit to undergo the proper punishment. As there are physicians attached to the several jails throughout the Province, this would not be attended with any difficulty.

In the next place, I allude to the appointments on the staff, which I would suggest should be made not for any particular penitentiary, but for the penitentiaries generally, throughout the Dominion. If this system prevailed an officer might be sent from any one penitentiary to any other to do duty there. As is well known, local jealousies and bickerings, due in some cases to political animosity, exists amongst the officers of some penitentiaries, especially when these officers have lived in the vicinity of the institution themselves. The injury to the public service resulting from such quarrels would partly, at all events, be obviated by enforcing such a system.

In the third place; I would suggest, with regard to the annual letting of contracts for supplies, that not only a list of the articles to be tendered for be prepared, but that samples of the articles needed be selected and sealed, and that parties tendering be required to tender not as per sample submitted by themselves, but as per sample selected by the Department. In this case the task of deciding would be an easy one and the lowest tender, where one set of samples alone existed, would not be difficult to select.

I cannot conclude without an acknowledgment of the able assistance and instructions that I have received from you in your official capacity, and which have encouraged me in the discharge of the arduous duties which I have had to fulfil under circumstances which required the exercise of courage, prudence and discretion.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HUNTLY B. MACKAY,

Acting Warden.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

REPORT OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN.

(*Translation.*)

PENITENTIARY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL,
August, 1881.

SIR,—The transitory state in which this Penitentiary is at present hardly permits of an impartial opinion being formed as to the manner in which it is conducted. Everybody knows the difficulties which arise during interregnums. So long as a man does not actually and legally occupy the position which he ought to hold, it is difficult to pass a fair judgment on the merits of his administrative ability. During the last year all the officers of superior grade were placed in exceptional positions, not fully allowing of that liberty of action and absolute authority so essential to the government of a penitentiary. I am, therefore, of opinion that the sooner matters are brought to their normal condition the better it will be for everybody concerned.

I must say, however, that in spite of the difficulties those persons charged with the management have had to encounter, discipline in general has been maintained, and the attacks to which the Penitentiary has been subjected, are for the most part unjust and unfounded.

I shall say nothing concerning this year, waiting until the Government shall place us in such a position as to enable me to speak my thoughts without running the risk of being unjust to any one whatever.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOS. U. LECLERC, Priest.

Roman Catholic Chaplain.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

Returns for 1880-81.

1. Return of Officers employed in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.
2. do convicts, how employed.
3. do do pardoned.
4. do do re-committed.
5. do partial remission of sentence.
6. do movements of convicts.
7. Comparative statement of movements of convicts.
8. Table showing number of convicts during the year and average per month.
9. Criminal statistics.
10. Return of summary punishments.
11. Expenditure.
12. Revenue.
13. Comparative statement of expenditure.
14. do do revenue.
15. do do earnings.
16. General summary of value of labor.
17. Return of unproductive labor.
18. Statement showing the cost of maintenance.
19. General summary of value of labor and material used.
20. Summary of real estate.
21. do real Departmental stock.
22. do debts owing the Penitentiary.
23. do claims against the Penitentiary.
24. Return of Farm.
25. do Stables.
26. do Shoe department.
27. do Tailor's do
28. do Carpenter's department.
29. do Blacksmith's do
30. do Tinsmith's do
31. do Bakery do
32. do Stonecutter's do
33. Report of the Physician.
34. do Schoolmaster.
35. do Protestant Chaplain.
36. do Acting Warden.

No. 1.

NOMINAL LIST of Officers employed in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, as on the 30th June, 1881, giving rate of pay, age, and date of appointment.

Names	Rank.	Salary.	Age	Date of Appointment.	Remarks—Date of Appointment to the Reformatory.
		\$			
H. B. MacKay.....	Acting Warden.....	2,600	59	June 21, 1880	
J. U. Leclerc.....	Rom. C. Chaplain...	1,200	43	May 20, 1873	January 1, 1865.
John Allan.....	Protestant Chaplain.	1,200	68	do 20, 1873	November 11, 1858.
Télesphore Ouimet.....	Acting Dep. Warden.	1,400	37	Feb. 20, 1881	February 1870.
Désiré Beaudry.....	Accountant.....	1,000	32	do 20, 1880	
J. T. Pominville.....	Surgeon.....	1,200	56	May 20, 1873	1st, Jan. 9, 1862, (held his office 18 months); 2nd, Dec. 4, 1868.
Hyp. Lanctôt.....	Clerk.....	700	65	Dec. 15, 1875	
John Cooper.....	Chief Keeper..	800	66	May 20, 1873	
George B. Lamarche...	Store-keeper.....	700	39	Feb. 1, 1880	
Léandre Mazuret.....	Steward.....	650	53	May 20, 1873	September 1, 1861.
Henry Harnett.....	Hospital Keeper.....	600	36	do 6, 1881	
Luc Levesque.....	Chief Instructor and Clerk of Works....	1,000	63	Feb. 1, 1881	
James Devlin.....	Engineer.....	780	31	Dec. 1, 1874	
Edward Kenny.....	Farmer.....	580	31	Jan. 1, 1876	
Procope Dumas.....	Trade Instructor.....	560	43	May 20, 1873	
Jean Vaudry.....	do.....	700	54	do 20, 1873	November 24, 1863.
Auguste Leduc.....	do.....	560	43	do 20, 1873	September 4, 1862.
J. B. D. Guilbault.....	do.....	600	48	June 15, 1881	
Joseph Desautels.....	do.....	700	32	do 9, 1876	
Noël Beuparlant.....	do.....	500	48	April 15, 1877	
David Léonard.....	Messenger.....	450	50	Dec. 1, 1877	
John Lynch.....	Keeper.....	500	43	May 20, 1873	October 21, 1858.
Onésime Sigouin.....	do.....	500	46	do 19, 1873	January 26, 1864.
F. P. McIlwaine.....	do.....	500	41	do 20, 1873	
Jean Bte. Désormeau...	do.....	500	44	July 1, 1873	May 2, 1862.
Michael Kerrigan.....	do.....	500	52	May 20, 1873	
James Blain.....	do.....	500	48	do 20, 1873	November 24, 1863.
Joseph Demers.....	do.....	500	35	do 20, 1873	
Romuald Gadbois.....	do.....	500	34	do 20, 1873	
Alphonse Dequoy.....	do.....	500	43	do 19, 1873	May 1, 1868.
John Brière.....	Guard.....	450	40	do 19, 1873	do 1, 1865.
Zéphirin Lacasse.....	do.....	450	52	July 14, 1873	
Jean Bte. Gauthier.....	do.....	450	39	do 1, 1873	
Nap. Charbonneau.....	do.....	450	32	do 7, 1873	
Adolphe Lefebvre.....	do.....	450	41	do 13, 1874	
Magloire Bélanger.....	do.....	450	54	Jan. 1, 1876	
Louis Isaïe Gibeau.....	do.....	450	39	June 1, 1876	
Nap. Mallette.....	do.....	450	38	do 1, 1876	
Gilbert Chartrand.....	do.....	450	40	July 1, 1876	
James Carty.....	do.....	450	54	Dec. 7, 1876	
Alfred Pudney.....	do.....	450	43	do 19, 1876	
Nap. St. Germain.....	do.....	450	35	Feb. 1, 1877	
Alphonse Reid.....	do.....	450	35	March 1, 1877	
Joseph Lauzon.....	do.....	450	42	April 23, 1877	
Nap. Trépanier.....	do.....	450	36	do 25, 1877	
Dolphus O'Bone.....	do.....	450	38	June 1, 1877	
John Edward.....	do.....	450	43	Nov. 12, 1877	
Ubaldo Chartrand.....	do.....	450	37	Jan. 1, 1878	
Romuald Lacasse.....	do.....	450	36	July 1, 1878	
Jean Bte. Lemay.....	do.....	450	44	June 1, 1879	
Octave Beausoleil.....	do.....	450	27	Sept. 1, 1879	
Isidore Thérien.....	do.....	450	45	Jan. 12, 1880	
Charles Taillon.....	do.....	450	43	May 1, 1880	
Moïse Roger.....	do.....	450	39	do 1, 1880	
Fabien Hogue.....	do.....	450	46	July 1, 1880	
François Couvrette.....	do.....	350	42	May 12, 1881	
Maxime Durocher.....	do.....	350	48	June 1, 1881	
Pierre DeMontigny.....	Schoolmaster.....	600	47	May 1, 1881	
Ferdinand Chartrand..	Teamster.....	250	46	Dec. 9, 1876	
Edouard Prévost.....	do.....	250	31	do 15, 1876	

No. 2.

STATEMENT showing distribution of Convicts in St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary on 30th June, 1881.

How Employed.	No. of Men.	How Employed.	No. of Men.
Bakery	4	Stonebreakers.....	22
Blacksmith's shop.....	9	Tailor's shop.....	20
Carpenter's shop.....	20	Plumber's and Tinsmith's shop.....	7
Excavation	9	Tramway.....	5
Farm.....	32	Machine shop.....	4
Mason's shop.....	24	Sick in cells	9
Quarry.....	24	Undergoing punishment.....	16
Shoemaker's shop.....	17		
Steward	51	Total	318
Stonecutter's shop.....	45		

No. 3.

RETURN of Convicts who have been Pardoned out of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary during the Year ending 30th June, 1881, with Crime and Place where convicted.

No.	Name.	Crime.	Place.
1	Peter Mulligan.....	Stealing property beyond the limit of Canada	Montreal.
2	Joseph Therrien.....	Larceny.....	St. Scholastique.
3	Jean James Beyriés.....	do and forgery.....	Montreal.
4	Wm. M. J. Smith.....	Neglecting to provide for his wife.....	do
5	Telford Curry.....	Larceny.....	do
6	Hermidas Brunet.....	Stealing a mare.....	do
7	Charles Taylor.....	Stealing from the person.....	do
8	Wm. Arthur Osborne.....	Embezzlement.....	do
9	Alfred Ducharme.....	Aggravated assault.....	do
10	John Aug. Strinholm.....	Going on board a vessel without permission.	Quebec.
11	Peter Reynolds.....	Larceny.....	Montreal.
12	Philippe Pinsonnault.....	Stealing money out of a letter.....	do
13	John England.....	Assault.....	Aylmer.
14	Xavier Clément.....	Larceny.....	do
15	Jean Cayen <i>alias</i> Daigle.....	do	Quebec.
16	William Blaney.....	Attempt to commit bestiality.....	do
17	Charles Beaudin.....	Aggravated assault.....	Montreal.
18	Frédéric Seymour.....	do	Quebec.
19	William Reardon.....	Burglary and larceny.....	Montreal.
20	Anselme Hardy.....	Stealing on a navigable river.....	do

No. 4.

List of Convicts who have been Re-committed in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, during the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

No.	Name.	1st Re-com- mitment.	2nd Re-com- mitment.	3rd Re-com- mitment.	No.	Name.	1st Re-com- mitment.	2nd Re-com- mitment.	3rd Re-com- mitment.
1	Napoléon Déry	1			21	Narcisse Blondin.....	1		
2	Henri Landry.....			1	22	Jean Baptiste Déragon.....	1		
3	Jean Baptiste Bienvenu.....	1			23	Michael Kilgallen.....	1		
4	James Mullin		1		24	J. W. Blanchard	1		
5	Auguste Christin	1			25	James Tansay.....	1		
6	Charles Ready		1		26	George Nugent	1		
7	Edward Costigan.....	1			27	Herménégilde Paquette.....		1	
8	Jean Baptiste Richard		1		28	Edouard Parent.....	1		
9	Charles Mercier	1			29	Alfred Deshamaux	1		
10	Achille Sentenne	1			30	Edmond Oôtâ	1		
11	Hermidas Viger	1			31	Charles Corriveau.....	1		
12	Osmer Pigeon <i>alias</i> Archambault		1		32	Charles Coulombe.....	1		
13	William Gravel	1			33	Jean Giroux.....	1		
14	Edward Jackson		1		34	John McGrath.....		1	
15	François Provost.....	1			35	Michael Norman.....	1		
16	Thomas Sherry	1			36	Charles Adams.....		1	
17	Edouard Cyr.....	1							
18	Charles Busseau.....	1					27	8	1
19	Alfred Tessier.....	1							
20	Patrick Smith.....	1							
						Total			36

No. 5.

RETURN of Remission of Sentence earned by Convicts discharged from the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, during the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

No.	—	Days earned.	No.	—	Days earned.
1	Convict earned.....	52	2	Convict earned.....	123
1	do	63	4	do	127
1	do	64	30	do	130
4	do	70	1	do	144
2	do	71	1	do	177
2	do	72	2	do	179
4	do	73	2	do	180
5	do	75	2	do	190
4	do	76	2	do	218
32	do	77	3	do	221
1	do	115	2	do	240
1	do	116	1	do	337
1	do	118			
1	do	120	112		

No. 6.

STATEMENT of Movement of Convicts at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, from
midnight of 30th June, 1880, until midnight of 30th June, 1881.

Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining at 12 p.m., 30th June, 1880.....				345		345
Received since:—						
From Common Jail.....				151	4	155
				496	4	500
Discharged since:—						
By expiration of sentence.....	112		112			
By being pardoned.....	20		20			
Transferred to Kingston Penitentiary.....	40	4	44			
do Reformatory School.....	1		1			
Death.....	3		3			
Escape.....	2		2			
				178	4	182
Remaining at midnight, 30th June, 1881.....				318		318

No. 7.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Movement of Convicts in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary for the Eight Years ending 30th June, 1880.

YEAR.	ADMISSION.									DISCHARGE.												Remaining at 12 p.m. on 30th June.			Average per month.	Average per day.						
	Remain at 12 p.m. on 30th June.		Common Jails.		Reformatory.		Re-captured.		Total.			Expira-tion of Sentence.		Par-doned.		Sent to Lunatic Asylum.		Escape.		Death.		Other Peniten-tiaries.		Total.								
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.			Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1873-74...	122	74	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	1	75	45	.....	5	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	55	1	56	141	...	141	124	120
1874-75...	141	126	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	126	1	127	31	.....	9	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	1	160	1	161	117	...	117	142	143
1875-76...	117	168	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	168	1	169	58	.....	8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	1	121	1	122	161	...	161	130	131
1876-77...	161	163	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	165	...	165	22	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	.....	101	...	101	225	...	225	202	200
1877-78...	225	184	2	184	2	186	64	20	2	2	62	2	150	2	152	259	...	259	260	254
1878-79...	259	196	1	1	1	198	1	199	69	12	1	1	67	1	150	1	151	307	...	307	283	283
1879-80...	307	153	2	4	.....	1	.....	158	2	160	105	.....	10	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	120	2	122	345	...	345	325	327
1880-81...	345	151	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	151	4	155	112	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	2	...	3	...	4	41	4	178	4	182	318	...	318	346	346
	1,677	1,215	12	5	.....	4	.....	1,224	12	1,236	506	.....	98	.....	10	.....	9	...	7	...	304	12	1,025	12	1,037	1,873	...	.....	.....	.....	.....

No. 8.

Showing Number of Convicts during the Year ended 30th June, 1881:—

The largest number at any time during the year was 364; the smallest number at any time during the year was 318; the average number during the year per day was 346. Monthly average:—

July, 1880.....	341	January, 1881.....	348
August, ".....	334	February, ".....	351
September, ".....	329	March, ".....	348
October, ".....	343	April, ".....	346
November, ".....	350	May, ".....	359
December, ".....	360	June, ".....	341

No. 9.

CRIMINAL Statistics, St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for Year ending 30th June, 1881.

Description.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Description.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Race.....	White.....	149	4	153	Religion.....	Catholic.....	125	4	129
	Colored.....	2	2	4		Church of England.....	5	5	10
		151	4	155		Methodist.....	10	3	13
Marital.....	Single.....	114		114		Baptist.....	3	1	4
	Married.....	37	4	41		Lutheran.....	1	5	6
		151	4	155		Presbyterian.....	5	1	6
Age.....	Under 20 years.....	31		31		Congregationalist.....	1	1	2
	From 20 to 30 years....	72		72		French Protestant.....	1	1	2
	do 30 to 40 do.....	34	1	35	Occupation.	Laborers.....	60	4	64
	do 40 to 50 do.....	6	1	7		Shoemakers.....	16	16	32
	do 50 to 60 do.....	5	1	6		Carters.....	10	10	20
	Over 60 years.....	3	1	4		Carpenters.....	7	7	14
		151	4	155		Joiners.....	6	6	12
						Tailors.....	6	6	12
Education...	Read only.....	25		25	Stonecutters.....	4	4	8	
	Cannot read.....	44	3	47	Clerks.....	4	4	8	
	Read and write a little	69	1	70	Traders.....	4	4	8	
	do fair.....	13		13	Barbers.....	4	4	8	
		151	4	155	Blacksmiths.....	3	3	6	
Moral habits	Temperate.....	93	4	97	Gardeners.....	3	3	6	
	Intemperate.....	58		58	Bakers.....	3	3	6	
		151	4	155	Painters.....	3	3	6	
Country.....	Quebec.....	121	3	124	Carvers.....	2	2	4	
	England.....	8		8	Butchers.....	2	2	4	
	Ireland.....	6	1	7	Machinists.....	2	2	4	
	Scotland.....	2		2	Cooks.....	2	2	4	
	United States.....	5		5	Tobaccoists.....	2	2	4	
	Ontario.....	2		2	Storekeepers.....	2	2	4	
	France.....	5		5	Millers.....	2	2	4	
Sweden.....	1		1	Watchmaker.....	1	1	2		
East Indies.....	1		1	Medical Student.....	1	1	2		
		151	4	155	Tinsmith.....	1	1	2	
					Architect.....	1	1	2	
						151	4	155	
					Crime.....	Larceny.....	54	1	55
						Aggravated larceny....	28	28	56
						Receiving.....	16	16	32
						Horse and cattle steal- ing.....	15	15	30

CRIMINAL Statistics, St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary—*Concluded.*

—	Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.	—	Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Crimes.....	Stealing from the person	9		9	District.....	Quebec	18	2	20	
	Arson	4	2	6		Terrebonne.....	5	1	6	
	Uttering, &c.....	4		4		St. Francis.....	5		5	
	Wounding with intent to kill	3		3		Rimouski	5		5	
	Larceny and burglary..	2		2		St. Hyacinthe.....	4		4	
	Embezzlement	2		2		Ottawa	3		3	
	Aggravated assault.....	2		2		Bedford	3		3	
	Manslaughter	2	1	3		Beauce	2		2	
	Bringing out to Canada property stolen in another country.....	2		2		Arthabaska.....	2		2	
	Robbery	2		2		Richelieu.....	2		2	
	Going on board a vessel without permission...	1		1		Three Rivers.....	1		1	
	Using false representations.....	2		2		Beauharnois.....	1		1	
	Attempt to commit rape	1		1		Gaspé	1		1	
	Forgery	1		1						
	Killing a cow.....	1		1		Sentences ...	Two years.....	46		46
		151	4	155			Two and a-half years..	1		1
							Three years.....	54	3	57
							Four do	23		23
							Five do	22		22
					Seven do	4		4		
					Life.....	2	1	3		
District.....	Montreal	99	1	100		151	4	155		

No. 10.

SUMMARY of Punishment in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, during the Year ending the 30th June, 1881.

Month.	No. in Punishment Cell and Dungeon.	No. Flogged.	No. Lashed.	No. on Bread.	No. on Hard Bed.	No. Deprived of School.	No. who lost part of their Remission.	No. who lost Light.	No. Admonished.	No. Chained.	Remarks.
1880.											
July	62				21		71	1	64		
August	54			3	26		67		97		
September	53	1	24	2	19		76		75		
October.....	60			3	36		81		81		
November.....	32				25		93	1	54		
December	45				19	1	89		59	1	
1881.											
January.....	60				38		78	2	57		
February.....	47				31		80		69		
March.....	86				39		75		77		
April.....	58			2	35		70		50		
May	80			4	45	2	67		56		
June	63				53		77		57		
	700	1	24	14	387	3	924	4	796	1	

No. 11.—EXPENDITURE.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA in account with the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1881.

1881.	Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	1880.	Cr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
June 30.	To Staff as detailed below—					July 20.	By Official Cheque, Contingent Fund.....		400 00		
	Salaries.....	35,072	00			do 31.	Pay list.....		2,945 33		
	Uniforms.....	1,233	28			Aug. 16.	Warrant.....		3,802 86		
				36,305	28	do 31.	Pay list.....		2,970 35		
	To Maintenance—					Sept. 22.	Warrant.....		4,984 20		
	Rations.....	14,947	38			do 30.	Pay list.....		2,970 35		
	Clothing.....	7,199	05			Oct. 10.	Warrant.....		4,604 71		
	Travelling allowance and gratuity....	1,298	80			do 31.	Pay list.....		2,978 69		
	Discharge clothing.....	1,919	63			Nov. 20.	Warrant.....		6,899 62		
	Bedding.....	524	62			do 30.	Pay list.....		2,978 69		
	Interments.....	8	10			Dec. 18.	Warrant.....		3,298 10		
	Chapels.....	228	85			do 31.	Pay list.....		2,978 69		
	Libraries.....	156	72								
	School.....	35	17			1881.					
	Escapes.....	106	30			Jan. 20.	Warrant.....		3,028 82		
	Hospital.....	566	48			do 31.	Pay list.....		2,950 38		
	Contingencies.....	571	00			Feb. 22.	Warrant.....		2,103 46		
	Transfer.....	464	50			do 28.	Pay list.....		2,883 02		
				28,024	60	March 16.	Warrant.....		2,876 04		
	To Working Expenses—					do 31.	Pay list.....		2,883 02		
	Heating.....	4,762	49			April 18.	Warrant.....		2,391 50		
	Light.....	910	07			do 30.	Pay list.....		2,815 91		
	Repairs to buildings.....	4,134	06			May 19.	Warrant.....		2,634 27		
	Maintenance of machinery.....	97	97			do 31.	Pay list.....		2,847 89		
	Armory.....	51	25			June 19.	Warrant.....		2,659 55		
	Kitchen.....	93	38			do 30.	Pay list.....		2,869 68		
	Sundries.....	941	85			July 28.	Warrant.....		2,667 40		
	Farm and stables.....	1,961	43								
				12,952	50						
				77,282	38						
July 8.	To Bank draft remitted the Honorable the Receiver-General, balance of Contingent Fund.....										
				140	15						
				\$77,422	53						
											\$77,422 53

37

L. J. DÉZÉRY BEAUDRY,
Accountant.

No. 12—REVENUE.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA in Account with the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

1880.	Dr.	\$ cts.	1880.	Cr.	\$ cts.
Aug. 12	To Drafts remitted the Hon. the Receiver General.....	60 70	June 30	By Rent	431 63
Sept. 7	do	91 69		Store	412 44
Oct. 20	do	63 11		Stonecutters	284 11
Nov. 8	do	76 50		Farm	96 54
Dec. 10	do	342 49		Carpenters	96 35
				Shoe shop.....	72 82
1881.				Tailors' shop.....	56 50
Jan. 12	do	195 37		Visitors' fund.....	48 50
Feb. 16	do	105 84		Brickyard.....	39 40
March 24	do	160 60		Limekiln.....	30 00
April 19	do	60 58		Bakery	25 00
May 21	do	237 62		Tinsmiths' shop	19 20
June 18	do	96 52		Blacksmiths.....	9 19
July 8	do	138 30		Quarry	6 44
				Fines	1 00
				Convicts' labor.....	0 20
		1,629 32			1,629 32

No. 13.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Expenditure of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary for the Years 1880-81.

	1880.	1881.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Armory.....	50 00	51 25
Bedding.....	471 25	524 62
Chapels.....	42 25	226 85
Contingencies.....	471 25	671 00
Convicts' clothing.....	3,826 70	7,199 05
do do discharged.....	1,632 00	1,919 63
do travelling allowance and gratuity.....	1,600 00	1,298 80
do escapes.....	42 25	106 30
Farm and stables.....		1,961 43
Gratuities on retirement.....	927 10	
Hospital.....	448 50	566 48
Heating.....	5,000 00	4,762 49
Interments.....		8 10
Kitchen.....	100 00	93 38
Light.....	800 00	910 07
Libraries.....	130 00	156 72
Maintenance of machinery.....	81 25	97 97
Officers' uniform.....	1,124 00	1,233 28
Repairs to buildings.....	3,848 00	4,134 06
Rations.....	15,580 71	14,947 38
School.....	32 50	35 17
Salaries.....	33,790 23	35,072 00
Sundries.....	585 00	841 85
Stationery.....	211 25	
Tramway.....	45 00	
Transfer of convicts.....	200 00	464 50
Total.....	71,039 24	77,282 38

No. 14.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Revenue of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary for the Years 1880-81.

	1880.	1881.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Bakery.....		25 00
Brickyard.....		39 40
Blacksmiths' shop.....	34 94	9 19
Carpenters' shop.....	130 71	96 35
Convicts' labor.....		0 20
Farm.....	79 15	96 54
Fines.....	5 00	1 00
Limekiln.....		30 00
Quarry.....		6 44
Rent.....	388 64	431 63
Store.....	1,039 95	412 44
Stonecutters.....	61 12	284 11
Shoe shop.....	234 53	72 82
Tailors' shop.....	30 24	56 50
Tinsmiths' shop.....	19 48	19 20
Visitors' fund.....	79 25	48 50
Total.....	2,103 01	1,629 32

No. 15.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Earnings of Convicts in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary for the Years 1880-81.

Department.	1880.			1881.		
	Days.	Rate.	Amount.	Days.	Rate.	Amount.
	No.	cts.	\$ cts.	No.	cts.	\$ cts.
Accountant's office.....	204	50	102 00	297	50	148 50
Bakery.....	1,112	50	556 00	1,203½	50	601 75
Blacksmiths'.....	4,506½	50	2,253 13	4,169	50	2,084 50
Brickyard.....	341	50	170 50			
Carpenters'.....	8,252	50	4,126 00	8,495	50	4,247 50
Chapel, library, &c., Catholic.....	845	50	422 50	1,389	50	694 50
do do Protestant.....	297	50	148 50	346	50	173 00
Excavation.....	4,668½	50	2,334 25	3,676	50	1,838 00
Farm, garden and stables.....	8,342	50	4,171 00	7,059	50	3,529 50
Limekiln, &c.....	594	50	297 00	60	50	30 00
Hospital Orderlies.....	337	50	168 50	688	50	344 00
Masons'.....	9,311	50	4,655 50	10,495½	50	5,247 75
Quarry and tramway.....	5,922½	50	2,961 25	8,713	50	4,356 50
Shoe shop.....	4,751	50	2,375 50	5,816½	50	2,908 25
Steward's.....	10,179	50	5,089 50	12,889	50	6,444 50
Stonecutters'.....	17,373	50	8,686 50	14,511½	50	7,255 75
Stonebreakers', wood yard and jobbing..	4,188½	50	2,094 25	6,480½	50	3,240 25
Store.....	297	50	148 50	297	50	148 50
Tailors' shop.....	6,701	50	3,350 50	8,110	50	4,055 00
Tinsmiths' shop.....	2,052½	50	1,026 13	2,112½	50	1,056 25
Engineers'.....				630	50	315 00
Total.....	90,274		45,137 00	97,438		48,719 00

No. 16.

GENERAL SUMMARY of the Value of Labor performed in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, during the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

Department.	Days.	Rate.	Amount.
	No.	cts.	\$ cts.
Accountant's office.....	297	50	148 50
Bakery.....	1,203½	50	601 75
Blacksmiths'.....	4,169	50	2,084 50
Carpenters'.....	8,495	50	4,247 50
Chapel, library, &c., Catholic.....	1,389	50	694 50
do do Protestant.....	346	50	173 00
Excavation.....	3,678	50	1,838 00
Farm, garden and stables.....	7,059	50	3,529 50
Limekiln, &c.....	60	50	30 00
Hospital Orderlies.....	688	50	344 00
Masons'.....	10,495½	50	5,247 75
Quarry and tramway.....	8,713	50	4,356 50
Shoe shop.....	5,816½	50	2,908 25
Steward's.....	12,889	50	6,444 50
Stonecutters'.....	14,511½	50	7,255 75
Stonebreakers', wood yard and jobbing.....	6,480½	50	3,240 25
Store.....	297	50	148 50
Tailors'.....	8,110	50	4,055 00
Tinsmiths'.....	2,112½	50	1,056 25
Engineers'.....	630	50	315 00
Total.....	97,438	.....	48,719 00

No. 17.

RETURN of Unproductive Labor performed in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, showing the average Number of Convicts employed in each Department, and the Number of Days' Work done, during the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

Department.	Average.	Days.
Accountant's office.....	1	297
Bakery.....	4	1,203½
Blacksmiths'.....	15	4,169
Carpenters'.....	29½	8,495
Chapel, library, &c., Catholic.....	4	1,389
do do Protestant.....	1	346
Excavation.....	17½	3,678
Farm, garden and stables.....	25½	7,059
Limekiln.....	1	60
Hospital Orderlies.....	2	688
Masons'.....	37½	10,495½
Quarry and tramway.....	31½	8,713
Shoe shop.....	21½	5,816½
Steward's.....	40½	12,889
Stonecutters'.....	55½	14,511½
Stonebreakers', wood yard and jobbing.....	31½	6,480½
Store.....	1	297
Tailors'.....	29½	8,110
Tinsmiths'.....	7½	2,112½
Engineers'.....	2½	630
Total.....	.....	97,438

No. 18.

STATEMENT showing the Cost of Maintenance of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary,
for the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Expenditure for Year ending 30th June, 1881.....			77,282	38
Or. Revenue for year, viz:—				
By Bakery.....	25	00		
Brickyard.....	39	40		
Blacksmiths' shop.....	9	19		
Carpenters' do.....	96	35		
Convicts' labor.....	0	20		
Farm.....	96	54		
Fines.....	1	00		
Limekiln.....	30	00		
Quarry.....	6	44		
Rent.....	431	63		
Store.....	412	44		
Stonecutters.....	284	11		
Shoe shop.....	72	82		
Tailors' shop.....	56	50		
Tinsmiths' shop.....	19	20		
Visitors' fund.....	48	50		
			1,629	32
By Convicts' discharge allowance.....	1,298	80		
do do clothing.....	1,919	63		
Transfer of convicts.....	484	50		
Maintenance of machinery.....	97	97		
Repairs to buildings.....	4,134	06		
			7,914	96
By Earnings of convicts, viz:—			67,738	10
Accountant's office.....	148	50		
Bakery.....	601	75		
Blacksmiths' shop.....	2,084	50		
Carpenters' do.....	4,247	50		
Chapel, library, &c., Catholic.....	694	50		
do do Protestant.....	173	00		
Excavation.....	1,833	00		
Farm, garden and stables.....	3,529	50		
Limekiln.....	30	00		
Hospital Orderlies.....	344	00		
Masons.....	5,247	75		
Quarry and tramway.....	4,356	50		
Shoe shop.....	2,908	25		
Steward.....	6,444	50		
Stonecutters.....	7,255	75		
Stonebreakers, wood yard and jobbing.....	3,240	25		
Store.....	148	50		
Tailors' shop.....	4,055	00		
Tinsmiths' shop.....	1,056	25		
Engineers' department.....	315	00		
			48,719	00
			19,019	10

Average number of convicts..... 346
do cost per capita for maintenance..... \$195.77
Daily cost of each convict after deducting value of labor.. 54.96

L. J. DÉZÉRY BEAUDRY,
Accountant

No. 19.

GENERAL SUMMARY of the Value of Labor and Material used in the several Departments of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, during the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

Department.	Penitentiary.		Public Works.		Customs.		Total.
	Material.	Labor.	Material.	Labor.	Material.	Labor.	
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Bakery.....	6,230 19	601 75					6,831 94
Blacksmiths'.....	553 10	3,884 77	227 80	3,332 34	2 26	13 04	8,013 31
Carpenters'.....	230 51	1,047 50		1,132 17	55 88	105 74	2,571 80
Farm.....	619 80	3,029 50					3,649 30
Shoe shop.....	2,386 60	1,731 19			10 30	12 93	4,141 02
Stables.....	2,125 50	500 00					2,625 50
Stonecutters'.....		126 92		11,899 65		215 37	12,231 94
Tinsmiths'.....	331 10	940 73	40 87	247 78	11 96	19 65	1,592 09
Tailors'.....	8,572 13	2,368 15			10 00	18 00	10,968 28
	21,048 93	14,230 51	268 67	16,601 94	90 40	384 73	52,626 18

No. 20.

SUMMARY of the Real Estate of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary on 30th June, 1881.

	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Warden's house and premises.....	10,700 00	Brought forward.....	316,649 00
Quarry and 96 acres of land.....	18,000 00	Buildings on the last-mentioned land—	
Brick house and premises.....	3,000 00	Privies.....	24 00
Waterworks, sewers and appurtenances.....	10,500 00	Ice-house.....	175 00
Wharf.....	1,000 00	Barn and root-house.....	3,000 00
62½ acres of land.....	1,875 00	Prison walls and towers.....	7,500 00
Buildings on the last-mentioned land—		Farm walls and fences.....	2,000 00
Stone house and premises.....	1,000 00	Bridge.....	600 00
Stonecutters' shed.....	800 00	1 terrace of 8 houses, with stables, &c.....	10,000 00
Blacksmiths' shop and coal-shed....	500 00	2 engine sheds at quarry.....	75 00
Carpenters' and tinsmiths' shops and engine house.....	2,500 00	1 shanty.....	50 00
Penitentiary buildings.....	265,000 00	5 watchmen's boxes.....	50 00
Stables.....	500 00	Iron shed.....	30 00
Waggon shed, harness and grain house.....	300 00	Brick sheds and watchmen's boxes.....	4,000 00
2 hose houses, \$75.....	150 00	2 limekilns.....	600 00
Shoe and tailor shops.....	800 00	Pig houses.....	80 00
Bakery.....	24 00	Tramway and rolling stock.....	10,050 00
		1 fountain.....	400 00
		1 hitching post.....	30 00
Carried forward.....	316,649 00	Total.....	355,293 00

No. 21.

SUMMARY of the Stock in the several Departments of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary on 30th June, 1881.

Department.	Amount.	Department.	Amount.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Accountant's office.....	153 60	Brought forward.....	20,321 20
Armory.....	2,491 36	Library—Catholic.....	289 50
Bakery.....	497 86	do — Protestant.....	151 42
Blacksmiths' shop.....	2,128 24	Quarry.....	1,239 35
Bookbinding.....	9 74	Stonecutters.....	3,201 98
Brickyard.....	1,720 83	Shoe shop.....	251 69
Chapel, Catholic.....	1,093 70	School.....	115 20
do Protestant.....	288 70	Steward's department.....	18,395 88
Carpenters' shop.....	2,802 56	Storekeeper's do.....	5,881 95
Chief Keeper's office.....	151 87	Summary of real estate.....	355,293 00
Clerk of Works' office.....	18 60	Tailors' shop.....	906 73
Deputy Warden's office.....	26 00	Tinsmiths' shop.....	338 12
do Quarters.....	59 62	Tramway.....	495 50
Engineer's department.....	2,603 44	Warden's and Inspector's offices.....	282 55
Farm and stables.....	5,576 85	do Quarters.....	136 78
Hospital.....	698 23	Total.....	407,300 85
Carried forward.....	20,321 20		

L. J. DÉZÉRY BEAUDRY, } Valuators.
G. B. LAMARCHE, }

No. 22.

STATEMENT of Debts owing the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary 30th June, 1881:—

Good debts.....	\$1,496 12
Bad and doubtful.....	124 00
	<hr/>
	1,620 12
Since paid.....	124 91
	<hr/>
Balance still due.....	\$1,495 21

1st August, 1881.

No. 23.

STATEMENT of Claims against the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, as on the 30th June, 1881:—

June 30th, 1881.....	\$5,796 93
Since paid.....	5,796 93

No. 24.

THE STABLES in account with the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

DR.

CR.

Description.	Rate.	Amount.	Description.	Rate.	Amount.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Forage and sundries.....		2,125 50	By 5,000 days' horse labor.....	0 60	3,000 00
2 Teamsters' salary.....		500 00	Balance.....		125 50
1,000 days convict labor.....	0 50	500 00			
Total.....		3,125 50	Total.....		3,125 50

No. 25.

THE FARM in account with the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

DR.

CR.

Description.	Rate.	Amount.	Description.	Rate.	Amount.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Implements seeds, tools, manures, &c.....		619 80	By 4,150 bush. potatoes.....	0 50	2,075 00
6,059 days' convict labor.....	0 50	3,029 50	1,500 do turnips.....	0 40	600 00
1,000 days horse labor.....	0 60	600 00	300 do parsnips.....	0 50	150 00
Farmer-Gardener's salary.....		560 00	900 do carrots.....	0 40	360 00
2 Guards' salary, \$450.....		900 00	400 do table beets.....	0 40	160 00
Balance.....		1,015 34	1,500 do mangel wurzels..	0 30	450 00
			700 do grain.....	0 50	350 00
			30 do beans.....	1 50	45 00
			17,000 heads cabbage.....	0 04	680 00
			3,000 do celery.....	0 03	90 00
			4,000 bundles straw.....	0 03	120 00
			1,000 do hay.....	0 10	100 00
			15,008 lbs. pork.....	0 08	1,200 64
			200 gallons milk.....	0 20	40 00
			Early vegetables.....		250 00
			Vegetables sold.....		54 00
Total.....		6,724 64	Total.....		6,724 64

EDWARD KENNY,
Farmer.

No. 26.

STATEMENT of Work done in the Shoe Shop Department, during the Year ending
30th June, 1881.

Quantity.	Description.	Material.	Labor.	Total.
	<i>Institution.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
128	Pairs discharge boots.....	214 68	169 12	383 80
106	do long do	165 78	153 22	319 00
391	do brogans	405 91	377 84	783 75
29	do do cloth.....	37 75	30 50	68 25
250	do low shoes.....	305 82	136 37	442 19
7	do do cloth.....	8 56	4 94	13 50
15	do do canvas	17 10	8 40	25 50
40	do uniform boots.....	148 70	51 30	200 00
3	do men's balmorals	6 05	2 95	9 00
32	do leather slippers.....	22 51	9 49	32 00
11	do cloth do	2 65	1 00	3 65
271	do canvas do	122 27	81 99	204 26
1,632	do boots and shoes repaired.....	580 92	446 96	1,027 88
350	do leather palms.....	28 75	11 50	40 25
457	do do mitts.....	94 02	76 06	170 08
34	do do do repaired.....	1 80	1 45	3 25
13	Gross shoe laces	19 35	9 05	28 40
12	Dozen belt do	5 18	3 39	8 57
11	do finger stalls.....	1 90	0 95	2 85
85	Leather belts	24 15	13 30	37 45
9	Razor straps.....	1 30	0 40	1 70
1	Leather apron.....	0 93	0 32	1 25
1	Plumber's bag.....	1 98	1 02	3 00
1	Cushion	1 70	0 80	2 50
1	Stool covered.....	0 40	0 10	0 50
1	Chair do	2 25	1 00	3 25
1	Leather bag.....	1 50	1 00	3 50
4	Nail bags.....	0 50	0 30	0 80
3	Guards' belts.....	1 37	0 55	1 92
1	Valise covered.....	0 80	0 20	1 00
1	Machine belt repaired	0 50	0 25	0 75
60	Hammocks do	13 20	12 15	25 35
1	Hose do	0 90	0 60	1 50
12	Buckles.....	0 23	.....	0 23
	Total.....	2,242 41	1,608 47	3,850 88
	<i>Officers' Account.</i>			
3	Pairs men's balmorals.....	5 50	2 50	8 00
2	do do low shoes.....	3 40	1 80	5 00
1	do boys' balmorals	2 10	0 90	3 00
1	do do foxed balmorals.....	1 90	0 85	2 75
6	do slippers	2 68	1 30	3 98
11	do boots and shoes repaired.....	15 80	11 40	27 20
4	Paillasses	2 00	1 00	3 00
2	Cushions stuffed	1 55	0 70	2 25
1	Valise repaired.....	0 60	0 40	1 00
1	Sofa do	0 15	0 50	0 65
1	Chair do	0 90	0 60	1 50
	Total	36 58	21 75	58 33

STATEMENT of Work done in the Shoe Shop Department, &c.—*Concluded.*

Quantity.	Description.	Material.	Labor.	Total.
<i>Farm Account.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
6½	Pairs reins.....	5 60	2 40	8 00
1	do traces.....	4 50	1 50	6 00
1	Under collar.....	3 80	1 70	5 50
2	Martingales.....	1 75	1 25	3 00
7	Back bands.....	9 45	2 55	12 00
27	Straps.....	2 15	1 80	3 95
47	Sets harness repaired.....	74 16	86 22	160 38
3	Leather hose.....	5 25	3 00	8 25
2	Canvas do.....	0 95	0 55	1 50
Total		107 61	100 97	208 58
<i>Customs Account.</i>				
52	Pairs brogans.....	5 73	6 50	12 23
20	do low shoes.....	1 39	2 10	3 49
15	do slippers.....	2 18	2 72	4 90
23½	do boots and shoes repaired.....	1 00	1 61	2 61
Total		10 30	12 93	23 23

RECAPITULATION.

Institution	2,242 41	1,608 47	3,850 88
Officers.....	36 58	21 75	58 33
Farm	107 61	100 97	208 58
Custom.....	10 30	12 93	23 23
Total.....	2,396 90	1,744 12	4,141 02

STATEMENT of the Number of Days' Work done and Men employed in Shoe Shop, for the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

Month.	No. of Men.	Days.	Rate.	Amount.
			cts.	\$ cts.
1880—July	19	427	50	213 50
August.....	21	486	50	243 00
September	23	502	50	261 00
October.....	21	535	50	267 50
November.....	23	543	50	271 50
December.....	22	518	50	269 00
1881—January.....	23	478	50	239 00
February.....	22	479	50	239 50
March.....	21	485	50	242 50
April.....	21	487½	50	243 75
May.....	21	444	50	222 00
June.....	21	432	50	216 00
Total.....	258	5,816½	.....	2,908 25

Average number of men, 21½.

NOEL BEAUPARLANT, *Shoe Instructor.*

No. 27.

STATEMENT of Work done and Materials used in the Tailors' Department, for the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

Description.	Quantity.	Material.	Labor.	Total.
<i>Prison Clothing.</i>				
Summer jackets.....	373	\$ 338 00	\$ 211 50	\$ 549 50
do pants.....	566	594 80	330 47	925 27
do vests.....	2	1 70	0 30	2 00
Winter jackets.....	264	832 25	193 75	1,026 00
do pants.....	412	894 95	55 70	950 65
do vests.....	221	195 40	74 40	269 80
Sleeve do.....	11	20 17	6 33	26 50
Linen caps.....	8	1 17	1 61	2 78
Braces.....	150	7 50	15 00	22 50
Overalls.....	6	6 82	3 08	9 90
Oyer shirts.....	2	1 41	0 77	2 18
Pillow cases.....	269	32 70	8 25	40 95
do slips.....	100	15 85	6 00	21 85
Flannel drawers.....	517	697 70	200 35	898 05
do shirts.....	514	649 20	364 50	1,013 70
do mitts.....	100	12 00	3 00	15 00
Cloth do.....	365	149 50	30 50	179 00
Red ticks.....	142	150 05	10 53	160 58
do sheets.....	355	184 44	23 37	207 81
Brown towels.....	1,000	114 00	45 96	159 96
White do.....	42	8 25	1 75	10 00
Cloth caps.....	301	179 94	66 91	246 85
do slippers.....	25	4 20	2 42	6 62
Aprons.....	114	15 30	21 84	37 14
Cotton shirts.....	354	177 91	106 01	283 92
Handkerchiefs.....	504	31 46	26 22	57 68
Pieces repairs.....	10,681	660 83	90 86	751 69
Sundries.....	52	26 20	3 90	30 10
Total.....		6,002 70	1,905 28	7,907 98
<i>Discharge Clothing.</i>				
Overcoats.....	42	375 04	44 96	420 00
Pea jackets.....	88	462 00	33 00	500 00
Tweed pants.....	150	397 20	48 80	446 00
do vests.....	130	246 50	55 30	301 80
do caps.....	1	0 25	0 25	0 50
Flannel drawers.....	140	109 25	42 75	152 00
do shirts.....	260	467 00	53 04	520 04
Total.....		2,057 24	283 16	2,340 34
<i>Officers' Uniform.</i>				
Dress coats.....	6	47 94	14 56	62 50
Pea jackets.....	21	119 26	38 22	157 50
Ulster coats.....	15	127 48	61 02	188 50
Pants.....	26	106 24	34 49	140 73
Vests.....	26	111 27	31 46	142 73
Total.....		512 19	179 77	691 96
Custom work.....	12	10 00	18 00	28 00
RECAPITULATION.				
Prison clothing.....		6,002 70	1,905 28	7,907 98
Discharge clothing.....		2,057 24	283 10	2,340 34
Officers' uniform.....		512 19	179 77	691 96
Custom work.....		10 00	18 00	28 00
Total.....		8,582 13	2,386 15	10,968 28

STATEMENT of the Number of Days' Work done and Men employed in the Tailors' Department, for the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

Month.	No. of Men.	Days.	Rate.	Amount.
			cts.	\$ cts.
1880—July.....	27	668	50	334 00
August.....	29	641	50	320 50
September.....	29	646	50	323 00
October.....	29	647	50	323 50
November.....	32	711	50	355 50
December.....	29	753	50	376 50
1881—January.....	30	696	50	348 00
February.....	31	685	50	342 50
March.....	30	713	50	356 50
April.....	30	682	50	341 00
May.....	31	675	50	337 50
June.....	28	593	50	296 50
Total.....	355	8,110	.....	4,055 00

Average number of men, 29 $\frac{1}{4}$.

B. D. GUILBAULT,
Instructor.

No. 28.

MONTHLY Statement of Materials used and Work done in Carpenters' Department during the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

	Material.	Labor.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1880—July.....	20 15	279 12	299 27
August.....	14 99	257 83	272 82
September.....	27 34	278 74	306 08
October.....	25 55	391 54	417 09
November.....	24 30	277 30	301 60
December.....	11 79	242 11	253 90
1881—January.....	16 50	63 55	80 05
February.....	21 95	89 82	111 77
March.....	29 01	104 28	133 29
April.....	7 39	53 49	60 88
May.....	36 13	76 82	112 95
June.....	51 29	170 81	222 10
Total.....	286 39	2,285 41	2,571 80

STATEMENT of Work done for the undermentioned Accounts at the Carpenters' Shop during the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

Names.	Material.	Labor.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Public Works.....		1,132 17	1,132 17
Institution.....	153 30	860 27	1,013 57
Steward's department	77 21	187 23	264 44
Custom	55 88	105 74	161 62
Total.....	286 39	2,285 41	2,571 80

STATEMENT of Men and Number of Days' Work in the Carpenters' Shop, for the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

Month.	Men.	Days.	Rate.	Amount.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1880—July	25	611	0 50	305 50
August.....	32	776	0 50	388 00
September	30	768	0 50	384 00
October.....	32	780	0 50	390 00
November.....	34	827	0 50	413 50
December.....	33	803	0 50	401 50
1881—January	33	779	0 50	389 50
February.....	32	712	0 50	356 00
March.....	26	667	0 50	333 50
April.....	26	634	0 50	317 00
May.....	28	614	0 50	307 00
June.....	24	524	0 50	262 00
Total.....	353	8,495	.....	4,247 50

Average number of Men, $25\frac{1}{2}$.

PROCOPE DUMAS,

Trade Instructor.

No. 29.

STATEMENT of Work done and Material used in the Blacksmiths' Shop, for the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

For Whom.	Material.		Labor.		Amount.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Public Works.....	227	80	3,332	34	3,560	14
Stonecutters.....	181	96	1,681	83	1,863	79
Stables.....	38	21	211	78	249	99
Institution.....	11	89	102	19	114	08
Carpenters.....	47	25	677	26	724	51
Farm.....	22	93	115	07	138	00
Blacksmiths.....	127	97	498	16	626	13
Steward.....	12	64	120	28	132	92
Excavation.....	42	86	186	69	229	55
Quarry.....	27	82	121	29	149	11
Tramway.....	16	01	58	31	74	32
Masons.....	1	05	7	33	8	38
Machine shop.....	10	86	46	14	57	00
Engineers.....	4	54	18	60	23	44
Tinsmiths.....	1	42	6	05	7	47
Tailors.....	0	23	3	00	3	23
Waterworks.....	0	25	14	50	14	75
Limekiln.....	3	86	0	95	4	81
Brickyard.....	0	06	0	60	0	66
Wood shed.....			0	75	0	75
Stone pile.....			1	00	1	00
Bakery.....	0	06	0	61	0	66
Storekeeper.....	0	09	0	66	0	75
do (discharged convicts tools).....			5	00	5	00
Shoe shop.....			1	50	1	50
Protestant Chapel.....			0	50	0	50
do Chaplain's quarters.....			0	10	0	10
Roman Catholic Chapel.....	0	67	1	60	2	17
Hospital.....			0	25	0	25
Acting Warden's office.....	0	07	0	93	1	00
Deputy do.....	0	15	1	10	1	25
Acting do.....	0	25	0	65	0	90
Customs.....	2	26	13	04	15	30
Total.....	783	16	7,230	15	8,013	31

RECAPITULATION.

Public Works.....	227	80	3,332	34	3,560	14
Institution.....	553	10	3,884	77	4,437	87
Customs.....	2	26	13	04	15	30
Total.....	783	16	7,230	15	8,013	31

STATEMENT of Number of Days' Work done and Men employed in Blacksmiths' Shop, during the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

Month.	No. of Men.	No. of Days.	Rate.	Amount.
			cts.	\$ cts.
1880—July.....	15	395	50	197 50
August.....	17	357½	50	178 75
September.....	15	390	50	195 00
October.....	15	373	50	186 50
November.....	14	347	50	173 50
December.....	17	377	50	188 50
1881—January.....	17	380	50	190 00
February.....	21	438	50	219 00
March.....	15	404½	50	202 25
April.....	15	270	50	135 00
May.....	10	241	50	120 50
June.....	9	196	50	98 00
Total.....	180	4,169	.....	2,084 50

Average number of men, 15.

A. LEDUC,
Instructor.

No. 30.

STATEMENT of Work done and Material used in the Tinsmiths' Shop, for the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

For Whom.	Material.	Labor.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Steward	173 48	419 65	593 13
Stonecutters.....	3 36	22 81	26 17
Quarters, Warden's.....	3 38	22 86	26 24
do Deputy Warden's.....	8 84	16 56	25 40
do Chief Keeper's.....	.....	3 00	3 00
do Protestant Chaplain's.....	1 13	5 87	7 00
do Guards.....	0 84	3 66	4 50
Roman Catholic Chapel.....	0 08	1 82	1 90
Protestant Chapel.....	1 43	3 57	5 00
Shoemakers.....	1 60	4 70	6 30
Tailors.....	5 39	10 96	16 35
Blacksmiths	15 79	28 05	43 84
Carpenters.....	3 47	7 94	11 41
Institution.....	7 96	170 44	187 40
Bookbindery.....	0 82	0 43	0 75
Excavation.....	0 64	1 86	2 50
Tinsmiths.....	25 13	4 12	29 25
Farm.....	28 93	52 52	82 45
Quarry.....	4 31	10 19	14 50
Brickyard.....	0 22	1 21	1 43
Bakery.....	2 27	1 65	3 92
Hospital.....	3 43	10 43	13 86
Store.....	27 47	86 96	124 43
Engineers	9 77	22 73	32 50
Deputy Warden's Office.....	1 33	4 77	6 10
School.....	0 53	1 97	2 50
Public Works.....	40 87	247 78	288 65
Customs.....	11 96	19 65	31 61
Total.....	383 92	1,208 16	1,592 09

STATEMENT of Work done and Material used in the Tinsmiths' Shop, &c.—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

For Whom.	Material.		Labor.		Total.
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$ cts.
Institution.....	331	10	940	73	1,271 87
Public works.....	40	87	247	78	288 65
Customs.....	11	96	19	65	31 61
Total.....	383	93	1,208	16	1,892 09

STATEMENT of Number of Days' Work done and Men employed in Tinsmiths' Shop, during the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

Month.	No of Men.	No of Days.	Rate.	Amount.
			cts.	\$ cts.
1880—July.....	8	215½	50	107 75
August.....	8	199	50	99 50
September.....	8	205	50	102 50
October.....	8	189½	50	94 75
November.....	9	212½	50	106 25
December.....	10	204½	50	102 25
1881—January.....	8	174	50	87 00
February.....	7	126½	50	63 25
March.....	6	150	50	75 00
April.....	6	140	50	70 00
May.....	6	140	50	70 00
June.....	7	156	50	78 00
Total.....	91	2,112½		1,056 25

Average number of men $7\frac{7}{12}$.

MAXIME DUROCHER,

Guard in Charge.

No. 31.

BAKERY in account with St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for the Year ending
30th June, 1881.

Dr.	Rate.	Amount.	Cr.	Rate.	Amount.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To 879½ bbls. flour.....	6 75	5,934 94	By 241,194 lbs. bread.....	0 03½	8,441 79
9 do (Graham).....	6 50	58 50	4½ bbls. flour.....	6 75	28 69
203½ bush. potatoes.....	0 50	101 75	268 empty barrels.....	0 12½	33 50
25 cords wood (tamarac)....	3 15	78 75			
41½ lbs. hops.....	0 15	6 26			
292½ lbs. malt.....	0 12	35 10			
1,834 lbs. salt.....	0 00½	9 17			
52 lbs. lard.....	0 11	5 72			
1,203½ days convict labor.....	0 50	601 75			
Profit and Loss.....		1,672 04			
		8,503 98			8,503 98

STATEMENT of the Number of Days' Work done and Men employed in the Bakery
Department, for the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

Month.	No. of Men.	No. of Days.	Rate.	Amount.
			cts.	\$ cts.
1880—July.....	4	104	50	52 00
August.....	4	104	50	52 00
September.....	4	104	50	52 00
October.....	4	104	50	52 00
November.....	4	100	50	50 00
December.....	4	100	50	50 00
1881—January.....	4	96	50	48 00
February.....	4	95½	50	47 75
March.....	4	104	50	52 00
April.....	4	100	50	50 00
May.....	4	97	50	48 50
June.....	4	95	50	47 50
Total.....	48	1,203½	.....	601 75

J. VAUDRY,
Trade Instructor.

No. 32.

STATEMENT of Work done in Stonecutters' and Masons' Departments, during the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

Quantity.	Description.	Price.	Amount.
<i>Public Works.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
450	Barrels lime.....	1 50	675 00
116	Feet cornice, 7½ inches, for north wing.....	1 00	116 00
114	do do 1½ do do	2 50	360 00
23	Crochets	1 50	34 50
43	do with panels.....	4 00	172 00
1,082	Feet squireback for cells.....	0 40	432 80
19	Inside window jambs.....	1 00	19 00
57	Outside do	1 50	85 50
184	Inside do	2 00	368 00
1,566	Feet ashlar.....	0 35	548 10
322	do do	0 50	161 00
1,280	do do	0 40	512 00
53	do do	0 45	23 85
1,816	do rockface.....	0 30	544 80
270	do frize under main cornice	0 70	189 00
4	Chimneys	132 00	528 00
2	Pieces squireback for chimneys.....	20 00	40 00
147	do do between caps of cells.....	1 25	183 75
34	Feet cornice.....	1 50	51 00
645	do blocks for cells	2 00	1,290 00
18	Pieces window jambs.....		15 00
1	do do		25 00
232	Caps and sills for cells.....	2 00	464 00
46	Bottom sills	1 75	80 50
9	Coignes for gallery in north wing	1 50	13 50
142	Feet flagging.....	0 20	28 40
84	Days' labor for water pipe.....	0 50	42 00
62	Toise rubble work.....	3 00	186 00
14	do masonry	5 00	70 00
91½	do do	6 00	549 00
14,427	Cut stone laid.....	0 05	721 35
4,171	do do	0 20	834 20
1,100	do do	0 15	165 00
278,000	Bricks do	2 00	557 20
14	Coignes for cells.....	1 60	78 40
131	Half blocks.....	1 50	196 50
702	Yards filling foundation with stone.....	0 10	70 20
	Cut stone for main drain.....		30 00
2	Chimneys for blacksmiths' shop	7 50	15 00
413	Days' labor, excavation of dining hall.....	0 50	206 50
48	Coignes for do	4 35	208 80
662	Feet rockface for do	0 40	264 80
8	Droved coignes for do	2 00	16 00
4	Sills for do	6 25	25 00
7	Window caps for do	5 14	36 00
1,314	Days' labor digging drain for water pipes in Guard's block, Chief Keeper's house, Catholic Chapel, &c	0 50	657 00
Total.....			11,889 65
<i>Institution.</i>			
1	Soap furnace.....		15 00
20	Days' labor painting joints.....	0 50	10 00
6	do repairing bedstead brackets.....	0 50	3 00
1	Chimney repaired.....		4 00
1	Water closet made		50 00
32	Holes drilled in front steps.....		2 00

STATEMENT of Work done in Stonecutters' and Masons' Departments, &c.—*Concluded.*

Quantity.	Description.	Price.	Amount.
<i>Institution—Concluded.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
3	Days' labor fitting wires.....	0 50	1 50
1	Furnace boiler repaired.....		1 00
4	Days' labor repairing lamp pins.....	0 50	2 00
40	do screening stone.....	0 50	20 00
1	Stone cut for drain.....		2 00
1	Fountain repaired.....		3 25
	Repairing cement floor and plastering.....		10 65
	Sundry items.....		2 52
	Total.....		126 92
<i>Customs.</i>			
1	Toise macadam.....	2 66	1 33
47½	do do.....	2 75	130 63
12	Loads screened stone.....	0 50	6 00
58	do rubbish.....	0 05	2 90
31	do do.....	0 03½	1 16
37½	do do (toise).....	0 60	22 35
1	Chimney repaired.....		3 00
3	Tombstones.....	12 00	24 00
16	Toise rubble stone.....	1 00	16 00
236	Window jambs and 2 chimney caps.....		8 00
	Total.....		215 37

RECAPITULATION.

Public Works.....	11,889 65
Institution.....	126 92
Customs.....	215 37
Total.....	12,231 94

STATEMENT of Number of Days' Work and Men employed in the Stonecutters' Department, for the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

Month.	No. of Men.	No. of Days.	Rate.	Amount.
			cts.	\$ cts.
1880—July.....	161	3,72½	50	1,861 75
August.....	154	3,326½	50	1,663 25
September.....	142	3,220	50	1,610 00
October.....	136	3,054½	50	1,527 25
November.....	138	2,973½	50	1,486 75
December.....	130	2,75½	50	1,375 75
1881—January.....	124	2,668	50	1,334 00
February.....	130	2,724½	50	1,362 25
March.....	136	3,011	50	1,505 50
April.....	131	2,913½	50	1,456 75
May.....	139	2,959½	50	1,479 75
June.....	130	2,639	50	1,319 50
Total.....	1,651	35,965		17,982 50

Average number of men, 137½.

JOS. DESAUTELS,
Trade Instructor.

No. 33.

(Translation.)

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, 1st July, 1881.

SIR,—The sanitary condition of this Penitentiary has been most satisfactory during the year ended on the 30th June last.

I am happy to inform you that there have been fewer cases of serious sickness in this Penitentiary during the past year than during previous years, as shown by the statistics hereunto annexed, notwithstanding that the number of convicts has been greater.

Every day some twenty or thirty convicts apply for prescriptions for slight indispositions, such as colds, sore throat, rheumatic pains, &c., for which they would certainly not seek treatment if they were at liberty.

There have been in the course of the year three deaths in the Institution. The first was caused by acute bronchitis, the second by pulmonary consumption and the third by a wound from a cutting instrument, inflicted by another convict, and which penetrated the right ventricle of the heart. In the course of the year three convicts were attacked by insanity. Two of them attempted suicide. One of them inflicted two broad gashes on his throat with a knife. Happily no leading artery was severed. The other so mutilated himself with a piece of glass that he had to undergo the operation of castration. The latter left the Institution perfectly well, while the other two were, by order of the Government, transferred to Kingston together with two imbecile convicts who were under sentence for three and two years respectively.

In the month of March last, a convict whose period of confinement had but a few weeks to run, was so unfortunate as to have his face burnt by the explosion of a blast. He was obliged to remain in the Infirmary for several weeks after the expiration of his sentence. He was cured when he left the Penitentiary, but the accident caused him the loss of his left eye. Thirty out of the whole number of officials were absent from duty by reason of sickness, making a total absence of 410 days. They were visited at their domiciles whenever it was necessary.

I must not omit paying a deserved tribute of praise to the new Hospital Keeper (Mr. Harnett), for his attention and kindness, and moreover for the care he takes of the patients admitted to the Infirmary.

In concluding this Report I must also offer my thanks to Mr. Mackay, the House Warden, for his care in providing me with everything I required, and his courtesy in the official relations I have had with him. The other officials have also assisted me whenever it was in their power to facilitate the discharge of my official duties.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. T. POMINVILLE, M.D.

Surgeon.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

ANNUAL RETURN of Deaths in Hospital, St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for the Year 1881.

No.	Names.	Age.	Disease.	When Admitted.	Died.	Country.	No. of Days in Hospital.	Disease.
1	D. Charbonneau	36	Bronchitis	July 29, 1880	Aug. 9, 1880	Canada	11½	
2	E. Morgan	28	Pulmonary phthisis	June 29, 1880	Feb. 12, 1881	do	53	
3	T. Salter	42	Wound	Dec. 29, 1881	June 29, 1881	do	Nil.	Died 10 minutes after accident.

STATEMENT of Accidents to Convicts in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for the Year 1881.

Date.	Names.	Where Employed.	Nature of Accident.	Cause of Accident.	No. of Days in Hospital.	Remarks.
1880.						
August 17	J. O'Connel	Wash-house	Scald	Overturning of a tub of boiling lye	56	
Nov. 16	P. Dallaire	Excavation	Castration	A self inflicted wound which necessitated castration	66	Done in a moment of insanity.
Nov. 25	E. Oberrier	Carpenters' shop	Wound of finger	Circular saw	33	
Dec. 7	H. Agnew	Farm	Wound on throat	Self-inflicted in a moment of insanity	58	Sent to Kingston Lunatic Asylum.
1881.						
March 3	P. O'Connell	Excavation	Wounds on face	Explosion of a blast	51	
June 29	T. Salter	Wing	Wound of chest penetrating the heart	Stabbed by another convict	Nil.	Died 10 minutes after accident.

ANNUAL RETURN of Sick treated in the Hospital and Cells of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, during the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Abscess	4	4				Hydrocele	1	1			
Asthma	1	1				Insane.....	4	4			
Blepharitis.....	3	3				Lumbago	4	4			
Boils.....	12	12				Neuralgia.....	3	3			
Bronchitis.....	5	4	1			Ophthalmia	12	12			
Buboes.....	9	9				Plymosis	2	2			
Burns	11	11				Pleurodynia.....	8	8			
Cardialgia	8	8				Paraphymosis.....	1	1			
Cancer (testicle).....	1	1				Phthisis (pulmonary).....	4	2	1	1	
Cholera sporadic.....	1	1				Ringworm.....	2	2			
Contusion.....	10	10				Scrofula	3	3			
Diarrhoea	50	50				Sprain	17	17			
Diphtheritis.....	2	2				Stricture Ureter	4	4			
Dyspepsia.....	8	8				Syphilis secondary.....	5	5			
Dysentery.....	12	12				Syphilis (chancres).....	6	6			
Enteritis.....	1	1				Stomatitis.....	1	1			
Epilepsy	4	4				Tonsilitis	7	7			
Erysipelas	1	1				Tic-douloureux.....	2	2			
Fistula in ano.....	2	2				Ulcer	5	5			
Gonorrhoea	7	7				Wounds.....	5	5			
Heart disease.....	8	8									
Hæmoptysis.....	2	2				Total.....	270	267	2	1	
Hæmorrhoids.....	12	12									

J. T. POMINVILLE, M.D.,
Surgeon.

No. 34.

SCHOOLMASTER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY, 1st July, 1881.

SIR, - In presenting this my third Annual Report of the school in connection with this Penitentiary, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1881, I am happy to state that the progress made during the past year has given satisfaction. Out of a total of 141 prisoners discharged from this Institution during the past year, fifty-four have learned to read, write and cypher in our school, twenty-two of them commencing with the alphabet on their admission, the remaining thirty-two commencing with the first and second readers. Statistics like the foregoing, appearing year after in my reports since the establishment of our school, are sufficient proofs that the school has not been established in vain, but, on the contrary, has exceeded all expectations.

Having resigned my position as Schoolmaster on 1st April of this year, consequently this will be my last report concerning that department. I therefore beg to tender to the Chaplains my sincere thanks for their uniform kindness and valuable assistance during my term of office; and I beg to assure those gentlemen that whatever my faults may have been, I have always done my utmost to make the school

what they so ardently desired it should be, viz: a school, in reality, always progressing. To what extent I have succeeded I shall leave for those gentlemen to decide.

I also beg to tender to our acting Warden my thanks for his personal kindness and assistance. Attached are the usual school statements, with classification sheets, &c.

Libraries.

I am happy to report favorably of our libraries.

The libraries are much appreciated by the men. The books issued to the prisoners during the past year have been well taken care of.

Attached are the usual library statements.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY HARNETT,

late *Schoolmaster.*

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

STATEMENT showing Number, Hours of Attendance and Subjects taught.

Hours of Attendance. Classes.	Number.	Reading and Spelling.	Spelling only.	Writing.	Grammar.	Arithmetic.		
						Rules.		Learn- ing to make figures.
						Simple.	Com- pound	
9 a.m.—French	11	11	.....	11	.....	11	.....	.....
English	14	14	.....	14	14	8	6	.....
10 a.m.—French	12	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	.....
English	13	13	.....	13	.....	13	.....	.....
Noon.—French	25	8	17	25	.....	.....	.....	25
English	20	9	11	20	.....	.....	.....	20
2 p.m.—French	13	.....	13	13	.....	.....	.....	13
English	14	.....	14	14	.....	.....	.....	14
3 p.m.—French	28	20	8	28	17	12	16	.....
English .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	150	87	63	150	31	56	22	72
Total French	89	51	38	89	17	35	16	38
do English	61	36	25	61	14	21	6	34

CLASSIFICATION showing the Number of Men from each Gang attending School, and their hours of attendance.

Gangs.	9 a.m.	10 a.m.	Noon.	2 p.m.	3 p.m.	Total.
Masons'	5	5	5	4	2	21
Stonecutters'	6	6	12	6	6	36
Steward's	2	5	6	3	4	20
Tailors'	5	3	4	4	3	19
Shoe shop	4	3	2	4	2	15
Bakery				1	2	3
Blacksmiths'	1	1			4	6
Carpenters'	1	1		3	3	8
Tinsmiths'	1	1		2	2	6
Farm			10			10
Tramway			6			6
Total	25	25	45	27	28	150

STATEMENT of Libraries, St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiaries, 30th March, 1881.

ROMAN CATHOLIC LIBRARY.

Number of volumes in library, French	572
do do English	320
Number of officers receiving books from library, as per register	46
do prisoners do do	204
Average weekly issue of books to officers	20
do do prisoners	200
Number of volumes issued during year from library	12,480

PROTESTANT LIBRARY.

Number of volumes in library	465
do officers receiving books from library, as per register	4
do prisoners do do	53
Average weekly issue of books to officers	4
do do prisoners	34
Total number of volumes in libraries	1,357
do do issued from libraries during the year	14,456

HENRY HARNETT,
Late Schoolmaster.

No. 35,

REPORT OF THE PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN FOR THE YEAR ENDING
30TH JUNE, 1881.

St. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY, 1st July, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honor to present my Report for the year ending 30th June last past:—

No. on books 1st July, 1880	54
“ admitted during the year	28
	— 82
“ discharged by expiration of sentence	15
“ pardoned	5

No. transferred to Kingston Penitentiary.....	7
“ “ “ Rockwood Asylum.....	2
“ escaped	1
“ died.....	1
“ murdered.....	1
	— 32
	—
“ remaining on books.....	50
	==
Religious denominations of those admitted :	
Church of England.....	6
Presbyterian	5
Methodist	12
Baptist.....	3
Congregationalist.....	1
Lutheran	1
	— 28
	==

Of these twenty-eight admitted sixteen acknowledge the justice of their respective convictions.

I have to report the death of one of the convicts after a prolonged sickness of ten weeks. All that Dr. Pominville could do, and the assistants in the hospital, the patient's kind-hearted fellow-prisoner's, was done, whether to promote his recovery or to render him comfortable. More than one of the families of the officers supplied him with such delicacies as their homes afforded, and he was cheered by the visits and consolations of sympathizing ladies.

I have also to report the death of one by the hand of a fellow-prisoner on 29th ultimo. Only a few minutes intervened between the fatal stab and the wounded man's death which occurred just as I rose from prayer. Dr. Pominville again did all that was possible under the circumstances. An inquest was opened yesterday, and is being continued to-day.

For the most part the behavior of the convicts at morning prayer, Divine service and expositions, has been very satisfactory. I have felt it necessary to check the spread of atheism and infidelity among the prisoners more than at any former time. The sick and those under punishment have been duly visited, and the progress of those in school noted, entitling the teacher to commendation.

The cell system, now so highly extolled, seems adapted to supply a remedy against the evils produced through the too frequent and prolonged association of prisoners. Were it to be adopted in this Institution, the necessity for a dungeon would almost cease. From two to five prisoners on each side of this chamber, the cells being contiguous, may, and often do converse with each other, seldom, I fear, to their mutual edification; and the temporary confinement of prisoners in their own cells for minor offences, would be unnecessary. Until some effective remedy be provided for the correction of refractory prisoners, whether in cell or dungeon, they might, instead of eating the bread of idleness, be required to perform such work as would be suitable to their ability and the cellular dimensions. Some daily exercise in the open air and frequent ablutions, seem to me absolutely necessary for prisoners under the present or any other system.

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

JOHN ALLAN,
Protestant Chaplain.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY.

WARDEN'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1881.

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY, 1st July, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my first Annual Report on the management of this Penitentiary, with the usual returns for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1881.

My administration of Penitentiary affairs being of so short a period, I think it would be advisable for me to leave the discussion of that important subject, viz.: the best method of treating convicts, as well as the general government of penitentiaries, for persons of more experience than myself to deal with, being a matter of such vital importance to all concerned, and confine my remarks on the subject to my own practical experience in this prison.

At the opening of the Penitentiary in July, 1880, I made up my mind as to the course I would adopt, and took occasion to address the convicts, in presence of the staff, upon the subject. I expressed myself very fully as to what I believed and hoped would be found the best mode of procedure in the government of the Institution, and calculated to promote the best interests of all concerned, and that I believed in, and intended to thoroughly test kind treatment tempered with firmness; and I also told them what I had a right to expect from them in return. At the same time I was very particular to inform them that if I found after a fair trial that this mode of treatment should fail with any of them, I must conclude the only remedy for such exceptions would be severe punishment. I am pleased to be able to report that these exceptions were very few indeed, and they have been dealt with in such a way as to convince them, as well as all the other convicts, of my determination to fulfil the promises I made to them. I may say, in concluding the subject, that if I find the same satisfactory results to continue from this mode of government I shall be most thankful.

I have received every assistance from the Deputy Warden and the other officers of the staff, and I am very glad to be able to report their conduct to be good, with one exception, and the circumstances connected with this case have already been fully reported to you.

The total expenditure for the year was \$49,956.51. A portion of this amount, \$9,651.19, was applied to the payment of liabilities of the St. John and Halifax Penitentiaries, the transfer of convicts to this and the Kingston Penitentiary, as well as for the purchase of materials connected with the organization of this prison. This will leave \$40,330.32 as the amount properly chargeable to the maintenance of this Penitentiary.

The total value of all the convict labor connected with the prison from the 14th day of July, 1880, to the end of the fiscal year, 30th June, 1881, amounts to \$9,259.03. This work I may say was principally in connection with the Department of Public Works, viz.: constructing waterworks, erecting a stockade—which encloses eighteen acres of land—around the prison, grading the grounds, &c., building a barn and stable 30 x 60 feet, within the prison enclosure, erecting temporary workshops and a quantity of fence on the farm, farm labor, getting out about 3,000 fence poles and sufficient logs to manufacture 50,000 feet of lumber and 130,000 of shingles besides the work done in the carpenter, blacksmith, machine, tailor and shoe shops, and all the other routine work connected with the prison.

As the transfer of the prisoners did not take place until July 14th, 1880, our farm products last fall did not amount to much, but we have done considerable work preparing for the next year's crops. The great drawback to this branch of industry is the want of manure. We have, however, put down all the crops that we could provide manure for this spring, but from the unproductive state of the farm, together with the scarcity of manure, it will be some time before our farming operations will be as remunerative as I would like to see them. I have made a small provision in my estimates for the coming year for artificial manure, which will greatly assist us

in our next spring's operations. The products of the farm this year are the result of the work done by me under your directions in the spring of 1880, and some time previous to the transfer of the convicts here.

In consequence of the over-crowded state of our prison last winter, thirty of the convicts were transferred to the Kingston Penitentiary, in charge of Mr. Forster, the Deputy Warden, accompanied by a sufficient staff selected from our officers. The prisoners were safely handed over to the Warden of the Kingston Penitentiary, and as there is always considerable danger of escapes in transferring a number of convicts, as in this case, I am glad to be able to say that it was accomplished without any difficulty, and with due regard to economy. I trust that our new wing now under construction will be finished in time to make any further transfer of convicts unnecessary from this prison to Kingston.

You will see by the statement of the movement of convicts, accompanying this report, that we have received in all 184 convicts, and have discharged 88, leaving on hand, at 12 p.m., 30th June, 96 prisoners.

The general health, as you will observe by the Surgeon's Report, has been good. There was one death—that of convict George V. Smith, who died of consumption on the 27th day of June last.

You will recollect that during the discussion of matters relating to penitentiaries, in the Dominion Parliament last winter, an allusion unfavorable to this prison was made in the course of the debate as to the number of the staff employed here in comparison to that of the Kingston Penitentiary,—we, at that time, having only about 149 convicts and 18 guards, while at Kingston they had upwards of 700 convicts and 42 guards. Now, this state of affairs, without explanation, is well calculated to produce a very unfavorable impression in respect to the economy as well as to the management of this Penitentiary. It would not be necessary for me to give any explanation in respect to the apparent difference in the staffs referred to for your information—a gentleman with so much experience in the government of Penitentiaries—but I think it proper that I should give a short statement in this report, in order that those interested in the success of the prison, as well as the public at large, may not form an unfavorable opinion of its government upon a wrong basis. A very short explanation of this matter will suffice. We have on an average not less than 18 gangs working in connection with the different industries of the prison, and although composed of few convicts in each gang, they require the same guards and sometimes more, than the gangs working at Kingston, some of which have 120 convicts in them; and from the provided protection against escapes at Kingston, the 120 men there would not require as many guards as a gang of 8 or 10 men employed at the same industry would here, working forsooth sometimes in the woods, and frequently not less than from 30 to 300 feet from it. Now, if you apply the same principle to all our gangs—which should be done in justice to us—it must satisfactorily explain the apparent great discrepancy in respect to the number of guards employed here and at Kingston in proportion to the prison population of each institution, and permit me here to say, that from the location of the work required to be done here during the year, and the exposed position of the convicts while at work, it not only required the greatest vigilance on the part of the guards, but of every other officer of the staff to prevent escapes.

I am very much pleased that you were present, and remained a few days with us at the transfer of the convicts here when the prison was first opened. You would easily understand and fully appreciate the circumstances and many difficulties I would have to contend with in conducting its affairs from that period for some time to come; and it will enable you to deal with this subject in your Annual Report in a more satisfactory way than from any information I could give you about them in this report. When I look back and consider what we have passed through during the first six months after the opening of the Institution, the anxiety of mind, and the continued attention to the various duties required of me, I may well hope never to experience another six months of such difficulty and responsibility. In fact I scarcely conversed with a person previous to and during that time, that did not

predict anything but trouble and escapes; and some of these were persons who had considerable experience in prison management, and to whose opinions I attached no small value. You will recollect that at the time of the transfer, and for six months afterwards, the prison had no stockade around it, consequently the convict labor outside of the prison building—which I may say was nearly all of it—was performed under great risk of escapes. However, I may say that the convicts were not allowed to remain idle on that account as you can judge from the extent of the labor performed in connection with the various industries of the Penitentiary. Under all these circumstances, I am most thankful to be able to report that we have not lost a convict although there have been two unsuccessful attempts at escape. This state of facts is due to the zeal, energy and close attention to their duties displayed by all the staff of the Institution.

Permit me in closing this report to express my sincere thanks for your many favors and kindly consideration towards me during the year I have had the management of this Penitentiary.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

BLAIR BOTSFORD,

Warden.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY,
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, 30th June, 1861.

SIR,—I have the honor to present to you my first Annual Report of the Medical Department of this Institution, and to state that since the opening in July last, the sanitary condition has been very good; this is to be attributed largely to the elevated and healthy location of the prison, also, that it is well lighted, well ventilated, properly heated and kept perfectly clean, and, since the completion of our waterworks, we have a most bountiful supply of good water, suitable for all purposes, brought to every desirable point in the prison. The cells are sufficiently large and the local ventilation of them is all that can be desired. The prisoners are kept clean, well clothed and have sufficient quantity of food properly cooked and of good quality. The regularity of habits resulting from strict discipline and regular daily labor also assist to promote the general good health.

The general health of the prisoners has been good; we have had one death. The whole number of applications for advice and treatment was, up to this date, 557, number sent to hospital, nineteen; number of days in hospital, 225.

During the month of January we had an epidemic of measles, and fourteen cases were sent to the hospital.

I have vaccinated all the prisoners that I found had not previously been done, or those that did not show a fresh mark, in all eighty-two of which number ninety per cent. was successful.

As regards the number of applications for advice and treatment, I may say a large proportion of them require the simplest treatment, and a considerable number apply that are not sick.

ROBERT MITCHELL, M.D.,

Surgeon.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

CASES treated in Hospital.

Disease.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Gunshot wound.....		1	1		
Paralysis.....		1	1		
Phtthisis, incipient.....		2	1	1	
Febricula.....		1	1		
Measles.....		14	14		
Total.....		19	18	1	

ANNUAL REPORT of Sick treated in the Hospital and Cells of Dorchester Penitentiary,
during the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

Disease.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Abcess.....		1			1
Asthma.....		3	1		2
Bronchitis.....		18	18		
Boils.....		2	2		
Constipation.....		138	126		12
Conjunctivitis.....		1	1		
Cystitis.....		2	2		
Debility.....		15	13		2
Dyspepsia.....		9	9		
Diarrhoea.....		13	13		
Dentes, extract.....		6	6		
Excema.....		2	1		1
Erysipelas.....		1	1		
Febricula.....		1	1		
Gravel.....		1	1		
Gonorrhoea.....		3	3		
Heart disease.....		7	7		
Hæmoptysis.....		1	1		
Hæmorrhoids.....		3	3		
Insomnia.....		2	2		
Lumbago.....		11	11		
Neuralgia.....		2	2		
Ophthalmia.....		1	1		
Oscitis.....		1	1		
Ostitis.....		1	1		
Paralysis.....		1	1		
Pleurodynia.....		5	5		
Pyrosis.....		1	1		
Phtthisis.....		3	1	1	1
Rheumatism.....		3	3		
Reubeola.....		14	14		
Syphilis.....		1	1		
Sprain.....		2	2		
Scrofula.....		2			2
Synovitis.....		1	1		
Stricture.....		1	1		
Spermatorrhoea.....		3	2		1
Tonsillitis.....		25	25		
Tænia Solium.....		1	1		
Urticaria.....		1	1		
Wounds.....		13	13		
		322	299	1	22

R. MITCHELL, M.D., Surgeon.

 REPORT OF THE CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN.

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY, 17th August, 1881.

SIR,—I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year ending 30th June, 1881.

The number of prisoners under my charge has been between 33 and 49.

The various duties of the Catholic Chaplain towards the prisoners have been punctually fulfilled either by myself or by my assistant. It affords me great pleasure to say that the conduct of the prisoners during the religious services has been very good, and they all appear very anxious to hear the word of God. All but one have complied with the Easter duties. The good conduct of all the prisoners is a proof that our instructions to them had their fruits.

As some French prisoners cannot read English, I wish we could get some good French books to be added to our library.

I wish to return my most sincere thanks to the officers, from our worthy Warden to the last officer, for the kindness and courtesy which they have always shown me in our frequent relations with each other.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ED. E. LABBÉ,

Catholic Chaplain.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

 REPORT OF THE PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN.

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honor to present my first Report as Protestant Chaplain to the Maritime Penitentiary, Dorchester. Immediately upon the opening of the Penitentiary in July, 1880, I began my ministrations as Chaplain, holding an afternoon service in the guard's hall for a few Sundays until the chapel was ready for use.

The services have been continued regularly every Sunday during the year, without an omission.

The convicts generally behave with perfect propriety during the services, are orderly and quiet, owing partly, no doubt, to the presence usually of either the Warden or his deputy.

Some of the men, I think, really take an interest in the services, use their prayer books and take part in reading the psalms and in general responding.

Through the kindness, first of Miss Botsford, daughter of the Warden, and latterly of Miss Chipman, daughter of the Matron, chanting and singing of hymns have been regularly kept up, and I have no doubt this part of the worship tends materially to make the whole service interesting and attractive.

These ladies have also very kindly taken the trouble to meet the singers during the week in order to practice for Sunday, so that the convict choir have, in general, performed their part very creditably. I doubt, however, if the singing could possibly be kept up with any satisfaction without a musical instrument, and hitherto a small melodeon lent by myself has been used in the chapel. The whole number of Protestant convicts to whom I have ministered during the year has been 119. The largest number at any one time being between 80 and 90.

I have visited the sick regularly either in the cells or in the temporary hospital, and, invariably, the men seem grateful for such ministrations. I have also, from time to time, visited the school in which useful work is being done by Mr. Short.

I cannot but hope that good must accrue to the convicts by the various means made use of by the Department for their spiritual, moral and mental training, as well as by the judicious kindness with which they are treated by the officers of the Institution.

Respectfully submitted,

RICHD. SIMONDS,

Protestant Chaplain.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

MATRON'S ANNUAL REPORT.

MARITIME PENITENTIARY,
DORCHESTER, 6th July, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honor to present this, my first Annual Report, on the Female Department of the Maritime Penitentiary for the year ending June 30th, 1881. I assumed the duties of Matron of this Institution July 13th, 1880, but have nothing to report until October 13th, 1880. One convict was transferred from St. John, and on the 14th October, 1880, one convict and one short term prisoner were transferred from Halifax Penitentiary. Both of these were discharged by expiration of sentence.

Admitted from St. John, one convict, January 14th, 1881, leaving, on the 30th June, two convicts. The conduct and industry of these women have been exceptionally good. They have been employed in prison housework and knitting for the male department. Female prisoners share in the religious instruction provided for the Institution.

Hoping this Report may be satisfactory,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. CHIPMAN,

Matron.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

THE SCHOOLMASTER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

THE PENITENTIARY,
DORCHESTER, N.B., 11th August, 1881.

SIR,—In submitting this, my first Report, I have the honor to state that, owing to the many difficulties attending the opening of a new institution like this, school was not opened till the beginning of January, and then not properly established until after the transfer to Kingston, as a good many of those that were transferred attended the school, which prevented any particular system being adopted and then followed. Since that time it has made good progress and is now on a satisfactory footing.

The men—with one or two exceptions—have behaved and conducted themselves in an orderly and becoming manner, paying all attention to those that I have selected from among them to assist me in attending to the different classes. They are anxious to learn all they can, and appreciate the opportunity afforded them for doing so, and, I believe, fully understand the benefit derived through being able to read,

write and cypher. When the school was first opened, there were several of them that could neither read nor write, and some did not even know their letters; now they can read very well and write a fair hand.

The situation for the school is very convenient, placed as it is at the back of the cell block, it affords the scholars very little chance whatever of seeing anything worth their notice, either in the prison or with the men in their cells, but the accommodation is not so good; the place is sufficiently long but too narrow, and in case a large number attended, coming altogether as they do now at the noon hour, they would either have to come at different times, or be placed in the passages in front of the cells; in the former case it would necessitate their leaving whatever work they were employed at, and in the latter, it would make it more difficult to look after them, besides their attention being taken from their lessons.

The different branches taught are reading, writing and arithmetic.

Total number of scholars, 43.

Average daily attendance, 32.

LIBRARIES.

The general library in use here is composed of the libraries used at the St. John and Halifax Penitentiaries, and consists of nearly seven hundred (700) volumes. The books, a great number of which were badly broken, have been thoroughly overhauled, mended, re-covered and numbered, and are now in a good state of repair, presenting a neat and uniform appearance.

Number of books issued each time, 73.

The books in Catholic Library have been repaired, covered and numbered, same as those in General Library.

Total number of books, 229.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS SHORT,

Schoolmaster.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

REVENUE.

DR. THE DOMINION OF CANADA in account with the Dorchester Penitentiary, for the Year ending 30th June, 1881. CR.

1880.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	1881.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Aug. 31...	To deposit to credit of Hon. Receiver- General		8 15			June 30... By	Shoe shop.....	202	89		
Sept. 30...	do do		10 95				Masons' shop.....	4	85		
Oct. 31...	do do		12 90				Carpenters' shop	2	25		
Nov. 30...	do do		21 95				Blacksmiths' shop.....	1	75		
Dec. 31...	do do		124 15				Machine shop.....	1	00		
							Farm	611	69		
1881.							Storekeeper	12	74		
Jan. 31...	do do		38 38				Steward.....	3	48		
Feb. 28...	do do		131 75				Convict labor.....	40	75		
March 31...	do do		59 48				Broom corn sold.....	759	96		
April 4...	do do		759 96				Broom handles sold	37	45		
do 30...	do do		45 15								
May 14...	do do		37 45								
do 31...	do do		178 94								
June 30...	do do		249 60								
					1,678 81						1,678 81

BLAIR BOTSFORD,
Warden.

JOHN A. GRAY,
Accountant.

EXPENDITURE.

DR. THE DOMINION OF CANADA in Account with the Dorchester Penitentiary, for the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

CR.

1881.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	1880.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
June 30...	To Staff—Salaries.....	24,084	89			July 29...	By Cash for contingencies.....		400	00	
	Uniforms.....	2,883	50			Aug. 18...	Official pay list (for July) No. 1.....	1,958	25		
				26,968	29	do 30...	do No. 35.....	1,956	25		
	To Maintenance—					Sept. 3...	Authority to pay July accounts.....	3,898	67		
	Rations.....	6,149	88			do 28...	do August do	1,353	20		
	Convicts clothing.....	1,775	48			do 30...	Official pay list, No. 37.....	1,892	25		
	Travelling allowance.....	516	50			Oct. 20...	Authority to pay Sept. accounts.....	1,074	14		
	Discharge clothing.....	811	41			do 31...	Official pay list No. 82.....	1,995	48		
	Interments.....	5	08			Nov. 17...	Authority to pay October accounts..	3,356	60		
	Chapels.....	182	07			do 30...	Official pay list No 128	2,017	25		
	Library.....	29	85			Dec. 22...	Authority to pay November accounts	3,926	93		
	School.....	54	46			do 24...	Official pay list No. 151.....	2,017	25		
	Escapes.....	46	89								
	Hospital.....	360	66			1881.					
	Contingencies.....	378	24			Jan. 17...	Authority to pay December accounts	2,134	34		
				10,310	52	do 31...	Official pay list No 181.....	2,017	25		
	To Working Expenses—					Feb. 19...	Authority to pay January accounts.	1,216	90		
	Heating.....	1,276	30			do 28...	Official pay list No. 195.....	2,017	25		
	Light.....	477	37			Mar. 18...	Authority to pay February accounts.	1,496	91		
	Repairs.....	271	46			do 31...	Official pay list No. 212.....	2,017	25		
	Maintenance of machinery.....	275	42			April 13...	Authority to pay March accounts....	1,727	44		
	Armory equipment.....	631	72			do 30...	Official pay list No. 232.....	2,017	25		
	Kitchen.....	329	76			May 18...	Authority to pay April accounts.....	1,238	50		
	Stationery.....	54	03			do 31...	Official pay list No. 245.....	2,017	25		
	Sundries.....	486	51			June 27...	Authority to pay May accounts.....	2,597	87		
				3,802	57	do 30...	Official pay list No. 266.....	2,063	91		
	To Capital Account—Saw Mill.....			1,430	60	July 29...	Authority to pay June accounts.....	1,503	91		
	Industries.....			3,139	78						
	Farm stock, equipments, tools, &c.....			2,329	10						
	Transfer of convicts	1,022	85								
	St. John Penitentiary accounts, paid..	630	11								
	Halifax do do	320	59								
				1,973	55						
	Refund deposit, No. 35.....			55	82						
				50,010	33						
										50,010	33

70

BLAIR BOTSFORD,
Warden.

JOHN A. GRAY,
Accountant.

RETURN of Officers employed at the Dorchester Penitentiary, as on 30th June, 1881,
giving Salary, Age, &c.

Name.	Rank.	Salary.	Age	Date of Appointment.	Remarks.
Blair Botsford.....	Warden	2,000 00	60	June 22, 1879...	
John B. Forster	Deputy Warden.....	1,200 00	38	do 22, 1879...	
Robert Mitchell.....	Surgeon	1,200 00	46	July 1, 1880...	
John A. Gray	Accountant.....	900 00	28	Sept. 1, 1880...	
Rev. Richard Simonds	Protestant Chaplain...	500 00	58	July 1, 1880...	
Rev. E. E. Labbé.....	Roman Catholic do ...	500 00	38	do 1, 1880...	
George Keeffe.....	Chief Keeper.....	800 00	58	Dec. 1, 1861...	
John Fraser.....	Storekeeper	700 00	44	July 1, 1880...	
Charles Ross.....	Steward	650 00	46	Nov. 1, 1867...	
Mrs. Chipman.....	Matron.....	500 00	59	July 1, 1880...	
Mrs. Keeffe.....	Deputy Matron.....	300 00	51	Jan. 1, 1865...	
Patrick McGowan	Hospital Overseer.....	560 00	39	July 1, 1880...	
Thomas Short.....	Schoolmaster	600 00	26	do 1, 1880...	
Robert J. Cooke.....	Engineer and Machinist	780 00	30	do 1, 1880..	
Wm. Fegan	Keeper and Mason				
	Instructor.....	700 00	47	May 1, 1876...	
John Downey	Keeper and Blacksmith				
	Instructor.....	700 00	42	do 1, 1868...	
Charles Miller.....	Keeper and Carpenter				
	Instructor.....	700 00	33	March 1, 1868...	
Wm. Hogan.....	Keeper.....	500 00	41	Jan. 1, 1869...	
Henry Godsoe.....	do	500 00	48	Aug. 1, 1869...	
John Johnston.....	do	500 00	40	March 20, 1871...	
Herbert S. Pipes.....	Farmer and Gardener .	560 00	26	June 1, 1881...	
James McDougald.....	Gnard	450 00	40	Jan. 1, 1873...	
Richard Umlah.....	do	450 00	64	May 1, 1872...	
Robert Earle	do	450 00	41	Oct. 3, 1872...	
Samuel Barnes.....	do	450 00	44	Jan. 1, 1874...	
John C. Beattay.....	do	450 00	40	April 1, 1875...	
H. Nauffts.....	do	450 00	28	do 1, 1878...	
Charles N. Derrah.....	do	450 00	35	July 1, 1878...	
Wm. Alexander	do	450 00	35	do 1, 1880...	
Robt. V. Greenwood.....	do	450 00	43	do 1, 1880...	
James McCarthy.....	do	450 00	54	do 1, 1880...	
Nathan Tattie.....	do	450 00	38	Sept. 1, 1877...	
James Godwin	do	450 00	32	July 1, 1880...	
Robt. F. Lowden.....	do	450 00	30	do 1, 1880...	
Vital Legere	do	450 00	36	do 1, 1880...	
Patrick Shea	do	450 00	32	do 1, 1880...	
John Corcoran.....	do	450 00	33	do 1, 1880...	
George A. Hughes.....	do	450 00	47	do 1, 1880...	
John Taylor.....	do	450 00	45	Oct. 18, 1880...	
O. M. Cormier.....	do	450 00	21	do 16, 1880...	
John Curley.....	Messenger	450 00	38	May 1, 1871...	
Patrick Connell.....	Teamster.....	250 00	30	July 1, 1880...	
James A. Lane	do	250 00	34	do 1, 1880...	

STATEMENT of Movement of Convicts at the Dorchester Penitentiary, from the 14th day of July, 1880, until the 30th day of June, 1881.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Received from St John Penitentiary.....	64	1	65			
do Halifax do	61	2	63			
do Common Jails.....	55	1	56			
				180	4	184
Discharged by expiration of sentence.....	42	2	44			
do pardon	13		13			
do death.....	1		1			
do sent to Kingston Penitentiary.....	30		30			
				86	2	88
Remaining at 12 p.m., 30th June, 1881.....				94	2	96

CRIMINAL Statistics, Dorchester Penitentiary, for the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

Description.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Description.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Race	White	158	4	162	Religion.....	Presbyterian.....	20		20
	Colored	18		18		Methodist.....	17		17
	Indian.....	4		4		Baptist.....	30		30
	180	4	184	No religion		1		1	
						180	4	184	
Marital	Single.....	136		136	Crime	Murder.....	2	1	3
	Married.....	42	2	44		Manslaughter	5		5
	Widowed	2	2	4		Rape.....	2		2
	180	4	184	Forgery		2		2	
Age.....	Under 20 years.....	32		32		Arson	6		6
	From 20 to 30 years...	100		100		Larceny	67	3	70
	do 30 to 40 do	16	1	17		Breaking and entering.	20		20
	do 40 to 50 do	19	3	22		Receiving stolen goods	8		8
	do 50 to 60 do	8		8		Robbery	4		4
	Over 60 years.....	5		5		Shop breaking.....	7		7
		180	4	184		Assault.....	3		3
Country	England.....	10	1	11		Burglary.....	5		5
	Ireland.....	7		7		Wounding police officer	1		1
	Scotland.....	4		4		Burning school house..	1		1
	Quebec.....	5		5		Felony and larceny ...	4		4
	New Brunswick.....	60	2	62		Burglary and larceny..	4		4
	Nova Scotia.....	71	1	72		Sheep stealing.....	4		4
	P. E. Island	9		9		Cattle do	2		2
	West Indies.....	3		3		Vagrancy.....	3		3
	Newfoundland	1		1	Unnatural crime	2		2	
	United States.....	10		10	Shooting with intent to maim.	3		3	
		180	4	184	Shooting with intent to murder.	2		2	
	Religion.....	Roman Catholic	61	3	64	Counterfeiting and uttering forged bills.	1		1
		Church of England...	51	1	52	Obtaining money under false pretences	3		3
				Aiding rape.....	1		1		
				Larceny & shooting cow	1		1		
				Stabbing	1		1		
				Counterfeiting.....	2		2		

CRIMINAL Statistics, Dorchester Penitentiary—Concluded.

Description.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Description.		Male.	Female.	Total.	
				<i>Province.</i>						
						<i>County.</i>				
Crime	Misdemeanor	1		1	Nova Scotia	Inverness	2		2	
	Escaping from penit'y	1		1		Digby	2		2	
	do gaol	2		2		Antigonish	2		2	
	Malicious injury to pro-					Hants	2		2	
	perty	2		2		Guysboro'	1		1	
	Larceny and setting fire					Richmond	1		1	
	to gaol	1		1						
	Breaking, entering and							86	2	88
	attempting felony	1		1						
	Larceny & shop breaking					New Bruns-	St. John	39	1	40
	Attempting to do	2		2			Westmoreland	17		17
	bodily harm	3		3			Carleton	9		9
	Entering, stealing and						York	8		8
breaking prison	1		1	Gloucester	4		1	5		
				King's	4			4		
		180	4	184	Madawaska	3		3		
Occupation..	Carpenters	5		5	Northumberland	Restigouche	2		2	
	Veterinary Surgeon	1		1		Albert	1		1	
	Blacksmiths	5		5		Restigouche	1		1	
	Painter	1		1				88	2	90
	Butchers	2		2						
	Stonemasons	5		5		P. E. Island.	Queen's	6		6
	Bricklayer	1		1						
	Gardener	1		1		Sentences...	Under 2 years, (from			
	Sailors	8		8			Halifax and St. John			
	Gasfitter	1		1			Penitentiaries)	9	1	10
	Farmers	4		4	2 years		61	1	62	
	Tinsmiths	2		2	2½ do		1		1	
	Clerks	2		2	2½ do		8		8	
	Shoemakers	2		2	3 do		31	1	32	
	Bakers	3		3	3½ do		2		2	
	Cabinet makers	3		3	4 do		12		12	
	Shipwright	1		1	5 do		24		24	
	Boiler maker	1		1	6 do		7		7	
	Telegraph operator	1		1	7 do		5		5	
	Barber	1		1	7½ do		1		1	
Coach builder	1		1	8 do	3		3			
Merchant	1		1	9 do	1		1			
Broom maker	1		1	10 do	4		4			
Laborers	127		127	12 do	1		1			
Women		4	4	15 do	2		2			
		180	4	184	18 do	1		1		
					20 do	3		3		
					Life	4	1	5		
<i>Province.</i>	<i>County.</i>									
Nova Scotia.	Halifax	17		17	Courts	Supreme Court	130	3	133	
	Annapolis	15		15		County do	45	1	46	
	Colchester	14		14		Police do	5		5	
	King's	9		9				180	4	184
	Queen's	5		5						
	Yarmouth	4		4						
	Cape Breton	4		4						
	Cumberland	2	2	4						
	Shelburne	3		3						
	Pictou	3		3						

DISTRIBUTION of Convicts at the Dorchester Penitentiary, on the 30th June, 1881.

How Employed.	No. of Men.	How Employed.	No. of Men.
Carpenters' shop.....	8	Scrubbing prison, &c.....	4
Shoe shop.....	5	Farm.....	7
Blacksmiths' shop.....	2	Stables.....	2
Tailors' do.....	4	Kitchen and dining hall.....	10
Excavating for boiler house.....	7	Sick.....	2
Grading around buildings.....	25	Admitted.....	3
Shingling new barn.....	4		
Wash house.....	5	Total.....	94
Stumping land.....	6		

RETURN of Convicts who have been Pardoned out of the Dorchester Penitentiary, during the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

No.	Name.	Crime.	Where Convicted.
1	Lemuel McNutt.....	False pretences.....	Cape Breton.
2	James Gee.....	Larceny and shop breaking.....	Carleton.
3	Charles King.....	Breaking, entering and stealing.....	St. John.
4	William Boyd.....	Larceny.....	do
5	John Ogden.....	do breaking and entering.....	King's.
6	Peter Hachey.....	do.....	Gloucester.
7	Thomas Chambers.....	do breaking and entering.....	Carleton.
8	William Thornton.....	Receiving stolen goods.....	St. John.
9	John Kelly.....	Breaking and entering.....	do
10	Daniel McKenzie.....	Arson.....	Pictou.
11	John Amos.....	do.....	Fredericton.
12	Arnold Brown.....	do.....	do
13	John Francis.....	Rape.....	Yarmouth.

RETURN of Convicts who have been Re-committed to the Dorchester Penitentiary, during the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

No.	Name.	Re-commitments.
1	Peter Hachey.....	First re-commitment.

SUMMARY of Punishments awarded in the Dorchester Penitentiary, during the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

Month.	No. in Dark Cell.	No. Flogged.	No. of Lashes.	No. on Bread and Water.	No. Deprived of School.	No. Deprived of Light.	No. Deprived of Use of Library.	No. Deprived of Tobacco.	No. Reprimanded and Admonished.	Remarks.
1880.										
July	2			2						
August									2	
September	1			1		2	2	1	3	
October	1			1		1			5	
November	13			13						
December	9			9		1				
1881.										
January						4			3	
February	5			5	1			1	7	
March	1			1	2	2				
April	8	1	24	8	4	4		4	2	
May	2			2						
June									4	
Total	42	1	24	42	7	14	2	6	26	

RETURN of Convicts who have Died in the Dorchester Penitentiary during Year ending the 30th day of June, 1880.

No.	Name.	Crime.	Where Convicted.
1	George V. Smith.....	Shooting with intent to kill	Dorchester, N.B.

RETURN of Remission of Sentence earned by Convicts discharged from the Dorchester Penitentiary, during the Year ending 30th June, 1881, including Remission earned by those received from the Halifax and St. John Penitentiaries.

No.	—	Days.	No.	—	Days.
1	Convict earned.....	35	11	Convicts averaged.....	128
3	do averaged	30	1	do earned.....	173
5	do do	46	1	do do	182
2	do do	60	1	do do	193
1	do earned.....	62	6	do averaged.....	234
21	do averaged	77	1	do earned.....	239
1	do earned.....	86	1	do do	283
3	do averaged	97	1	do do	313
3	do do	106	1	do do	337
1	do earned.....	119	1	do do	368

SUMMARY of the Value of Labor performed in the Dorchester Penitentiary, for the
Year ending 30th June, 1881.

Department.	Custom.	Officers.	Public Works De- partment.	Dorchester Penitentiary	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Shoemakers'	72 46	42 25	187 81	187 81	302 52
Carpenters'	2 25	20 16	131 00	400 50	553 91
Blacksmiths'	4 25	.....	155 39	255 38	415 00
Tailors' .....	.....	.....	.....	479 80	479 80
Masons'	4 85	.....	57 70	276 00	338 55
Machinist	1 00	.....	127 00	31 00	159 00
Waterworks, stockade, &c .....	.....	.....	2,171 85	.....	2,171 85
Total	84 81	62 41	2,642 94	1,630 47	4,420 63

	Number of Days.	Rate per Day.	Amount.
		cts.	\$ cts.
Farm	1,636	40	674 40
Stables	707	40	282 80
Making road	324	40	129 60
Making barn frame	292	40	116 80
Lumbering in woods	180	40	72 00
Sawing lumber	223	40	89 20
Making shingles	532	40	212 80
Fencing	75	40	30 00
Digging cesspool	43	40	17 20
Kitchen, waiters, &c	2,730	40	1,092 00
Wash house	1,376	40	550 40
Whitewashing	424	40	169 60
Boiler room, &c	415	40	166 00
Clearing yard, &c	1,586	40	634 40
Scrubbing cells	121	40	48 40
Excavating for new wing and boiler house	170	40	68 00
Bucket ground	620	40	248 00
Storekeeper's department	296	40	118 40
Steward's do	296	40	118 40
Total .....	.....	.....	4,838 40
Total .....	.....	.....	9,259 03

RETURN of the Products of the Dorchester Penitentiary Farm, for the Year ending
30th June, 1881.

Quantity.		Rate.	Amount.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
40	Tons English hay.....	10 00	400 00
20	do broadleaf.....	4 00	80 00
202	Bushels potatoes.....	0 32	64 64
53	do do.....	0 10	5 30
105½	do turnips.....	0 25	26 44
103	do carrots.....	0 40	41 20
90	do do.....	0 10	9 00
1	do beans.....		1 80
1,610	Lbs. pork.....	0 08	128 80
200	do.....	0 06	12 00
24,500	Feet No. 1, spruce boards.....	8 00	196 00
11,000	do refuse do.....	5 00	55 00
3,000	do spruce deals.....	7 00	21 00
6,060	do hardwood lumber.....	10 00	60 00
3,795	do fence posts.....	6 00	22 77
83	Split spruce shingles.....	2 25	186 75
44	do.....	2 00	88 00
	Total.....		1,398 70

MANITOBA PENITENTIARY.

REPORT OF THE WARDEN FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1881.

STONY MOUNTAIN, 20th December, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honor herewith to submit my Annual Report for the year ended 30th June, 1881.

Little of extraordinary importance has occurred during the period named, or anything to which it would be necessary to draw special attention.

The frequent periodical communications which have been forwarded to you have fully touched from time to time upon the current circumstances which have surrounded the progress of the Manitoba Penitentiary for the fiscal year closed, and the fact of there being no special subject for comment must be viewed as evidence of the welfare of the Institution.

I desire particularly to draw your attention to the obstacles which now hinder the successful carrying out of any work necessary to be undertaken by the Department of Public Works; and in order to remove the trouble and delays which have hitherto existed, and must continue so to do until a new system is established, would suggest that for the future, that all material and labor appropriated for these purposes should be placed directly under the control of the Department of Justice, to be utilized for the specific objects without being subject to the delay incurred by reference to another Department.

I would draw your attention to the fact that new plant will be required for the quarries and brickyard, in view of an extension being made to the prison and the construction of boundary walls. The enlargement of the Institution is, of course, imperative, and the early erection of the boundary walls most important.

I enclose the usual statistical returns for the year.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

J. L. BEDSON.
Warden.

 REPORT OF THE CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN.

ST. MARY'S, WINNIPEG, 18th December, 1881.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honor to submit for your inspection my Annual Report for the year 1881.

On the 10th day of December last I received an official letter from the Department of Justice, "Penitentiaries Branch," by which I was informed that, by an Order in Council, I had been appointed the new Catholic Chaplain of the Penitentiary for the Province of Manitoba and the North-West Territories. The appointment thus conferred on me having been occasioned by the resignation of the Reverend Father Lacombe, my predecessor, who, owing to his change of position in the diocese, could not hold the office any longer.

The well-known devotedness and the indescribable zeal with which the Reverend Father has constantly discharged his pastoral duties during the whole period of his ministration in the establishment, will never be forgotten. His removal as Chaplain has been, indeed, very much regretted, being admitted by every one that he was truly "the right man in the right place."

Now, Mr. Inspector, I have much pleasure to state, that since my appointment, the general conduct of the Catholic convicts has been such as to satisfy me of their desire to profit by the religious instruction which was given them. In fact, it is really consoling to witness the eagerness with which those unfortunate men are striving to learn and practice their duties as Christians.

The convicts being for the most part French and English-speaking, the sermons and other instructions are always given in those two languages.

I have, in many occasions, remarked with great satisfaction, that prisoners are, in general, very fond of reading. The reading of good books is certainly a very efficacious means of moralization, as well as a most agreeable pastime during the long and tedious hours of reclusion passed in a cell. Left to themselves as they are, how could they overcome the monotony of such a life, had they not, at least, the entire liberty of reading.

There is, it is true, a library at the disposition of the convicts, but, unfortunately, I am sorry to say, it is so small and meagre in every respect, that it is entirely insufficient to meet the requirements above mentioned. Therefore, I take the liberty of calling your attention to that serious matter, which, I have no doubt, will be taken into consideration, and that at an early date there will be a new estimate for an ample supply of books.

Before closing this Report, permit me, Mr. Inspector, to bear testimony to the extreme kindness and amiable manners of the Warden and his estimable lady, Mrs. Bedson. In the meantime, I am happy to say that the guards of all denominations have been most obliging. The good order and discipline prevailing in the establishment have always won my admiration.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. B. BAUDIN, O.M.I.,

Catholic Chaplain.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,

Inspector of Penitentiaries.

 REPORT OF THE PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, 5th October, 1881.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to transmit herewith my yearly Report as Protestant Chaplain of the Provincial Penitentiary, Manitoba. In an institution like our Penitentiary it is difficult to gather fresh material for a report every year. Where the same perfect system of discipline prevails from beginning to end of the year there is little to break the even flow of events, and consequently little new for the Chaplain to report

upon. Nothing can exceed the kind attention of the Warden and other officers, and their thoughtfulness for the comfort and convenience of the Chaplains.

I am happy to say, also, that my work among the convicts increases in interest. They are always pleased to see me in their cells, and seem most thankful for the services of the chapel. The work, too, is not without fruit; moral and spiritual improvement can be seen in not a few. The conduct of some who have been released has afforded me unspeakable comfort and encouragement. One man in particular has cheered me. Since his release he has proved a credit to himself and to the reformatory influences brought to bear upon him. Manfully braving, through God's help, the sin which used to beset him, he is giving the utmost satisfaction to his employers and the utmost pleasure to those interested in his welfare. I hope that others, on their release, may be strengthened by his example.

I have the honor to be faithfully yours,
S. P. MATHESON,
Protestant Chaplain.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

No. 1.

CRIMINAL STATISTICAL Return of Prisoners received in Manitoba Penitentiary,
during the Year ended 30th June, 1881.

Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
<i>Race.</i>				<i>Employment.</i>				
White.....	10	17	Baker.....	1	17	
Half-Breed.....	5	.....		Barbers.....	2	.....	
Indian.....	2	.....		Butcher.....	1	.....	
<i>Country.</i>				Laborers.....	11		17
England.....	1	.....	Machinist.....	1	.....		
Scotland.....	1	.....	School Teacher.....	1	.....		
Ireland.....	1	.....	<i>Crimes.</i>				
Canada.....	13	.....	Conspiracy and larceny.....	1	.....	17
United States.....	1	.....	Altering note with intent to defraud.....	1	.....		
<i>Religion.</i>				Felony.....	1		
Episcopalian.....	3	.....	Feloniously killing and slaying	1	.....		
Presbyterian.....	2	.....	Larceny.....	5	.....		
Roman Catholic.....	12	.....	Horse stealing.....	3	.....		
<i>Education.</i>				Occasioning actual bodily harm.....	1		
Read and write.....	8	.....	Ox stealing.....	3	.....		
Read only.....	2	.....	Robbery.....	1	.....		
Neither read nor write.....	7	.....	<i>Sentences.</i>				
				2 years.....	7	17	
				3 do.....	2	.....	
				5 do.....	7	.....	
				7 do.....	1	.....	

STONY MOUNTAIN,
30th July, 1881.

J. L. BEDSON,
Warden.

No. 2.

RETURN showing Movements of Prisoners in Manitoba Penitentiary, from 1st July, 1880, to 30th June, 1881.

Distribution.	Prisoners.			Remarks.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Remaining 30th June, 1880	38	*4	42	* Lunatics.
Admissions during the year.....	24	*1	25	
Total	62	5	67	
Discharged by expiration of sentence.....	7	.....	7
Escaped	2	.....	2
Died.	*1	*1	2	
Remaining 30th June, 1881	52	4	56	

STONY MOUNTAIN, 30th July, 1881.

J. L. BEDSON,
Warden.

No. 3.

RETURN showing the different Offences committed by Convicts in the Manitoba Penitentiary, from 1st July, 1880, to 30th June, 1881.

Months.	Insubordinate Conduct.	Speaking to other Convicts.	Attempting to Escape.	Assaulting Officers.	Disrespect to Officers.	Making Signals to other Convicts.	Inattention to Work.	Damaging Property.	Pilfering.	Threatening Officers.	Assaulting other Convicts.	Petty Offences.	Hesitating to Obey an Order.	Escaping.	Disobedience of Orders.	Total Offences for each Month.	Remarks.
1880.																	
July	5	4	.....	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	4	24	
August	1	4	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	7	24	
September	4	2	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	17	
October.....	.....	3	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	4	25	
November..	1	1	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	12	
December..	1	7	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....	12	36	
1881.																	
January	2	3	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	12	38	
February ...	.....	4	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	4	20	
March .....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	2	.....	.....	11	24	
April	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	11	
May	1	5	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	5	21	
June .....	.....	3	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	10	24	
	16	39	.....	2	69	.....	2	11	6	1	3	46	4	1	76	276	

STONY MOUNTAIN, 30th July, 1881.

J. L. BEDSON,
Warden.

No. 4.

RETURN showing Summary of Punishments inflicted upon Convicts in Manitoba Penitentiary, from 1st July, 1880, to 30th June, 1881.

Admonished.	Reprimanded.	Deprived of Supper.	Bread and Water.	Confined in Penal Cells.	Loss of Remission.	Reduction of Class.	Ball and Chain.	Deprived of Bed.	Corporal Punishment.		Lashes on hands.	Remarks.
									Lashes Awarded.	Lashes Inflicted.		
64	12	19	5	13	9	7	6	104	31	48	

J. L. BEDSON,
Warden.

STONY MOUNTAIN,
30th July, 1881.

No. 5.

RETURN showing number of Days' Remission of Sentence by Convicts in Manitoba Penitentiary, from 1st July, 1880, to 30th June, 1881.

Year.	Number of days Earned.	Number of days Lost.	Remarks.
July 1st, 1880, to June 30th, 1881	909	301½	

J. L. BEDSON,
Warden.

STONY MOUNTAIN,
30th July, 1881.

No. 6.

RETURN showing value of Unproductive Labor performed by Convicts, in Manitoba Penitentiary, from 1st July, 1880, to 30th June, 1881.

Description of Labor.	No. of days.	Rate per day.		Total Amount.	Remarks.
		\$	cts.			$	cts.
Attending stables.....	257	0	50	128 50	
do limekiln.....	70	0	50	35 00	
do stoves.....	30	0	50	15 00	
Building cottages.....	1,431	0	75	1,073 25	
do meat house.....	23	0	75	17 25	
do school house.....	169	0	75	126 75	
Baking, cooking, &c.....	729	0	50	364 50	
Blacksmithing.....	52	0	50	26 00	
Cutting wood.....	545	0	50	272 50	
Cleaning lamps.....	133	0	50	66 50	
do latrines.....	6	0	50	3 00	
do drains.....	6	0	50	3 00	
do grounds.....	63	0	50	31 50	
Carpentering.....	273	0	75	204 75	
Cutting, saving and stacking 50 tons of hay.....		8	00	400 00	
Horses employed hauling sand, lime and stone.....	90	3	00	270 00	
do do on farm.....	170	3	00	510 00	
Labor on putting in boiler.....	67	0	50	33 50	
do do heating apparatus.....	180	0	50	90 00	
do farm.....	980	0	50	490 00	
do garden.....	517	0	50	258 50	
Making and repairing clothes—tailors' shop.....				155 70	See detail No. 8
do do shoes—shoe shop.....				306 16	do do
Moving coal and wood to pump room.....	118	0	50	59 00	
Oxen employed hauling stone, sand and water.....	580	1	50	870 00	
do do stone to limekiln.....	138	1	50	207 00	
Pumping water.....	720	0	50	360 00	
Ploughing round hay stacks.....	3	3	00	9 00	To save from prairie fires.
Plastering cottages.....	40	0	75	30 00	
Removing slops, ashes, &c.....	180	0	50	90 00	
Steward's assistant.....	367	0	55	183 50	
Slaughtering cattle.....	40	0	50	20 00	
Ward orderlies.....	785	0	50	392 50	
Washing clothes, bedding, &c.....	181	0	50	90 50	
50 tons ice, at per ton.....		7	00	350 00	
2,025 bushels lime, at per bushel.....		0	20	405 00	
701 lbs. soft soap, at per lb.....		0	05	35 05	
				7,982 91	

J. L. BEDSON,
Warden..

STONY MOUNTAIN,
30th July, 1881.

No. 7.

BALANCE Sheet of Manitoba Penitentiary, showing Expenditure and Produce from Farm and Garden, for the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

Expenditure.	Amount.	Produce.	Quantities.	Price.	Amount.
				\$ cts	\$ cts.
To 1,497 days labor at 50c....	748 50	Asparagus.....	24 bunches ...	0 10	2 40
Threshing.....	37 21	Beans (butter).....	58 quarts.....	0 05	2 90
Seeds.....	58 75	do (broad).....	22 do	0 05	1 10
Implements.....	266 70	Beets.....	9 bunches ...	0 05	0 45
		Cabbages.....	108 heads.....	0 10	10 80
		Cauliflowers	37 do	0 15	5 55
		Carrots.....	282 bunches ...	0 05	14 10
		do	36 bushels ...	0 40	14 40
		Celery.....	92 heads.....	0 05	4 60
		Cress.....	55 bunches ...	0 05	2 75
		Cucumbers.....	23 do ...	0 05	1 15
		Currants.....	3 quarts ...	0 25	0 75
		Hay.....	50 tons.....	8 00	400 00
		Kale.....	4 do	0 05	0 20
		Lettuce	187 bunches ...	0 05	9 35
		Leeks.....	15 do	0 02	0 30
		Mint.....	7 do ...	0 10	0 70
		Mutton.....	72 lbs.....	0 15	10 80
		Oats.....	827 bushels ...	0 50	413 50
		Onions.....	259 bunches ...	0 05	12 95
		do	22 40 bushels ...	1 00	22 66
		Parsnips.....	53 bunches ...	0 05	2 65
		do	28 13 bushels ...	0 40	11 24
		Peas.....	116 quarts.....	0 05	5 80
		Pork.....	722 lbs.....	0 12½	90 25
		Potatoes.....	285 5 bushels ...	0 80	226 06
		Radishes.....	252 bunches ...	0 05	12 60
		Radish (horse).....	15 roots.....	0 05	0 75
		Rhubarb.....	56 bunches ...	0 10	5 60
		Sage.....	1 do ...	0 10	0 10
		Salsify.....	71 do ...	0 05	3 55
		do	20 33 bushels ...	0 60	12 33
		Spinach.....	111 bunches ...	0 05	5 55
		Squash.....	35	0 05	1 75
		Turnips.....	162 bunches ...	0 05	8 10
		do	25 05 bushels ...	0 40	18 03
Balance to credit.....	259 66	Soap.....	701 lbs.....	0 05	35 05
	1,370 82				1,370 82

GEO. E. ADSHEAD,
Storekeeper.

W. BEDSON,
Warden.

No. 8.

SHOEMAKING Department of the Manitoba Penitentiary, in account with the Dominion of Canada, from 1st July, 1880, to 30th June, 1881.

Dr.	Amount.	Cr.	Amount.
	\$ cts.		\$
To cost of materials.....	242 30	By Prison work.....	279 27
Balance to credit.....	104 32	Private work.....	26 89
	346 62	Materials and tools on hand.....	40 46
			346 62

Boots and shoes remaining on hand, 30th June, 1881:—

2 pairs Wellington boots.....	\$6 00
1 do Ankle shoes.....	2 50
	<u>\$8 50</u>

J. L. BEDSON,
Warden.

GEO. E. ADSHEAD,
Accountant.

STONY MOUNTAIN,
30th July, 1881.

No. 9.

STATEMENT showing the Revenue of the Manitoba Penitentiary for the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

Dr.	Amount.	Cr.	Amount.
	\$ cts.		\$
To deposit in Merchant's Bank, Win- nipeg, to the credit of the Re- ceiver-General.....	158 00	By Sale of old stores, &c.....	158 00
Amount refunded by the Domin- ion Government for mainten- ance of lunatics.....	3,874 77	Amounts due for maintenance of lunatics by the Government of Manitoba, Keewatin and the North-West Territories....	3,874 77
	4,032 77		4,032 77

J. L. BEDSON,
Warden.

GEO. E. ADSHEAD,
Accountant

STONY MOUNTAIN,
30th July, 1881.

No. 10.

DETAIL of Work done in Shoe Shop and Tailors' Shop in the Manitoba Penitentiary,
for the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

Shop.	Work done.	No.	Rate.	Amount.	Total Amount.	Remarks.	
			\$ cts,	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		
Shoe	Boots $\frac{1}{2}$ soled	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 75	51 38			
	do heeled	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 40	14 60			
	do patched	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 25	14 12			
	do new fronts	14	1 50	21 00			
	do made	55	2 50	137 50			
	do toe capped	3	0 25	0 75			
	Slippers made	21	1 00	21 00			
	Mitts made	15	1 00	15 00			
	do repaired	25	0 10	2 50			
	Moccasins soled	10	0 25	2 50			
	do repaired	83	0 10	8 30			
	Triangle straps made	8	0 15	1 20			
	Water cart hose made	1	1 50	1 50			
	Ox breaching do	1	0 50	0 50			
	Ox girth do	1	0 50	0 50			
	Ox tugs do	1	0 25	0 25			
	Dog collar do	1	0 50	0 50			
	Straps do	11	0 15	1 65			
	Harness repaired, &c			11 41			
						306 16	
	Tailors'	Summer jackets made	5	0 20	1 00		
do trousers		15	0 20	3 00			
do caps		9	0 10	0 90			
do shirts		18	0 15	2 70			
Winter jackets		21	0 75	15 75			
do trousers		36	0 50	18 00			
do vests		21	0 25	5 25			
do caps		22	0 20	4 40			
do shirts		68	0 15	10 20			
Under shirts		23	0 15	3 45			
Drawers		25	0 20	5 00			
Duffles		20	0 10	2 00			
Mitts		22	0 10	2 20			
Great coats		6	0 75	4 50			
Towels		42	0 10	4 20			
Paillases		13	0 25	3 25			
Pillows		14	0 10	1 40			
Tarpaulings		2	0 25	0 50			
Officers' uniform coat		1	4 00	4 00			
do vest		1	1 00	1 00			
do trousers	1	1 00	1 00				
Repairing convicts' socks and underclothing	104 days	0 50	52 00				
Sundry work			10 00				
					155 70		
					461 86		

J. L. BEDSON,
Warden.

GEO. E. ADSHEAD,
Accountant.

STONY MOUNTAIN,
30th July, 1881.

No. 11.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA in account with Manitoba Penitentiary, for the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

DR.

CR.

	\$	cts.		\$	cts.
To Salaries.....	10,879	54	By Salaries, pay list No. 1.....	720	12
Gratuities.....	315	00	Authority to pay special July ac-		
Uniforms.....	227	96	counts.....	3,675	00
Clothing.....	670	44	Authority to pay July accounts....	2,077	30
Rations.....	3,519	28	Official pay list No. 21.....	720	12
Travelling allowance and gratuity	98	08	Authority to pay August accounts	835	08
Discharge clothing.....	84	93	Official pay lists Nos. 33 and 34....	1,154	64
Bedding.....	141	86	Authority to pay September ac-		
Chapels.....	24	40	counts.....	920	87
Library.....	100	00	Official pay list No. 48.....	864	96
School.....	20	00	Authority to pay October accounts	689	82
Escapes.....	100	00	Official pay list No. 58.....	864	96
Hospital.....	209	96	Authority to pay November ac-		
Contingencies.....	499	04	counts.....	1,708	22
Heating.....	4,549	56	Official pay list No. 72.....	864	96
Light.....	742	38	Authority to pay December ac-		
Repairs to buildings.....	703	97	counts.....	1,700	17
Armory.....	49	68	Official pay list No. 83.....	864	96
Kitchen.....	27	15	Authority to pay January ac-		
Stationery.....	84	76	counts.....	1,052	25
Sundries.....	808	61	Official pay list No. 96.....	864	96
Maintenance of machinery.....	4	70	Authority to pay February ac-		
Capital account.....	1,993	25	counts.....	696	32
Shoe and tailors' shop.....	79	78	Official pay list No. 115.....	864	96
Refund lunatic account.....	3,824	30	Authority to pay special March		
			accounts.....	844	38
			Authority to pay March accounts..	1,291	00
			Official pay list No. 128.....	864	96
			Authority to pay April accounts...	182	00
			Official pay lists Nos. 133 and 134..	1,104	97
			Authority to pay May accounts....	1,073	86
			Official pay list No. 143.....	924	97
			Authority to pay June accounts....	2,152	82
Total	29,558	63	Total	29,558	63

GEO. E. ADSHEAD,
Accountant.

J. L. BEDSON,
Warden.

No. 12.

RETURN of Officers in Manitoba Penitentiary, 30th June, 1881.

Rank.	Name	Age.	Where Born.		Religion.	Date of Appointment.	Salary per annum.
			Town.	Country.			
							\$ cts.
Warden	J. L. Bedson.....	39	Betley	England	Church of England..	May 23, 1871....	2,000 00
Surgeon	Roderick Macdonald, M.D	29	Cornwall.....	Canada	Roman Catholic	Sept. 1, 1871....	800 00
Chief Keeper.....	Æneas O. McDonell	34	Point Fortune.	do	do	Jan. 17, 1881....	800 00
Accountant, Storekeeper and School-master.....	Geo. E. Adshead	43	Macclesfield....	England	Church of England..	May 14, 1874....	1,150 00
Protestant Chaplain.....	Samuel P. Matheson.....	29	Red River	Manitoba.	do	June 30, 1877....	300 00
Roman Catholic Chaplain.	Father Baudin.....	45	Ottawa.....	Canada.....	Roman Catholic.....	Jan 1, 1881....	300 00
Steward	Davis Little.....	41	Marchfield	England	do	June 8, 1875....	650 00
Trade Instructor and Guard	Alexander Garven	42	Wellington.....	Canada.....	Presbyterian	April 1, 1878....	820 00
Engineer and Guard.....	Alfred Trudel	46	St. Jérôme	do	Roman Catholic	do 15, 1881....	720 00
Guard	William Abbott.....	29	Montreal.....	do	Church of England..	July 14, 1877....	600 00
do	William Mulvaney	31	Dublin.	Ireland.....	Roman Catholic.....	Dec. 2, 1877....	600 00
do	Henry Hall.....	46	Elm	England	Church of England..	Jan. 29, 1880....	600 00
do	John B. Laurie.....	50	Edinburgh	Scotland.....	Presbyterian.....	April 19, 1881....	600 00
do	John Abbott.....	41	Leeds	England	Church of England..	do 22, 1881....	600 00
Messenger and Guard.....	Samuel McCormick	28	London	Canada.....	Wesleyan.....	Oct. 1, 1880....	600 00

STONY MOUNTAIN,
30th July, 1881.

J. L. BEDSON,
Warden.

No. 13.—MANITOBA PENITENTIARY.

METEOROLOGICAL Table of Observations, during the Year 1880-81.

Month.	Barometer.	Thermometer.					Weather.				Direction of Winds.								Rain.	Snow.	No. of Days Prairie Fires seen.	No. of Days Sleighing.		No. of Days Wheeling.								
		Average Reading.			Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.	Fine days.	Partially wet, foggy or hazy.	Wet days.	Snowing days.	North.	North-east.	North-west.	West.	South-west.	South.	South-east.	East.				Average velocity.	Greatest velocity.	Fall.	Depth in inches.	No. of days seen.	Good.	Bad.	Good.	Bad.		
		7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.																											Good.	Bad.
1880.																																
July	29-134	65	73	62	88	45	22	9	.....	.....	4	4	8	2	1	3	4	5	7	25	1-62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August	29-163	60	70	62	84	39	17	14	.....	.....	2	3	7	5	2	4	6	2	10	30	5-01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September	29-055	47	58	50	76	27	22	7	.....	.....	3	2	7	5	5	4	1	3	10	25	2-84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October	29-075	34	40	38	74	11	18	9	1	3	7	.....	8	4	4	4	3	1	7	22½	73	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November	29-026	15	18	16	52	-16	25	4	.....	1	6	1	10	3	4	3	3	.....	6	35	24	1	.....	.....	.....	16	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
December	29-280	-2	3	.....	37	-26	25	3	.....	3	5	1	9	4	3	3	4	2	7	25	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1881.																																
January	29-305	-15	-2	-10	32	-41	27	.....	.....	4	7	2	9	2	2	6	1	2	7	22½	.....	7	.....	.....	16	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February	29-249	-3	12	5	33	-32	15	4	.....	9	4	1	5	3	4	4	6	1	9	35	23½	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March	29-252	13	29	22	46	-7	19	5	.....	7	11	1	5	.....	1	7	3	3	7	30	6	.....	.....	.....	15	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April	29-229	21	41	29	70	-10	20	8	1	1	8	1	4	2	7	5	2	1	5	20	35	2	.....	6	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May	29-193	51	64	57	80	28	17	13	1	.....	2	2	3	3	2	12	5	2	5	25	1-71	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June	29-147	51	66	61	76	42	15	13	2	5	5	2	3	4	3	4	4	5	32½	2-25
	29-175	28	39	33	88	-41	242	89	6	28	64	23	77	36	39	58	42	26	7	35	14-75	45½	.....	12	56	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Wheeling to Winnipeg very bad owing to swamps.

STONY MOUNTAIN,
30th July, 1881.

W. BEDSON,
Warden.

No. 14.

RETURN of Woollen Socks knitted in Manitoba Penitentiary, in the Year ended
30th June, 1881.

Socks.	Number of Pairs.	Remarks.
Woollen socks	107 doz.	

J. L. BEDSON,
Warden.

GEO. E. ADSHEAD,
Storekeeper.

STONY MOUNTAIN,
30th July, 1881.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY.

*REPORT OF THE WARDEN FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1881.

N^oW WESTMINSTER, 2nd July, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my third Annual Report on the management of the British Columbia Penitentiary with the usual returns for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1881.

There remained in this Penitentiary on 30th June, 1880, 33 convicts; received since from common gaols, 22. Total, 55. Discharged during the year by expiration of sentence, 8; by pardon, 1; by proclamation of Supreme Court, 1; by death, 1; by escape, 1; which left remaining at midnight on 30th June, 1881, 43 convicts.

I have no alterations to report in their way of employment, as there still exists the necessity of a workshop, and if I were to make a detailed account of their every day life and occupation, it would be only a repetition, so far as the convicts are concerned, of last year's Report, the only difference being that I am pleased to say that the general behavior of convicts has been much better than during the previous year.

I sincerely wish that in this Report I could write as the Warden of Manitoba Penitentiary did in his Report of last year, namely, that dwelling-houses for the guards had been commenced. Nothing in the way of improvement has been done to the old houses that are at present occupied by the guards, and they cannot much longer remain fit for habitation. Therefore, again, I bring this subject forward in order that it may receive your generous and sympathetic attention.

Also, I beg to remind you of the condition the chapels are in. Something should be done in regard to heating them during the the cold season. Although our winters are not so severe as in the Eastern Provinces, yet we have so much rain that the damp and cold air, especially in rooms that are closed during the week, proves very uncomfortable and must be injurious to health.

During the past year the wants and worries of this Penitentiary has been so frequently brought to your immediate notice and so promptly attended to that I consider there is no necessity for a more lengthy report.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

ARTHUR F. McBRIDE,

Warden.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

List of Reports, Returns, &c., Accompanying the Warden's Report for 1880-81.

1. Report of Protestant Chaplain.
2. " Roman Catholic Chaplain.
3. " Schoolmaster.
4. " Surgeon.
5. Return of Expenditure.
6. " Revenue.
7. " Hospital.
8. " Officers employed.
9. " Movement of Convicts.
10. " Punishments.
11. " Escape.
12. " Death.
13. Criminal Statistics.
14. Remission Earned.
15. Farm Statement
16. Value of Convict Labor.

No. 1.

REPORT OF THE PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN.

NEW WESTMINSTER, 1st July, 1880.

SIR,—I beg to submit my Report for the year ending 30th June, 1881. I have regularly and punctually attended to the duties devolving upon me. I have conducted Divine service every Sabbath and every Wednesday, besides occasional visits to the sick and the school. The convicts placed under my care have been very respectful to myself, and very attentive to my instructions. It is, of course, exceedingly difficult in such a position to pronounce any definite opinion as to results, but I have some reason to hope that my labors have not been in vain. I have to acknowledge an additional supply of Bibles, costing \$12.50. The school is doing as well perhaps as can be expected. It is not easy to make encouraging progress in half an hour a day with Indians and Chinese, utterly ignorant of English when they are brought here. Still, some progress is being made; and with the experience now gained, I hope for better things in this department next year. Much good might be done by a better supply of reading for those able to take advantage of it. The books purchased by the acting Chaplain, who preceded me, were not very suitable, and we have had no additions. The Roman Catholic Chaplain says he does not care to have a general library, especially as he was not consulted in the selection of the books, but would prefer that each Chaplain should provide and be responsible for the reading

matter of those placed under his care. Of course I have no objection. You will permit me to say, however, that the grants hitherto made for school and library purposes have been much too small to accomplish any good. A few dollars go a very short way indeed, in this Province, in purchasing such things by retail, and neither in grants nor salaries has this fact been sufficiently recognized in dealing with this Penitentiary. A continuous residence of very nearly twenty years in the Province gives me some right to express an opinion on this matter. I regret to state that the chapel was very uncomfortable during the winter owing to the cold. I trust that if it be found impossible to heat it in any way, next winter, that some other place will be provided in which to conduct Divine service without endangering our health.

There are at this date seventeen convicts under my care.

It is my pleasing duty again to acknowledge the courtesy of the Warden and all the officers.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT JAMIESON,

Protestant Chaplain.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

No. 2.

REPORT OF THE CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., 1st August, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honor of submitting this my third Annual Report of the New Westminster Penitentiary. I am happy in being able to state that during the past year the health of the prisoners has been good, only one death having occurred amongst the Catholic convicts.

I have again to bear testimony to the good order, discipline and thorough cleanliness of the Institution. I am also pleased to note the marked improvements made, both in regard to the laying out of the grounds about the building and the quantity of land broken and brought under cultivation, owing to the able management and indefatigable zeal of the Deputy Warden.

I respectfully beg to draw your attention to the fact that the Catholic prisoners are very much in need of suitable books for reading during the time set apart for said purpose by the rules of the Institution.

I am aware that a large sum of money has been appropriated and disbursed in the purchase of books for the Penitentiary, but they were selected by the Protestant Chaplain without regard to the requirements of the Catholic prisoners, to whom I have given instructions to be cautious with regard to the books they read, and to refrain from reading books not approved of by the Catholic Chaplain.

At present we do not require a large library as there are not many convicts who can read, but the little we need should be suitable and instructive. Therefore I ask authority to purchase a sufficient number of books fitting for use of Catholic convicts, and I would suggest that a book-case be made where the said books could be kept in safety apart for their use. The Chaplain should appoint one of the officers whom he considers best qualified to take charge of books belonging to this department.

I am credibly informed that a similar system is carried out with the most satisfactory results in many institutions of this sort.

In conclusion, I would also ask that some means should be adopted to heat both the Protestant and Catholic places of worship in the Penitentiary during the winter months.

Statement regarding Catholic convicts:—

Number of convicts remaining 30th June, 1830.....	20
do do received during the year.....	14
	—
Total.....	34
Discharged by expiration of sentence.....	6
do order of Supreme Court.....	1
Died during the year.....	1
	—
	8
	—
Remaining 30th June, 1881.....	26

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

EDWARD M. I. HARRIS, O.M.I.,

Catholic Chaplain.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

No. 3.

REPORT OF THE SCHOOLMASTER.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY, 1st July, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my Report on the School for the past year.

The average attendance has been 20. The subjects taught were reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic and geography, though more importance was attached to reading than to other subjects.

The progress of the scholars has been satisfactory, and their conduct during school hours excellent.

Mr. Jamieson has taken much interest in the school—manifested by his presence there on many occasions, and I am indebted to him for much valuable advice and assistance.

The library is badly in want of new books. Many convicts have read all the books they care to read that are provided. Great care has been taken of the volumes by the convicts, and no wilful damage has ever been done by him, yet still the books will wear out and many will shortly need renewing. The number of changes has been 680.

am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. HENRY FALDING,

Accountant.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

No. 4.

REPORT OF THE SURGEON.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY,

NEW WESTMINSTER, 1st July, 1881.

SIR,—I forward herewith the medical statistics for the year ending 30th June, 1881.

The expenditure for medicines has been larger than formerly, but the value of the stock on hand is also much larger. This is owing to the fact that the surgery

was only fitted up with proper bottles, medicines and appliances during the last week of the year. I am informed that surgical instruments, &c., have been ordered; when they have been added to it, the surgery will be in a good condition for any calls upon its resources.

A small increase in the number of hospital cases will be observed. This is owing to increased severity of the chronic forms of disease among the Indian convicts—that race, apparently, not being able to withstand the depressing effects of confinement so well as the whites or Chinese.

The heating and ventilation of the prison would be greatly improved if a furnace either for hot air or steam were supplied. The present mode of heating by coal stoves in the wings, &c., is objectionable, the distribution of heat being very uneven, both to the different tiers of cells and to the different cells in each tier, while the minimum amount of benefit is obtained from the ventilating system of air passages and shafts now in existence.

I have also again to advert to the necessity which exists for a separate infirmary wing. At present three convicts, Indians, are in hospital suffering from scrofulous or consumptive forms of disease, their chances for recovery being greatly impeded by their constant confinement in the ordinary prison cell and in the common prison wing; apart from this, good reasons may easily be given for the separation of sick and well convicts. The natural increase of the criminal population of this Province shows that in a very short time the erection of another wing to the prison will be a necessity. The plans should be prepared so as to include an infirmary wing and surgery, but, if possible, it would be well to provide these latter at once, and then the room now used for a surgery could be otherwise occupied. I am glad to say that no disease of epidemic form has visited us; should we, without a separate hospital ward, have any such visitation, the consequences, I am certain, would be very severe.

I have to thank the Warden and his officers for the kind assistance they have given me. The Steward, Mr. Howay, particularly has been very attentive and efficient as hospital steward.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. NEWLAND TREW, M.D.,

Surgeon.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

No. 5.—EXPENDITURE.

THE Dominion of Canada in account with the British Columbia Penitentiary.

1881.	Dr.	Amount.	1880.	Cr.	Amount.
June 30	To Salaries.....	8,841 36	Sept. 24	By Credit to pay accounts through Bank of British Co- lumbia	1,400 00
	Uniform.....	127 50		do do	2,500 00
	Rations.....	2,922 84	Oct. 8	do do	1,300 00
	Clothing.....	285 15	Nov. 2	do do	1,300 00
	Travelling allowance.....	90 00	do 16	do do	1,400 00
	Discharge clothing.....	179 25	Dec. 28	do do	
	Hospital.....	357 23			
	Heating.....	992 22			
	Light.....	279 58	1881.		
	Stationery.....	80 97	Jan. 26	do do	1,500 00
	Sundries.....	103 86	Feb. 18	do do	1,885 00
	Chapels.....	4 50	Mar. 29	do do	1,500 00
	Interments.....	2 00	April 19	do do	1,500 00
	Kitchen.....	43 00	June 4	do do	1,500 00
	Industries.....	31 50			
	Contingencies.....	66 19			
	Repairs to buildings.....	89 69			
	Organization.....	159 15			
	Armory.....	47 25			
	Bedding.....	44 52			
	Balance transferred to Recei- ver-General's account	817 24			
		15,565 00			15,565 00

No. 6.—REVENUE.

July 2	To Deposits to credit of the Hon. Receiver-General, at Bank of British Columbia.....	109 00	March 9	By Farm	109 00
--------	--	--------	---------	---------------	--------

W. HENRY FALDING,

*Accountant*ARTHUR H. McBRIDE,
Warden.

No. 7.

REPORT of Cases treated in Hospital in British Columbia Penitentiary, during the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged	Deceased	Remaining.	Remarks.
Accidents—						
Injury to head.....		1	1			Average daily sick, 2.6.
do hand.....		1	1			
Scalded thumb.....		1	1			Percentage of daily sick, .06.
Abscess, psoas.....		1			1	
Bronchitis.....		1	1			
Constipation.....		2	2			
Cynauche tonsillaris.....		1	1			
Febricula simplex.....		2	2			
do intermittent.....		1	1			
Heart hypertrophy.....		2	2			
Influenza.....		7	7			
Lumbago.....		1	1			
Malingering.....		2	2			
Nephralgia.....		1	1			
Nephritis.....		2	2			
Orchitis.....		1	1			
Pleuritis.....		1	1			
Phthisis.....		1			1	
Rheumatism.....		1	1			
Ulcers (on foot).....		1	1			
Vertigo.....	1	1	2			
Scrofula.....	1	1		1	1	

C. NEWLAND TREW, M.D.,
Surgeon.

NEW WESTMINSTER, 1st July, 1881.

No. 8.

NOMINAL List of Officers employed in the British Columbia Penitentiary, as on the 30th June, 1881, giving Rank, Rate of Pay, Age and Date of Appointment.

Name.	Rank.	Salary.	Age.	Date of Appointment.
		\$ cts.		
Arthur H. McBride.....	Warden.....	1,200 00	46	May 16, 1878.
James Fitzsimmons.....	Deputy Warden.....	800 00	41	August 12, 1878.
W. H. Falding.....	Accountant and Storekeeper.....	800 00	23	do 9, 1878.
do.....	Schoolmaster.....	200 00	23	do 9, 1878.
Charles N. Trew.....	Surgeon.....	500 00	42	do 9, 1878.
Rev. R. Jamieson.....	Protestant Chaplain.....	300 00	50	January 4, 1879.
Rev. E. M. I. Horris.....	Catholic do.....	300 00	50	September 27, 1878.
Wm. Howay.....	Steward.....	650 00	42	April 19, 1880.
James Fitzgerald.....	Guard.....	600 00	40	do 15, 1879.
Henry Kehoe.....	do.....	600 00	40	September 27, 1878.
John Devoy.....	do.....	600 00	45	do 27, 1878.
Isaac Lawrence.....	do.....	600 00	29	do 6, 1880.
John Buie.....	do.....	600 00	37	October, 1, 1880.
Jonathan Morey.....	Guard and Messenger.....	600 00	57	September 3, 1878.
Patrick Smyth.....	Guard and Teamster.....	600 00	40	February 21, 1879.

No. 9.

RETURN showing the Movement of Prisoners in the British Columbia Penitentiary, from 1st July, 1880, to 30th June, 1881.

Distribution.	Prisoners.			Remarks.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Remaining at midnight, 30th June	33	.....	33	
Admissions during the year.....	22	.....	22	
Total	55	.....	55	
Discharged by expiration of sentence.....	8	.....	8	
Discharged by proclamation of Supreme Court	1	.....	1	
Pardoned	1	.....	1	
Escaped	1	.....	1	
Died	1	.....	1	
Total	12	.....	12	
Remaining, 30th June, 1881.....	43	.....	43	

No. 10.

SUMMARY of Punishments awarded to the Convicts in the British Columbia Penitentiary, from 1st July, 1880, to 30th June, 1881.

Admonished.	Deprived of Bed.	In Solitary Cell.	Bread and Water.	Lost part of Remission.	Deprived of Lamp.	Chained.	Corporal Punishment.	
							Lashes Awarded.	Lashes Inflicted.
13	12	8	17	15	5	6	24	24

No. 11.

RETURN showing the Number of Escapes and Recaptures during the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

Date.	Escapes.	Recaptures.	Name.	Crime.	Place.	Remarks.
May 23....	1	.....	James N. Brown....	Manslaughter	New Westminster	

No. 12.

RETURN of Convicts who have Died in the British Columbia Penitentiary during the Year ending 30th June, 1881, with Crime and Place of Conviction.

No.	Name.	Crime.	Place.
1	Jim (an Indian).....	Assault.....	New Westminster,

No. 13.

CRIMINAL Statistics, British Columbia Penitentiary, for the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

Description.	No.	Total.	Description.	No.	Total.		
<i>Race.</i>			<i>Occupation.</i>				
White	7	22	Carpenter.....	2	22		
Indian	4		Shoemaker	1			
Half-Breed.....	1		Gasfitter.....	1			
Chinese.....	10		Miner	2			
<i>Marital.</i>			Farmer	1		22	
Single.....	16	Sailor	1				
Married	6	Storekeeper.....	1				
<i>Age.</i>			Cook	1			
Under 20 years.....	1	22	No occupation	12			
From 20 to 30 years.....	12		<i>Crime.</i>				
do 30 to 40 do	3		Shopbreaking	3			
do 40 to 50 do	3		Housebreaking.....	3			
50 years and upwards	3		Larceny.....	8			
<i>Moral Habits.</i>			Wounding with intent	1			
Temperate.....	22	22	Assault with intent.....	1			
<i>Country.</i>			Embezzlement.....	1			
England.....	1		Killing cattle.....	1			
Ireland.....	2		Receiving stolen goods.....	2			
Poland.....	1		Stabbing	1			
Germany	1		Aiding and abetting.....	1			
British Columbia.....	6		<i>Sentence.</i>				
Peru	1		2 years.....	3			
China	9		2½ do	2			
Born at Sea.....	1		2¾ do	1			
<i>Religion.</i>			3 do	7			
Catholic	14		22	4 do	2		
Protestant.....	6			5 do	4		
Jewish.....	1			7 do	1		
No religion.....	1	10 do		2			
<i>Court at which Prisoners were tried.</i>				<i>Court at which Prisoners were tried.</i>			
				General Assizes.....		22	

No. 11.

RETURN of Remission earned by Convicts discharged from the British Columbia Penitentiary during the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

No.		No. of Days.	Remarks.
2	Convicts earned	64	
1	do	82	
1	do	93	
1	do	104	
2	do	130	
1	do	283	
8			

No. 15.

FARM in account with British Columbia Penitentiary, for the Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1881.

DR.

CR.

Description.	Amount.	Description and Quantities.	Rate.	Amount.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To 878½ days convict labor, at 50 cts.....	439 25	By Potatoes, 43,944 lbs.	0 01½	659 16
65 days horse labor, at \$1.50	97 50	Turnips 16,618 "	0 02	332 36
Seeds and implements.....	29 86	Beets 850 "	0 02	17 00
Salary of Guard for 6 months	300 00	Carrots 3,824 "	0 02	76 48
Total	866 61	Onions 631 "	0 03	18 93
		Peas 575 "	0 02½	14 37
		Oats 10,410 "	0 01½	130 00
		Pork 250 "	0 12½	31 25
		Cabbage 1,440 heads	0 10	144 00
		Oat straw 7 tons.....	10 00	70 00
Balance.....	637 44	Pea straw ¾ ton.....	10 00	7 50
		Manure 210 loads	0 30	63 00
Total.....	1,564 05	Total.....		1,564 05

No. 16.

RETURN showing Value of Labor performed by Convicts in British Columbia Penitentiary, from 1st July, 1880, to 30th June, 1881.

Description of Labor.	Number of Days.	Rate per Day.	Total Amount.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Farm.....	878½	0 50	439 25	
Clearing land	3,877½	0 50	1,938 87	
Carpenter	322	0 50	161 00	
Blacksmith.....	42½	0 50	21 25	
Housework	1,172	0 50	586 00	
Tailoring	68½	0 50	34 25	
Whitewashing	72½	0 50	36 25	
Washing clothing	329	0 50	164 60	
Mending do	178	0 50	89 00	
Making drain.....	422	0 50	211 00	
do roads	97	0 50	48 50	
do shingles.....	22	0 50	11 00	
do fence	60½	0 50	30 25	
do soap.....	7	0 50	3 50	
do baskets.....	8	0 50	4 00	
Teaming.....	281	0 50	140 50	
Cooking.....	939	0 50	469 50	
Assistant Cook.....	194½	0 50	97 25	
Orderly.....	306	0 50	153 00	
Plastering	2	0 50	1 00	
Blasting.....	67	0 50	33 50	
Shoemaking	37	0 50	18 50	
Thrashing.....	24	0 50	12 00	
Repairing range.....	5½	0 50	2 75	
Total convict labor			4,706 62	
Horses employed on farm	65	1 50	97 50	
do hauling coal.....	28	1 50	42 00	
do do manure.....	99	1 50	148 50	
do do logs.....	16	1 50	24 00	
do do stones.....A.	84	1 50	126 00	
do do gravel	16	1 50	24 00	
do do earth.....	46	1 50	69 00	
do do roots	7	1 50	10 50	
do do lumber.....	3	1 50	4 50	
do do freight	2	1 50	3 00	
Total horse labor			549 00	

A. H. McBRIDE,
Warden.

