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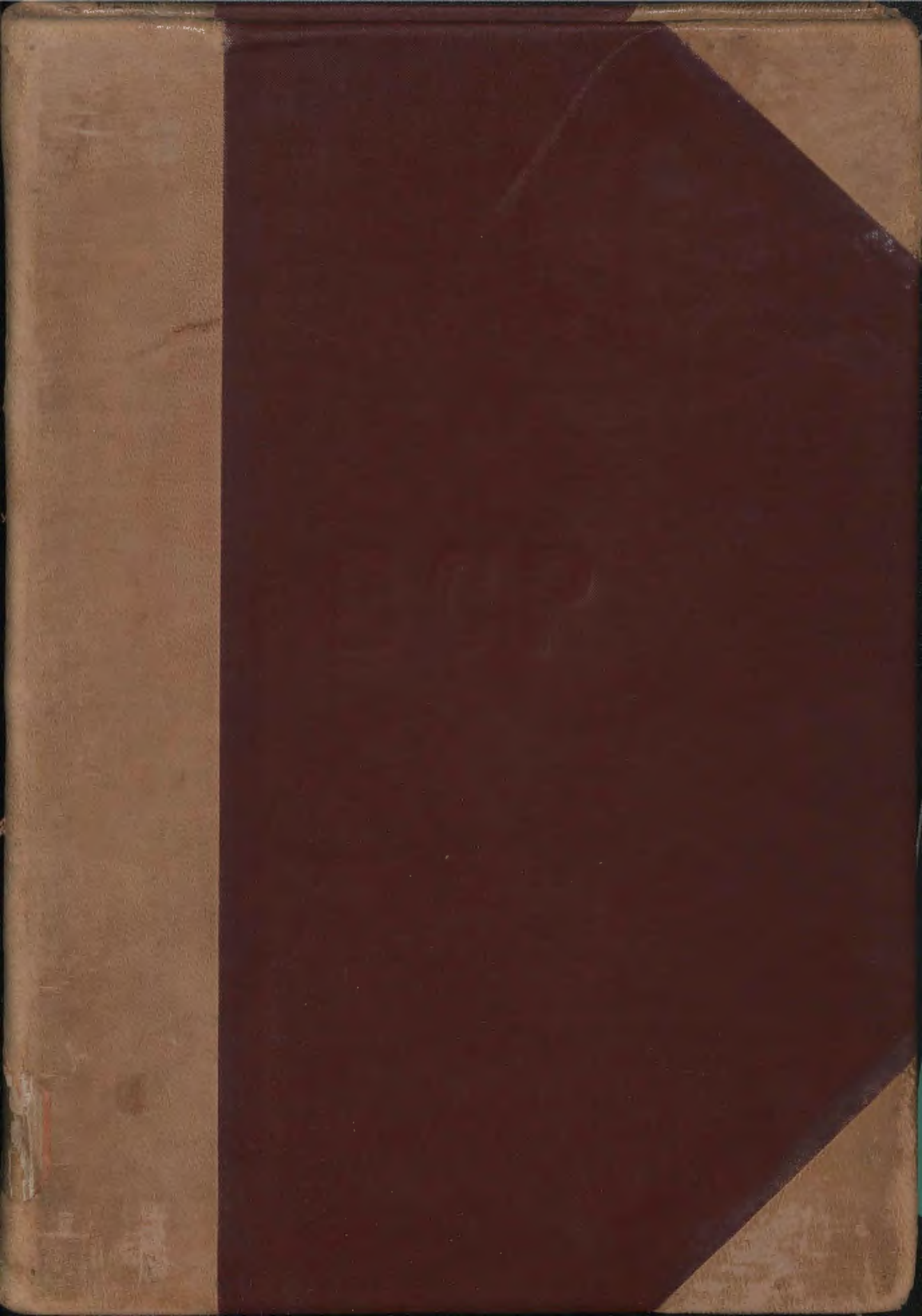
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REPORT
OF THE
MINISTER OF JUSTICE

AS TO
PENITENTIARIES IN CANADA

FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE,

1883.

Printed by Order of Parliament.



OTTAWA:
PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & CO., WELLINGTON STREET,
1884.

REPORT

MINISTER OF JUSTICE

PROCEEDINGS IN CANADA

1911

1911

1911

1911

To His Excellency the Most Honorable the MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE
Governor General of Canada, &c., &c., &c.

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, 1883.

I have the honor to be

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

A. CAMPBELL,

Minister of Justice.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,

OTTAWA, 31st December, 1883.

Dear Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the matter of the

of the 10th inst.

I have the honor to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. W. WILSON

I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant

J. W. WILSON

of the 10th inst.

I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant

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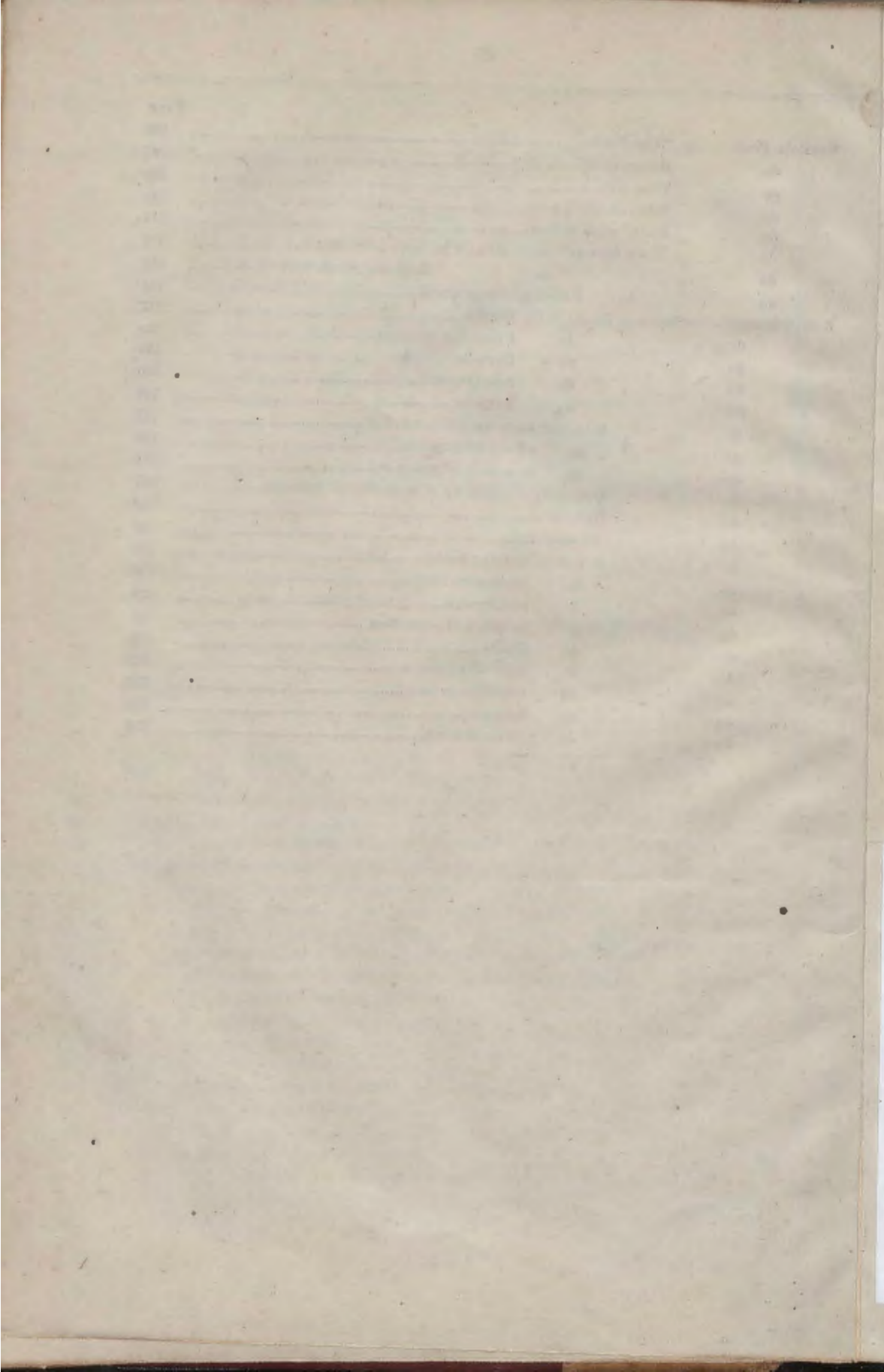
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REVENUE DEPARTMENT

DEPARTMENT OF PRISONS

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

ERRATUM.

Act 38 Vic., cap. 44, in the fifth line of first paragraph should read Act 46 Vic., cap. 37.

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PENITENTIARIES
OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1883.

HON. SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, K.C.M.G.,
Minister of Justice.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my Annual Report upon the state of the Penitentiaries of the Dominion, for the year ended 30th June, 1883; also, the reports of the Wardens and other Officers of the several Penitentiaries, together with the fiscal statements and statistical returns which are required to be furnished, pursuant to the provisions of the Act 38 Vic., Cap. 44.

The number of convicts in each Penitentiary on 30th June, 1881, the number received and discharged during the year under notice along with the number remaining on 30th June last, are as follows:—

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number in confinement, 30th June, 1882....	577	24	= 601
Received during the year.....	129	7	= 136
	—	—	—
	706	31	= 737
Discharged by expiration of sentence.....	194	8	= 202
	—	—	—
Remaining, 30th June, 1883.....	512	23	= 535

A decrease of 66:

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

	Males.	Total.
Number in confinement, 30th June, 1882.....	317	= 317
Received during the year.....	112	= 112
	—	—
	429	= 429

Discharged by expiration of sentence.....	120	=	120
Remaining, 30th June, 1883.....	309	=	309
A decrease of 8.			

DORCHESTER:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number in confinement, 30th June, 1883.....	96	5	= 101
Received during the 'year.....	57	0	= 57
	153	5	= 158
Discharged by expiration of sentence, &c...	33	0	= 33
Remaining, 30th June, 1883.....	120	5	= 125
An increase of 24.			

MANITOBA.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number in confinement, 30th June, 1882.....	52	4	= 56
Received during the year	70	3	= 73
	122	7	= 129
Discharged on expiration of sentence, &c...	26	4	= 30
Remaining, 30th June, 1883.....	96	3	= 99
An increase of 43.			

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	Males	Total.
Number in confinement, 30th June, 1882.....	52	= 52
Received during the year.....	39	= 39
	91	= 91
Discharged during the year by expiration of sentence, &c	17	= 17
Remaining 30th June, 1883.....	74	= 74
An increase of 22.		

RECAPITULATION.

Decrease :—		
Kingston	66	
St. Vincent de Paul	8	
	—	74

Increase :—

Dorchester.....	24	
Manitoba	43	
British Columbia	22	
		— 89
		—
Total increase.....		15

Though an increase in the number of convicts appears in the new Provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia, it is no more than commensurate with the growth of the population. The Maritime Provinces have added more than a proportionate quota to the total of last year. Considering the natural and acquired increase in numbers all over the Dominion, the foregoing statistics, although showing a small access to the total number of convicts, at the end of the financial year 1881-82, should be regarded as favourable and encouraging. Indeed, there is great reason to be thankful, when we take into account the ravages made by crime and its rapid spread in other countries, that we enjoy such comparative immunity from its most serious inroads, and that the total number of our convicts on the 30th June last was limited to 1,142.

The number of deaths in all the Penitentiaries was thirty, which is largely in excess of the average mortality for many years. The two-thirds of the prisoners who died, including the insane criminals, were sufferers from impaired health and broken down constitutions from the beginning of their terms of imprisonment. One case of suicide occurred.

Making all due allowances for the drawbacks which exist through the want of means for a better classification of the prisoners and of separating the callous and habitual criminals from the better disposed convicts, the conduct and discipline, on the whole, have been tolerably good. So long as the defects exist, which have often been pointed out in this Annual Report, I cannot expect that degree of reformation in the conduct of the convicts or such improvement in the general discipline as would be marked and desirable. Later on, perhaps, when public opinion shall have been awakened from its present state of languor and indifference and when men will have the conviction forced upon them that something more is required in connection with the administration of justice, than that the machinery of the law should be moved to get the criminal into a convict and the convict into a prison, some of the more important reforms which I have recommended may be adopted. Though it were always better that a Government take the initiative in every movement having for its object the improvement or amelioration of any class or condition of the people, yet, it seldom happens that any measure, however needed or beneficial, is adopted by any administration before it has first been discussed by the press and on the public platform. Doubtless, the question of prison reform will remain in abeyance

until it be forced upon the so called "popular mind"—which a distinguished author has aptly named "the disjointed thinking of the day"—by the Howards and Wilberforces of the hour. There is every prospect of this being accomplished in Canada through the instrumentality of a committee of gentlemen which has been organized, for some time past, in Toronto, for the purpose of dealing with this all-important subject. In the face of many obstacles, springing mainly from public apathy and neglect, the promoters of the Prisoners' Aid Association, by their energy and perseverance, are succeeding in securing for the good work which they have in hand, no small share of public attention and support. They deserve the highest encouragement, as the object which they have in view is most laudable and charitable; in every way worthy the best efforts of the philanthropist—the reform and improvement of the criminal classes. How strange that this subject is almost new, considering how old crime is, and how large a part prisons and jails have occupied in the history of society for the last four centuries! It is really amazing to realize the fact that hardly one hundred years have passed by since the subject found its place among the proper sciences and arts of life and government, and it might almost be said that it is not fifty years since it received anything like public discussion, or had been able to attract to itself the attention of leading minds, not brought by circumstances into the immediate necessity of contemplating it. A little while ago, the only interest society seemed to have in the prisoner was to get rid of him, if possible, as an offence to its nostrils. How to terrify him and take his life was the only object contemplated, it might almost seem, by penal law, and no less by the administration of penitentiary discipline; but at last society has found by terrible experience, that her jail, or prison, or penitentiary system has too often turned out to be the largest factor and the most successful machine in the fabrication of the evil it was seeking to destroy.

Our jails and our prisons for centuries were high universities in crime, and those who passed through them acquired only a dark stain of sin, a deeper devotion to those very things which they were sent there to expiate; and society kindly and carelessly looked on, not knowing that she was allowing her prisoners to be more injurious to her, confined and segregated, than even if she had kept them in her own bosom. Slowly we have come to see what was seen plainly enough by those who devoted themselves to the subject, that convicts are all men having one common human nature; and, in prison, if they are to be edified, restored or kept under conditions that form any safety to society, they are to be treated upon the universal principles of human nature and by methods as nearly as possible assimilated to those methods of education, influence and restoration, which are used towards those who are out of prison. A prisoner is a criminal, indeed, but he is more of a man, even, than he is a criminal, and the largest parts of the methods and measures to be applied to his restoration are strictly human, and have little reference to his criminal condition. Following up this view of the important subject under notice,

the subjoined remarks of Dr. Henry Bellows of New York, before one of the Prison Congresses, held in the United States, are so appropriate, truthful and convincing, that their being quoted here would not appear to be out of place. The doctor said :—

“ Although the prisoner is to be considered and cared for with reference to the interests of society, it has been found out—it is an open secret—that you cannot treat him in the interest of society until you treat him primarily and directly, with reference to his own good ; that he is to be considered, that he is to be educated, that he is to be trained and disciplined precisely as any other member of society is, to bring out that which is just and right in his nature and disposition, and lift him, by the aid of his own powers, his own will, his own affections, his own efforts, above the baser appetites and passions to which he has fallen a victim. You cannot fight violence with violence in the moral world ; you cannot wash out stains in the foulness of cruelty and the abominable selfishness of mere self-protecting principles. You have got to wash that which is impure in the springs of purity. You have got to conquer violence by gentleness. You have got to redeem the prisoner by pity, sympathy and love, not by standing over him with a club, or fastening to him a cruel chain, or extinguishing that which is the only inspiration of humanity, that which springs eternal everywhere except in the prison—HOPE. Hope, and that alone, is the principle upon which his reformation depends ; and how little we know of the hardening processes of the old, cruel criminal law ; our old, blind, barbarous, violent prison system, in the way of extinguishing the very sensibility, even to punishment, on which society rested its hope for the reformation, or, at least, the diminution, of criminals. Why, you might as well attempt to tame the crocodile by beating his corrugated skin with a whip-stock, as to reduce the passions of brutal men by violence and brutality. The last thing they fear is what we call *punishment*. The last thing they fear is the very cruelty to which they are all their days accustomed. They harden themselves like the rock against all these mean and violent apprehensions and fears by which we hope to govern them. The only tender place in their nature is that place which has never been touched by the world, because the careless heart of man did not pity or love them enough ever to put its hand upon their hearts. *There is yet a tender spot. There, alone, the skin has something of the delicacy and refinement of innocence, and it is only by reaching that spot, it is only by bringing the power of pity, sympathy, love and interest to bear upon the criminal, that there is any hope of lifting him above himself and unlocking the bolted chambers of his soul to the light and to the sympathy of society.* Why, our criminal class, and those—that large rim and circumference of a semi-criminal population—who are only yet not found out ; what are they but made the natural enemies of society, educated and bred by bad laws and bad prison system to hate, and scorn, and detest law and government, and to look upon our whole machinery with hostility and disgust, bred to outwit it as a praiseworthy thing and as the only resource for their talents in making for themselves any kind of pleasing excitement out of their miserable existence.”

What is absolutely needed in our present prison system is to so order the methods of punishing crime by imprisonment, that they shall not intensify the contagion of guilt and increase the number of offenders, but rather to encourage them to lead reformed lives. If this most desirable end be effected, the greatest good will result. If, on the other hand, from the want of proper classification and separation, the infection be allowed to foster and spread, and the younger criminals be permitted to learn of the older, the organizations hostile to society, formed within the very walls of our punitive institutions, will send out their trained emissaries to prey upon their fellow-men, and no place will be secure against their depredations. I consider it,

therefore, of the utmost importance that, in completing the several penitentiaries, a wing, having sufficiently roomy cells, be set apart in each for the purpose of isolating, for some months, the newly received convicts, and of separating the habitual and hardened criminals from those convicts who manifest a good disposition to observe the rules and to improve in their conduct and habits.

The manufacture of door mats and matting for public buildings, churches, &c., from cocoanut fibre could be advantageously carried on by the convicts in isolation, as is done at Wakefield, in England, and in Richmond Prison, Dublin. A small loom is fitted up in each of the cells, and the convict, after having been duly instructed in the process of weaving, is required to perform a certain amount of work daily. A few instructors and the model of the loom might be procured from either of the prisons just named and the new industry, to which no objection can be taken, since none similar exists in the country, could be introduced which would furnish useful employment to the convicts separated during their term of probation or punishment, and would also be the means of producing some revenue for the penitentiary. It were an easy matter to arrange the details for carrying into successful operation this partial system of isolation which I recommend, the necessary authority for its introduction being granted.

Having taken counsel with Mr. Warden Creighton upon the subject, I am still of opinion that so long as the convicts take their meals in a common refectory, it would be a prudent and necessary precaution to furnish dinner to the Guards and Keepers in any penitentiary where this rule obtains, in order that the whole police staff be present during the dinner hour, in case of emergency. The expense to the Government would not be large, while the additional security would be very great.

The supply of books in the libraries of each penitentiary is represented by the Chaplains as very limited. A large number of them, by constant use, have become too much soiled and worn to be of any further service. Owing to the great benefit and improvement which the convicts derive from the libraries, I earnestly recommend that you authorize a more liberal item to be placed in the estimates of each penitentiary for the purchase of new books. The following sums will, I trust, be considered moderate and reasonable for this purpose:—For Kingston, \$500; St. Vincent, \$400; Dorchester, \$300; and for Manitoba and British Columbia, \$200 each.

The reports from the several physicians upon the hygienic and sanitary condition of the institutions, are satisfactory. In no instance during the year has any penitentiary been visited by zymotic or contagious disease.

It may be proper to mention here in general terms, that though delay has often occurred—our requirements as regard repairs, improvements and construction, have attention with met from the Public Works' Department. A still better state of things

in this regard, may be looked for, when the Public Works' Department, every year, will have been furnished by each Warden, with a complete schedule of whatever that Department can be properly called upon to provide for in its estimates.

I have to express sincere satisfaction that an increase has been granted to the salaries of certain officers, in all the penitentiaries, pursuant to the recommendation in the last Annual Report.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

The decrease in the number of convicts, already noted, in this penitentiary, may be accounted for in two ways :—

1st. On the ground that employment and fair wages could be had by those willing to work.

2nd. Because the number of prisoners has not been increased, as formerly, by drafts from St. Vincent and Dorchester, in consequence of the overcrowded state of these prisons. The convicts who have been received here, from these places, in the course of the last four or five years, have, for the most part, served out their sentences, been discharged, and not replaced by others from the same sources.

The time has arrived when, for humanitarian and sanitary purposes, as well as to keep pace, to some extent, with the progressive spirit of the age, it will be necessary to pull down the old cell wings and replace them with others of better and more modern design. The cells are altogether too small, the width being only 27 inches. Instead of five, the new wings should only contain four ranges each. In one of the wings, the large cells already referred to, should be provided for separating certain classes of prisoners. This important improvement can be made without incurring a very large expense, the labour and the stone and lime necessary being at the Warden's disposal. It may happen, too, that a large quantity of the iron work now in use in the old prison, will suit for the new wings. As a whole wing is unoccupied, just now, the work could be commenced early next spring. The Hon. Minister of Public Works should be asked to make the necessary provision in his estimate for the new cell wings, if the work be approved by the Government. The present cells are far behind the age; they are condemned by every one who has the least knowledge of what penal cells should be, and the substitution of others of proper dimensions will render Kingston Penitentiary worthy the Dominion, and place it in the front rank with similar institutions on this continent.

A great deal has been done in filling in and reclaiming the old quarries, and much still remains to be done in the same way. The Warden can profitably employ all the convict labour which may be trusted outside the walls, in improving and cultivating these lands. A new picket fence has been recently put up around the west side of the farm, which completes the fencing of the entire property.

The six boilers are now finished and in position in the new boiler house, which is a crowning addition to the other buildings within the walls. These boilers will operate the machinery, the grist mill, heat the dry room, the prison building, &c.

The coils for heating the wings and front building are in their places and the connection with the boilers will soon be made. It is expected that before the close of next winter the introduction of artificial heat—an object so long sought—will have been accomplished.

The grist mill is now successfully in operation and realizes all the Warden's expectations. It turns out a good quality of strong baker's flour, white and brown, and crushes the oats required for the feeding of the horses. The saving made by the mill in many ways will, without doubt, before many years, repay its cost. The portion of the building which it occupies could not be turned to better advantage, under existing circumstances.

The number of convicts in the Criminal Lunatic Asylum at my last visit was 29. They are well looked after, being comfortably and decently clad and receive a sufficiency of good, wholesome food. The cells are roomy, clean and properly aired; the corridors and spacious day room are also admirably kept.

The dungeons, which are under the insane ward, are large and thoroughly heated and ventilated.

The crops turned out very well, and consist of oats, peas, beans, hay and several kinds of vegetables. The barns and root cellars are found to be most valuable and useful.

There appears to be some prospect of another want long felt and often noticed in the Annual Reports, being supplied, namely, the lighting the Penitentiary by gas.

I was happy to find that the visiting architect, Mr. Bowes, had been taking the preliminary steps of having gas introduced. This, together with the artificial heating and the enlargement of the cells, would render this institution complete in its appointments.

A fine addition was made to the wharf last winter, of 110 x 30 feet, the depth being 27 feet. A well-sheltered dock is the result. Further improvements will be made to the old parts of the wharf, which are becoming somewhat dilapidated, owing to the action of the waves and weather.

The female prison has been conducted, as in former years, with economy, and with due regard to discipline, and to the reformation of the inmates. The cells, dining and work rooms, kitchen, laundry, &c., are scrupulously neat and clean. The conduct of the women is represented to be unexceptionable, and the industry very satisfactory. The Warden is preparing to have some necessary improvements made to the wash-house and other parts of this department of the Penitentiary.

The Surgeon reports that the health of the prisoners has been "never so good." No case of epidemic or contagious disease. The conduct and industry of the convicts are represented by the Warden as good.

There are some officers on the staff of this Penitentiary who, inadvertently, perhaps, show forth in their conduct that they do not set a proper value upon the position which they fill. That they are retained in the service is due more to the forbearance and indulgence of the Warden, who is unwilling to dismiss men who have spent several years in the employ of the Penitentiary without serious cause, than to their individual merits as officers. This class of officer adds to his inefficiency a disposition to grumble and fault-find with whatever in the rules or discipline does not square with his own pet ideas. If he have any actual ground for complaint, any wrong to redress, he has not the manliness to make it known to the proper authority and ask for an inquiry; instead of doing this, he goes around airing his imaginary grievances, outside of the Penitentiary, indulging in misstatements and misrepresentations, alike groundless and culpable. This general reference to a practice followed by some men who wear the uniform of the Penitentiary should be regarded by them as a very strong intimation that they should, in future act in a manner becoming officers of such an important institution or abide by the consequences which such conduct, if persisted in, must entail. On the other hand, the majority of the officers perform their duties in a manner which shows they are sensible of the obligations which they contracted under their oath of office, and that they take an interest in the discipline and good name of the Penitentiary.

Three escapes occurred during the year.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

The new building, originally intended for a dining hall, is drawing towards completion, under the direction of the Public Works Department.

Pursuant to the recommendation approved of by you, the convicts, here, take their meals in the cells. I deemed this plan advisable, because—

First, a large number of the complaints entered upon the report book originated in the refectory.

Secondly, because it is most effectual means to prevent a possible *émeute*, and

Thirdly, because the new building can be converted into work-shops, which are very necessary and which cannot be dispensed with much longer, the old ones being very unsuitable. The experiment of giving the meals in the cells is, so far, successful, and there is reason to judge it will so continue. The plan can be much improved by following out the instructions which I found it necessary to issue at recent visits. I recommend, consequently, that the system be permanently adopted and a final

decision be arrived at as to the purposes which the new building will serve. A second wing has been finished and is now occupied by the prisoners. About forty convicts still have their cells in the old wing.

The excavation for the main sewer, which the Department of Public Works controls, is nearly completed outside the walls. In the course of the winter it is expected a large gang of convicts will continue the excavation within the prison yard. There should be no difficulty in furnishing to the superintending Architect all the labor he requires for this purpose. The quarry, originally bought by the Government, with the intention of its being operated by convict labour, is now under contract, owing to the objections and difficulties raised by the present Warden against the employment of prisoners there. Hence, the prisoners and the officers who had charge of them at the quarry, are available for work on the inside excavation, as are also several of the prisoners who had been engaged on farm work during the season. It is most important that the excavation be finished as soon as possible, because, until this be done, the Public Works Department cannot go on with the rotunda and the last wing. Already there has been some delay in meeting the requirements of the Superintending Architect for convicts to work on the outside excavation, which may have resulted from some misunderstanding on the one side or the other. It is to be hoped that no impediment, from any source, will again be thrown in the way of the important Government works which are in progress and which should take precedence of whatever is not of the most urgent necessity.

The building operations have now reached such extent and proportions as to render it a matter of paramount necessity to enlarge the prison yard. This can be done, either by extending the length, which would place it out of all proportion, or by acquiring the Germain property adjacent to the Penitentiary. This was recommended very strongly by Messrs Taché and Miall in their report made in 1879, to the Minister of Justice, the price set down by them being \$8,000. If the building known as "the College" and the land surrounding it, be not included in the purchase, an offer has been made by the Germain estate, to dispose of the farm, about seventy acres for \$6,000. Beyond the enlargement of the yard and the right the Penitentiary would have to clear away some bush, which affords an embarrassing cover to run-away convicts, the acquisition of the land would not be much of a boon, as it is cold, stony and pretty well exhausted. I find, on enquiry, that land of a similar character in the vicinity, commands the same, and even a higher price, than is asked for the Germain farm.

There is still room for improvement in the general discipline, which may be affected through means of more direct and attentive personal supervision over the details of the administration, on the part of the chief executive officer. Too great discrimination and circumspection cannot be used in selecting men who are fit and competent for the penitentiary service. It is also necessary to rid the staff of every officer who is

either incompetent or negligent, if such there be. In this Penitentiary especially, I have had guards frequently before me as witnesses, who displayed a lack of ordinary intelligence, respecting their obvious duties and the rules, as amazing as lamentable. Such men should never have been employed, or, having been employed, they ought have been dismissed when their stolid ignorance became apparent,—that is to say within a week, at most. It is but fair to say that the present administration is not any more responsible for men of such incapacity than the former ones. It is very much to be desired, indeed, that a better grade of men, as to intelligence, education, physical courage and general competency be employed, here as occasion may require.

Twenty attempts to escape, five of which were successful, occurred during the year. Having made very full and careful inquiries into those several escapes, it transpired that want of vigilance and zeal on the part of the officers concerned had a great deal to do with all of them, and in this opinion you concurred by sanctioning the reprimands and other penalties inflicted upon the offending parties. It requires, of course, a practical and full knowledge of the manner in which officers should discharge their duties, a knowledge which can be derived only from study and experience, to understand wherein consist the defects and shortcomings, and to point them out for avoidance and remedy. To master the essential and varied details of the administration of an institution so important and so arduous to manage as a Penitentiary, is no easy matter. Even a man of more than ordinary administrative ability, but without any previous knowledge or experience in dealing with convicts and the men who compose the staff, would require to exercise constant diligence and attention in becoming familiar with the rules which define his duties and in understanding their practical application. Upon this, as well as upon his faithfully and loyally carrying out the instructions which he receives, from the legally constituted authority, his success as an administrator will mainly hinge.

Corporal punishment was inflicted upon seven convicts in the course of the year. Five received thirtysix lashes each; one, thirty-nine, and one, eleven. Five out of the seven were punished for attempting to escape, an offence which, under the law as it exists, is dealt with by a court of competent jurisdiction. The aggregate number of lashes received by these convicts is greater than what were awarded in all the other Penitentiaries taken together. I do not question the justice or necessity of the punishment in any instance. I note the fact that a mode of punishment which is resorted to only in the most extreme cases, elsewhere, should be so often found necessary in this particular Penitentiary. The error committed in flogging those convicts who should have been tried before a criminal court for their offence, has increased, abnormally, the number of those who have suffered corporal punishment. As recommended in a former report, the Warden of a penitentiary should furnish to the Inspector, for your information, a statement setting forth the crime and the evidence

in each case where a convict is flogged. In England, before such punishment is inflicted, a report is made to the Secretary of State, who details an official to make special enquiry into the nature of the convict's offence, upon the result of which inquiry corporal punishment is either administered or it is not. The least that can be asked for, here, is what I have suggested.

The health of the convicts is reported by the Surgeon to have been very satisfactory.

A detached building with proper accommodation for a hospital is necessary. In this respect the advantage of a large ward and of rooms in the upper storey, where patients suffering from contagious disease can be isolated, are much greater here than in any of the other penitentiaries—Kingston excepted. No serious mischief or inconvenience can happen before the Public Works' Department can build the permanent hospital.

Some repairs and alterations are required in the front building, which will be attended to by the Public Works' Department in good season.

DORCHESTER.

The work on the new wing, which had been suspended for some time, through the failure of the contractors to carry it on, has been resumed. This is very necessary, as the cell accommodation has been for some time inadequate. Beds are provided in the passages for several convicts, for whom there are no cells.

The machinery transferred from St. John is not yet in operation. The delay in setting it up is accounted for by the Engineer having had so much other work to attend to, in connection with the heating of the building, the water-works, the iron work for the new wing, &c., that he could not devote the time necessary to finish the putting up of the machinery. In order to have the work completed, the Public Works Department has been requested to send a practical machinist to examine the work that has been done, in view of determining what outside aid will be required to assist the Engineer in putting the machinery in complete running order. In consequence of its not having been available for manufacturing purposes, loss and inconvenience have resulted, as the convicts could not be profitably employed. Most of them, last winter, were absolutely idle. I fear the same thing will happen this next winter. Broom making could have been carried on since the opening of the Penitentiary, as this industry does not depend upon the machinery in connection with the manufacture of butter tubs, which the Warden proposes to engage in, and the appliances for it are on hand.

The boiler house, which had been left in an unfinished state, also, by the contractors, is nearly finished. The brick work inside shows manifest proof of bad construction. It is entirely out of plumb and would have caved in, I am assured, had not the

walls been propped with buttresses and stayed with heavy planking, by the Clerk of the Works, Mr. Turnbull. The chimney, which is to be 100 feet high, is also falling asunder. It would be positively dangerous to build it on so rotten a foundation. The attention of the Public Works Department has been called to this fact, and of a certainty proper steps will be taken to remedy the defects. The duct, leading from the boiler house into the building basement for the heating and water pipes, planned and built under Mr. Turnbull's direction, is a solid and superior piece of work.

A capacious and well-ventilated roothouse, with a fine barn above it, has been built, and was found most useful last winter.

The hospital is now successfully heated by a Robb furnace. It would be a decided and necessary improvement to have it faced with stone. This would give it the requisite strength and make it weather proof.

The temporary dining hall being almost filled up, there being no provision for one yet, elsewhere, and the experiment having proved so satisfactory at St. Vincent de Paul, I think it well that the convicts have their meals in the cells.

The Warden bought some sheep of a good breed, last fall, and succeeded in raising a flock of fine lambs last season. The equivalent of the wool was got in yarn, which is spun into socks for the convicts, thus rendering unnecessary the purchase of these articles.

The new tank, to contain 200,000 gallons of water, is under contract, and is in course of construction. It appears to me that a mistake has been made in not building it of stone, as I recommended, instead of lumber, the appropriation being adequate for the better material. This reservoir should, for a long time to come, complete the water works.

A considerable quantity of the rough bush land has been cleared and fenced in, affording a good pasture for sheep. There is, I believe, no small risk in sheep farming, and the Warden would act wisely to see his way clearly before embarking in this enterprise to any great extent.

The crops, consisting of oats, barley, potatoes, turnips, carrots and parsnips, looked well and bade fair for a good harvest.

The one chapel is used in common by Protestants and Catholics. Separate chapels should be provided in order that divine worship be carried on according to the rules.

I am greatly pained to mention the fact that I found twelve youths some of them children, three being 16, five 15, one 14, one 13, one 12, and one 9 years old, confined here as convicts. Seven of them belong to the Province of New Brunswick, two to Nova Scotia, and three to Prince Edward's Island. Their sentences range from two

to six years. There can be no doubt that the judges felt sorely grieved over the necessity which was forced upon them of consigning mere boys to a convict penal institution, to be the companions of hardened and habitual criminals. Were the public men of the Maritime Provinces to visit this Penitentiary and see the pitiable and touching spectacle presented by those youths, as inmates of such a place, surely they would realize the necessity of their respective Government making an effort, jointly or separately, to establish a juvenile reformatory. Should this be thought premature or too expensive, they might possibly be induced to appropriate sums sufficient from each Province to have the boys belonging to it serve their terms out at Penetanguishene, or in the Reformatory School, on Mignon Street, Montreal, according as they may be, Protestant or Catholic. I think it would be quite safe to say that nowhere, in the civilized world, to-day, could a similar instance be found, so much at variance with the spirit and progress of the age, so opposed to every principle of Christian charity, to the natural promptings of the human mind, even unenlightened by the teachings of revelation or morality, as the joint Penitentiary for the Maritime Provinces unhappily supplies. If, seven years ago, I had not had a like revolting picture presented to me, in one of the jails of a certain Gulf Province, where the shrill falsetto of boys from 8 to 12, mingled with the rough and deep tones of hoary headed men grown old in vice and crime, in giving utterance to obscenity and blasphemy, I might not feel so keenly or write so strongly in condemnation of what I cannot help regarding as a revolting anomaly—which is a standing disgrace to the people and to the Provinces where it is suffered to exist. If, in view of wiping out at once and forever so dark a stain from the fair escutcheon of the Dominion, I be permitted to make a suggestion, I would earnestly recommend that a bargain be given of either the former Penitentiary of St. John, N.B., or the one at Halifax, to be converted into a male Reformatory for the Maritime Provinces. Something should be done and immediately, to rescue Canada's fair name from the obloquy which the outside world must attach to it in connection with the boy convicts of Dorchester Penitentiary. Beyond a doubt, the judges sentenced these boys to the Penitentiary to save them from the fouler abyss, the deeper contamination of the common jails; but, is it not to be deplored that these ministers of the law had no other than this dreadful alternative? As public attention was called to this matter by a portion of the press of the Lower Provinces, the delicacy and embarrassment which I would otherwise have had in adverting to it in this report, are thereby removed.

The Surgeon reports the hygienic condition in a very satisfactory state, and the general health good, although the mortality percentage is higher than heretofore, owing to the greatly impaired condition of health before commitment of those who have died. He refers to the physical deterioration of those imprisoned within the last two years, to the number in poor health when received, and to the percentage of coloured men with organic disease being double that of white men.

The Protestant Chaplain had eighty-five males and one female under his spiritual supervision. He calls attention, as does the Surgeon, to the number of "mere

boys" that have been sent to this Penitentiary. He reports that religious services have been regularly held, and that the Coadjutor Bishop of Fredericton paid a visit to the prison.

The Catholic Chaplain held divine service every Sunday. He states that the convicts manifested exemplary respect and piety, and listened with attention to the instructions. A good choir has been organized. Bishop Sweeney paid a visit and addressed the prisoners.

The school has been very regularly attended; the conduct and general proficiency are satisfactory.

The books in the libraries are reported to be well worn out.

The Matron reports "little or no change" in her department. The employment has been the same as last year—prison housework, mending for males and preparing yarn. A better arrangement in the way of separate cells is desirable, but the more pressing requirements must be first met.

The conduct of the prisoners and their industry, so long as they had work to do, were very good.

No corporal punishment was inflicted during the year.

Four convicts attempted to escape, three of whom were immediately re-captured, and the fourth, Charles Perry, was shot dead in the bush, on the 23rd October, 1882.

Something is being done to repair the gross blunder which the Agent of the Public Works Department committed in building the officers' quarters on the wrong side of the road. The Warden is having them banked up, as well to prevent their tumbling down as to render them more habitable, by diminishing the ventilating capacity of the structures.

MANITOBA.

I found the prison at Stony Mountain over-crowded last June. On the night of my arrival I paid a visit to the prison wing, about midnight, in order to see how the convicts, for whom there is no cell accommodation, were disposed of. Entering the dormitory, I observed, on either side of the passage, surrounding the cells, ten prisoners sleeping upon mattresses spread here and there upon the flags, and in the basement three more were similarly provided for. It is a source of great anxiety and inconvenience to the Warden and his staff to have so many convicts outside of cells at night. There is also some danger, as these prisoners may, any time, concert an attack upon the night guards and carry it into effect. This has been prevented, I believe, heretofore, by the precautions taken and by the strict discipline observed. Where so strong a temptation to escape offers, it cannot be a matter of surprise if the

prisoners take advantage of it, sooner or later. There is every reason to apprehend that the present over-crowded state of the prison will lead to unpleasant consequences. The cells, as noted in former reports, are quite insecure, owing to the defective character of the locks and of the brick jambs. The Agent of the Public Works Department has been instructed to make them as secure as possible. Though iron casings for the doors were promised by the Public Works Department several months before, the Agent had received no instructions about them, when I visited the prison, last June. The sewers still remain defective and emit noxious exhalations, whenever a north wind prevails. I spoke to the Agent of the Public Works Department on the subject, who told me he had no instructions in reference to the matter. He is of opinion no permanent improvement can be made until a sewer be constructed on the east side of the building.

The Warden recommends that the mess system be again re-established among the officers, to be maintained partly by themselves and partly by the Government. In the unprotected state of the Penitentiary, the necessity of having the officers on hand, at all times, when the prisoners are not locked up, is obvious.

He deplores the frequent changes in the staff as injurious to discipline, eleven having been taken on among the minor officers during the year. Better advantages offer, in Manitoba, for young men qualified for the position of Guards, than the Penitentiary service can hold out. Therefore, the Warden thinks that better inducements must be held out in order to provide duly qualified officers.

The Deputy Minister of Justice, who accompanied me on my last visit of inspection to this Penitentiary, wrote to the Department of Public Works respecting the many repairs, improvements and other necessaries which were shown by the Warden to be required. Several of these matters have met with attention, while others, for some unexplained reason, remain in *statu quo*.

The details of a plot by certain convicts to escape, on the 8th December last, are given in the Warden's report. Viewing all the circumstances of the case, I cannot well see how the Warden could have taken any other course than the one he followed. I consider his action in the premises fully justified by reason of the doubt and difficulty in which he was placed through the character of the information he received in regard to the conspiracy. He had no other alternative than await events, and see whether the plot were a reality or a myth. The Warden, and the officers referred to in his report, acted with laudable courage and good judgment under trying and difficult surroundings, and deserve commendation.

A great deal of difficulty is still experienced in connection with the water supply, which is constantly running short. It is to be hoped the Public Works Department will take the most effectual means to remedy so great a defect.

It may be interesting to state what has been done by convict labour to supply the wants of the Penitentiary and improve the value of the Government property. Let it be remembered that when the Penitentiary was handed over, in 1876, to the Department of Justice by the Public Works Department, the prison building was the only structure on the Reserve, except an old frame stable. Since the spring of 1879, in the face of great difficulties and discouragement, the Warden has surrounded the Penitentiary with the products of convict labour, as follows:—

Three double stone cottages, one and a-half storeys, quarters for six officers and their families; one log cottage, one and a-half storeys, stone foundation, quarters for the Chief Keeper; a stone stable, with bastions for harness room and granary; a stone piggery of good dimensions; a stone pump or well-house; a dry stone boundary wall around the farm yard; a frame slaughter house; a stone ice house of large capacity; a commodious log schoolhouse; five wells, bored through rock, for the use of the out-buildings,—aggregate number of feet, 497; a stone forge and paintshop; a double stone cottage; a stone root house with cedar roof; a frame carriage and implements shed; fourteen porches for officers' quarters; a frame sheep-pen; a lime kiln of 700 bushels capacity; a tool house for garden, and a log cottage in course of erection. Moreover, seventy acres of land have been enclosed within a barbed iron fence, in three lots.

The construction of fourteen oak cells for the temporary accommodation of the surplus number of convicts, was asked for by the Deputy Minister of Justice, when at Stony Mountain.

Eleven Sioux Indians are imprisoned here for horse stealing beyond the borders. Upon the recommendation of the Warden, a blacksmith has been employed to teach them that trade, which will be of great advantage to them upon returning to their Band at the end of their sentence.

I found the discipline to be excellent. The conduct and industry of the convicts were reported to be very satisfactory.

The Surgeon states that "the general health of the convicts has been good." He urges the great necessity of a hospital. This will be provided as soon as possible by the Public Works Department. The sewerage and ventilation he pronounces "very defective." He also reports an increase in the number of lunatics. The Provincial Government purpose building a lunatic asylum next spring. Until this be ready for occupation, there does not appear to be any prospect of having the insane removed from the Penitentiary. Their presence there is exceedingly inconvenient.

The Protestant Chaplain expresses the "greatest satisfaction" in his work at the Penitentiary. He states that everything is done to make the services what

they should be, and that the convicts have no complaint to make about the services or the way they are treated.

The Catholic Chaplain reports that the convicts have given him entire satisfaction by their good conduct and the fulfilment of their religious duties. He speaks in highest terms of the conduct of the officers, especially of the courtesy of the Warden and Accountant.

It is the intention of the Minister of Public Works to order the erection of another wing and of other necessary buildings, including chapels, boiler house, workshops, hospital, &c., next spring. It would be well, at the same time, to commence the boundary wall, the want of which causes constant anxiety and annoyance to the Warden and his staff.

In my last Annual Report to you, I briefly referred to the financial affairs of this Penitentiary, and in so doing, I fear I was unintentionally guilty of doing the Warden injustice. In the remarks I made, I had in view the comparative expenditure of this with British Columbia Penitentiary, as these institutions are nearly on the same footing. Finding that the expenditure here exceeded that of British Columbia by more than \$3,000, it occurred to me that there was extravagance somewhere, and hence I intimated to the Warden that "by making the necessary effort, he should be able to show a more favourable balance sheet." In making this statement, I did not take into account an expenditure which has been made annually since the Penitentiary was first opened at the Old Stone Fort, in 1871, and which had been duly sanctioned at the time. I refer to an item of about \$3,600 for cordwood and coal oil, supplied to the officers, there being no similar expenditure in British Columbia Penitentiary. This accounts for the difference in expenditure in both places, and fully exonerates Mr. Warden Bedson's administration from any charge or suspicion of extravagance, in so far as the excess in expenditure over British Columbia is concerned. It is due to the Warden to make this explanation. I regret there has been any mistake in a matter respecting which the Warden is, reasonably enough, so sensitive.

By advice of the Deputy Minister of Justice, arrangements will be made with the Canadian Pacific Railway to get the supply of coal at greatly reduced price.

Corporal punishment—one lash—was inflicted on an Indian, merely as a caution.

One successful and two unsuccessful attempts to escape were made during the year. Considering the great insecurity of the cells and that there is no boundary wall, this return argues constant vigilance and attention to duty on the part of the officers.

I fully concur with the Warden in recommending that the powers and discretion of the Agent of the Public Works Department at Winnipeg be enlarged, in connection

with repairs and improvements required at this Penitentiary. It very often happens that serious inconvenience and risk are incurred in consequence of the delays which occur in obtaining authority from Ottawa before any work, even of the most urgent nature, can be done.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Not having inspected this Penitentiary since its opening in October, 1878, I am not in a position to say anything about it of my own personal knowledge; therefore, it only remains for me to call attention to the Warden's and the other reports as conveying all the information upon the affairs of this institution which I possess.

Three attempts to escape were made by Indians during the year; one was successful, the other two were re-captured the same day on which they ran away. Three convicts were flogged, one of them twice, for conduct which has been reported by the Warden as bad in the extreme.

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

J. G. MOYLAN,
Inspector of Penitentiaries for Canada.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
PENITENTIARIES BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 31st December, 1883.

OTTAWA, 7th January, 1884.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that the value of buildings, stock, &c., on hand at the several Penitentiaries, on the 30th June, 1883, are as follows:—

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Kingston.</i>				
Prison buildings, steam engines, steam boilers, steam and hot water heating apparatus, steam pumps, tanks, water pipes, wharves, &c.	1,100,000	00		
Warden's house and premises	25,000	00		
Grist mill and fittings	2,800	00		
Storekeeper's department	5,994	00		
Clerk of Works	3,664	00		
Steward's	10,193	00		
Carpenters	1,200	00		
Blacksmiths	1,800	00		
Tailors	5,031	00		
Bakers	514	00		
Libraries	1,600	00		
Kitchen	1,400	00		
Armory	1,100	00		
Farm and buildings	41,500	00		
Stables	2,350	00		
Tramway and cars	7,000	00		
Tools, &c.	2,050	00		
Furniture—Offices, chapels and dining hall	1,500	00		
			1,214,696	00
<i>St. Vincent de Paul.</i>				
Prison buildings, &c.	405,503	00		
Storekeeper's department	1,483	38		
Steward's	20,153	15		
Tailors	2,105	12		
Tinsmiths	290	31		
Shoemakers	434	13		
Bakers	704	04		
Blacksmiths	3,024	04		
Carpenters	1,698	50		
Engineers	1,516	01		
Stonecutters	4,308	57		
Armory	2,058	06		
Libraries	360	15		
Catholic chapel	2,392	10		
Protestant	282	60		
Brickyard	1,270	15		
Hospital	690	87		
School	185	55		
Farm and stables	5,906	30		
Furniture—Offices	1,046	47		
			455,412	46
<i>Dorchester.</i>				
Prison buildings, &c.	326,085	81		
Storekeeper's department	3,080	72		
Steward's	1,094	47		
Shoemakers	402	92		
Carpenters	764	56		
Blacksmiths	54	36		
Tailors	357	74		
Masons	52	00		
Engineers	3,705	15		
Hospital	291	32		
Chapels	413	50		
Libraries	316	80		
Armory	580	75		
Farm and stock	3,150	49		
Stables	552	86		
Furniture—Offices	151	93		
			341,155	88
Carried forward			2,011,269	84½

<i>Manitoba.</i>	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Brought forward.....			2,011,268	84
Prison buildings.....	169,377	85		
Storekeeper's department.....	1,420	82		
Steward's ".....	2,991	17		
Carpenters' ".....	315	75		
Tailors' ".....	205	28		
Shoemakers' ".....	336	34		
Blacksmiths' ".....	308	39		
Bakers' ".....	236	82		
Library.....	104	50		
Protestant chapel.....	198	60		
Roman Catholic chapel.....	266	50		
School.....	130	55		
Pump room.....	1,913	05		
Armory.....	1,092	75		
Kitchen.....	407	65		
Hospital and surgery.....	375	00		
Mason and quarry tools.....	88	80		
Farm stock, &c.....	4,218	70		
Furniture, &c., officers' quarters.....	1,110	00		
			185,098	52
<i>British Columbia.</i>				
Prison buildings.....	162,635	41		
Storekeeper's department.....	3,886	43		
Steward's ".....	2,726	50		
Blacksmiths' ".....	344	25		
Catholic chapel.....	538	50		
Protestant ".....	154	75		
Hospital.....	410	00		
Kitchen.....	245	00		
Armory.....	450	50		
Carpenters' department.....	298	25		
Farm.....	3,796	60		
Office furniture.....	575	75		
Furniture, officers' quarters.....	357	00		
			176,408	94
RECAPITULATION.				
			2,372,771	30
Kingston Penitentiary.....	1,214,696	00		
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary ..	455,412	46		
Dorchester ".....	341,155	38		
Manitoba ".....	185,098	52		
British Columbia ".....	176,408	94		
			2,372,771	30

The estimates for financial year ending 30th June, 1885, are now being prepared, and will appear among those to be submitted to Parliament next Session, by the Honorable the Minister of Finance.

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

GEO. L. FOSTER,
Accountant of Penitentiaries.

JAS. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

REPORT OF THE WARDEN FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1883.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, July, 1883.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my thirteenth Annual Report, with the usual Returns of Kingston Penitentiary, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1883.

The vote of the Dominion Legislature for the support of Kingston Penitentiary, during the fiscal year just closed, was \$120,949.77. Of this amount \$102,489.87 was expended; leaving a balance in the hands of the Government unexpended, of \$18,459.90. The chief reason for the non-expenditure of this sum was the decrease in our prison population. The average number during the previous fiscal year was 642. During the past year the average number was only 563.

The amount of cash remitted to the Receiver-General during the year, for convict labor, &c., was \$19,457.54.

There remained in Kingston Penitentiary, on the 30th June, 1882,—577 male and twenty-three female convicts.

Received Since—From common gaols, 125 males and four females; from other penitentiaries, four males and three females. Total received during the year, 129 males and seven females. These added to the number in the Penitentiary on the 30th June, made the total 706 males and thirty females. Total, 736.

Discharged during the year, by expiration of sentence, 150 males and eight females; by pardon, thirty males; by suicide, one male; by death, ten males; by escape, three males; making a total of 194 males and eight females disposed of in these ways. Leaving the total prison population on 30th June, 1883, 512 men and twenty-two women. Total 534—sixty-six convicts less than we had at the commencement of the fiscal year.

The daily average number of convicts in Kingston Penitentiary during the year was 563, and the cost per capita was as follows:—

For staff, \$76.67½; rations, \$53.26½; uniform clothing, \$10.93½; convicts' discharge clothing and cash for travelling allowance, &c., \$8.56½; heating, \$10.59½; light, \$2.21; bedding, 5½ cents; contingencies, \$1.74½; maintenance of buildings, \$7.34. Cost for all purposes of supporting each convict, \$171.35½. The revenue in cash remitted to the Receiver-General during the year, if distributed over the prison population, would amount to \$34.56 for each convict. This deducted from \$171.35½, would leave the actual outlay for the support of each convict, \$136.80. It is only just to state also that the cash revenue would have been larger by \$2,000, if this amount had not been deducted from Mr. L. B. Spencer's convict labor account for water and steam pipes, &c., furnished on account of the Department of Public Works. At other Dominion penitentiaries such supplies, as well as steam engines, boilers, &c., are furnished by the Department of Public Works from outside parties, but here nearly all the labor on these supplies is performed in our own workshops—and in the case of water and steam cast-iron pipes for mains, we supply the material also.

In some other countries than this, the convict labor question has been a "vexed" question for years, but in Canada there is no occasion for any anxiety about it. With the exception of this institution the other penitentiaries in the Dominion are new and small, and for many years all the convict labor they can command will be required for their extension and improvement. Even at Kingston Penitentiary the convict labor is employed in such a way as not to be felt as competing with outside free labor. Mr. Spencer's door lock manufactory is the only one of the kind in the

Dominion—hence he can only be said to compete with manufacturers in other countries.

I can profitably employ on the prison farm and other necessary labor required to improve the prison property, all the convicts whom I can trust to work outside the walls. And when opportunity offers, I hope the present very small cells—built forty years ago, and which are only 28 inches wide by 6 feet in height and 8 feet in length—will be replaced by cells much larger and more in accordance with what humanity requires. With our reduced prison population, this can be easily accomplished, as there is always one wing vacant. This could be wholly removed and a new block of enlarged cells substituted, and so on with the others, till the whole of the dormitories would be transformed into apartments fit for the occupation of human beings, which the present cells are not. In these, however, the convicts are obliged to pass fully half their time.

I hope also that the period is not far distant when my suggestions will be acted on for the purchase of three or four thousand dollars worth of machinery to manufacture blankets, rugs, cloth for prison uniform clothing, flannel for shirts and drawers and sock yarn for all the penitentiaries in the Dominion. We have admirable premises in which to place all the machinery required and surplus steam power to drive it.

During last winter the wharf, on the prison water front south, was extended 100 x 30 feet, in water 27 feet deep, forming a splendid and effectual barrier against the high waves raised by September gales, which formerly washed away nearly all the filling done during the summer.

Progress is being made in laying down water pipes for ordinary prison supply and fire purposes, and steam pipes and coils for steam heating. The three boilers in course of construction will be completed and ready to supply all the steam necessary, as soon as the pipe laying is accomplished. The main water and steam pipes are laid in large arch ducts in which a man can stand upright, so that the pipes are at all times accessible for examination, repair or adjustment.

The present system of lighting the Penitentiary with coal oil is expensive, inconvenient and, in some respects, unsafe. In view of these facts it is proposed to ask, through the Department of Public Works, for an appropriation to light the Prison with gas, or rather for the necessary machinery to do so. The Royal Military College, the Asylum for the insane here, and several factories in the city are lighted with gas, and in none of these are so many lights required as in this institution.

The convicts, as a whole, have behaved very well during the year, and their industry generally has been good.

The health of the prisoners has never been so good as during the past year.

In closing this Report, permit me to express the thanks of those members of the staff whose salaries were increased at the last Session of Parliament.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN CREIGHTON,

Warden.

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

No. 1.

REVENUE.

Dr. The Dominion of Canada, in Account with the Kingston Penitentiary, for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1883. Cr.

1882.			\$	cts.	1883.		\$	cts.
Aug. 30...	To Draft No. 417, remitted	Hon. Finance Minister.	1,314	29	June 30...	By Prison labor.....	14,732	67
Sept. 25...	do	do	1,237	73	do 30...	Stone, &c	1,854	55
Oct. 25...	do	do	4,025	83	do 30...	Tailors' department.....	2,235	76
Nov. 28...	do	do	1,345	43	do 30...	Carpenters' do	41	16
Dec. 27...	do	do	983	44	do 30...	Blacksmiths' do	23	70
					do 30...	Light—oil barrels.....	71	70
					do 30...	Gate money	498	00
1883.								
Jan. 25...	do	do	834	71				
Feb. 27...	do	do	1,195	80				
March 29...	do	do	993	06				
April 25...	do	do	838	88				
May 26...	do	do	801	93				
June 25...	do	do	1,018	32				
do 30...	do	do	1,933	75				
July 13...	do	do	2,934	37				
			19,457	54			19,457	54

S. W. SCOBELL,
Accountant.

No. 2.
EXPENDITURE.

DR. The Dominion of Canada, in Account with the Kingston Penitentiary, for Year ended 30th June, 1883. CR.

Date.		Amount.	Total.	Date.		Amount.
1883.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	1882.		\$ cts.
June 30...	To Salaries.....	40,444 97		July 21...	By Official cheque.....	600 00
do 30...	Retiring gratuities.....	158 33		do 31...	Monthly pay list.....	3,370 21
do 30...	Uniforms.....	2,564 82	43,168 12	Aug. 25...	July accounts.....	9,787 52
				do 31...	Monthly pay list.....	3,367 08
	Maintenance.....			Sept. 30...	August accounts.....	4,144 41
do 30...	Rations.....	29,987 90		do 30...	Monthly pay list.....	3,348 44
do 30...	Clothing.....	6,172 17		Oct. 18...	September accounts.....	4,825 28
do 30...	Convicts' travelling allowance.....	2,496 00		do 31...	Monthly pay list.....	3,339 09
do 30...	do discharge clothing.....	2,325 91		Nov. 18...	October accounts.....	6,867 78
do 30...	Bedding.....	32 13		do 30...	Monthly pay list.....	3,327 84
do 30...	Interments.....	22 00		Dec. 22...	November accounts.....	4,614 14
do 30...	Chapels.....	92 78		do 30...	Monthly pay list.....	3,298 68
do 30...	Libraries.....	290 05				
do 30...	School.....	78 12		1883.		
do 30...	Hospital and asylum.....	991 06		Jan. 18...	December accounts.....	4,632 75
do 30...	Contingencies.....	964 17	43,452 29	do 24...	Monthly pay list.....	3,381 87
				Feb. 16...	January accounts.....	4,802 89
	Working Expenses—			do 28...	Monthly pay list.....	3,381 18
do 30...	Heating.....	5,985 10		March 21...	February accounts.....	4,433 91
do 30...	Light.....	1,244 74		do 31...	Monthly pay list.....	3,427 84
do 30...	Maintenance of buildings.....	4,132 15		April 16...	March accounts.....	5,002 57
do 30...	do machinery.....	704 39		do 30...	Monthly pay list.....	3,436 59
do 30...	Armoury.....	44 00		May 16...	April accounts.....	2,762 41
do 30...	Kitchen.....	167 81		do 31...	Monthly pay list.....	3,417 84
do 30...	Farm and stables.....	1,791 78		June 16...	May accounts.....	4,608 67
do 30...	Stationery Office.....	322 86		do 30...	Monthly pay list.....	3,348 31
do 30...	Queen's Printer.....	104 22		do 30...	Stationery Office and Queen's Printer.....	427 08
			14,477 05	July 19...	June accounts.....	4,962 57
do 30...	Capital Account.....		1,442 23			
July 11...	Refund Deposit No. 194.....		377 26			
			102,916 95			102,916 95

No. 3.

DEBTS owing the Kingston Penitentiary on the 30th, June, 1883.

Good debts.....	\$1,421 85
Old and doubtful.....	87 48
	<u>\$1,489 33</u>

No 4.

CLAIMS against the Penitentiary.

As on the 30th June, 1883.....	\$4,962 57
Amount subsequently paid.....	<u>4,962 57</u>

S. W. SCOBELL,
Accountant.

No. 5.

NOMINAL LIST of Officers in the Kingston Penitentiary, as on the 30th June, 1883,
giving Rate of Pay, Age and Date of Appointment.

Name.	Rank.	Salary.	Age	Date of Appointment.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.			
John Creighton.....	Warden.....	2,600 00	66	Jan. 1, 1871	
William Sullivan.....	Deputy Warden.....	1,400 00	47	Sept. 1, 1871	
Michael Lavell.....	Surgeon.....	1,800 00	58	Oct. 1, 1872	
S. W. Scobell.....	Accountant.....	1,000 00	59	Dec. 1, 1879	
Rev. C. E. Cartwright.....	Protestant Chaplain...	1,200 00	46	Oct. 25, 1875	
Rev. P. A. Towhey.....	R. C. Chaplain.....	1,200 09	34	Dec. 18, 1875	
Robert R. Creighton.....	Clerk.....	700 00	22	Feb. 17, 1882	
P. O'Donnell.....	Storekeeper.....	900 00	47	June 18, 1857	
James B. Mathewson.....	Schoolmaster.....	600 00	47	Sept. 1, 1859	
James Weir.....	Steward.....	650 00	34	Sept. 1, 1881	
Mary Leahy.....	Matron.....	500 00	45	Jan. 16, 1861	
Mary Bostridge.....	Deputy Matron.....	300 00	57	Feb. 1, 1870	
James Adams.....	Chief Trade Instructor.	1,000 00	50	March 1, 1869	
William Gemmill.....	Trade Instructor.....	1,000 00	67	Jan. 19, 1870	
James Halliday.....	Hospital Keeper.....	700 00	56	Jan. 19, 1867	
Michael Leahy.....	2nd Class Instructor...	650 00	52	Nov. 1, 1859	
Patrick O'Connor.....	Miller.....	600 00	30	Dec. 18, 1882	
Robert Hewton.....	Keeper.....	500 00	41	June 1, 1882	
David Cunningham.....	do.....	500 00	50	Jan. 8, 1883	
James B. Mathewson.....	do.....	500 00	46	Sept. 6, 1859	
Alexander Elsmere.....	do.....	500 00	54	Sept. 1, 1857	
Thomas Davidson.....	do.....	500 00	50	Nov. 1, 1857	
Thomas Carter.....	do.....	500 00	56	July 26, 1854	
James Evans.....	do.....	500 00	47	Nov. 1, 1881	
William Coward.....	Baker.....	560 00	28	June 1, 1878	
John Swift.....	Messenger.....	560 00	69	June 1, 1835	
Wm. McConnell.....	Farmer and Gardener.	580 00	46	April 16, 1863	
Allan McDonald.....	Guard.....	450 00	56	April 24, 1856	
Richard Holland.....	do.....	450 00	52	May, 1858	
Bernard McGeen.....	do.....	450 00	46	March, 1859	
Edward Mooney.....	do.....	450 00	40	Sept. 27, 1864	
John Kennedy.....	do.....	450 00	30	June 1, 1881	
Nicholas Hugo.....	do.....	450 00	60	March, 1865	
George Holland.....	do.....	450 00	63	April 9, 1868	
Michael Brennan.....	do.....	450 00	40	Oct. 3, 1866	
Robert Priestly.....	do.....	450 00	59	June 4, 1855	
James Bryson.....	do.....	450 00	43	June, 1866	

NOMINAL LIST of Officers in the Kingston Penitentiary, &c.—*Concluded.*

Name.	Bank.	Salary.	Age	Date of Appointment.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.			
Jeremiah O'Driscoll.....	Guard	450 00	52	Oct. 10, 1866	
Thomas Payne.....	do	450 00	60	Dec. 13, 1866	
Daniel Fitzgibbons.....	do	450 00	55	Jan. 1, 1868	
Thomas Smith.....	do	450 00	47	March 19, 1860	
John Regan.....	do	450 00	54	Oct. 18, 1850	
Charles McNeill.....	do	450 00	63	Aug. 18, 1859	
James Doyle.....	do	450 00	44	Aug. 18, 1868	
John Scally.....	do	450 00	46	March 1, 1870	
Thomas Moore.....	do	450 00	39	May 9, 1870	
Jeremiah Dillon.....	do	450 00	46	Jan. 1, 1871	
Edward Burke, sen.....	do	450 00	65	June 20, 1868	
John Mills.....	do	450 00	32	Oct. 17, 1875	
Robert McAuley.....	do	450 00	41	Jan. 31, 1868	
George McAuley.....	do	450 00	44	Oct. 2, 1876	
Lawrence Walsh.....	do	450 00	39	Dec. 17, 1867	
William Hurst.....	do	450 00	44	March, 1877	
Chas. McConville.....	do	450 00	37	Aug, 1877	
Alexander Atkins.....	do	450 00	26	June, 1878	
Edwin J. Adams.....	do	450 00	34	July, 1878	
Andrew Jamieson.....	do	450 00	33	Aug. 2, 1879	
John Donnelly.....	do	450 00	29	Nov. 2, 1879	
Robert Appelton.....	do	450 00	30	July 1, 1880	
James G. Baldock.....	do	450 00	33	Aug. 1, 1880	
Charles Bostridge.....	do	450 00	35	April ¹⁰ , 1882	
Herbert Cockburn.....	do	450 00	24	June 27, 1882	
A. Sutherland.....	do	450 00	30	Jan. 8, 1883	
Edward Fidler.....	do	450 00	.....	April 24, 1883	
Thomas Thompson.....	do	450 00	41	May 18, 1883	
Henry Woodhouse.....	Teamster.....	350 00	47	Sept. 1, 1872	
William O. Bell.....	do	350 00	40	April 9, 1877	
Michael J. Kennedy.....	do	350 00	27	April 1, 1872	
Edwin Burke, jun.....	do	350 00	23	June 1, 1881	

No. 6.

FARM ACCOUNT, Kingston Penitentiary, for the Year ended 30th June, 1883.

DR.		CR.	
	\$ cts		\$ cts.
To Seeds and manure	720 75	By 1,040 ¹ / ₂ bush. potatoes, at 50c.....	520 25
Labor of two span of horses and two Teamsters.....	1,032 90	520 do small potatoes, at 25c....	130 00
Pigs' feed from dining hall.....	100 00	160 do tomatoes, at 70c.....	112 00
Salary of Farm Gardener.....	560 00	254 do onions, at \$1.....	254 00
do two Guards for one year...	900 00	800 do carrots, at 40c.....	320 00
Labor of Convicts for 4,871 days, at 40 cents.....	1,948 40	71 do turnips, at 40c.....	28 40
10 barrels of land plaster.....	9 40	55 ¹ / ₂ do beans, at \$1.50.....	83 25
2 bushels of vetches	3 80	342 do parsnips, at 60c.....	205 20
Tools and sundries	45 55	288 do beets, at 50c.....	144 00
		284 do peas, at 85c.....	241 40
Balance	5,320 60	2,561 do oats, at 40c.....	1,024 40
	1,046 65	100 do summer savory, at 5c....	5 00
		10 do plums, at 60c.....	6 00
		333 doz. green corn, at 15c.....	49 95
		8,390 heads cabbage, at 8c.....	671 20
		9,280 do lettuce, at 1c.....	92 80
		968 do celery, at 5c.....	48 40
		42 tons hay, at \$12.....	504 00
		62 ¹ / ₂ do straw, at \$6.....	375 00
		6 do pea straw, at \$4.....	24 00
		Parsley.....	2 00
		Sage ..	1 00
		16,730 lbs. pork, at 9c.....	1,505 70
		1 acre vetches	10 00
		65 qts. black currants, at 10c.....	6 50
		40 qts. red do at 7c.....	2 80
	6,367 25		6,367 25

No. 7.

DISTRIBUTION of Convicts at the Kingston Penitentiary on 30th June, 1883.

How Employed.	No. of Men.	How Employed.	No. of Men.
Carpenters' shop.....	37	Storekeeper and North Lodge	2
Blacksmiths' do	47	Wings.....	12
Stonecutters' do	19	Drying room.....	20
Mason gang	19	Foundry	117
Labor do	8	Stone pile and buckground	21
Railroad gang.....	2	Churches.....	2
Dining hall, kitchen, &c.....	19	Mess room.....	1
Wash-house	10	Compost ground.....	1
Tailor and shoe shop.....	75	Quarry gang	25
Bakery.....	6	Asylum	30
Farm and gardeners.....	24	Female department.....	22
Hospital patients	12		
Hospital orderlies.....	3	Total.....	534

No. 8.

RETURN of Convicts who have been Pardoned out of the Kingston Penitentiary during the Year ended 30th June, 1883.

No.	Name.	Crime.	Place.
1	Samuel White	Injury to property.....	Halifax.
2	Richard Foster	do	do
3	Thomas Murphy	Burglary	Wentworth.
4	Edson Joslin	Burglary and larceny	Lambton.
5	A. G. Russell	Forgery	Carleton.
6	Frederick Jacobs	Shop breaking.....	York.
7	John Nelson	Felonious wounding	do
8	Jno Wilkinson	Opening post office letter.....	Wentworth.
9	James Hortop	Forger and uttering.....	Ontario.
10	Lewis Pecor	Rape	Leeds and Grenville.
11	John Lasha	do	do
12	E. B. Sparham	Murder.....	do
13	George Wright	Larceny.....	York.
14	James McCann	Manslaughter.....	Dorchester Penitentiary.
15	Archibald McTaggart.....	Burglary.....	Wentworth.
16	Dennis Moore.....	do	do
17	John Tillotson.....	Arson.....	Renfrew.
18	Thos Spellman.....	do	Elgin.
19	Horatio Thomas	Horse stealing.....	Wentworth.
20	John Yellow	Manslaughter.....	Brant.
21	Louis Desmarteau.....	Burglary and larceny.....	Montreal.
22	James Sands	Burglary	Waterloo.
23	Frederick Field	Horse stealing.....	Kent.
24	William McLeod.....	Larceny.....	Elgin.
25	Andrew Thompson.....	Burglary and larceny	Peel.
26	John Gorrell	Robbery.....	Leeds and Grenville.
27	Frank Meeker	Wounding with intent	York.
28	Robert Scott.....	Robbery.....	Leeds and Grenville.
29	George Tryon	Murder.....	Simcoe.
30	Joseph Hanson.....	Larceny.....	Elgin.
31	Edward Grant.....	Sending threatening letter.....	Oxford.

No 9.

RETURN of Convicts who have Died in the Kingston Penitentiary during the Year ended 30th June, 1883, giving Crime and Place of Conviction.

No.	Name.	Crime.	Name.
1	Daniel Smith	Murder.....	Northumberland, &c.
2	Charles Wilson.....	Burglary and larceny	York.
3	Samuel Setterly	Receiving	Elgin.
4	Michael Cunningham	Larceny.....	Perth.
5	James Fox	Shooting.....	York.
6	James Holmes.....	Felony.....	Renfrew.
7	Frank Kiso	Wounding with intent.....	Simcoe.
8	Matthew Allen.....	Burglary and larceny	Middlesex.
9	Francis Marbonne.....	Accessory to murder.....	Terrebonne.
10	Henry Goodman.....	Horse stealing	Northumberland, &c.
11	John Bell	Larceny.....	Lambton.

No. 10.

RETURN of Convicts who have been Re-committed to the Kingston Penitentiary during the Year ended 30th June, 1883.

Number.	Name.	1st Re-commitment.	2nd Re-commitment.	3rd Re-commitment.
1	Charles Webb.....	1		
2	John McQuaig.....	1		
3	Carter Mason.....			1
4	John Davis.....	1		
5	George Ward.....	1		
6	William Murphy.....	1		
7	Joseph Parker.....	1		
8	Thomas Brennan.....	1		
9	William Smith.....	1		
10	John E. Keckwich.....	1		
11	Joseph Green.....	1		
12	Charles Field.....	1		
13	John Simmons.....		1	
14	James Jones.....	1		
15	Logan Keys.....	1		
16	James Alexander.....		1	
17	Stuart Farrell.....	1		
18	Thomas White.....	1		
19	William Johnston.....	1		
20	Charles Shipley.....		1	
21	Charles Marcotte.....	1		
22	Theodore Tymet.....	1		
23	Thomas Evans.....			1
24	Octave Gibault.....		1	

No. 11.

RETURN of Remission of Sentence earned by Convicts discharged from the Kingston Penitentiary during the Year ended 30th June, 1883.

No.	Days.	No.	Days.	No.	Days.	No.	Days.
				1	166		
4		1	99	1	175	1	239
1	9	1	101	1	178	1	240
1	29	1	103	1	179	1	248
1	33	1	104	1	180	1	264
1	36	1	105	1	181	1	282
1	40	3	106	1	183	1	285
1	42	3	107	1	184	1	328
2	53	1	108	1	188	1	331
1	57	1	112	1	189	1	387
1	58	3	115	1	192	1	392
1	59	1	116	1	194	1	469
3	61	1	119	1	195	1	497
1	62	1	123	1	198		
1	63	4	124	1	199	152	
2	71	1	125	1	201		
4	78	1	126	1	203		
1	74	3	127	1	218		
3	75	8	128	2	219		
4	76	1	129	4	224		
1	77	4	131	1	226		
8	79	1	132	1	227		
1	81	1	136	1	228		
3	82	1	140	1	231		
1	91	1	141	1	232		
2	92	1	150	1	233		
1	94	1	151	3	234		
1	95	1	157	4	235		
1	97	1	160	1	237		

No. 12.

RETURN of Value of Labour, exclusive of Material on Work, done in the Kingston Penitentiary, for the Year ended 30th June, 1883.

Various Departments.	Amount.
	\$ cts.
Carpenter and Trade Department.....	5,580 50
Mason and Stone Cutter.....	14,708 10
Blacksmith and Machine Shops.....	6,535 50
Lock Department.....	13,587 00
Tailor Shop.....	4,893 36
Shoe Shop.....	2,563 00
Female Prison.....	2,137 90
Farm, Stables, Teamsters, &c.....	2,532 40
Bakery.....	790 00
Cooks, Cleaners, Orderlies, &c.....	4,589 20
	57,914 96

No. 13.

STATEMENT of Movement of Convicts at Kingston Penitentiary, from midnight of the 30th June, 1882, until midnight of the 30th June, 1883.

Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining on 30th June, 1882.....				577	23	600
Received since :—						
From Common Jails	125	4	129			
Other Penitentiaries.....	4	3	7	129	7	136
				706	30	736
Discharged since :—						
By Expiration of Sentence.....	144	8	152			
Pardon	30		30			
Sent to Lunatic Asylum.....	6		6			
Death	10		10			
Suicide.....	1		1			
Escape	3		3	194	8	202
				512	22	534

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Movement of Convicts in Kingston Penitentiary for 10½ years preceding 30th June, 1883.

16-4

YEARS.	ADMISSIONS.											DISCHARGES.											Remaining at end of Year.	Yearly Average.																
	Common Jails.		Lunatic Asylum.		Reformatory.		Other Penitentiaries.		Recaptured.		Returned by Order of Court.		TOTAL.		Expiration of Sentence.		Pardon.		Lunatic Asylum.		Suicide.				Death.		Escape.		Removed by Order of Court.		Other Penitentiaries.		TOTAL.							
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
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		
1875.....	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				379	8	287	114	10	19		10	1			7		3			13			166	11	177	685	18	703	67½		
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		
1881-82.....	105	8					8						113	8	121	175	8	29						11		1			1			217	8	225	577	24	601	642		
1882-83.....	125	4					4	3					129	7	136	144	8	30		6		1		10		3						194	8	202	512	22	534	.....	
Total.....	1716	80	28	1	8		476	15	8		1		2237	96	2333	1664	84	327	11	35	3	2		67	3	17		1		133		2246	101	2347	

No. 15.

CRIMINAL Statistics, Kingston Penitentiary, for the Year ending 30th June, 1883.

Description.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Description.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Race	White	121	7	128	Occupation	Sailors	5		5
	Colored	8		8		Broom-maker	1		1
		129	7	136	Hostler	1		1	
Marital	Married	42	4	46	Gardeners	2		2	
	Single	87	3	90	Stonecutters	3		3	
		129	7	136	Telegraph operator	2		2	
Age	Under 20 years	19	1	20	Barbers	3		3	
	From 20 to 30 years	56	2	58	Mason	1		1	
	30 to 40 do	28	3	31	Bricklayer	1		1	
	40 to 50 do	12		12	Painter	1		1	
	50 to 60 do	7		7	Shoemakers	3		3	
	Over 60 years	7	1	8	Fitter	1		1	
		129	7	136	Fisherman	1		1	
Education ..	Cannot read	30	1	31	Gilder	1		1	
	Read only	5		5		129		129	
	Read and write	94	6	100	Crimes	Larceny	43	4	47
		129	7	136	Burglary	23		23	
Moral habits	Abstinate	17	2	19	Receiving stolen money		1	1	
	Temperate	72	2	74	Felony	3		3	
	Intemperate	40	3	43	Horse stealing	8		8	
		129	7	136	Cattle stealing	2		2	
Country	England	20	2	22	Post office robbery	1		1	
	Ireland	13	2	15	Counterfeiting	3		3	
	Scotland	2		2	Robbery	2		2	
	Ontario	61	1	62	Highway robbery	1		1	
	Quebec	15	2	17	Larceny and receiving	1		1	
	United States	13		13	Shop-breaking	1		1	
	Germany	3		3	Forgery	8		8	
	South America	1		1	Embezzlement	1		1	
	Prussia	1		1	Manslaughter	5		5	
		129	7	136	Murder	3		3	
Occupation ..	Clerks	6		6	Felonious shooting	4		4	
	Laborers	63		63	Attempt to murder	1		1	
	Carpenters	3		3	Felonious wounding		1	1	
	Blacksmiths	5		5	Poisoning		1	1	
	Machinists	2		2	Assault	5		5	
	Cooks	2		2	Arson	2		2	
	Tailors	6		6	Rape	5		5	
	Butchers	3		3	Attempt at rape	2		2	
	Farmers	10		10	Indecent assault	1		1	
	Drawing master	1		1	Buggery	2		2	
	Merchants	2		2	Sending threat letter	1		1	
					Not supporting family	1		1	
						129	7	136	
Counties ...	York	32	2	34	Counties ...	York	32	2	34
	Perth	4		4		Perth	4		4
	Leeds and Grenville	3		3		Leeds and Grenville	3		3
	Peel	4		4		Peel	4		4
	Carleton	9	2	11		Carleton	9	2	11
	Lincoln	4		4		Lincoln	4		4
	Ontario	2		2		Ontario	2		2
	Renfrew	4		4		Renfrew	4		4
	Welland	3		3		Welland	3		3
	Norfolk	3		3		Norfolk	3		3

No. 15.—CRIMINAL Statistics, Kingston Penitentiary—*Concluded.*

Counties ...	Description.				Counties ...	Description.			
		Male.	Female.	Total.			Male.	Female.	Total.
	St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.....	5	3	8	Northumberland and Durham.....	5		5	
	Lennox and Addington	6		6	Brant.....	1		1	
	Kent.....	5		5	Wentworth.....	6		6	
	Essex.....	1		1	Prince Edward.....	3		3	
	Elgin.....	5		5	Peterboro'.....	1		1	
	Wellington.....	1		1	Lambton.....	1		1	
	Middlesex.....	6		6	Hastings.....	2		2	
	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....	2		2	Haldimand.....	1		1	
	Huron.....	1		1	Lanark.....	1		1	
	Frontenac.....	5		5					
	Waterloo.....	3		3		129	7	136	

No. 16.

SUMMARY of Punishments awarded in the Kingston Penitentiary, for the Year ending 30th June, 1883.

Months.	Number in Dark Cells.	Number in Solitary Cells.	Number Flogged.	Number of Lashes Inflicted.	Number who lost Remission.	Number Deprived of School.	Number who lost Light.	Number Admitted.
1882.								
July.....	16	3			18		3	3
August.....	18				11		6	3
September.....	7		1	36	6			
October.....	8	2			8			
November.....	16				17		6	2
December.....	8				16		3	1
1883.								
January.....	13				10	1	13	2
February.....	17				12		8	1
March.....	10				12	1		1
April.....	19				8			
May.....	11				2			
June.....	24				18		1	4

No. 17.

NUMBER of Punishments in the Female Department, for the Year ended 30th June, 1883.

	Total.	Remarks.
Reports and reported, July	1	
do October.....	2	
Solitary cell.....	1	
Not acted upon.....	2	
Total.....	6	

No. 18.

REPORT OF THE PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, July, 1883.

SIR,—In presenting my Report for the year ended June, 1883, I have but little to call attention to, with the exception of a falling off in the total number of convicts as compared with last year.

The duties have been duly performed, and the hospital visited as usual. The school continues to do good work under six officers.

The library continues a great boon to the men. A convict lately discharged told me that the perusal of Roe's "Barriers Burned Away" had made him resolve to lead an honest life in future. I think the general value of good books, which the men will read, in preventing them brooding over crime and in supplying sound mental food, can scarcely be overrated.

I would respectfully suggest that it is a pity that there is no other way of punishing lads of fifteen than by sending them to an associated prison where they cannot be kept from learning much that they would be better not to know. If some way could be devised by which such offenders, or indeed all under age, should receive from three to six months solitary confinement, I think it would be more efficient in reforming the criminal and deterring others, than the same number of years in an associated prison.

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

C. E. CARTWRIGHT.

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

No. 19.

REPORT OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, JULY, 1883.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honor of placing before you my ninth Annual Report as Catholic Chaplain of the Penitentiary.

The health of the convicts during the past year has been very good. It is remarkable that an institution receiving, as the Penitentiary does, men so different in constitution and method of past living, remains so free from sickness of every kind. This healthy condition of the place is, no doubt, attributable to its cleanliness. The Penitentiary is a model in this respect.

The officers are attentive to their duties, and I am pleased to learn the Government has favorably considered their petition for an increase of salary. In the past the guards received a mere pittance, certainly not enough of pay for the work expected of them. We have all heard it said their pay was better than that received by laborers who have harder work to do. I would answer this objection by saying that a prison official should not be ranked as an ordinary laborer. He should be a man of intelligence and at least of some education, that convicts may not look on him as their inferior. That men of this class may be procured, or retained if already employed, a liberal salary must be given them. As to the work done, I believe people not acquainted with penitentiary matters to have a very erroneous opinion. If those who think the life of a guard an easy one, do his work for one month in any season, but particularly in winter, I am convinced the long hours, the Sunday occupation, the frequent night duty, the constant anxiety, and the danger of assault from vicious men, and the partially insane with which prisons of this kind abound, will, at the end of this term, admit that the life of a guard is not the easy one their fancy had painted it. Others tell us the maintenance of the penitentiary is a great burden to the country, and should be made self-supporting. How are people to be satisfied? The moment any work is done inside the prison wall, a cry is raised that bad men are learning trades at the expense of the country, and are competing in the market with honest labor. Yet all expect to have their lives and property protected, and, as far as possible, to have the number of criminals lessened. How is this to be done? Religion, of course, must have the first place; then comes the work of intelligent and capable officers preventing certain men from having intercourse with one another, and preventing the dissemination of bad books and pamphlets which are apt to find their way into a penitentiary no matter how strict the rules and careful the supervision of the Warden; and finally the convicts must have the means of acquiring a taste for work.

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

P. A. TWOHEY,
Catholic Chaplain.

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

No. 20.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, 30th June, 1883.

SIR,—I have the honor to present my Report for the year ending 30th June, 1883.

The annexed tables present the actual condition of the sick and insane in this institution during the year.

It will be noticed that we have had no sickness of a special character, the prevalent diseases in no sense differing from similar cases occurring outside. No epidemic has visited us, and all remedial cases of disease have readily responded to treatment.

Of course the sick have every chance in the way of nursing and attendance, nothing being withheld that will conduce to recovery.

The hospital overseer is prompt and attentive in exercising a critical and intelligent oversight, as regards the hospital, and everything prescribed by the surgeon.

The number of seriously sick is comparatively small in proportion to the population. This, to some extent, may be accounted for in the fact, that the beginning of disease are promptly met.

The mortality table gives the causes of death, and the wonder is, taking into account the physical condition of those treated, that we have so many recoveries.

The hygienic condition of the Penitentiary could hardly be better, a statement of things which speak volumes for the management. In fact, under the circumstances, it could hardly be otherwise, for everything consistent with proper discipline is done to maintain health and vigor.

The insane patients are well cared for, and on the whole give little trouble; there are, of course, exceptional cases, but these become amenable to patient, but decided management.

The partially insane, who have lucid intervals, give the most trouble. The building occupied by these patients is admirably fitted for the purpose, and is noted for its cleanliness and comfort.

The patients are supplied from the hospital kitchen, and have all needed comforts. Many of them are life convicts and advanced in years, but seem quite at home in their quarters.

The number becoming insane in prison is very small, most of the present inmates being of weak intellect when sent here. Many of this class are utilized at work of some kind, and it is only the more troublesome ones that are taken into the asylum.

The number of prescriptions for all classes of convicts, exclusive of hospital patients, amounted to 1,570 for the year.

The number of officers absent from sickness twenty-one, some of these at various times, involving an absence from duty of 544 days.

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, 1832, to 30th June, 1833.

Disease.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Remarks.
Abscess.....	1	6	7		7		
Ascites.....						1	
Asthma.....		1	1				
Boils.....		4	4		4		
Bronchitis.....		5	5		4	1	
Burns.....		3	3		3		
Cephalœa.....		2	2		2		
Cholera.....		5	5		5		
Colic.....		3	3		3		
Contusion.....	1	8	9		9		
Cutaneous.....		3	3		3		
Cyrrhosis.....		1	1	1			
Cystitis.....		1	1	1			
Debility.....		5	5	1	4		
Diarrhœa.....		11	11		11		
Dysentery.....		2	2	1	1		
Dyspepsia.....	2	7	9		9		
Dementia.....		4	4		4		
Epilepsy.....							
Erysipelas.....		2	2		2		
Febriola.....	2	23	25		24	1	
Fever, intermittent do typhoid.....		1 13	1 13	1 1	1 10		2
Festula in Ano.....							
Fractura.....		1	1		1		
Gela io.....							
Heart disease.....		4	4	1	3		
Hemoptysis.....	1	2	3		3		
Homotemesis.....							
Hemorrhoids.....		2	2		2		
Hepatitis.....							
Hydrocèle.....							
Lumbago.....		10	10		10		
Luxatura.....		1	1			1	
Malingering.....		22	22		19	3	
Neuralgia.....		4	4		3	1	
Ophthalmia.....		3	3		3		
Paralysis.....		1	1	1			
Phthisis.....		5	5	1	3	1	
Pneumonia.....		1	1		1		
Parturitie.....		1	1		1		
Rheumatism.....	2	8	10		10		
Sciatica.....							
Sprain.....		4	4		4		
Stricture.....		3	3		3		
Scrofula.....	1	3	4		4		
Syphilis.....		4	4		4		
Tonsillitis.....		2	2		2		
Ulcers.....		2	2		2		
Whitlow.....		4	4		3	1	
Wounds.....		18	18		18		
Total.....	10	215	225	8	205	12	

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

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, 1st July, 1833.

ANNUAL RETURN of Deaths in the Hospital, Kingston Penitentiary, from 1st July, 1882, to 30th June, 1883.

No.	Names.	Age	Disease.	When Admitted.	Died.	Country.	No. of days in Hospital.	Remarks.
1	D. Smith	75	Debility	13th April, 1882...	14th Aug., 1882...	Canada	124	A worn out, intemperate man.
2	C. Wilson... ..	26	Cyrrhosis	18th Nov., 1882...	3rd Dec., 1882...	do	16	A Negro of scorfulous diathesis.
3	S. Betterley	70	Dysentery.....	22nd Sept., 1882...	6th Dec., 1882...	do	76	In an exhausted state when received into prison.
4	M. Cunningham	51	Paralysis.....	2nd Sept., 1882...	9th Jan., 1883...	Ireland.....	130	Induced by previous intemperance.
5	J. Fox.....	60	Cystitis	23th Jan., 1883...	4th Feb., 1883....	do	8	A worn out, intemperate debauchee.
6	F. Keys .....	.....	Phthisis	4th March, 1883...	16th March, 1883...	Canada	13	Indian of scorfulous constitution.
7	J. Holmes.....	80	Heart disease.....	3rd Nov., 1882...	19th March, 1883...	Ireland.....	137	General dropsy supervened owing to relaxed action of heart.
8	H. Goodman.....	19	Typhoid fever	9th May, 1883.....	5th June, 1883.....	Canada	18	Disease complicated with chorea.

STATEMENT of Accidents to Convicts in Kingston Penitentiary, from 1st July, 1882, to 30th June, 1883.

Date.	Names.	Where Employed.	Nature of Accident.	Cause of Accident.	No. of days in Hospital.	Remarks.
1882.						
July 10...	J. Steel	Stone shed	Contusion of great toe... ..	Fall of stone.....	69	His own carelessness.
Dec. 9...	Geo. Hall	Quarry.	Fracture of tibia, right leg	Fall of car of railroad iron.....	108	Whilst unloading.
1883.						
June 21...	Jos. O. Jacobs	Yard.....	Dislocation of left shoulder joint.	Fall through an open trap door, carpenter's shop.	10	Still in hospital.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, 1st July, 1883,

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

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

ANNUAL Return of Criminal Insane Convicts in the Insane Asylum, in connection with the above Penitentiary, from 1st July, 1882, to 30th June, 1883.

Distribution.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remained under treatment on 30th June, 1882.....	32	2	34
Since admitted—			
Kingston Penitentiary.....	9		9
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.....	4		4
Dorchester Penitentiary.....			
Manitoba Penitentiary.....			
British Columbia Penitentiary.....			
Total number under treatment during the above period...	45	2	47
Discharged—			
Cured.....	5		5
Improved sufficiently to resume work.....	2		2
Transferred to Provincial Asylum on expiration of sentence.....	6		6
Died.....	3		3
Remaining under treatment on 30th June, 1883.....	29	2	31

OBITUARY.

No.	Reg. No.	Age.	Date of Death.	Duration of Insanity.	Proximate cause of Death.	Remarks.
1	82	82	April 3, 1883.....	1 $\frac{7}{8}$ years.....	Pneumonia.....	An old worn out subject.
2	97	43	April 7, 1883.....	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	Suicide.....	Jumped from top flat of building while passing from deaf room to dormitory. Killed instantly.
3	98	60	June 7, 1883.....	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	Exhaustion.	Constitution completely broken down by dissipation.

M. LAVELL, M. D.

Surgeon, Kingston Peny. and Med. Sup. Insane Asylum.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY,
INSANE ASYLUM, 1st July, 1883.

No. 21.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, 30th June, 1883.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my Report of the Female Department for the year ending 30th June, 1883. During the year the women have behaved well, as in former years, and have been very industrious. At the end of the year 1882, there remained in this department twenty-three female convicts. During the present year seven were received and eight were discharged, leaving our number at the end of this year twenty-two.

I submit return of the work done during the year.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

MARY LEAHY,
Matron.

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

RETURN of Work done in Female Department, for the Year ending 30th June, 1883.

Number of Articles.	Work Done.	Equal to Days.	Rate per Day.	Amount.	Total.
	<i>Male Prison.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
299	White flannel shirts.....	299	0 40	119 60	
376	Cotton sheets.....	188	0 40	75 20	
265	Pairs of flannel drawers.....	132	0 40	52 80	
217	do pants.....	217	0 40	86 80	
744	do socks.....	744	0 40	297 60	
40	do mits.....	40	0 40	16 00	
36	do shirt sleeves.....	18	0 40	7 20	
421	Linen towels.....	42	0 40	6 80	
139	Pillow ticks.....	23	0 40	9 20	
4	Shrouds.....	4	0 40	1 60	
					672 80
	<i>Female Prison.</i>				
	Sewing and knitting.....	234	0 40	93 60	
	Housework, cooking and washing.....	3,258	0 40	1,303 20	
					1,396 80
	<i>Government Contract.</i>				
270	Grey flannel shirts.....	270	0 25	57 50	
108	Neckerchiefs.....		0 10	10 80	
					78 30
					2,137 90

No. 22.

SCHOOL REPORT.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, 6th November, 1883.

SIR,—I have the honor to report, on behalf of my five assistant teachers and myself, that the average daily attendance of convic's during the past fiscal year was 116.

The branches taught were spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic, and I am very happy to be able to say that both those who regularly attend the school and those who are supplied with books, slates, &c., in their cells, are progressing favorably; also that many who came here unable to either read or write, have left the prison with as good a knowledge of the branches taught as could be imparted at any of the common schools throughout the country.

The success of our school is largely due to the kind assistance of the Warden, who is ever ready and willing to assist those of the convicts who show a disposition to improve, and avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded to gain a knowledge of the branches taught.

I believe we have every reason to be satisfied with the progress made, and to feel that our institution is producing good results.

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.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, 30th June, 1883.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit to you the Second Annual Report of my administration of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for the fiscal year ending this day. I accompany it with the Statistics and Reports of the other officers, for your information.

The number of convicts, at midnight of 30th June,	
1882, was.....	316
Have been incarcerated since, viz:—	
From common jails, men.....	105
do do women.....	4
Reformatory Prison, juvenile offenders.....	3
	112
Total.....	428
Have been released during the year:—	
By expiration of sentence.....	100
Pardoned.....	5
Transferred to the Kingston Penitentiary.....	4
do Criminal Asylum.....	4
Deaths.....	2
Escaped.....	5
	120
Remaining at midnight, 30th June, 1883.....	308

Of prisoners received were :—

Received for the first time.....	25
do do second time.....	5
do do third time.....	1

Total..... 31

The greatest number during the year was 318

The least..... 301

The average per day..... 308 $\frac{1}{10}$

The average per month has been in—

1882—July.....	312 $\frac{1}{2}$	1883—January.....	315 $\frac{1}{2}$
August.....	304 $\frac{1}{2}$	February.....	311 $\frac{1}{2}$
September.....	298	March.....	310 $\frac{1}{2}$
October.....	301 $\frac{1}{2}$	April.....	312 $\frac{1}{2}$
November.....	303 $\frac{1}{2}$	May.....	309 $\frac{1}{2}$
December.....	308 $\frac{1}{2}$	June.....	311 $\frac{1}{2}$

Distribution according to age has been :—

Under 20 years.....	22
From 20 to 30 years.....	50
“ 30 to 40 “.....	21
“ 40 to 50 “.....	9
“ 50 to 60 “.....	5
Above 60.....	5

Committed during the year..... 112

Education :—

Can read only.....	14
Can read and write.....	66
Unable to read.....	32

Committed during the year..... 112

Habits :—

Temperate.....	62
Intemperate.....	50

Committed during the year..... 112

Term of sentences of those committed :—

Term 2 years.....	37	Term 7 years.....	1
“ 3 “.....	43	“ 8 “.....	1
“ 4 “.....	9	“ 10 “.....	2
“ 5 “.....	16	“ 20 “.....	1
“ 6 “.....	2		

Total..... 112

The table marked No. to show the value of the work performed by the convicts—exclusively of the *material*—who were employed in the various departments during the year ending 30th of June, \$43,992.50.

It may be stated without exaggerating, that this estimate could be doubled, if the importance of certain work performed within some of the workshops was taken into account.

The revenue in ready money deposited to the credit of the Receiver-General has been but \$3,504.50.

The numerous and important works of construction and others, which have been done during the year, requiring the whole manual labor of all the convicts fit to work, had the effect to reduce to that limited cipher, the product in cash of the

convicts industry. It will be so necessarily for some years to come yet, owing to the constructions which remain to be done.

The amount of the appropriations voted by Parliament for the maintenance of the institution during the fiscal year, 1882-83, was..... \$86,164 59

EXPENDITURE.

The total of the expenditure incurred for its maintenance during same year was.....	\$2,659 66
Leaving a surplus of.....	\$3,504 93

But that balance has been expended in paying up the gratuities granted in 1881 and 1882 to officers retired from the service, and for which no appropriation had been provided for that year.

Economy has been practised in every department, as much at least as the efficiency of the service allowed it; but the high prices paid during the year for victualling, and the purchase of potatoes, of which the farm, as well as others around, did not yield a large crop, have not permitted me to realize a larger amount of savings at least for this year.

I have reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the convicts in general; they have been submissive to the rules of discipline, and more attentive to their work.

That improvement has especially shown itself under the system of meals taken in cells by all the convicts, which was inaugurated on the 22nd of March last.

Indeed I have but reason to be highly satisfied with the results gained by the introduction of the system, and its operation, which proves to be so admirably adapted for the maintenance of good order and discipline.

Its working, it is hardly necessary to say, has necessitated numerous alterations, and the making up in gangs of all the convicts into departmental order, to the end that each convict might occupy a cell in the range previously assigned to the gang of which he is a party, and that everyone might occupy the same number of order in all the walking moves to be performed during the day.

The result is, then, that a distinct post is assigned to each convict, which he occupies at any time.

This new organization had had the effect to do away with the minor causes of dissipation, and to put an end to those furtive intercourses which constitute the principal source of demoralization.

Meanwhile, under this new order of things, the convicts are receiving and carrying their victuals well warmed; and each one now being able to eat his meal alone and quietly, may rest or read after. It is nothing very surprising then, if the convict is so pleased with the new *regime*, and gives it preference over the old one, so much so that a perfect silence has been prevailing in the refectories in general during meal hours, in such a measure, that not a single report has been made against any of the convicts for infringement of the rule of silence since the inauguration of the new system. Besides, order prevails generally, and offences of every nature, as well as the reports, consequently have been decreasing in a notable degree.

It is known that when the meals were taken in a common hall, convicts' offences against the rule of silence, as well as other rules, were committed in the refectory.

In fine, as I have stated it above, the prisoners in general show themselves satisfied with the actual system, and I really ignore that there be any one that makes exception: and the whole of them would be equally vexed—with the exception of the half dozen of hardened sinners may be—if later on they were compelled to take their meals in common, and subjected necessarily again to the temptations of dissipating themselves and infringing the rule of silence in particular.

It was a cause of regret to me that I had to inflict corporal punishment to some of the convicts; but the attempted escapes becoming more and more frequent, and the tribunal of justice treating most of the cases of escape or attempts to escape with

a lenity rather apt to encourage them than to lessen the number, I was left with no alternative but to use the whip; and I am in position to say, that the operation—though having recourse to it with regret—has made such an efficient impression, that I now feel hopeful it will be a long time before I am compelled to resort to it again.

On their part the officers without any exception do appreciate favourably the advantages of the present system.

Though in the first place, however, all seem to be apprehensive and doubtful as to its practical efficiency. But after an experimental trial, witnessing practically the unexpected success, every one of them gave it his cordial and unreserved approbation; and there does not remain a single one to-day—I affirm it without fear of being contradicted—that does not give his preference to the new over the old system, and would not consider it a misfortune to return back to the latter.

In one word, I am satisfied in every respect, with the zeal shown by the officers in the performance of their duties of all sorts; and if it be true that the service in that regard requires much improvement yet, it is not less true that some progress has taken place, and that there is reason to hope for more in course of time.

The work of construction in the inside of the west wing, after being interrupted in April, 1882—in order to continue that of the new building—in the first place intended for a refectory, was resumed in November last, and each of its 132 cells was completely provided with its required set of furniture in time for the transfer therein of the occupiers of the north dormitory on the first day of March last.

The work of the excavation of the main sewer and laying down of its pipes, have been carried on with vigor during winter, and up to the middle of June, when having reached the railway line of the North Road, they had to be stopped.

It being now necessary to have an understanding with the Company of that road, in view of building underneath it a tunnel, I wrote to Mr. Davis, its superintendent, who obligingly provided me with the plan of the wooden work to be done under the rail bed, in order to obviate any accident resulting therefrom.

In April last the masonry work of the building in construction was resumed. The handwork necessary to the steady progression of that construction has been incessantly supplied to the surveying, architect, and I entertain the certitude that the building will be closed up, that is the masonry finished, its roof covered up, and the windows set in their places towards the 1st of October next. A sufficient number of prisoners are to be employed to the finishing of the inside work during winter.

On the 21st June, a certain number of convicts, in charge of the officers who had been employed superintending the works of the main sewer, commenced to make bricks, and the work will be carried on up to September next.

On the 14th March last, I addressed to you a memorandum recommending that the quarries of the Penitentiary be left to outsiders under contract, instead of being worked by the convicts. I have reason to expect that my suggestions will be favorably received, and carried into effect at a timely date.

The dormitory wings, east and west, are fine constructions, strongly built, and quite suitable for the purposes for which they were put up. In one of those two constructions, however, the west wing, there is a notable defect in its system of ventilation. The occupants of it feel the hurtful effect of the defects and complaints are daily uttered by them. An improvement in this direction is becoming indispensable.

As to the main body of the buildings of the Penitentiary, built in the first place as a reformatory prison for juvenile offenders, it is greatly inefficient in many respects, especially considering that that building contains all the offices, the visitors' hall, hospital, school and libraries, as well as the all-important store of the Steward. I have to add that the distribution inside being very defective, the service is thereby rendered incommodious and the watch laborious and difficult.

Again, its walls and flooring look to be in a state of decay, presenting a dark and dilapidated aspect, and making an almost sad contrast with the penitentiaries that I have had occasion to visit, both in the United States and Canada.

However, I think that some improvement ought to be done, the more so as it could be effected, in my opinion, without much expense. The trifling laying out of a few hundred dollars for some successive years would have the effect, I am sure, to improve thoroughly the interior of that building.

THE HEALTH.

The report of the Physician of the institution, shows that the state of the health of the convicts has been perfectly good, in spite of what is wanting in the localization and distribution of the hospital.

The assiduous and practical cares of the Physician; the cleanliness in the several departments, as well as regarding the convicts, and the obligation for the latter to bathe twice a month, have contributed much to the good sanitary state during the year.

THE SCHOOL.

The school has been progressing during the year. Those of the convicts, who attended to the classes but to avoid toiling or to meet friends, have been deprived of school, also those who, by their misbehaviour, gave reasons for complaint to the teacher.

I subjoin herewith the report and statistics, which contain in detail all the information connected with the Penitentiary, and its operations during the year, and which are usually furnished.

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

GODEFROY LAVIOLETTE,
Warden.

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

No. 1.

NOMINAL LIST of Officers employed in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, as on the 30th June, 1883, giving the Rate of Pay, Age and Date of Appointment.

Name.	Rank.	Salary.	Age.	Date of Appointment.	Remarks.
Godefroy Lavolette.....	Warden.....	\$ 2,600	57	Nov. 1881...	
J. U. Leclerc.....	Rom. Oath. Chaplain..	1,200	45	May 20, 1873...	
John Allan.....	Protestant Chaplain..	1,200	70	do 20, 1873...	
Télesphore Guimet.....	Deputy Warden.....	1,400	39	Dec. 15, 1881...	
J. T. Pominville.....	Surgeon.....	1,200	58	May 20, 1873...	
G. S. Malépart.....	Accountant.....	1,000	34	June 1, 1882...	
Hy. Lanctôt.....	Clerk.....	800	37	Dec. 15, 1875...	
Thomas McCarthey.....	Chief Keeper.....	800	47	do 1, 1881...	
George B. Lamarche.....	Storekeeper.....	700	41	March 1, 1881...	
Léandre Mazuret.....	Steward.....	650	55	May 20, 1873...	
Edouard Béland.....	Chief Instructor and Clerk of Works.....	1,000	55	Sept. 2, 1881...	
James Devlin.....	Engineer.....	780	33	Dec. 1, 1874...	
John Manning.....	Hospital Keeper.....	600	31	July 13, 1883...	
Edward Kenny.....	Farmer.....	590	33	Jan. 1, 1876...	
J. T. Dorais.....	School Master.....	600	40	July 24, 1882...	
Jean Vaudry.....	Trade Instructor.....	700	56	May 20, 1873...	
Isidore Thérien.....	do.....	700	47	April 6, 1882...	
Tkomas Leblanc.....	do.....	600	62	Oct. 23, 1881...	
Procopé Dumas.....	do.....	560	45	May 20, 1873...	
Auguste Leduc.....	do.....	560	45	do 20, 1873...	
Noël Beauparlant.....	do.....	500	50	April 15, 1877...	
Adolphe Lefaiivre.....	Messenger.....	450	43	July 13, 1873...	
John Lynch.....	Keeper.....	500	45	May 20, 1873...	
Onésime Sigouin.....	do.....	500	48	do 19, 1873...	
F. P. McIlwain.....	do.....	500	43	do 20, 1873...	
Jean Bte. Désormeau.....	do.....	500	45	July 1, 1873...	
James Blain.....	do.....	500	50	May 20, 1873...	
Joseph Demers.....	do.....	500	37	do 20, 1873...	
Romuald Gadbois.....	do.....	500	36	do 20, 1873...	
Alphonse Dequoy.....	do.....	500	45	do 19, 1873...	
Zépherin Lacasse.....	Guard.....	450	54	July 14, 1873...	
Jean Bte. Gauthier.....	do.....	450	41	do 1, 1873...	
Napléon Charbonneau.....	do.....	450	34	do 7, 1873...	
Gilbert Chartrand.....	do.....	450	42	do 13, 1873...	
James Carly.....	do.....	450	56	Dec. 7, 1876...	
Alfred Pudney.....	do.....	450	45	do 19, 1876...	
Ubalde Chartrand.....	do.....	450	39	Jan. 1, 1878...	
Jean Bte. Lemay.....	do.....	450	46	June 1, 1879...	
Charles Taillon.....	do.....	450	45	May 1, 1880...	
Moïse Roger.....	do.....	450	41	do 1, 1880...	
Fabien Hogue.....	do.....	450	48	July 1, 1880...	
François Couvret.....	do.....	450	44	May 12, 1881...	
Ferdinand Chartrand.....	do.....	450	48	Nov. 8, 1881...	
Edouard Provost.....	do.....	450	33	Oct. 20, 1881...	
Hector Demers.....	do.....	450	29	Feb. 1, 1882...	
Aristide Rochon.....	do.....	450	41	March 1, 1882...	
Napoléon Plouffe.....	do.....	450	33	do 8, 1882...	
Jos. O. Durocher.....	do.....	450	43	do 13, 1882...	
Peter McDonald.....	do.....	450	33	April 20, 1882...	
Olivier Lamaire.....	do.....	450	53	do 21, 1882...	
P. H. Raynolds.....	do.....	450	43	do 21, 1882...	
Roch Label.....	do.....	450	44	May 20, 1882...	
François Plouffe.....	do.....	450	43	do 16, 1882...	
Jean Bte. Courcié.....	do.....	450	42	June 22, 1882...	
Henri Boyer.....	do.....	450	48	Aug. 18, 1882...	
David O'Shea.....	do.....	450	24	do 23, 1882...	
Irénée Lamoureux.....	do.....	450	46	May 21, 1883...	
Antoine Plouffe.....	do.....	450	34	June 20, 1883...	
Isaïe Cloutier.....	Teamster.....	350	38	Nov. 8, 1881...	
Gérémie Leblanc.....	do.....	350	35	do 9, 1881...	

No. 2.

STATEMENT showing distribution of Convicts in St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, on 30th June, 1883.

How employed.	No. of Men.	How employed.	No. of Men.
Shoemakers.....	16	Tramway.....	3
Tailors.....	15	Doors.....	2
Blacksmiths.....	12	Dining hall.....	4
Bakery.....	4	North wing.....	5
Carpenters.....	28	East and west wings.....	11
Tinsmiths.....	7	Hospital.....	5
Stonecutters.....	33	School and library.....	3
Masons.....	34	Punishment cells.....	3
Quarry.....	21	Cells.....	6
Woodshed and stone pile.....	30	Chapel.....	1
Farm.....	27	Office.....	2
Kitchen.....	11		
Clothing room.....	10		
Excavation.....	15	Total.....	308

No. 3.

RETURN of Convicts who have been Pardoned out of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, during the Year ended 30th June, 1883, with Crime and Place where Convicted.

No.	Name.	Crime.	Place.
1	Dunbar Browne.....	Embezzlement.....	Montreal.
2	Moses Tisch.....	Receiving stolen goods.....	do
3	Michael McLean.....	Robbery.....	do
4	William Piché.....	Larceny.....	do
5	Joseph Piché.....	Receiving stolen goods.....	do

No. 4.

LIST of Convicts who have been Re-committed in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, during the Year ended 30th June, 1883.

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	Edmond Laberge.....	1			19	Bernard McEvenue.....	1		
2	Joseph Hurteau.....	1			20	Thomas Burns.....	1		
3	Alfred Dott.....	1			21	Ghas. Bricault dit Lamarche.....	1		
4	Charles Ross.....	1			22	John Patrick Craven.....	1		
5	Joseph Vaillancourt.....	1			23	Joseph Gariépy.....	1		
6	François Lavallée.....		1		24	Victor Turcot.....		1	
7	Pierre Caisse.....	1			25	James Simpson.....	1		
8	Alfred Métayer.....	1			26	Edmond Bussiére.....	1		
9	William Stephen.....	1			27	Charles Mercier.....	1		
10	Damas Blouin.....	1			28	Charles Reddy.....	1		
11	Charles Manzurette.....		1		29	Thomas Ducharme.....	1		
12	Félix Lemaire.....	1			30	Henri Landry.....			1
13	Oleophas Beauvais.....		1		31	William Cardinal.....	1		
14	Alfred Danis.....	1							
15	George Bienvenu.....	1					25	5	1
16	Philéas St. Germain.....		1						
17	Napoléon Plante.....	1							
18	Louis Vincent.....	1							
						Total.....			31

No. 5.

RETURN of Remission of Sentence earned by Convicts discharged from the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, during the Year ended 30th June, 1883.

No.	_____	Days earned.	No.	_____	Days earned.
1	Convict earned.....	59	1	Convict earned.....	180
1	do.....	60	1	do.....	183
1	do.....	62	2	do.....	187
1	do.....	63	3	do.....	192
3	do.....	65	1	do.....	219
3	do.....	70	1	do.....	221
4	do.....	71	3	do.....	225
30	do.....	77	6	do.....	231
1	do.....	115	1	do.....	289
1	do.....	116	1	do.....	319
1	do.....	118	1	do.....	344
2	do.....	120			
2	do.....	122	100		
28	do.....	128			

No. 6.

STATEMENT of Movement of Convicts at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, from
Midnight of 30th June, 1882, until Midnight of 30th June, 1883.

Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining at midnight of 30th June, 1882.....				316		316
Received since from Common Jail.....	105	4	109			
Received since from the Montreal Reformatory.....	3		3	108	4	112
				424	4	428
Discharged since—						
By expiration of sentence.....	100		100			
By being pardoned.....	5		5			
Transferred to Kingston Penitentiary.....		4	4			
Death.....	2		2			
Escapes.....	5		5			
Transferred to Criminal Asylum.....	4		4			
				116	4	120
Remaining at midnight of 30th June, 1883.....				308		308

No. 7.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Movement of Convicts in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for the Year ended 30th June, 1883.

YEAR.	ADMISSION.										DISCHARGE.										Remaining at 12 p.m. on 30th June.	Yearly Average.									
	Remaining at 12 p.m. 30th June.		Common Jail.		Reformatory.		Re-captured.		Total.		Expiration of Sentence.		Par-doned.		Sent to Lunatic Asylum.		Escape.		Death.				Other Peniten-tiaries.		Removed by Order of Court.		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
1874-75	141	126	1					126	1	127	31		9		1						19	1			160	1	161	117		117	142
1875-76	117	168	1					168	1	169	58		9		1			1			53	1			121	1	122	161		161	130
1876-77	161	163					2	165		165	22		14			3					63				101		101	225		225	202
1877-78	225	184	2					184	2	186	84		20		2						62	2			150	2	152	259		259	250
1878-79	259	196	1	1			1	198	1	199	69		12		1			1			67	1			150	1	151	307		307	283
1879-80	307	153	2	4			1	158	2	160	105		10		4		1				2				120	2	122	345		345	225
1880-81	345	151	4					151	4	155	112		20			2		3			41	4			178	4	182	318		318	346
1881-82	318	119	2	2				121	2	123	95		17		5		1		2		2	2	1		123	2	125	316		316	307
1882-83	316	104	4	3			1	108	4	112	109		5		4		5		2			4			116	4	120	308		308	308
	2311	1438	18	10			5	1453	18	1471	701		120		19		15		11		306	14	1		1264	18	1282	2497		2497	.....

No. 8.

Showing the number of Convicts during the year ended 30th June, 1883:—

The largest number at any time during the year was 318; the smallest number at any time during the year was 301; the average number during the year, per day, was $308\frac{1}{10}$. Monthly average:—

July 1882.....	312 $\frac{1}{2}$	January 1883.....	315 $\frac{1}{2}$
August ".....	304 $\frac{1}{4}$	February ".....	311 $\frac{3}{4}$
September ".....	298	March ".....	310 $\frac{1}{2}$
October ".....	301 $\frac{3}{4}$	April ".....	312 $\frac{3}{4}$
November ".....	303 $\frac{1}{4}$	May ".....	309 $\frac{1}{2}$
December ".....	308 $\frac{1}{2}$	June ".....	311 $\frac{1}{2}$

No. 9.

CRIMINAL Statistics, St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for the year ended 30th June, 1883.

Description.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Description.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Race.....	White.....	108	4	112	Religion.....	Catholic.....	92	3	95
Marital.....	Married.....	44	2	46		Church of England...	11	1	12
	Single.....	64	2	66		Methodist.....	1		1
		108	4	112		Lutheran.....	1		1
						Presbyterian.....	3		3
Age.....	Under 20 years.....	21	1	22	Occupation.	Laborers.....	36	4	40
	From 20 to 30.....	48	2	50		Shoemakers.....	10		10
	do 30 to 40.....	21		21		Clerks.....	3		3
	do 40 to 50.....	9		9		Shoemakers.....	7		7
	do 50 to 60.....	5		5		Joiners.....	5		5
	Above 60.....	4	1	5		Barbers.....	4		4
		108	4	112		Farmers.....	3		3
Education...	Read only.....	14		14		Plumbers.....	3		3
	Cannot read.....	31	1	32		Cigarmakers.....	3		3
	Read and write.....	63	3	66		Blacksmiths.....	2		2
		108	4	112		Butchers.....	2		2
Moral habits	Temperate.....	60	2	62		Bakers.....	4		4
	Intemperate.....	48	2	50		Weavers.....	2		2
		108	4	112		Painters.....	2		2
Country.....	Quebec.....	81	3	84		Carters.....	2		2
	England.....	9		9		Cooks.....	2		2
	United States.....	8		8		Gardner.....	1		1
	Ireland.....	3	1	4		Trader.....	1		1
	France.....	3		3		Jeweller.....	1		1
	Ontario.....	1		1		Mason.....	1		1
	Italy.....	1		1		Sailmaker.....	1		1
	Greece.....	1		1		Machinist.....	1		1
	Germany.....	1		1		Engineer.....	1		1
		108	4	112		Book-keeper.....	1		1
						Tinsmith.....	1		1
						Saddler.....	1		1
						Galker.....	1		1
						Druggist.....	1		1
						Confectioner.....	1		1
		108	4	112			108	4	112

No. 1.—Criminal Statistics, St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary—*Concluded.*

Description.			Description.						
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.				
Crime....	Larceny.....	61	2	63	District... ..	Montreal....	73	3	76
	Stealing from the person.....	8		8		Quebec.....	14	1	15
	Receiving stolen goods	6	1	7		St. Hyacinthe.....	4		4
	Horse stealing.....	5		5		St. Francis.....	4		4
	Burglary.....	4		4		Richelieu.....	3		3
	Stealing a post letter..	3		3		Arthabaska.....	3		3
	Forgery.....	3		3		Terrebonne.....	2		2
	Murder.....	2	1	3		Bedford.....	2		2
	Robbery.....	2		2		Sherbrooke... ..	2		2
	Assault.....	2		2		Gaspé.....	1		1
	Arson.....	1		1			108	4	112
	Stealing money.....	1		1	Sentences...	2 years.....	35	2	37
	Refusing to provide for his wife.....	1		1		3 do	41	2	43
	Embezzlement.....	1		1		4 do	9		9
	Assault with intent, etc	1		1		5 do	16		16
	Maiming with intent, etc.....	1		1		6 do	2		2
	Larceny in a church...	1		1		7 do	1		1
	Manslaughter.....	1		1		8 do	1		1
	Getting money on false pretences.....	1		1		10 do	2		2
	Felony.....	1		1		20 do	1		1
	Shooting with intent, etc.....	1		1			108	4	112
	Attempt to rescue a convict from penitentiary.....	1		1					
		108	4	112					

No. 10.

SUMMARY PUNISHMENTS awarded in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, during the Year ended the 30th June, 1883.

Month.	No. in Punishment Cell.	No. Flogged.	No. of Lashes inflicted.	No. Chained.	No. on Bread.	No. on Hard Bed.	No. deprived of School.	No. who lost part of their Remission.	No. who lost Light.	No. Admonished.
1882.										
July	11					1	1	28		41
August	12	1	36				1	25		29
September	7			1			2	23		30
October	7				1	1		15	2	45
November	14	1	39				1	12	4	50
December	20			1	1		3	20	2	43
1883.										
January	6			6			1	33		40
February	12			1			2	32		48
March	10							27		41
April	15							26		35
May	11	3	83	1				24	1	33
June	5	2	2					22		27
Total	130	7	230	10	2	2	11	287	9	467

No. 11.—EXPENDITURE.

DR. THE DOMINION OF CANADA, in Account with the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for the Year ended 30th June, 1883. CR.

1883.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	1882.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
June 30...	To Salaries	37,396	09			July 26...	By Official cheque	400	00		
	Retiring gratuities	278	01			do 31...	Monthly pay-list	3,003	87		
	Uniforms	2,868	01			Aug. 31...	do do	3,038	97		
				40,542	11	Sept. 29...	June accounts	3,116	62		
	<i>Maintenance.</i>					do 29...	July do	5,077	98		
June 30...	To Rations	19,853	97			do 30...	Monthly pay-list	3,059	53		
	Clothing	3,578	49			Oct. 7...	August accounts	6,471	57		
	Convicts' travelling allowance	776	00			do 24...	September accounts	6,015	25		
	do discharge clothing	1,579	11			do 31...	Monthly pay-list	3,059	53		
	Bedding	188	71			Nov. 27...	October accounts	2,852	39		
	Chapels	256	08			do 30...	Monthly pay-list	3,059	53		
	Libraries	278	14			Dec. 30...	November accounts	5,805	41		
	School	67	14			do 31...	Monthly pay-list	3,059	53		
	Escapes	163	59								
	Hospital	606	11			1883					
	Transfer of convicts	159	07			Jan. 19...	By December accounts	3,332	11		
	Contingencies	570	18			do 31...	Monthly pay-list	3,059	53		
				28,076	59	Feb. 21...	January accounts	2,096	08		
	<i>Working Expenses.</i>					do 28...	Monthly pay-list	3,059	53		
June 30...	To Heating	5,588	92			March 28...	February accounts	3,160	48		
	Light	1,173	33			do 31...	Monthly pay-list	3,059	53		
	Repairs to buildings	5,165	71			April 21...	March accounts	3,430	16		
	Maintenance of machinery	254	68			do 30...	Monthly pay-list	3,059	53		
	Armoury	74	77			May 22...	April accounts	1,889	45		
	Kitchen	513	21			do 31...	Monthly pay-list	3,059	53		
	Farm and stables	3,847	69			June 20...	May accounts	2,171	14		
	Stationery	5	00			do 30...	Monthly pay-list	3,059	53		
	do Office	293	10			do 30...	Stationery Office and Queen's Printer	469	64		
	Queen's Printer	176	54			July 27...	Monthly accounts for June	2,996	69		
				17,092	93						
	Refund deposit										
				11	48						
				85,723	11						
										85,723	11

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No. 12—REVENUE.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA in account with the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary,
for the Year ended 30th June, 1883.

1882.	Dr.	\$ cts.	1883.	Cr.	\$ cts.
Aug. 8	To draft in favor of the Hon. the Receiver-General.....	124 61	June 30	By Bakery.....	59 26
Sept. 11	do	74 91		Rent.....	286 72
Oct. 9	do	113 23		Shoe shop.....	128 24
Nov. 7	do	106 22		Convicts' labor.....	107 75
Dec. 7	do	124 74		Tinsmiths' shop.....	26 02
1883.				Carpenters' shop..	158 54
Jan. 9	do	62 91		Stove shop.....	49 74
Feb. 6	do	131 86		Stonecutters.....	201 75
March 5	do	71 67		Farm.....	155 22
April 11	do	145 49		Tailors' shop.....	45 51
May 8	do	82 73		Brickyard.....	60 95
June 5	do	157 52		Stewards	55 98
July 10	do	181 62		Book binding.....	1 30
				Blacksmiths' shop.....	3 30
				Visitors fund.....	37 25
		1,377 51			1,377 51

G. S. MALEPART,
Accountant.

No. 13.

GENERAL SUMMARY of the Value of Labor performed in the St. Vincent de Paul
Penitentiary, during the Year ended 30th June, 1883.

Departments.	Days.	Rate.	Amount.
		Cts.	\$ cts.
Accountant's office.....	295	50	147 50
Bakery.....	1,300	50	650 00
Blacksmiths' shop.....	3,015	50	1,507 50
Book bindery	62	50	31 00
Brickyard.....	1,231½	50	615 75
Carpenters' shop.....	8,728	50	4,364 00
Chapel, library, &c., Catholic.....	342	50	171 00
do Protestant.....	342	50	171 00
Engineers department.....	612	50	306 00
Farm, garden and stables.....	6,001	50	3,000 50
Hospital orderlies.....	730	50	365 00
Shoe shop.....	5,444½	50	2,722 25
Stewards'	16,273½	50	8,136 75
Stonecutters, masons, quarry, tramway and excavation.....	29,590	50	14,795 00
Stone breakers, woodyard and jobbing.....	6,344	50	3,172 00
Store.....	298	50	149 00
Tailors' shop.....	5,550½	50	2,775 25
Tinsmiths' shop.....	1,826	50	913 00
Totals.....	87,985		43,992 50

No. 14.

STATEMENT showing the cost of Maintenance of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary,
for the Year ended 30th June, 1883.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Expenditure for the Year ended 30th June, 1883.....		86,253 47
Or. Revenue for the Year, viz. :—		
By Bakery	59 26	
Rent.....	286 72	
Shoe shop	128 24	
Convicts' labour.....	107 73	
Tinsmiths' shop.....	26 02	
Carpenters' shop.....	158 54	
Store.....	49 74	
Stonecutters' shop.....	201 75	
Farm	155 22	
Tailor's shop	45 51	
Brickyard.....	60 95	
Stewards.....	55 98	
Bookbindery.....	1 30	
Blacksmiths' shop.....	3 30	
Visitors' fund	37 25	
		1,377 51
		83,875 96
By convicts' discharge allowance.....	776 00	
do do clothing.....	1,579 11	
Transfer of convicts.....	159 07	
Maintenance of machinery.....	254 68	
Repairs to buildings.....	5,185 71	
		7,934 55
		75,941 41
By earnings of Convicts, viz. :—		
Accountant's office.....	147 50	
Bakery.....	650 00	
Blacksmiths' shop.....	1,507 50	
Book bindery	31 00	
Brickyard	615 75	
Carpenters' shop	4,364 00	
Chapel, library, &c., Catholic	171 00	
do do Protestant	171 00	
Engineers' department	306 00	
Farm, garden and stables.....	3,000 50	
Hospital orderlies.....	385 00	
Shoe shop.....	2,722 25	
Stewards	8,136 75	
Stonecutters, masons, quarry, tramway and excavation.....	14,795 00	
Stonebreakers, woodyard and jobbing.....	3,172 00	
Store.....	149 00	
Tailors' shop.....	2,775 25	
Tinsmiths' shop	913 00	
		43,992 50
		31,948 91

Average number of convicts..... 309
do cost per capita for maintenance..... \$245 77
Yearly cost of each convict after deducting value of labor..... 103 39

G. S. MALEPART,
Accountant.

No. 15.

SUMMARY of the Real Estate of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, on the 30th June, 1883.

	\$	cts.		\$	cts.
Warden's house and premises.....	10,700	00	Privies.....	24	00
Quarry and 96 acres of land.....	18,000	00	Ice house.....	175	00
Brick house and premises.....	3,000	00	Barn and root house.....	3,000	00
Water works, sewers and appurtenances.....	10,500	00	Prison walls and towers.....	7,500	00
Wharf.....	1,000	00	Farm walls and fences.....	2,000	00
62½ acres of land.....	1,875	00	Bridge.....	600	00
Buildings on the last mentioned land:—			1 terrace of eight houses, with stables, &c.....	10,000	00
Stone house and premises.....	1,000	00	2 engine sheds at quarry.....	75	00
Stonecutters' shed.....	800	00	1 shanty.....	50	00
Blacksmiths' shop and coal shed.....	500	00	5 watchmens' boxes.....	50	00
Carpenters' and tinsmiths' shops and engine house.....	2,500	00	Iron shed.....	30	00
Penitentiary buildings.....	315,240	00	Brick shed and watchmens' boxes.....	4,000	00
Stables.....	500	00	2 limekilns.....	600	00
Wagon shed, harness and grain house.....	300	00	Pig houses.....	30	00
2 hose houses, \$75.....	150	00	Tramway and rolling stock.....	10,050	00
Shoe and tailors' shop.....	800	00	1 fountain.....	400	00
Bakery.....	24	00	1 hitching post.....	30	00
			Total.....	405,503	00

G. B. LAMARCHE, Storekeeper. } Valuators.
G. S. MALEPART, Accountant. }

No. 16.

THE FARM, in Account with the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for the Year ended 30th June, 1883.

Description.	Rate.	Amount.	Description.	Rate.	Amount.
	\$	cts.		\$	cts.
To Implements, seeds, tools, manure, &c.....		599 38	By 3,700 bush. potatoes.....	0 60	2,220 00
6,081 days' convict labor.....	0 50	2,540 50	1,500 " turnips.....	0 50	750 00
1,310 days' horse labor.....	0 80	1,048 00	250 " parsnips.....	0 50	125 00
Farmer's salary.....		560 00	550 " carrots.....	0 50	275 00
2 Guards' salary.....		900 00	240 " onions.....	1 00	240 00
Balance.....		936 02	420 " beets.....	0 50	210 00
			400 " horse carrots....	0 25	100 00
			800 " oats.....	0 50	400 00
			100 " barley.....	0 75	75 00
			65 " beans.....	1 50	97 50
			12,000 heads cabbage.....	0 04	480 00
			Early vegetables.....		250 23
			5,000 bundles straw.....	0 05	250 00
			10,000 lbs. pork.....	0 08	800 00
			200 gallons milk.....	0 20	40 00
			Customs.....		171 17
			400 loads manure.....	0 25	100 00
		6,583 90			6,583 90

D WARD KENNY,
Farmer.

No. 17.

THE STABLES, in Account with the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for the Year ended 30th June, 1883.

Description.	Rate.	Amount.	Description.	Rate.	Amount.
	Ots.	\$ cts.		Ots.	\$ cts.
To Forage and sundries		2,839 64	By 5,000 days' horse labor.....	80	4,000 00
2 teamsters' salary		700 00			
920 days' convict labor.....	50	480 00			
Balance.....		0 36			
		4,000 00			4,000 00

EDWARD KENNY,
Farmer.

No. 18.

STATEMENT of Debts owing the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, 30th June, 1883.

Good Debts.....	\$88 15
Bad Debts.....	546 14
	<u>\$634 29</u>
Since paid.....	18 60
	<u>\$615 69</u>

G. S. MALEPART,
Accountant.

GODEFROY LAVIOLETTE,
Warden.

1st October, 1883.

No. 19.

REPORT OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, December, 1883.

SIR,—I beg to submit my Report for the year ended the 1st of July last.

The state of my health having forced me to absent myself from the Penitentiary a great part of the year, it would be difficult for me to enter into all the details of the spiritual progress of those under my care.

Besides, I am aware that on some points my views on the administration of a penitentiary do not in all coincide with the views of those in authority. Hence, I believe the advisability for me of remaining silent on matters which time and experience alone could remedy.

Let me add that no class of men require a more intelligent treatment than the criminals, and that those qualified to apply such a treatment are not easily to be found.

During the year just ended, nothing of great importance has come to my knowledge. The conduct of the convicts in the chapel has been generally good. The school has not received all the encouragement which, in my opinion, it should have received, owing to circumstances which I could not control. The books of the library have been always in great demand.

The chapel, when completed, will be one of the finest in all public institutions.

Thanking you, Mr. Inspector, for your constant courtesy towards me,

I remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. U. LECLERC,
Priest.

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

No. 20:

REPORT OF THE PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN, FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30TH JUNE, 1883.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY, 2nd July, 1883.

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

No. on books 1st July, 1882.....	41
“ admitted during the year.....	16
“ transferred from Roman Catholic Chapel.....	1
	— 58
“ discharged by expiration of sentence.....	15
“ pardoned.....	2
“ escaped.....	1
	— 18
	—
“ remaining on books	40
	==

Religious denominations of those admitted and transferred :

Church of England.....	11
Presbyterian.....	4
Methodist.....	1
Lutheran.....	1
	— 17
	==

I regret to have to report that four of those admitted were here before; one had been out about sixteen months, another four, another five, and the fourth less than two. Ten admitted that they were guilty, the same number that they seldom attended any place of worship; five were confessedly intemperate, the same number were moderate drinkers, and seven were abstainers.

The Sunday services have been regularly holden, and up to the end of March much useful religious knowledge was imparted on two days of the week, which cannot now be given, through the convicts having their meals in the cells. The sick and refractory have been duly visited. I examined the English-speaking pupils in the school on 2nd March, and was much pleased with the result.

Messrs. Louson and Budge of the Montreal Y. M. C. A., are worthy of much commendation for the deep interest they take in the spiritual and temporal interests of the prisoners. The addresses of these gentlemen are highly calculated to edify the men, while they display much kindness and service to such as need assistance or work on their leaving the Institution.

The sick in the hospital are carefully and tenderly attended to by Dr. Pominville, Mr. Manning, and a most valuable assistant, himself a convict.

On the whole, I consider that not only the Warden, who is indefatigable in his attendance early and late in the prosecution of his arduous duties, but those also who act under him do their best to discharge the several duties assigned to them with kindness and diligence.

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

JOHN ALLAN,
Protestant Chaplain.

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

— — —
No. 21.

REPORT OF THE SURGEON.

(*Translation.*)

PENITENTIARY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL,
26th September, 1883.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit to you my Report for the year ended 30th June, 1883.

The sanitary condition of this Penitentiary has been very good. During the year just ended I have not had to treat any epidemic or contagious disease, and I am happy to say that the number of sick admitted to the infirmary has been less during last year than in previous years.

Four convicts laboring under insanity were transferred to the asylum for criminal lunatics at Kingston. These convicts, though quiet, might at any moment become dangerous to themselves or their companions. As we have no accommodation for these patients, I thought it prudent to recommend their removal to an asylum where they could be treated to greater advantage.

Two convicts died during the year. One of pulmonary consumption, the other from a mortal gun-shot wound received in an attempt to escape, death ensuing in a few minutes.

A few accidents which might have had serious consequences also occurred. Happily the victims of these accidents are now entirely cured.

The number of prescriptions given daily during the year has been from ten to twelve.

The accompanying tables, which have been carefully prepared, will give you the number of patients treated both in the infirmary and in the cells, the number of accidents which have occurred, and the time spent by patients in hospital.

In concluding this Report I must give to the keeper of the hospital (Mr. Manning) the praise he merits for his goodness, and the care he gives to the patients admitted to the infirmary. I also thank the officers generally for the assistance they have invariably afforded me in the discharge of my duties, and I present to the Warden my thanks for his unflinching care in procuring for me everything I needed and for his courtesy in the course of our official relations.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. T. POMINVILLE, M.D.,

Surgeon.

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

ANNUAL RETURN of Sick treated in the Hospital and Cells of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, during the Year ended 30th June, 1883.

Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
						Brought forward	220	220			
Acidé.....		3	3			Hypochondriæ.....	2	2			
Abcess.....	18	18				Hydrocele.....	1	1			
Auteritis.....	1	1				Insane.....	4	4			
Asthma.....	1	1				Jaundice.....	1	1			
Blepharitis.....	5	5				Lumbago.....	3	3			
Boils.....	4	4				Neuralgia.....	13	13			
Bronchitis.....	16	16				Ophthalmia.....	1	18	17		
Cardialgia.....	7	7				Orchites.....	3	3			
Chancre, venereal.....	3	3				Ponaris.....	4	4			
Cholera (sporadic).....	2	2				Phthisis (pulmonary).....	3	2	1		
Contusion.....	14	14				Phynosis.....	1	1			
Coryza.....	2	2				Pleurodynia.....	4	4			
Diarrhœa.....	56	56				Peritonitis.....	1	1			
Dyspepsia.....	5	5				Pneumonia.....	2	2			
Dysentery.....	30	30				Prurigo.....	5	5			
Epilepsy.....	2	2				Pyrosis.....	17	17			
Epistaxis.....	2	2				Scrofula.....	1	1			
Erysipilas.....	1	1				Spermatorrhœa.....	4	4			
Fistula in ano.....	1	1				Stricture urethra.....	10	10			
Gonorrhœa.....	14	14				Syphilis secundaria.....	22	22			
Heart disease.....	12	12				Scorbu.....	2	2			
Hernia inguinal.....	10	10				Scabies.....	1	1			
Hæmoptysis.....	1	1				Tonsillitis.....	10	10			
Hemorrhoids.....	10	10				Urethritis.....	5	5			
Carried forward.....		220	220			Total.....	1	355	355	1	

* Transferred to Kingston Insane Asylum.

J. T. POMINVILLE, M.D.,

Surgeon, St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.

STATEMENT of Accidents to Convicts in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for the Year 1883.

Date.	Name.	Where Employed.	Nature of Accident.	Cause of Accident.	No. of days in hospital.	Remarks.
1882.						
Aug. 7...	Cyrille Dugal.....	Blacksmiths' shop ...	Sprain of ankle.....	Sudden turning of foot.....	2	
Sept. 28...	Flavien Roberge.....	Mason gang	Contusion of foot....	A large iron beam falling on foot.....	34	
do 29...	George Couillard ...	do	do	Stone falling off stone cart.....	3	
Oct. 22...	Glode Brisbois.....	Stone shed.....	Sprain of ankle.....	Falling off the stairs in yard	10	
do 31...	Alfred Berubé	Mason gang	Contusion of foot....	Wheel of stone cart rolling over foot.....	5	
Nov. 16...	Glode Brisbois.....	do	Ophthalmia.....	Boring a hole in a stone with chisel.....	46	A splinter from the chisel struck him on the ball of the eye.
do 24...	Ephrem Valliers.....	do	Contusion of head, accompanied with a wound.....	Falling on a stone	7	
1883.						
Jan. 12...	Isaïe Brulé	Carpenters' shop	Loss of thumb nail...	Nail crushed by grindstone.....	34	
do 20...	Leon Hogue.....	Quarry	Contusion of foot....	Stone falling from derrick.....	7	
do 31...	Joseph Hogue	Yard	Contusion	Fall from roof of building 30 feet high....	5	
March 24...	Henry Holden	Wood shed	Cut on thigh.....	Using draw-knife	30	
April 7...	Michael Kilgallen...	Tramway.....	Contus'n of both legs	Tramway car rolling over legs.....	44	
May 3...	Louis Leblanc	Stone shed	Wound of cranium...	Blow of a padlock given by an officer....	28	This convict was in the act of deserting when he received the blow.

J. T. POMINVILLE, M.D.,
Surgeon, St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.

ANNUAL RETURN of Deaths in Hospital of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for the
Year 1882-83.

Number.	Names.	Age.	Disease.	When Admitted.	Died.	Country.	No. of days in Hospital.	Remarks.
1287	J. B. Deragon.	23	Gun shot wound	.....	Instantly	Canada....	Nil.	Was killed in his endeavor to escape.
1079	Hormidas Julien	26	Pulmonary phthisis.....	Oct. 28, '82	Jan. 4, 1883.	do ...	68	

J. T. POMINVILLE, M.D.,
Surgeon, St Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.

No. 22.

SCHOOL REPORT.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY, 30th June, 1883.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my first Annual Report of the management of the school for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1883.

187 convicts have been benefiting of the privilege of attending school during the past year. Of that number, forty-seven have been discharged in the course of the year; sixteen of them being able to earn their own living, owing to the instruction received here, and the thirty-one others knowing reading, writing and ciphering tolerably well.

The most part of the convicts show themselves very anxious of being admitted to school. They generally seek for that favor, which they consider as a right they are entitled to as convicts, on the first days of their arrival. Although none of them are admitted unless their conduct be tested, on some occasions the Warden has expelled some of them on account of their having no disposition for learning. I must state here that I always found, in the person of the Warden, a constant assistance and an unequalled kindness.

The different changes which occasionally occur in the gangs and the nature of the work to be done, evidently prevented a good number of convicts from attending school, but now that the outside work is nearly at an end, it will be permitted them to resume their class with an increase of courage, in order to overtake those more advanced.

With a few exceptions, I am satisfied with the general conduct of the scholars, and the dispositions they display in order to render themselves familiar with the subjects taught them. The progress is also satisfactory, owing to the short length of time allowed to each man—an hour a day.

In order to render the school attractive and more profitable to convicts, and at the same time to keep this powerful means of moralization, if it was permitted me, I would suggest that some prizes in books should be distributed to convicts whose conduct, attendance, application and progress would be noticed by the Schoolmaster. Convicts, more than other men, are more liable to be stimulated by the perspective of a reward, and the nearer the reward the greater the effort is to obtain it.

The following is the certificate of Rev. Mr. Allan, concerning the examination held on the 2nd March last:—

Having this day examined the four classes of English speaking pupils in the school—in all twenty-four men—in the various subjects of reading, spelling, writing

and arithmetic, I find that they have given much attention to the large amount of care which has evidently been bestowed upon them by the Schoolmaster.

JOHN ALLAN,
Protestant Chaplain.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY, 2nd March, 1883.

The bad health of the Rev. Father Leclerc prevented him from accompanying the Protestant Chaplain in his examination of the school.

I seize the opportunity which is afforded me to tender to those two gentlemen, and to all officers with whom I have had dealings, my sincere thanks for their uniform kindness and assistance during the past year.

Annexed is a statement giving subjects for each day and how divided.

Total amount of scholars, 105.

Average daily attendance, 70.

CATHOLIC LIBRARY.

The library is highly appreciated by convicts, and especially by those attending school. 200 convicts out of 308 are allowed to get books from the library; leaving 108 unable to read.

The library is kept in good order, books being repaired and bound by my two assistants.

Number of books in the library :—

French.....	620
English	405
Total	1,025

Average of books issued twice a week, 150.

The officers have the privilege of getting books from the library, subject to the same rules as the convicts.

J. T. DORAIS,
Schoolmaster.

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

DIVISION of Subjects.

	English Class. 9 to 10 a.m.	French Class. 10 to 11 a.m.	French Class. 2 to 3 p.m.	English Class. 3 to 4 p.m.
Monday	Reading, spelling and dictation.	Reading and spelling..	Reading, spelling and dictation.	Reading, spelling and dictation.
Tuesday.....	Tables and arithmetic	Tables and arithmetic	Tables and arithmetic	Tables and arithmetic
Wednesday.	Writing.....	Writing.....	Writing	Writing.
Thursday	Reading, spelling and dictation.	Reading, spelling and dictation.	Reading, spelling and dictation.	Reading, spelling and dictation.
Friday	Writing.....	Writing.....	Writing.....	Writing.

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY.

WARDEN'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1883.

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY, 1st July, 1883.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my third Annual Report on the management of this Penitentiary, with the usual returns, for the fiscal year ended the 30th June, 1883.

The conduct of the staff during the past year has been satisfactory; and under all the difficulties connected with the organization and government of a penitentiary, I have reason to be thankful that you have not as yet been called upon since this prison was opened, in 1880, to investigate any serious difficulties arising between the members of the staff; and I trust we may long continue in that friendly relation so essential to promote the best interests of the institution.

The conduct of the prisoners has not deteriorated, but rather improved; and I am satisfied that the further remission of time allowed will have a most beneficial result in maintaining discipline. We had three attempts to escape during the year, and one of these unfortunate convicts was shot dead. After a very full investigation of the affair by a coroner's jury, their verdict fully justified the shooting. The other attempts to escape did not amount to much, as the runaways were captured within a few minutes. I think we have been fortunate in regard to escapes, when we take into consideration that there is not another prison in America that has anything like the number of convicts in proportion to population working outside the prison walls, and otherwise affording such facilities for escape, as ourselves.

The total expenditure for the year was \$41,709.43, leaving a balance of our estimates unexpended of \$535.87. Out of this expenditure I have paid \$810 for conveying prisoners from Halifax to Kingston, incurred before the prison was opened, besides some other amounts for which I did not make provision in my estimates. I think I can say with truth, the financial affairs of the prison have been conducted with a due regard to economy.

The following work has been completed by convict labor since my last Report: A comfortable dwelling house for the Engineer; a large and commodious root-house and barn, which was much needed; gratings put on the hospital doors and windows by the Engineer; the water-pipes have been laid from the main building to all the officers' houses; hydrants have been placed in position for fire service, and when we have the new reservoir (which will contain 200,000 gallons of water) built, and our water pipes, or that portion of them plugged with wood, replaced with lead, all of which work is under way, we shall have a very efficient fire service. We have excavated and finished the cellars under all the officers' houses, and provided good and efficient drains from each of them to the main sewer. We have furnished all the houses and buildings in connection with the prison with necessary ladders, and completed the bath-rooms with bath tubs, &c. We have been able to make up all our own convicts' clothing, including socks, &c. There has been a large amount of work done in the machine shop, the engine received from the St. John Penitentiary having been completely renovated, besides various other jobs connected with the building and machinery. I am in hopes to have the saw mill in operation in a short time. Our chapel has been greatly improved; the partition removed, so that the whole room can be used by each denomination, and the room thoroughly painted. The work was all done by convict labor, under the supervision of the Chaplains.

You will see by the accompanying returns that the work referred to is only a portion of what has been done by convict labor, in connection with the various industries of the place.

Our farm products show a very considerable increase on the previous year, and I have used every means available for advancing this important industry. Last

autumn I purchased eighty sheep, sixty of which I wintered. These produced 295 lbs. of wool, and raised sixty lambs. I intend this fall to make the flock up to about 200 graded ewes, as I am satisfied this will be the most remunerative branch of our farming operations; and a large portion of our land is well adapted for sheep raising.

The general health of the prison for the year has been satisfactory. Our hospital answers for the ordinary sick convicts, but it affords very little security against escape, without the constant attendance of a guard. I would recommend that two large cells be constructed in the new wing now being built, to provide for the better security of long-term convicts during sickness, and for those who may be suspected of feigning sickness for the purpose of escape. This would obviate the necessity of a special watch in such cases.

The number of female convicts remained the same during the year, viz., five. It is almost impossible to have the government of this branch of the institution what it should be, without having separate cells for the prisoners. We have only two rooms for use as cells, and should the number of prisoners be increased, this difficulty ought to be removed, although, from the construction of the building, it will be hard to do. However, when you next visit us, you will be able to give the matter your personal attention.

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

BLAIR BOTSFORD,
Warden.

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

No. 1—REVENUE.

DR. THE DOMINION OF CANADA in Account, with the Dorchester Penitentiary, for the Year ended 30th June, 1883. CR.

1882.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	1883.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
July 31...	To Deposit to credit of Receiver-General...	35	00			June 30... By	Shoe shop	305	99		
Aug. 31...	do do	26	85				Carpenter shop	34	35		
Sept. 30...	do do	48	50				Blacksmith shop	15	73		
Oct. 31...	do do	38	85				Tailor shop	7	06		
Nov. 30...	do do	61	26				Mason shop	5	10		
Dec. 31...	do do	51	95				Farm	692	44		
							Steward	8	27		
							Convict labour	82	15		
1883.											
Jan. 31...	do do	88	26								
Feb. 28...	do do	44	53								
Mar. 31...	do do	454	96								
April 30...	do do	39	07								
May 31...	do do	32	16								
June 30—	do do	179	69								
				1,101	08					1,101	08

BLAIR BOTSFORD,
Warden.

JOHN A. GRAY,
Accountant.

No. 2—EXPENDITURE.

DR. THE DOMINION OF CANADA, in Account with the Dorchester Penitentiary, for the Year ended 30th June, 1883. CR.

1883.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	1883.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
June 30...	To Staff—					July 30...	By Cash for contingencies.....		400	00	
	Salaries..	24,293	04			do 31...	Officers' pay list No. 1.....	2,022	25		
	Gratuities on retirement.....	608	68			Aug. 31...	do do No. 14.....	2,022	25		
	Uniforms.....	1,553	10			do 22...	Authority to pay July accounts.....	584	36		
				26,454	82	do 30...	do do August accounts..	1,245	39		
	To Maintenance—					Oct. 30...	Officers' pay list No. 30.....	2,022	25		
	Rations.....	5,730	92			do 31...	Authority to pay September accounts	722	39		
	Convicts' clothing.....	1,777	20			Nov. 14...	Officers' pay list No. 40.....	2,022	25		
	do travelling allowance.....	202	50			do 30...	Authority to pay October accounts..	2,111	17		
	do discharge clothing.....	380	30			Dec. 13...	Officers' pay list No. 58.....	2,022	25		
	Bedding.....	113	68			do 31...	Authority to pay November accounts	2,036	20		
	Interments.....	34	32				Officers' pay list No. 73.....	2,022	25		
	Chapels.....	150	67								
	Libraries.....	6	25								
	School.....	1	22								
	Escapes.....	6	60								
	Hospital.....	255	43								
	Contingencies.....	340	90								
				8,999	99						
	To Working Expenses—					1883.					
	Heating.....	2,127	00			Jan. 22...	Authority to pay December accounts	1,577	63		
	Light.....	418	67			do 31...	Officers' pay list No. 87.....	2,022	25		
	Repairs to buildings.....	497	84			Feb. 15...	Authority to pay January accounts.	1,163	62		
	Maintenance of machinery.....	343	10			do 28...	Officers' pay list No. 98.....	2,022	25		
	Armory.....	32	02			Mar. 28...	Authority to pay February accounts.	2,139	65		
	Kitchen.....	200	01			do 31...	Officers' pay list No. 114.....	2,022	25		
	Stationery.....	35	18			April 17...	Authority to pay March accounts....	844	41		
	Queen's Printer.....	19	56			do 30...	Officers' pay list No. 131.....	2,022	25		
	Farm and stables.....	1,583	04			May 17...	Authority to pay April accounts.....	911	48		
				5,256	72	do 31...	Officers' pay list No. 147.....	2,022	25		
	To Industries.....					June 18...	Authority to pay May accounts.....	2,311	64		
	Transfer of convicts to Dorchester in					do 30...	Officers' pay list No. 167.....	2,047	25		
	1880.....			235	04	July 17...	Authority to pay June accounts.....	1,422	98		
	Refund deposit No. 663.....			810	45	do 17...	Stationery Office.....	28	03		
				103	47	do 17...	Queen's Printer.....	19	56		
				41,860	49						
										41,860	49

BLAIR BOTSFORD, Warden.

JOHN A. GRAY, Accountant.

No. 3.

RETURN of Officers Employed at the Dorchester Penitentiary, as on the 1st day of July, 1883, giving Salary, Age, &c.

Name.	Rank.	Salary.	Age.	Date of Appointment.
Blair Botsford.....	Warden.....	\$ 2,000	62	June 22, 1879
John B. Forster.....	Deputy Warden.....	1,200	41	do 22, 1879
John A. Gray.....	Accountant.....	1,000	30	Sept. 1, 1880
Robert Mitchell.....	Surgeon.....	1,200	48	July 1, 1880
Rev. R. Simonds.....	Protestant Chaplain.....	550	60	do 1, 1880
Rev. E. E. Labbé.....	R. Catholic do.....	550	40	do 1, 1880
George Keeffe.....	Chief Keeper.....	800	60	Dec. 1, 1861
John Fraser.....	Storekeeper.....	700	46	July 1, 1880
Charles Ross.....	Steward.....	700	48	Nov. 1, 1867
Robert J. Cooke.....	Engineer and Machinest.....	800	32	July 1, 1880
Mrs. Chipman.....	Matron.....	500	61	do 1, 1880
Mrs. Keeffe.....	Deputy Matron.....	300	53	Jan. 1, 1865
Patrick McGowan.....	Hospital Overseer.....	600	41	July 1, 1880
Thomas Short.....	Shoemaker.....	600	28	do 1, 1880
Charles Miller.....	Carpenter Instructor.....	700	35	March 1, 1868
John Downey.....	Blacksmith do.....	700	44	May 1, 1868
William Fegan.....	Mason do.....	700	49	do 1, 1876
Nathan Tatiric.....	Shoemaker do.....	600	40	Sept. 1, 1877
Herbert S. Pipes.....	Farmer and Gardener.....	600	28	June 1, 1881
William Hogan.....	Keeper.....	550	43	Jan. 1, 1869
Henry Godsoe.....	do.....	550	50	Aug. 1, 1869
John Johnston.....	do.....	550	41	March 20, 1871
James McDougall.....	Messenger.....	500	42	Jan. 1, 1873
Richard Umlah.....	Guard.....	500	66	May 1, 1872
Robert Earle.....	do.....	500	43	Oct. 3, 1872
Samuel Barnes.....	do.....	500	46	Jan. 1, 1874
Charles N. Derrah.....	do.....	500	37	July 1, 1878
William Alexander.....	do.....	500	37	do 1, 1880
Robert V. Greenwood.....	do.....	500	45	do 1, 1880
Patrick Shea.....	do.....	500	34	do 1, 1880
John Corcoran.....	do.....	500	35	do 1, 1880
Vital Légers.....	do.....	500	38	do 1, 1880
Patrick Connell.....	do.....	500	33	do 1, 1880
Jude Cormier.....	do.....	500	46	Nov. 8, 1881
Robert Colburn.....	do.....	500	26	Aug. 1, 1881
Alexander McNeil.....	do.....	500	25	March 15, 1882
James Luther.....	do.....	500	44	May 9, 1882
James A. Lane.....	do.....	500	36	July 1, 1880
Joseph LeBlanc.....	do.....	500	35	May 1, 1883
Robert Wathen.....	do.....	500	23	June 1, 1882
Willard Hutchinson.....	do.....	500	46	July 16, 1883
Adolphus Allain.....	Teamster.....	350	27	do 10, 1883

No. 4.

STATEMENT of the Movements of Convicts, at the Dorchester Penitentiary, for the Year ended 30th June, 1883.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining at 12 p.m., 30th June, 1882	96	5	101			
Received since—						
From Common Jails	57		57	153	5	158
Discharged since—						
By Expiration of sentence	25		25			
Pardon	3		3			
Death	5		5			
				33		33
Remaining at 12 p.m., 30th June, 1883.....				120	5	125

No. 5.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS of Prisoners received at the Dorchester Penitentiary, during the Year ended 30th June, 1883.

Description.			Description.				
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Race				Religion			
White	53		53	Roman Catholics	18		18
Colored	4		4	Church of England	19		19
				Baptists	8		8
	57		57	Methodists	7		7
Marital				Presbyterian	5		5
Married	15		15		57		57
Single	40		40	Crime			
Widowed	2		2	Larceny	22		22
	57		57	Burglary and larceny ..	14		14
Age				Stealing money from			
Under 15 years	4		4	letters	5		5
From 15 to 20 years ..	20		20	Arson	3		3
do 20 to 30 do	19		19	Shooting to prevent ar-			
do 30 to 40 do	7		7	rest	2		2
do 40 to 50 do	3		3	Assault	3		3
do 50 to 60 do	1		1	Perjury	1		1
Over 60 years	3		3	Shooting with intent to			
	57		57	kill	1		1
Birthplace				Obstructing railway ..	1		1
Nova Scotia	22		22	Forgery	1		1
New Brunswick	17		17	Rioting	1		1
Prince Edward Island.	6		6	Unnatural crime	1		1
Newfoundland	2		2	Bigamy	1		1
United States	3		3	Horse stealing	1		1
England	4		4		57		57
East Indies	2		2	Occupation			
West Indies	1		1	Painters	2		2
	57		57	Carpenters	2		2
				Shoemakers	2		2
				Clerks	2		2
				Mason	1		1

No. 6.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS of Prisoners remaining in the Dorchester Penitentiary on the 30th June, 1883.

		Male.	Female.	Total.			Male.	Female.	Total.
Race	White	105	3	108	Crime.....	Stealing money from letter	4		4
	Colored	12	2	14		Assault	3		3
	Indian	2		2		Cattle stealing	3		3
	Lascar	1		1		Sheep stealing	3		3
		120	5	125		Forgery	3		3
						Wounding to prevent arrest	2		2
Marital	Single	84	3	87		Malicious injury to property	2		2
	Married	30		30		Robbery	2		2
	Widowed	6	2	8		Burglary	2		2
		120	5	125		Manslaughter	1		1
Age.....	Under 15 years	4		4	Horse stealing	1		1	
	From 15 to 20 years	30		30	Shooting	1		1	
	do 20 to 30 do	48	3	51	Embezzlement.....	1		1	
	do 30 to 40 do	20	1	21	Breach of prison	1		1	
	do 40 to 50 do	10		10	Uttering forged promissory note	1		1	
	do 50 to 60 do	5	1	6	Perjury	1		1	
	Over 60 years	3		3	Obstructing railway	1		1	
		120	5	125	Rioting	1		1	
						120	5	125	
Birthplace...	Nova Scotia.....	46	3	49	Occupation .	Laborers	86		86
	New Brunswick	45	2	47		Shoemakers	7		7
	Prince Edward Island	11		11		Cabinet makers	4		4
	Quebec.....	1		1		Farmers	3		3
	Newfoundland	2		2		Carpenters	3		3
	United States	4		4		Painters	3		3
	England	6		6		Ship carpenters	2		2
	Ireland	1		1		Seamen	2		2
	Scotland	1		1		Clerks	2		2
	West Indies	1		1		Tinsmith	1		1
	East Indies	2		2		Veterinary surgeon	1		1
		120	5	125		Cooper	1		1
						Mason	1		1
Religion	Roman Catholic	35	4	39		Gunsmith	1		1
	Church of England	37	1	38		Machinist	1		1
	Baptist	22		22		Surveyor	1		1
	Methodists	13		13		Butcher	1		1
	Presbyterian	12		12		Women		5	5
	No religion	1		1		120	5	125	
		120	5	125	Province.	County.			
					Nova Scotia.	Halifax	18		18
Crime.....	Larceny	44	3	47		Annapolis	11		11
	Shop breaking and larceny	19	1	20		Pictou	6	1	7
	Inflicting grievous bodily harm	7		7		Colchester	4		4
	Arson	5		5		King's	3		3
	Murder	4	1	5		Bants	2		2
	Unnatural crime.....	4		4		Cumberland.....	2		2
	Bigamy	4		4		Cape Breton	1		1
						Guysboro'	1	2	3
						Yarmouth.....	1		1
						Shelburne	1		1
						Lunenburg	1		1

No. 6.

**CRIMINAL STATISTICS of Prisoners remaining in the Dorchester Penitentiary on the
30th June, 1883.**

		Male.	Female.	Total.			Male.	Female.	Total.
<i>Province.</i>	<i>County.</i>				<i>Total by Provinces</i>				
Nova Scotia.	Digby	1		1	Nova Scotia.....	52	3	55	
		52	3	55	New Brunswick	60	2	62	
					Prince Edward Island.	8		8	
						120	5	125	
New Brunswick.....	St. John.....	20	1	21	Sentences ...	2 years	25	3	28
	Westmoreland....	13		13		2 do and 1 month..	2		2
	York.....	7		7		2½ do	8		8
	Kings	6		6		3 do	28	1	29
	Carleton	6		6		4 do	14		14
	Northumberland ..	2		2		5 do	17		17
	Gloucester	1	1	2		6 do	4		4
	Albert	1		1		6½ do	1		1
	Queens	1		1		7 do	6		6
	Restigouche.....	1		1		8 do	2		2
	Charlotte	1		1		10 do	5		5
	Kent	1		1		14 do	1		1
		60	2	62		15 do	2		2
						20 do	2		2
						Life	3	1	4
P. E. Island.	Queens.....	7		7			120	5	125
	Prince	1		1					
		8		8	Courts	Supreme	87	4	91
						County	33	1	34
							120	5	125

No. 7.

DISTRIBUTION of Convicts at the Dorchester Penitentiary, as on the 30th June, 1883.

How Employed.	No.	How Employed.	No.
Machine shop.....	10	Prison work	7
Carpenter shop.....	11	Farm and stables.....	16
Shoe do	5	Kitchen and waiters.....	8
Tailor do	4	Sick.....	3
Blacksmith do	3	Idle	17
Masons.....	7	Female department.....	5
Grading main road.....	16		
Wash-house	6	Total	125
Grading before officers' houses.....	7		

No. 8.

RETURN of Convicts who have been Pardoned out of the Dorchester Penitentiary, during the Year ended 30th June, 1883.

No.	Name.	Crime.	Where Convicted.
1	Patrick McDonald.....	Stabbing with intent to murder.....	Inverness, C.B.
2	George Beaulieu.....	Entering and larceny	Madawaska, N.B.
3	David Hurd.....	Burglary and stealing.....	Truro, N.S.

No. 9.

RETURN of Convicts who have been Re-committed to the Dorchester Penitentiary, during the Year ended 30th June, 1883.

No.	Name.	Re-commitments.
1	Charles Stewart	1st re-commitment.

No. 10.

SUMMARY of Punishments awarded to Convicts in the Dorchester Penitentiary, during the Year ended 30th June, 1883.

Months.	No. in Dark Cell.	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.
1882.							
July	1	1					
August.....	4	4					1
September.....	1	1					1
October	13	13					6
November	9	9					4
December	8	8	8	8		6	1
1883.							
January	6	6		6		6	
February.....	5	5	2	3		2	
March	7	7	2	5		3	17
April	1	1					2
May	5	5					3
June	6	6					2
	66	66	12	22		17	37

No. 11.

RETURN of Convicts who Died in the Dorchester Penitentiary, during the Year ended 30th June, 1883.

No.	Name.	Crime.	Where Convicted.
1	Augustus Keeling.....	Malicious injury to property.....	Pictou, N.S.
2	George Stewart.....	Rape.....	Fredericton, N.B.
3	Daniel Cameron.....	Larceny.....	Guysboro', N.S.
4	Charles Perry.....	Robbery.....	Hampton, N.B.
5	William White.....	Assault.....	Charlottetown, P.E.I.

No. 12.

RETURN of Remission Time earned by Convicts discharged from the Dorchester Penitentiary, during the Year ended 30th June, 1883.

No.	—	Days.	No.	—	Days.
1	Convict earned	62	1	Convict earned	104
1	do	67	1	do	117
2	do	69	1	do	120
1	do	72	1	do	123
14	do	77	1	do	128
1	do	89	1	do	195
2	do	96	1	do	218

No. 13.

SUMMARY of the Value of Labor performed in the Dorchester Penitentiary, for the Year ended 30th June, 1883.

Department.	Custom Work.	Officers.	Public Works Department.	Dorchester Penitentiary	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Shoe shop.....	105 27	45 60	.....	160 17	311 04
Carpenter shop.....	33 89	114 25	353 00	968 25	1,489 39
Blacksmith do	9 25	.....	31 40	449 87	490 52
Tailor do	6 82	.....	.....	412 99	419 81
Mason do	5 10	.....	1,113 00	175 00	1,293 10
Machine do .....	.....	.....	1,358 00	.....	1,358 00
Waterworks.....	.....	.....	1,034 00	.....	1,034 00
Total.....	160 33	159 85	3,889 40	2,166 28	6,375 86

	Number of Days.	Rate.	Amount.	
		Cts.	\$ cts.	
Farm.....	2,644	40	1,053 60	
Stables and teamsters.....	1,791	40	717 60	
Lumbering	1,063	40	425 20	
Kitchen and waiters.....	2,253	40	901 20	
Wash-house	1,267	40	506 80	
Whitewashing.....	443	40	177 20	
Piggery.....	338	40	135 20	
Quarry.....	559	40	223 60	
Grading yard and roads.....	849	40	339 60	
Building root house.....	1,370	40	548 00	
Firemen.....	516	40	206 40	
Shovelling snow.....	177	40	70 80	
Sawing wood.....	118	40	47 20	
Hauling coal and ice.....	131	40	52 40	
Sundry prison work.....	1,471	40	588 40	5,993 20
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	12,369 06

No. 14.

RETURN of the Products of the Dorchester Penitentiary Farm, for the Year ended
30th June, 1883.

Quantity.		Rate.	Amount.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
55	Tons English hay.....	8 00	440 00
40	do broadleaf hay.....	4 00	160 00
2,068	Bushels potatoes.....	0 25	625 30
840	do turnips.....	0 25	210 00
30	do carrots.....	0 50	15 00
7	do beets.....	0 60	4 20
100	do oats.....	0 50	50 00
60	do barley.....	0 60	36 00
58	do buckwheat.....	0 70	40 60
295½	Lbs. wool sold.....	0 32½	95 49
4	Pairs oxen sold.....		390 00
25	Young pigs sold.....		58 00
3,117	Lbs. pork.....		267 17
378	Lbs. mutton.....		26 46
46½	Cords wood sold.....		81 50
21	do used.....	2 00	42 00
	Pasturage.....		146 33
	Total.....		2,688 05

JOHN A. GRAY,
Accountant.

No. 15.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN.

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY, 2nd July, 1883.

SIR,—I have the honor of submitting my third Annual Report for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1883.

I have to inform you, in the first place, that Divine service has been regularly held in the Penitentiary chapel every Sunday; that all the convicts entrusted to my charge have attended thereat; that they have manifested exemplary respect and piety in their deportment during the celebration of mass, and that they have listened to the instructions given them with commendable attention.

Since the opening of this institution there has been one thing wanting to the solemnity of our religious worship—we had no person competent to take charge of the music and the singing. Low mass, in consequence, was celebrated every Sunday. Since the recent appointment, however, of Mr. Jos. T. LeBlanc, as Guard, Mrs. LeBlanc has kindly undertaken the task. She has already succeeded in forming quite a large and efficient choir, and we have at present both singing and music on Sundays at mass. We could also have vespers on Sunday afternoons, if we had a separate chapel.

Afternoon service would be very consoling as well as beneficial to these poor prisoners who, as things are now, are shut up in their cells from 10 a.m. until evening. I trust that the Department will recognize the importance of this matter, and find means to allow each denomination its own separate place of worship.

Much improvement has been made in the chapel last winter, such as painting, decorating the altar, &c. The 1st of June our good Bishop, the Right Rev. J. Sweeney, was pleased to pay a visit to the Penitentiary, and addressed all the convicts in very appropriate words, reminding them of the necessity of reforming their conduct and of the good use they ought to make of their retirement and sufferings for the benefit of their souls.

We have to chronicle two deaths in the course of the past year. Daniel Cameron died after a sickness of two weeks, despite the assiduous attentions of our skilful surgeon; and Charles Perry, who met his death in seeking his liberty. A ball from the rifle of one of the guards in pursuit pierced his heart and death was instantaneous. I shall abstain from making any comments on this sad affair. I must accept the verdict of the Coroner's jury, which attached no blame to any one.

Aside from this occurrence, excellent discipline has been maintained among the prisoners throughout the year.

The officers are very courteous and obliging to all, and seem anxious to accomplish their duties to the best of their ability. This good order and courtesy is certainly due, in a large measure, to the condescension and tact of our worthy Warden.

The movements of the Catholic convicts during the year have been as follows:—

Remaining in prison since 1st July, 1882:—		
Men	33	
Women.....	4	
	—	37
Received during the year:—		
Men.....	18	
	—	18
		55
Discharged:—		
Men.....	14	
Died:—		
Men.....	2	
	—	16
Remaining in prison, 1st July, 1883:—		
Men.....	35	
Women.....	4	
	—	39

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

ED. E. LABBÉ,
Priest, Roman Catholic Chaplain.

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

No. 16.

REPORT OF THE PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN.

MARITIME PENITENTIARY,
DORCHESTER, N.B., 11th August, 1883.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit this, my third Report as Protestant Chaplain, and am glad to be able to testify to the good conduct of the prisoners, as far as their conduct comes under my observation.

At the end of the year 1882-83, the number of males under my spiritual supervision was eighty-five, and but one female. During the year, three men in the Protestant department died, to one of whom, never having been baptized, and specially desiring baptism, I administered that holy Sacrament.

The Sunday services have been held, as heretofore, with strict regularity; occasionally in my absence by the Rev. J. Roy Cambell, Rector of Dorchester. On Sunday, 22nd April, we had the privilege of a visit from the Right Reverend Dr. Kinglon, Bishop Coadjutor of Fredericton, who kindly addressed the convicts in the chapel.

Of late, unhappily, quite a number of mere boys have been sentenced and sent to this Penitentiary, and were it not for the thoughtful consideration of the Warden and Deputy, and for the general admirable management of the institution, such a disposal of these cases would indeed be very greatly to be deplored. However, as his Honor, Chief Justice Allen, truly remarked (in pronouncing sentence upon some of these boys), that to send them to an over-crowded jail, such as that at St. John, would be far worse for them in a moral point of view; and, in the absence of a reformatory, no doubt a well-managed penitentiary is the next best place for such youthful offenders, who cannot be sent to a decent, uncrowded jail. In this institution employment is found, within the building, for the younger of these boys, so that the danger of moral contamination by much association with the men is reduced to a minimum. The Schoolmaster also devotes additional time, daily, to the general instruction of the boys; and I have taken some pains with their religious teaching. For the present, therefore, they are well looked after, and by their very position as prisoners, are really shielded from much evil, so that if, hereafter, the stigma of having been convicts should not make them careless as to their characters, and reckless in their conduct, their imprisonment here may result only in good. Still, there is, undoubtedly, danger of the other result, and, therefore, a reformatory would seem to be the proper place for such boys, some of whom, I certainly think are by no means hardened, nor in truth have they been very grievous offenders. The same may be said of a number of the men; and it seems to me a very serious matter to load a man for life with the disgrace of having been a convict in a penitentiary, when a few months' confinement in a county jail (not always crowded) would seem to be a quite sufficient punishment.

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

RICHARD SIMONDS,
Chaplain.

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

No. 17.

REPORT OF THE SURGEON.

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY, 1st July, 1883.

SIR,—I have the honor to present my Annual Report for the year ended 30th June, 1883.

The hygienic condition of the institution is at present in a very satisfactory state, although the cells are all full, leaving us somewhat cramped for accommodation for the late admissions.

The new hospital is now about complete. The hot air furnace put in last autumn by the Warden's directions, works admirably, and affords all the heat necessary to make the wards comfortable in the coldest weather. The ventilating of the wards is simple, and in every way effective. The drainage is good, and the water supply sufficient for all purposes, including bath room and closet.

The erection of six baths in our new laundry, well supplied with hot and cold water, is found to fully meet a want hitherto much felt, and our men can now be bathed with expedition and regularity.

The general health of the convicts has been good, although the percentage of deaths has been higher than heretofore. This results chiefly from diseases that the convicts had when admitted, and that are always rendered more fatal by confinement. There have been four deaths in hospital from disease, and one from gunshot wound. Two of those died from consumption, one from chronic diarrhoea, and one from inflammation of the lungs, shortly after admission. We have not been visited by any epidemic or contagious disease during the year. The general diseases with which we meet in outside practice, are the only ones that have occurred in the prison.

The number of young lads admitted since last Report is still increasing, and the men generally are not as good physically as those admitted two years ago. A considerable number of the men are in poor health on admission, and I find the percentage of colored men with organic disease to be more than double that of white men.

As usual there was a large number of applications for advice and medicine, for imaginary diseases, many of them for the sole purpose of evading work. These cases give a great amount of trouble, as we require to deal with them with great caution.

The number admitted to hospital was thirteen. The number of days in hospital 196. The total number of applications for advice and treatment was 1,134. Of this number 309 received treatment.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT MITCHELL,

Surgeon.

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

CASES treated in Hospital.

Name.	Disease.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Augustus Keiling.....	Inflammation of lungs.....	1			1	
James Meahan.....	Hepatitis.....		1	1		
George Stewart.....	Phthisis.....		1	1	1	
Angus McDonald.....	Syphilis.....		1	1		
Patrick McDonald.....	Phthisis.....		1	1		
Daniel Cameron.....	Diarrhoea.....		1		1	
John Doyle.....	do.....		1	1		
Charles Perry.....	Gunshot wound.....		1		1	
Jerry Tarbut.....	Scrofula.....		1	1		
William White.....	Phthisis.....		1		1	
Albert Meaher.....	Inflamed testicle.....		1	1		
George Gray.....	Erysipelas.....		1	1		
Total.....		1	11	8	5	

ANNUAL Report of Sick treated in the Hospital and Cells of Dorchester Penitentiary,
during the Year ended 30th June, 1883.

Disease.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Abcess.....	1	2	3		
Asthma.....		3	1		2
Bronchitis.....		3	3		
Boil.....		8	8		
Costiveness.....	7	118	125		
Conjunctivitis.....		1	1		
Cataract.....		1	1		
Diarrhoea.....		20	19	1	
Debility.....		9	8		1
Dysentery.....		2	2		
Erysipelas.....		1	1		
Epilepsy.....	2		1		1
Exostosis.....		1	1		
Erdentes.....		15	15		
Febricula.....		7	7		
Frost Bites.....		4	4		
Gonorrhoea.....		1	1		
Heart Disease.....		5	5		
Hesperes.....		1	1		
Hydrocele.....		1	1		
Hemorrhoids.....		4	4		
Hepatitis.....		1	1		
Insomnia.....		1	1		
Influenza.....		10	10		
Indigestion.....		3	3		
Lumbago.....		5	3		2
Lepra.....		1			1
Neuralgia.....		2	2		
Phthisis.....		4	2	2	
Pterygium.....		1	1		
Pyrosis.....		1	1		
Pleurisy.....		1	1		
Rheumatism.....		7	7		
Rupture.....		3	1		2
Spermatorrhoea.....		5	5		
Sprains.....		13	13		
Syphilis.....		2	2		
Scrofula.....		4	2		2
Tonsillitis.....		8	8		
Uleer.....		3	3		
Vertigo.....		4	4		
Wounds.....		13	13		
Total.....	10	299	295	3	11

No. 18.

MATRON'S ANNUAL REPORT.

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY, 1883.

SIR,—In submitting this, my Annual Report, to you, I can only state that there has been little or no change in the Female Department of this Penitentiary since my last Report for 30th June, 1882.

The number of females, five. Their employment the same as heretofore, namely the usual prison housework, mending sent in from male prison and preparing yarn for the manufacture of socks for the male prisoners.

In regard to conduct, I beg leave to state that the discipline could be much better maintained if separate cells were provided, instead of having only two rooms, as at present, in which to confine the prisoners.

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

A. CHIPMAN,
Matron.

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

No. 19.

SCHOOLMASTER'S REPORT.

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY, 1st July, 1883.

SIR,—In submitting this, my third Annual Report, I am glad to say that the school attendance has been better and more regular for this year than for the last, as you will see by the figures given below.

Conduct good; general proficiency, satisfactory; same as in last report, but with an alteration in "Division of Subjects." I found, after giving this system a fair trial, that there was not sufficient time to do each subject justice; therefore, the time that was devoted to the two is now given to one, and with better results.

There has been school every morning, since the middle of May, for the boys only—seven in number; afterwards the Rev. Mr. Simonds takes five of them for Bible exercises, and to whose instruction they attentively listen.

The Warden and Chaplains have visited the school on different occasions and appear satisfied with its advancement.

Number of scholars now attending.....	40
Average daily attendance.....	31
Total number attended during the year.....	84

LIBRARY.

A great number of the books are looking the worse for wear, but considering the average weekly change is ninety-two, and the books not new when the institution was opened, they have stood the wear well. No new books have been added to the general library yet.

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

THOMAS SHORT,
Schoolmaster.

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

DIVISION of Subjects.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Monday	Writing	Writing	Writing.
Tuesday	Reading	Arithmetic	Reading.
Wednesday	Arithmetic	Reading	Arithmetic.
Thursday	Writing	Writing	Writing.
Friday	Reading	Arithmetic	Reading.
Saturday	Arithmetic	Reading	Arithmetic.

MANITOBA PENITENTIARY.

REPORT OF THE WARDEN FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1883.

STONY MOUNTAIN, 29th September, 1883.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit, herewith, my Annual Report for the year ended 30th June, 1883.

In the first place I beg to draw your attention to the several recommendations which were embodied in my Report of last year, but to which little practical consideration has been given, a fact which tends strongly to confirm me in the opinion that an Annual Report by a Warden of a Penitentiary (outside of the required statistical and financial returns) is largely unnecessary. At very brief intervals during the year reports of current events (a history in fact of the daily happenings of importance within the prison) are communicated to the Department with considerable detail. From these records, it appears to me could be collated, with much greater benefit to the Institutions interested, such information and facts as could by the Inspector be embodied in his own Annual Report; and endorsed, as they would greatly be by the result of his own observation in regard to most of the questions at issue, they should become a much more important factor in the way of bringing about reforms or redressing existing evils, than would the Annual Report of any head of an institution which would not unlikely, in the nature of things, partake somewhat of a self-laudatory character, and which for the period when the Estimates for the year would be under discussion, might evoke some comment, and would in no particular carry the same weight as would the Report of the Inspector, based upon his knowledge of the workings of each institution, with the full record of events at his command. The plan at present in vogue presents to a ready writer an opportunity, for the sake of appearances, to make a voluminous report. In this view I am supported by the practice which prevails in Britain, as I find that in the Report of the "Directors of Convict Prisons of England" extracts only, from the Reports of the several governors, chaplains and surgeons, &c., are given.

PRISON STAFF.

I regret that no change has been made in the practice in force here, of the staff having to take their meals outside of the building, and would draw your attention to the reference made thereto in my Report of last year.

The following changes have taken place, owing to the resignations of the Roman Catholic Chaplain:—Accountant, steward and the engineer.

Of the minor officers, eleven were taken on, six resigned, three discharged and one dismissed. These changes are to be regretted, as the initiation to work of new hands causes considerable anxiety and worry to the superiors in the endeavor to maintain discipline. In a new country, such as Manitoba, where opportunities for personal advancement are constantly being offered to the class of men who are fitted to fill the position of guards, some extra inducements must be offered in order to retain services of efficient officials.

I am fully satisfied that if the system (or some such system) to which I made reference in my Report of last year was adopted, viz: that of "pensioning for long and faithful service on the part of the staff, and also in the event of injury, some recognized system of relief be afforded," that the Penitentiary service would be greatly the gainer. From my own experience in such matters, extending over a period of thirteen years in the Manitoba Penitentiary, from the date of its organization, I speak by the book, when I say that it is owing to the impossibility of my being able to offer any inducement for prolonged service, that in many cases the positions of keepers and guards have been looked upon by the men seeking the employment, as merely the means of tiding over a temporary difficulty, whilst seeking more remunerative occupations.

Had the conference of Wardens, as suggested by you, been held, much good would, I am satisfied, have resulted, and this very question of the better providing for the staff been satisfactorily disposed of by some means similar to that suggested in my last Annual Report.

Not only do I concur as to the advisability of holding this conference of Wardens, but would go further, believing that an annual or biennial visitation by the heads of our own institutions, to institutions similar to their own in other parts of the Dominion of Canada and the Continent, would lead to great and practical benefit.

CONVICTS.

Generally the conduct of the convicts has been orderly.

On the 2nd of December, the Chief Keeper made a report, from which I now give an extract:—

"Convict No. 16 (Gardin) reported that convict No. 14 (Faut) had spoken to him in regard to making an attempt to escape, and in the following manner:—"There being only eight guards about the prison he said they could take the whistle (which is used for signalling) from the guard on prison duty, gag him, and that the guard on basement duty could be served in the same way."

From the information given by convict No. 16, it was thought that more were implicated in the scheme. This being the first information I had, I could not place any convict in irons or in any way administer punishment on the mere statement of a fellow prisoner, but was forced into the position of awaiting the issue. Making necessary preparations meanwhile to checkmate any attempt which might be made for a revolt, I tried several plans, but failed to get to the bottom of the plot. My last resort being that of placing a convict having my confidence amongst those I suspected. This I did with beneficial result. This convict reported to the Chief Keeper, on the 8th December, that about 3 p.m. that day a break was to be made by the convicts working in the basement. At the dinner hour I had the officers paraded at my office, when I fully and carefully explained the position in which the prison stood, particularly in regard to the guards on duty in the basement and prison proper. I informed them that, as doubtless (should the revolt take place) that the convicts would first endeavor to disarm them and take possession of their weapons. In order to avoid probable trouble, I had the powder extracted from the cartridges, replacing the bullets, and further guaranteed them every possible protection against injury. At 2:30 p.m. on that day, I ordered the outside gangs to be

quietly marched into the prison by the north doorway, thereby avoiding the basement entrance. This was effected without disturbance, and each convict confined to his cell. The prison was then left in charge of the guard on duty, the remaining guard being then posted outside of the different outlets of the building, with a few volunteers at the different stairways and passages in the front part of the building, instructions being given in the event of any outbreak taking place, at any of the points guarded, that I should be notified by means of an understood signal, the convicts to be kept at bay until my arrival. I, with the Chief Keeper and another, were stationed at the basement door, which I considered to be the point which they would naturally make for. At a little after 3 p.m., the steam was turned on in the washing vats in the vicinity of the officer on duty. This was unexpected. The noise occasioned by this drowned any noise that would likely have been caused by the convicts in their attempt to escape. This was a feature which entirely escaped my notice. Shortly after this, the basement door was opened, and convict No. 14, Faut (the ring leader) pistol in hand, appeared. I at once grappled with him and forced him down the steps. He discharged the pistol at me until every cap was exploded, calling on the others to come on and follow him. I ordered the guard who was with me to fire. This he did, the gun being loaded blank. The result of the discharge was instantaneous. The convicts at once became submissive, surrendered at discretion, were marched off to their cells and locked up.

The convict, Faut, on being brought before me the following day, admitted that the plot had been concocted whilst in gaol in Winnipeg, and that it was owing to the want of a boundary wall and the insecure state of the prison (of which they had learned) that they were tempted to endeavor to escape. The convicts implicated in this matter will, of course, be arraigned at the forthcoming fall Assizes. The reward granted by the Minister, upon your recommendation, to the Chief Keeper and guard Fairbairn, was fully appreciated.

A number of Indians from the plains, convicted of bringing stolen horses into the Dominion of Canada, are now serving out their sentences. In the case of this class of prisoners, it has been my ambition so to look after their future, that at the expiration of their imprisonment they would return to their respective bands useful tradesmen, and be in a position to turn their knowledge to practical account as blacksmiths, carpenters, &c., in the workshops connected with the farms on their reservations.

Their progress at the school, considering their opportunities, is remarkable. In connection with the library and chapels, a larger grant is necessary. The accommodation in the Roman Catholic chapel is altogether too limited. The school has to be held, owing to want of proper room, in the corridor of the prison, which is not as it should be.

HOSPITAL.

The want of proper hospital accommodation is more than ever felt. I have touched upon this in previous Reports, and the Surgeon comments very strongly upon the same subject in his Report now appended.

BOUNDARY WALL.

In my first Annual Report, after the occupation of this building for the year 1876-77, I then wrote as follows:—

“The great necessity that exists for the erection of a prison wall, is also a matter to which I beg to draw your careful consideration. The Penitentiary stands upon a small plateau of rising ground, elevated above the general prairie level some fifty feet, entirely unprotected by enclosure of any kind, adjacent to a public highway, and open on all sides to uninterrupted communication from passers-by, entailing a degree of diligence on the part of the guards on duty, that admits of no relaxation. There are many other very apparent reasons why there should be as little delay as possible in the completion of this important construction.”

And in every succeeding Annual Report I have been compelled to draw your attention to this long-standing complaint. So impressed were you with the necessity that exists for a prison wall, that in your Report for the year 1878, after your first visit to this institution, you wrote as follows:—

“It will be necessary to erect a boundary wall to enclose about twelve acres, including the Penitentiary and outbuildings; convict labor can be employed in the work. Stone fit for the purpose can be, I doubt not, quarried near the Penitentiary. Lime, also, may be conveniently procured. The principal outlay, therefore, will be for tools, blasting powder, wood for lime burning, and the salary of a Mason Instructor. The wall should be commenced early next spring.”

And this work you have advocated most strongly each year since. Indeed, in 1879 you so realized the great need of such a protection, that you did not hesitate to say that—

“The great necessity for a boundary wall is apparent. Stone for this purpose can be quarried by convict labor, which can also be employed in the building of the wall, under a skilled instructor. The Department of Public Works has been asked to provide, in the next Estimates, an amount for the purchase of wood for lime burning and for the tools and blasting powder that will be required in building and quarrying. I hope the requisite provision will be made to commence this work during the next spring, as in the present unprotected state of the prison, the safe custody of the convicts cannot be insured, nor can the Warden’s accountability therefor be very rigidly exacted.”

And in the same strain every year to date, and yet not the first move has been made in that direction.

EXTENSION OF BUILDING.

In my Report for year 1880-81, I brought under your notice that the enlargement of the prison was imperative. This you evidently realized, as from observations made by you at the time of your visit of inspection in March, you stated in your Report for that year that you considered the enlargement called for, was much required. Notwithstanding this and the fact that the convict strength since then has nearly doubled, the accommodation remains the same. Of this you had positive demonstration at the time of your last visit, when you will remember having seen that our cell accommodation was altogether insufficient, each corridor and passage being turned into a dormitory, resulting in the congregating of convicts, a feature of prison management condemned over a century ago by John Howard, the great authority on prison reform in Europe; also, in a recent report of the Portland prison, in which great stress was laid upon the old system of the “association wards, when, owing to the contamination which existed, convicts applied to be located separately.”

I again draw the attention of the Department to the existing state of things here, more from a sense of duty than from any hope that any speedy measure will be adopted until some grave crisis compels prompt intervention.

PUBLIC WORKS.

I find the following paragraph in your Annual Report for the year 1877-78:—

“I have observed that the directors of penal prisons in Ireland successfully agitated the disconnection of the Public Works from the institutions under their control, either as regards new buildings or repairs and improvements. If a radical change does not take place in the system which has been in operation under the Public Works since 1874, when the Joint Architects of Penitentiaries, Messrs. Painter and Adams, were dispensed with in that capacity, I apprehend the necessity will arise to advocate the same thing in Canada. It is hardly too much to say that all such works as are now performed under the Department of Public Works, in connection with Penitentiaries, were as well, as satisfactorily and, most assuredly, more expeditiously executed when directed by the Joint Architects, or the Architect who preceded them, under control of the old Boards of Inspectors and Directors.”

You also said :—

"I recommended the appointment of a practical and experienced farmer and gardener a year since; no action was taken. I still consider such an officer indispensable. Without him, the land will not be well cultivated or the convicts properly trained in farming."

But little remains to be added.

In my own humble opinion, and from my experience, I consider that the Department of Public Works is more responsible for the discipline, custody and reformation of convicts, economy and sanitary condition—indeed, for everything that pertains to the good management of a penitentiary—than is the Department of Justice. Should the attempted outbreak in December last have proved successful, who would have been to blame? The public would naturally saddle the responsibility, first upon the Warden and officials of the prison, and next with the Minister of Justice and his staff; the Public Works Department, not being known in the matter, escaping censure altogether. This, it is patent, is most unfair.

All the onus connected with the insecurity of this prison must justly be charged to the Department of Public Works. To instance this: should the lock of an important door be broken it is required of me to report this to you in Ottawa, that you may request the Department of Public Works there to authorize their agent in Winnipeg to examine into the matter and report upon the same. If, in such a trivial affair, so much unnecessary machinery has to be set in motion before action can be taken, how can it be expected that matters of greater importance can be more summarily dealt with. But one conclusion is obvious. I would strongly urge that greater powers be vested in the agent of the Public Works Department in this Province, in order that the many difficulties under which we now labor, especially in regard to matters of repairs, may be removed. If the same rule continues, the agent of the Department should be instructed to make an annual estimate (after consultation with the Warden) of the works and repairs required to be undertaken during the ensuing year.

No appropriation appears to have been made for the improvement of the grounds surrounding the prison, although the matter was recommended in my previous Reports. The defective brick jambs of the cells reported last year, have not received any attention, and many of the bricks can easily be removed by hand. These cells you visited in June last, in company with the Deputy Minister of Justice. An iron bar extending the length of each range of cells, with a projection opposite each cell, has been placed in position; the working of a lever doubly locks the cells and affords additional security. Water has been introduced into each cell, which obviates the unlocking of cells after the proper locking up hour. These improvements are of greater importance than they would appear upon first consideration.

The drains have given some trouble, but not so much as in previous years.

I would recommend that the Department of Public Works make provision for the materials necessary in the construction of two additional guards' cottages, and a green house for the purpose of raising bedding-plants, &c., for the kitchen garden. This is work at which the convicts can be advantageously employed.

FARM AND GARDEN.

I beg to draw your attention to the satisfactory balance sheet *re* farm and garden. After repeated applications to the Department of Public Works, their agent furnished me with three different sets of plans prepared in Ottawa, for a root house in connection with this prison. Finding these unsuitable to the site chosen, in conjunction with Mr. Lecourt, a purchase was made of the only cedar logs then in the market. With these for roofing and studding, &c., a suitable house was erected. Had this not been accomplished, no provision would have been made for the storing of roots. The loss of former years was in this way prevented. I understand that up

to the present, the logs used for this purpose have not been paid for, although the matter has been fully reported upon by yourself.

It is a matter of regret that you should have considered "that a more favorable balance sheet should not have existed." I claim that the utmost economy is, and always has been exercised in the different departments of this institution, and had my request, asking for a commission to be composed of local men who fully understood the values existing in this Province, been acted upon, I am fully satisfied that their report would have borne out my statement. It is neither just nor fair to compare the expenditure of this institution with that of others, which have their own workshops and every facility for manufacturing, from the raw material, the bulk of the articles used in the maintenance of the prisons.

I was pleased to welcome the Deputy Minister of Justice, who accompanied yourself on the occasion of your last visit to the Manitoba Penitentiary, presenting as it did the opportunity to him of understanding the peculiar position of this institution as compared with similar ones in the older Provinces, and would add that the benefits of his visit have already been experienced in more ways than one.

In conclusion, I beg to enclose the usual Annual Statistical Returns.

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

J. L. BEDSON,
Warden.

No. 1.

RETURN showing Movements of Prisoners in Manitoba Penitentiary, from 1st July, 1882, to 30th June, 1883.

Distribution.	PRISONERS.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining 30th June, 1882,.....	52	4	56
Admission during the year.....	70	3	73
Total.....	122	7	129
Released	1	.....	1
Discharged on expiration of sentence.....	16	1	17
Escaped.....	1	.....	1
Died.....	8	3	11
Remaining, 30th June, 1883.....	96	3	99

J. L. BEDSON,
Warden.

No. 2.

RETURN showing the different Offences committed by Convicts in the Manitoba Penitentiary, from 1st July, 1882, to 30th June, 1883.

Months.	Insubordinate Conduct.	Speaking to other Convicts.	Assaulting Officers.	Attempting to Escape	Disrespect to Officers.	Making Signals to other Convicts.	Inattentive to Work.	Damaging Property.	Pilfering.	Threatening Officers.	Assaulting other Convicts	Petty Offences.	Hesitating to Obey an Order.	Disobedience of Orders.	Total Offences for each Month.
1882.															
July.....		2										3		3	8
August.....	2				3				2			3		2	11
September.....	1	3			3							11		7	25
October.....					1		1		1			3		9	15
November.....		5			2			1	1			7		3	19
December.....	3	1			2				2	1		4		1	14
1883.															
January.....	1	2			2			1	1					1	8
February.....	3	3		1	3			1	3			10		3	27
March.....	3	10	1		4		1	2				17		10	48
April.....	1	4			2		3	2	1			18		5	36
May.....	5	7	1		3		3	2				9		11	41
June.....	3	3	1	1	4		1	6	1	2		12	1	10	45
Total.....	22	40	3	2	29		9	15	12	3		96	1	65	297

J. L. BEDSON,
Warden.

No. 3.

RETURN showing Summary of Punishments inflicted upon Convicts in Manitoba Penitentiary, from 1st July, 1882, to 30th June, 1883.

Admonished.	Reprimanded.	Deprived of Supper.	Bread and Water.	Confined in Penal Cells.	Loss of Remission.	Reduction of Class.	Ball and Chain.	Deprived of Bed.	Deprived of Tobacco.	Corporal Punishment.		Lashes on Hands.	Remarks.
										Lashes Awarded.	Lashes Inflicted.		
92	26	16	18	1	36	5	2	.....	5	44	1	4	

J. L. BEDSON,
Warden.

No. 4.

RETURN showing number of days Remission of Sentence by Convicts in Manitoba Penitentiary, from 1st July, 1882, to 30th June, 1883.

Year.	No. of days Earned.	No. of days Lost.	Remarks.
July 1st, 1882, to June 30th, 1883	1,668	196½	

J. L. BEDSON,
Warden.

No. 5.

RETURN showing value of Unproductive Labor performed by Convicts in Manitoba Penitentiary, from 1st July, 1882, to 30th June, 1883.

Description of Labor.	No. of Days.	Rate per Day.	Total Amount.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Attending stables	200	0 75	600 00	
do limekiln	85	0 75	83 75	
Building cottages	644	0 75	483 00	
do stables and root house.....	488	0 75	366 00	
do forge.....	44	0 75	33 00	
do P. W. Department.....	400	0 75	300 00	
Bakery	386	0 75	289 50	
Blacksmithing	769½	0 75	377 37	
Cutting wood and pumping	525	0 75	396 00	
Cleaning lamps and latrines	305½	0 75	228 75	
do grounds, &c.....	232	0 75	174 00	
do drains.....	93	0 75	67 75	
Carpentering.....	1,026½	0 75	769 50	
Cutting and stacking hay, 100 tons.....	.....	6 00	600 00	
Horses and oxen, hauling wood and coal.....	100	2 75	275 00	
do stone and sand, lime and water.....	712	2 75	1,958 00	
do brick and timber....	250	2 75	687 50	
do on farm.....	968	2 75	2,656 50	
Kitchen.....	1,049	0 75	784 75	
Knitting socks.....	43	0 75	32 25	
Labor on farm.....	353	0 75	264 75	
do garden	568½	0 75	416 00	
General labor.....	800	0 75	600 00	
Making and repairing (Tailors).....	670½	0 75	502 25	
do (shoes).....	640½	0 75	480 00	
Moving coal and wood to engine	64	0 75	48 00	
Quarry	198	0 75	148 50	
Teaming	361	0 75	270 75	
Steward's Assistant	752	0 75	564 00	
Whitewashing	108	0 75	79 50	
Ward Orderlies, &c.....	1,900	0 75	1,425 00	
Washing clothes, bedding, &c.....	351	0 75	263 75	
Making baskets	67	0 75	50 25	
Slaughtering cattle	55	0 75	41 25	
Storekeeper's Assistant	342	0 75	256 50	
Shoes and removing slops, &c.....	328	0 75	246 00	
60 tons ice, at — per ton.....	.....	8 00	480 00	
1,150 lbs. of soft soap, at — per lb.....	.....	0 05	57 50	
			17,338 62	

J. L. BEDSON,
Warden.

No. 6.

DISTRIBUTION of Convicts, Manitoba Penitentiary, on 30th June, 1883.

Convicts—How Employed.	Nr. of Men.	Lunatics—How Employed.	No. of Men.	Remarks.
Carpenters' shop.....	4	No. in cells.....	3	
Blacksmiths' shop.....	2	At work.....	13	1 female.
Boiler room.....	1	Idle.....	4	1 do
Tailors' shop.....	6	On probation.....	7	1 do
Shoemakers' shop.....	4			
Bakery.....	2			
Kitchen and scullery.....	8			
Wash room.....	2			
Stables.....	4			
do carpentering.....	2			
do painting.....	2			
Whitewashing.....	2			
Building cottage.....	5			
Cleaning grounds.....	2			
Attending piggery.....	1			
Making baskets.....	2			
Cleaning lamps.....	1			
Garden.....	5			
Farm.....	6			
Steward's Assistants.....	4			
Acct. and Storekeeper's Assistants.....	2	Total.....	27	
Prison Orderlies.....	2	Total No. of Convicts.....	72	
Basement Orderlies.....	2	do Lunatics.....	27	
Hospital.....	1	Grand Total.....	99	
Total.....	72			

J. L. BEDSON,
Warden.

No. 7.

BALANCE SHEET of Manitoba Penitentiary, showing Expenditure and Produce from Farm and Garden, for the Year ended 30th June, 1883.

Expenditure.	Amount.	Produce.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
	\$ cts.			\$ cts	\$ cts.
For 991 days' labor, at 50c. per day.....	495 50	Beans	14 bushels...	1 00	14 00
Threshing.....	40 00	Beets.....	6 do ...	1 00	6 00
Farm implements	175 00	Cabbage	462 heads....	0 10	46 20
Farm and garden seeds...	50 00	Cauliflower.....	272 do	0 10	27 20
8 Cotswold sheep	110 00	Celery.....	193 do	0 05	9 65
1 Berkshire boar.....	40 00	Cucumbers.....	253	0 05	12 65
1 do	35 00	Carrots	14 bushels...	0 40	5 60
1 bay mare.....	225 00	Cress.....	36 bunches .	0 10	3 60
Balance to credit.....	1,680 58	Currants.....	17½ quarts...	0 25	4 38
		Gooseberries.....	8 do	0 25	2 00
		Kale	13 heads	0 05	0 65
		Lettuce.....	323 bunches..	0 05	16 15
		Onions	35 bushels...	1 00	35 00
		Parsley.....	5 bunches..	0 05	0 25
		Parsnips	15½ bushels...	0 60	9 30
		Potatoes	1,112 do ...	0 50	556 00
		Peas	21 pecks....	0 40	8 40
		Rhubarb	429 bunches...	0 10	42 90
		Radishes	89 do ...	0 10	8 90
		Sage.....	5 do ...	0 05	0 25
		Salsify	14 bushels...	0 60	8 40
		Spinach.....	327 bunches..	0 05	16 35
		Turnips	132 bushels...	1 00	132 00
		Tomatoes	4 do ...	2 00	8 00
		Beef.....	800 lbs	0 1 ½	100 00
		Pork.....	538 lbs	0 12½	67 25
		Oats	1,060 bushels...	0 45	477 00
		Soap (soft) ..	1,150 lbs	0 02	23 00
		Hay.....	150 tons	8 00	1,200 00
	2,831 08				2,831 08

J. L. BEDSON,
Warden.A. C. CROOKSHANK,
Accountant.

No. 8.

DETAIL of Work done in Tailor Shop, Manitoba Penitentiary, during the Year ended 30th June, 1883.

	Distribution.	No.	Rate.	Amount.	Total.	Remarks.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	
New Work.	Winter shirts	77	1 43	110 11		
	do pants.....	9	3 76	33 84		
	do vests.....	1	0 38	0 38		
	do coats.....	1	1 67	1 67		
	Summer pants.....	54	1 22	65 88		
	do coats.....	18	1 46	26 28		
	do caps.....	31	0 45	13 95		
	do shirts.....	12	0 80 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 63		
	Braces	66 pairs	0 25	16 50		
	Socks.....	160 do	0 30	48 00		
	Duffels.....	52 do	0 56 $\frac{1}{4}$	29 25		
	Cloth mits.....	18 do	0 30	5 40		
	Handkerchiefs.....	205	0 05	10 25		
	Bed ticks	59	0 90	53 10		
	Pillow slips	64	0 25	15 00		
	Bath towels.....	15	0 25	3 75		
	Cell do	42	0 10	4 20		
	Aprons.....	34	0 20	6 80		
	Wrappers.....	2	0 75	1 50		
	Cell bags	6	0 10	0 60		
Straight jackets.....	2	1 70	3 40			
Scrubbing pads.....	4	0 25	1 00			
Sofa covers	8	3 90	31 20			
Harness covers.....	2	1 82	3 64			
Chair cushions.....	7	0 66	4 62	499 95		
Repairs.	Shirts	227	0 15	34 05		
	Underskirts.....	242	0 15	36 30		
	Drawers.....	268	0 15	38 70		
	Socks	242	0 05	12 10		
	Bed ticks	3	0 10	0 30		
	Pants	109	0 20	21 80		
	Coats	47	0 20	9 40		
	Blankets.....	8	2 20	1 60		
	Buffalo coats.....	4	0 50	2 00		
	do mits.....	3	0 10	0 30		
	do robes.....	4	0 50	2 00		
	Horse blankets.....	2	0 50	1 00		
Sundry work	45 days	0 50	22 50	182 05	Refitting and re-	
				682 00	making clothing, &c., &c.	

A. C. CROOKSHANK,
Accountant.

J. L. BEDSON,
Warden.

No. 9.

SHOEMAKERS' DEPARTMENT, Manitoba Penitentiary, in Account with the Dominion of Canada, from 1st July, 1882, to 30th June, 1883.

Dr.	Amount.	Cr.	Amount.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
To Cost of materials.....	793 94	By Work done.....	575 24
Balance to credit.....	54 99	Stock on hand.....	273 69
	848 93		848 93

A. C. CROOKSHANK,
Accountant.

J. L. BEDSON,
Warden.

No. 10.

STATEMENT showing the Revenue of the Manitoba Penitentiary, for the Year ended 30th June, 1883.

Dr.	Amount.	Cr.	Amount.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
To Deposit in Merchants' Bank, Winnipeg, to the credit of the Hon. the Receiver-General.....		By Amount due by Manitoba, Keewatin and North-West Territories Governments, for maintenance of lunatics	4,067 91
Amounts refunded by the Manitoba, Keewatin and North-West Territories Governments, into the Dominion Treasury, for the maintenance of lunatics	4,067 91		
	4,067 91		4,067 91

A. C. CROOKSHANK,
Accountant.

J. L. BEDSON,
Warden.

No. 11.

DETAIL of Work done in Shoe Shop in the Manitoba Penitentiary, during the Year ended 30th June, 1883.

Distribution.	No.	Rate.	Amount.	Total.	Remarks.
	Pairs.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Brogans.....	116	2 14	248 24		
Slippers.....	149	1 94	95 06		
Long boots.....	6	3 48½	20 90		
Discharge shoes.....	16	2 86	45 76		
				409 96	
Repairs.....	}	.....	.....	165 28	
Patching, half-soleing and heeling, &c..					
Harness, &c.....					
				575 24	

A. C. CROOKSHANK,
Accountant.

J. L. BEDSON,
Warden.

No. 12.

SUMMARY of Amounts due Manitoba Penitentiary, to 30th June, 1883.

By Whom.	Amounts.
	\$ cts.
Government of Manitoba.....	3,043 62
do Keewatin.....	598 76
do North-West Territories.....	425 53
	4,067 91

A. C. CROOKSHANK,
Accountant.

J. L. BEDSON,
Warden.

No. 13.

RETURN of Officers of Manitoba Penitentiary, at Stony Mountain, 30th June, 1883.

Rank.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	Salary per annum.
Warden.....	J. L. Bedson.....	May 23, 1871	2,000 00
Surgeon.....	W. R. D. Sutherland, M.D.....	do 1, 1882	600 00
Protestant Chaplain.....	Frank F. W. Greene.....	June 1, 1882	300 00
Roman Catholic Chaplain.....	G. Cloutier.....	April 4, 1883	300 00
Chief Keeper.....	Aeneas D. O. McDonnell.....	Jan. 17, 1881	800 00
Accountant and Storekeeper.....	A. G. Crookshank.....	Sept. 1, 1882	1,000 00
Steward and Schoolmaster.....	Wm. Abbott.....	April 20, 1883	1,000 00
Trade Instructor and Guard.....	A. Garven.....	do 1, 1878	820 00
Engineer.....	John Mustard.....	do 16, 1882	900 00
Guard.....	Geo. Addison.....	Sept. 29, 1881	600 00
do.....	Henry Hall.....	Jan. 29, 1880	800 00
do.....	James Fairbairn.....	April 29, 1882	600 00
do.....	Benjamin Preston.....	Sept. 1, 1882	600 00
do.....	John Hayton.....	April 20, 1883	600 00
do and Messenger.....	Samuel McCormack.....	Oct. 1, 1880	600 00

J. L. BEDSON,
Warden.

STONY MOUNTAIN, MAN., July 1st, 1883.

No. 14.—REVENUE.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA, in Account with the Manitoba Penitentiary, for the Year ended 30th June, 1883.

1882.	DR.	\$ cts.	1883.	CR.	\$ cts.
Aug. 31	To draft in favor of the Hon. the Receiver-General.....	9 50	June 30	By convict labor.....	46 30
Nov. 30	do do.....	36 80			
		46 30			46 30

No: 15.—EXPENDITURE.

DR. THE DOMINION OF CANADA, in Account with the MANITOBA PENITENTIARY, for Year ended 30th June, 1883. CR.

1882.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	1882.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
June 30...	To Salaries.....	11,926	53			July 31...	By Monthly pay-list.....	923	30		
do 30...	Retiring gratuities.....	325	00			Aug. 10...	Official cheque.....	200	00		
do 30...	Uniforms.....	793	32			do 22...	July accounts (special).....	1,957	50		
				13,044	85	do 25...	do	1,781	21		
	<i>Maintenance.</i>					do 31...	Monthly pay-list.....	923	30		
June 30...	To Rations.....	6,207	14			Sept. 7...	Officer's retiring gratuity	325	00		
do 30...	Clothing.....	2,071	95			do 7...	August accounts.....	846	96		
do 30...	Convicts' discharge clothing.....	303	90			do 30...	Monthly pay-list.....	923	30		
do 30...	do travelling allowance.....	340	00			Oct. 31...	September accounts	2,466	89		
do 30...	Bedding.....	216	47			do 31...	Exchange of land.....	1,000	00		
do 30...	Interments.....	189	65			do 31...	Monthly pay-list	938	31		
do 30...	Chapels.....	36	57			Nov. 30...	do	923	30		
do 30...	Libraries.....	99	32			Dec. 7...	October accounts.....	1,332	74		
do 30...	Escapes.....	80	00			do 6...	November accounts (special).....	1,754	13		
do 30...	Hospital.....	604	67			do 6...	do	1,480	48		
				10,149	67	do 31...	Monthly pay-list.....	923	30		
	<i>Working Expenses.</i>										
June 30...	To Heating.....	6,074	52			1883.					
do 30...	Light.....	737	06			Jan. 31...	do	923	30		
do 30...	Repairs to buildings.....	747	05			Feb. 15...	December accounts	952	39		
do 30...	Maintenance of machinery.....	74	23			do 28...	Monthly pay-list.....	923	30		
do 30...	Armory.....	398	00			Mar. 17...	January accounts.....	2,186	11		
do 30...	Kitchen.....	300	08			do 20...	February accounts.....	631	26		
do 30...	Stationery.....	65	74			do 31...	Monthly pay-list.....	938	31		
do 30...	do Office.....	135	92			April 30...	do	938	31		
do 30...	Queen's Printer.....	154	32			May 4...	March accounts.....	1,119	03		
do 30...	Farm and stable.....	1,324	58			do 4...	Official cheque (March 15th).....	150	00		
do 30...	Sundries.....	1,901	63			do 21...	Monthly pay-list.....	938	31		
				11,913	13	June 6...	April accounts.....	1,179	24		
	Capital.....			1,003	75	do 30...	Monthly pay-list	938	38		
	Industries.....			28	95	do 30...	Stationery Office and Queen's Printer.	290	24		
	Refund deposit.....			24	95	July 16...	May accounts.....	1,453	35		
				36,165	30	Aug. 9...	June accounts.....	2,904	05		
										36,165	30

No. 16.—MANITOBA PENITENTIARY.
TIME TABLE—Week Day Duties throughout the Year.

From 1st March to 14th Octo- ber.	From 15th Octo- ber to 20th February.	Duties Performed.
a.m.	a.m.	
5.50	6.20	Bell rings, prisoners rise, wash, dress, make up beds, &c.; officers parade for day duty, &c
6.00	6.30	Bell rings, prisoners unlocked, tubs emptied, &c.
6.45	7.15	Signal hoisted, bell rings, breakfast ready on stands in prison, prisoners marched to cells.
7.00	7.30	Bell rings, grace said, guards relieved for breakfast, steward in charge of basement.
8.00	8.30	Bell rings, officers parade, gangs for outside and inside work marched to their respec- tive labors; door No. 44 locked, signal lowered.
10.00	10.00	Office hours, convicts on report on wishing to make complaint brought before the War- den, officers reports of preceding day's duties placed before Warden, clocks regu- lated by the Chief Keeper.
p.m.	p.m.	
12.15	12.15	Signal hoisted, bell rings, dinner ready on the stands in prison, prisoners marched to cells.
12.30	12.30	Bell rings, grace said, guards relieved for dinner, steward in charge of basement.
12.45	12.45	Library books issued by steward's assistants, steward in attendance.
1.00	1.00	Prisoners unlocked for school, steward acting schoolmaster with assistant, choir prac- tice for Roman Catholics on Wednesday.
1.30	1.30	Bell rings, officers parade for duty, gangs for outside and inside work marched to re- spective labors; door No. 44 locked, signal hoisted, chimneys swept first Monday of every month, convicts employed inside shaved, bathed, &c., on Friday.
5.00	4.30	Night tube taken into prison.
5.45	5.15	Signal hoisted, bell rings, supper ready on stands, tools returned daily for re-checking, prisoners marched to cells, names of convicts having complaints taken, officers take respective posts for locking up.
6.00	5.30	Bell rings for locking up, keys collected, night guards take charge of prison, patrol guard posted.
7.30	7.00	Patrol guard visits prison and remains within call of night guard.
9.00	8.00	Light in prison turned out, basement door locked by patrol guard.
10.00	10.00	Light in passage turned out, prison doors locked, whole of building visited by patrol guard, who receives control of keys of prison and main hall. N.B.—Night guard calls patrol at 4.30 a.m. during long hours, 5 a.m. short hours, night guard hands over cooks at 5.20 a.m. during long hours, and 6.45 a.m. short hours, patrol to call officers for day duty before unlocking cooks.
SATURDAYS.		
		Duties up to 1 o'clock as on other week days.
1.00	1.00	Convicts employed outside bathed, shaved, &c., clothes issued, choir practice for Episcopalians.
4.00	3.30	Night tubs taken into prison, change of underclothing for week placed by steward in occupied cells
4.45	4.15	Signal hoisted, bell rings, supper ready on stands, officers take respective posts for locking up.
5.00	4.30	Bell rings for locking up, duties, &c., to 10 p.m. carried out as on other week days night and patrol guards posted. N.B.—Fire drill upon sound of given alarm.
SUNDAYS.		
6.20	6.50	Bell rings, prisoners rise, wash, dress, &c., officers parade, accoutrements inspected by Chief Keeper, keys issued as on week days.
6.45	7.15	Bell rings, breakfast ready on stands, prisoners unlocked alternately by blocks.
7.00	7.30	Bell rings, grace said, guards relieved for breakfast, steward in charge of basement.
8.00	8.30	Bell rings, prisoners unlocked, dishes collected, orderlies clean up.
8.45	9.00	Bell rings, officers parade, chapel for Roman Catholics every alternate Sunday, chapel for Protestants at 11 o'clock, a.m.
12.15	12.15	Bell rings, dinner prepared as on week days.
12.30	12.30	Bell rings, grace said, guards relieved for dinner, steward in charge of basement.
1.30	1.30	Bell rings, duties carried out as in morning, chapel for Roman Catholics.
4.00	3.00	Night tubs taken into prison.
4.15	3.30	Bell rings, supper prepared as on week days, officers take respective posts for locking up.
4.30	4.00	Bell rings for locking up, duties up to 10 p.m. carried out as on week days, night and patrol guards posted.

J. L. BEDSON, Warden.

No. 17.—MANITOBA PENITENTIARY.

METEOROLOGICAL Table of Observations, during the Year 1882-83.

Month.	Baro- meter.	Thermometer.					Weather.				Direction of Winds.								Rain.	Snow.	Number 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 velo- city.	Greatest velo- city.	Fall.	Depth in inches.			Good.	Bad.	Good.	Bad.	
		7 a. m.	2 p. m.	9 p. m.																												Good.	Bad.	Good.	Bad.
1882.																																
July.....	29.476	65	74	66	82	42	25	6	.....	.....	4	3	6	4	1	6	3	4	7	25	1.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August.....	29.239	63	75	65	90	89	22	9	.....	.....	2	3	8	5	4	2	4	2	9	30	2.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September.....	29.141	48	60	50	87	25	24	4	.....	.....	4	2	7	6	3	4	2	2	10	29	6.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October.....	29.120	36	47	41	68	10	20	7	.....	.....	6	1	8	4	5	3	3	1	8	33	.93	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November.....	29.275	18	25	22	41	13	20	4	.....	.....	1	5	8	2	8	3	1	3	2	7	39	.50	8.50	.....	.....	27	4	.....	.....	
December.....	29.225	1	5	1	29	28	25	3	.....	.....	3	9	4	6	2	5	4	1	1	6	24	.....	8.00	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....
1883.																																
January.....	29.261	23	15	13	24	41	25	2	.....	.....	4	6	8	3	8	5	2	4	1	8	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	15	.....	.....
February.....	29.274	11	9	6	32	30	18	3	.....	.....	7	8	1	6	3	2	4	3	1	9	25	.....	7.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March.....	29.239	7	14	8	42	26	21	4	.....	.....	6	9	2	7	4	2	3	4	.....	8	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	16	.....	.....
April.....	28.163	26	37	32	60	7	25	4	.....	.....	1	12	2	4	1	3	4	3	2	9	28	.23	.01	.....	.....	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
May.....	29.124	46	57	50	72	20	20	10	.....	.....	1	4	3	4	1	8	5	2	4	5	25	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June.....	28.977	56	68	58	94	38	12	15	3	6	4	4	2	4	5	4	1	6	30	2.02
	29.209	27	39	33	90	41	257	71	10	27	78	30	76	40	41	45	35	23	8	33	15.09	26.01

Wheeling to Winnipeg very good.

J. L. BEDSON,
Warden.

No. 18.

RETURN showing Distribution of Time at Manitoba, during week days, in Summer and Winter of 1882 and 1883.

Distribution.	Summer.			Winter.			Remarks.
	From.	To.	Time.	From.	To.	Time.	
	A. M.	A. M.	H. M.	A. M.	A. M.	H. M.	
Prisoners rise, wash, dress, &c.....	5.50	6.00	10	6.20	6.30	10	
Labor, going and returning, included.	6.00	7.30	1 30	6.30	7.30	1 00	
Breakfast.....	7.30	7.40	10	7.30	7.40	10	
In cells.....	7.40	8.30	50	7.40	8.30	50	
		P. M.			P. M.		
Labour, going and returning, included	8.30	12.30	4 00	8.30	12.30	4 00	
Dinner.....	12.30	12.45	15	12.30	12.45	15	
In cells.....	12.45	1.00	15	12.45	1.00	15	
In school.....	1.00	1.30	30	1.00	1.30	30	
Labor, going and returning, included.	1.30	5.40	4 10	1.30	5.10	3.40	
Sewing, tea, &c.....	5.40	6.00	20	5.10	5.30	20	
Total time.....			12 10			11 10	
ABSTRACT.							
Hours appropriated to labor, including muster, going and returning.....			9 50			8 50	Not including sup- per.
Hours appropriated to meals.....			25			25	
Hours appropriated to school, &c.....			30			30	
Hours in cells during day.....			1 05			1 05	
Sewing, tea, &c.....			20			20	
Total time.....			12 10			11 10	

No. 19.

STATEMENT of Work done, and Material used, in the Blacksmiths' Shop, for the Year ended 30th June, 1883.

For whom.	Material.	Labor.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Stonecutters and quarry.....	29 61	28 17	57 78
Farm.....	43 37	47 41	90 78
Smithy.....	13 19	16 80	29 99
Carpenters' shop.....	2 83	5 13	7 96
Kitchen.....	7 06	8 66	15 72
Shot shop.....	0 15	.....	0 15
Bakery.....	0 90	0 40	1 30
Stables.....	19 19	40 03	59 22
Warden's quarters.....	6 79	7 86	14 45
Prison.....	9 15	11 65	20 80
Warden.....	0 62	0 37	0 99
Machinery.....	1 43	1 25	2 68
Public Works Department.....	31 84	14 08	45 92
Total.....	166 14	181 61	347 75

JOHN MUSTARD,
Instructor.

No. 20.

STATEMENT of Work done, and Material used, in Engineers' Department, for the Year ended 30th June, 1883.

For whom.	Material.	Labor.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Machinery.....	29 74	61 15	90 89
Prison.....	24 11	26 21	50 32
Tailor shop.....	1 55	2 45	4 00
Kitchen.....	1 84	6 06	7 90
Warden.....	0 10	2 18	2 28
Warden's quarters.....	0 80	1 35	2 15
Armory.....	0 05	3 57	3 62
Shot shop.....	.....	1 55	1 55
Carpenters' shop.....	0 05	0 11	0 16
Public Works Department.....	4 00	21 01	25 01
Store.....	.....	0 08	0 08
Total.....	62 24	125 72	187 96

JOHN MUSTARD,
Engineer.

No. 21.

RETURN of Work done in Carpenters' Department, for Year ended 30th June, 1883.

Description of Work.	For whom.	Total.
		\$ cts.
At Guards' cottages and stables.....	Public Works Department.....	4,538 80
Prison.....	Department of Justice.....	162 13
Job work.....	Officers' quarters.....	690 86
Repairing officers' quarters.....	Department of Justice.....	70 00
Total.....		5,651 59

A. GARVEN,
Trade Instructor.

No. 22.

REPORT OF THE PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30TH JUNE, 1883.

SIR,—In making out my Report up to the end of the past year (30th June) I have to say, as I did in my last Report, that I have always had the greatest satisfaction in my work at the Penitentiary.

The Warden and the guards have done everything to make our services what they should be. I always find the chapel in perfect order; there are always books provided for each of the prisoners as well as the guards, and I find, on visiting the prisoners and the cells, that they have no complaint to make either about the services or the way they are treated in the institution; and some of them go so far as to say that they have many things to be *thankful* for since placed in the Penitentiary.

I would say again, as I said last year, that I feel, with the help of God, good work can be done among the prisoners, and I hope and pray that many, when they go away, may go once again into the world feeling that "the way of the transgressor is hard," and ask their Saviour to turn their feet from the ways of sin to the ways of righteousness, that they may learn to labor with their hands to gain an honest livelihood, and also learn to be loyal subjects to their country and their God.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
FRANK T. W. GREEN,
Chaplain.

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

No. 23.

REPORT OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN.

(Translation.)

MANITOBA PENITENTIARY,
STONY MOUNTAIN, ———, 1883.

DEAR SIR,—In the beginning of February last I was nominated as Chaplain of the Manitoba Penitentiary. Subsequently I learned from the Warden of the institution that my appointment was officially confirmed by the Department of Justice.

I must state that the convicts have given me much satisfaction by their good conduct and the fulfilment of their religious duties. I had formed such an idea of the immorality and negligence of convicts undergoing imprisonment, that I was much surprised at their regularity and their spirit of faith, and favorably impressed by their demeanor.

I am convinced that benevolence and firmness are, in truth, the best means of effecting the cure of these paralyzed members of society. These unfortunates, led away by false friends, have fallen into crime; they have forgotten their duty for a moment. But I have not found one amongst them whose character is decidedly wicked and perverse. They all acknowledge their past errors and are availing themselves of their present confinement to make plans for a better future. All are working heartily to avail themselves of friendly counsel and take part in the efforts made for their future welfare. In view of this resolute effort on their part, we may hope that ere many months every one of the present convicts will become once more a good and honest citizen.

It is not my province to judge of the conduct of the authorities of this institution, but you will permit me, Sir, to express the desire I feel that my relations with the several officers may be as harmonious in the future as they have been up to the present. I would make special mention of the good will with which the Chief Keeper and the Bursar have on many occasions assisted me, and for which I am also indebted to the subordinate officers.

The courtesy of the Warden and of the members of his family, is patent and known to all. The high opinion expressed by my predecessor last year will no longer suffice, and truth compels me to declare that that courtesy has been manifested still more highly in the year just closed.

With much respect, I remain, Sir,
Your devoted servant,

G. CLOUTIER, Priest,
Catholic Chaplain.

G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

(Translation.)

STONY MOUNTAIN, 10th November, 1883.

DEAR SIR,—The notable changes which have occurred in my Department, at the Manitoba Penitentiary, since I forwarded you my report, put me in the obligation of addressing a supplementary one.

Since the beginning of last summer, a great many convicts have been received at this Institution. The number of those who are under my care has been greatly increased, and the result is that the chapel is far too small. It is impossible at present to assemble the Catholic prisoners and the guards in the chapel, without being in an unbearable state of uneasiness. Imagine fifty persons grouped in the narrow space used as the chapel. Very often you had occasion to visit this chapel, and you remember, I am sure, how small it is. Extreme necessity only, compels me to ask you for a larger place, where I can assemble together those whom I have to guide in the paths of religion.

This increase in the number of convicts has created a new want of books for the library and the chapel. The authorities have generously provided for this. A dozen of lithurgical song books have been placed in the chapel, and nearly fifty volumes have been added to the Catholic library, already begun.

Moreover the authorities have had the kindness to allow me to visit, during several consecutive days, the eighteen Indians detained in this institution. These hours, which ought to have been given to manual work, were not lost—far from it. They have been employed to point out to them the line of conduct they had to follow,

to teach them prayers and to preach to them in their own language. The practical result has been most satisfactory, as to-day, the conduct of these children of the prairies is almost irreprehensible. The other day I heard a guard wishing that all the prisoners would behave as well as the Indians; "then," said he, "our task would be light and our duty easy to fulfil."

It is with great satisfaction that I see that every day a few hours are employed in teaching the convicts, and educating the Indians, and the other convicts who have no education at all.

They are taught to read, so that before long, these poor unfortunate men will be in a position to find themselves in good books, sound principles, which will some day lead them in the paths of probity and honesty.

I cannot enough congratulate the Government and its officers for the great care they take of these men who, alas, will too soon be left without anyone to guide and advise them, and have seen their intelligence grow and develop itself, to the detriment of their innocence. It is surely in enlightening their minds and in forming their hearts that we will succeed in making them honest citizens.

It is a praiseworthy action to take children and make true and honest men of them through the means of education and religion. But it is a far more noble work to endeavor to bring back to, and maintain in the right way; men who have been led astray in following the path of crime.

Every Sunday that I pass with the convicts, instructions are given in French, English and Cree Indian, so that all may derive some benefit. This is all I can do, and I will willingly do it. The Government, for their part, have largely contributed to the work up till now. I hope that before long, it will be possible for them to give us a larger chapel.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Yours, &c.,

G. CLOUTIER, Priest,

Catholic Chaplain.

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

No. 24.

REPORT OF THE SURGEON.

MANITOBA PENITENTIARY, STONY MOUNTAIN, 30th June, 1883.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my Annual Report for the year ending 30th June, 1883.

The general health of the convicts has been good.

There was exemption from accidents of a serious nature, and also from epidemic disease.

The necessity for a hospital ward is daily becoming more urgent. The large increase in the population of the institution has produced an overcrowding which, from a sanitary point, is exceedingly to be feared; for, did contagious or infectious disease of any kind show itself, it is utterly impossible to isolate the affected, and the result would doubtless prove very disastrous. And further, those requiring treatment in the hospital cannot possibly be treated to advantage in the few small cells which are set apart for hospital purposes. I cannot urge too strongly that immediate attention be given to this question.

I desire to suggest that an Hospital Orderly be appointed, and that provision be made in the next Estimate for the same. This would relieve the Steward of the care of the sick in hospital, and lighten his work which, as at present, is very arduous and perplexing.

I desire again to call attention to the sewerage and ventilation of the prison. These two systems, so important to the health and well-being of any public institu-

tion, are here very defective. The drainage from the beginning was bad, and whatever has been done since to remedy the evil has resulted in little, if any, improvement. On placing the matter of drainage before the Warden from time to time during the year, his usual reply has been that the matter is in the hands of the Department of Public Works and remains there, and he is not in a position to give me an answer, either one way or the other. From personal observation, I notice that the conflicting interests which constantly arise by the division of responsibility greatly mars the well-being of the Penitentiary. This is greatly to be regretted.

The condition of the lunatics is satisfactory. Their number is rapidly on the increase; so much so, that the Provincial Government, I am glad to say, are taking steps towards the erection of a lunatic asylum. This, when completed, will relieve the Warden and officers of the Penitentiary of the care and responsibility connected with this unfortunate class which, from our over-crowded condition, has been a great task.

The usual returns are hereto appended. The number of prescriptions given to sick not in hospital was 496.

The Warden and officers have my best thanks for their kind courtesy and their ready assistance given to me in the discharge of my duties throughout the year.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. R. D. SUTHERLAND, M.D.,

Surgeon.

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

ANNUAL REPORT of Sick treated in Hospital, from 1st July, 1882, to 30th June, 1883.

Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.
Abscess.....		2		2	
Bruise.....		1		1	
Cold.....		5		4	1
Colic.....		3		3	
Constipation.....		1		1	
Debility.....	1	3	1	2	1
Diarrhoea.....		6		6	
Dyspepsia.....		1		1	
Erysipelas.....		1		1	
Fever, Intermittent.....	1	2		3	
Fracture.....		2		2	
Gonorrhoea.....	1	3		3	1
Malingering.....		5		5	
Periostitis.....		1			1
Phthisis.....	1	2	2	1	
Phimosis.....		1		1	
Scrofula.....	2	3	1	2	2
Syphilis.....		1		1	
Ulcer.....		1		1	
Wounds.....		2		2	
Total.....	6	46	4	43	6

W. R. D. SUTHERLAND, M.D.,

Surgeon.

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

BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY.

JULY, 2nd, 1883.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my Fifth Annual Report on the management of this Penitentiary, with the usual returns, for the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1883.

There remained in this Penitentiary on June 30th, 1882, fifty-two convicts; received since from common gaols, thirty-nine; total, ninety-one. Discharged during the year by expiration of sentence, twelve; by death, two; by pardon, two; escaped one; which left remaining at midnight, on June, 30th, 1883, seventy-four convicts.

The workshops are about completed. The carpenter and blacksmith shops I have had in use for some time. One of the other shops has been used as a drying room for convicts clothing during last winter and spring, the place set apart in the Penitentiary building for that purpose being much too small considering the number of inmates. I have every reason to think that agricultural industry can be most profitably carried on by convicts of this Penitentiary for some years to come; therefore, in view of an increasing population here, which will undoubtedly add to our number of convicts, I would recommend, that all the land on the north side of the ravine be inclosed—in fact it cannot be done so soon. There are only about ten acres inclosed.

Two or three years ago a bakery was spoken of as being necessary. I think at the present time, it would make a great difference in the expenditure of the institution, to have the convicts bread made inside; but in the present building there is no place that I can recommend as being suitable for the purpose.

Government House is still in possession of the Canadian Pacific Railway Engineers. According to instructions received from the Honorable Mr. Trutch, I have had the garden fenced off, as it was of no use to the engineers, and being left open, as it has been for the last eight or nine years, was only an attraction for stray cattle: many of the fine trees are nearly destroyed and all the handsome shrubs and choice plants have long since disappeared, although, since the Penitentiary was opened, I have done all that I could, under existing circumstances, to preserve the place.

In May, 1882, I wrote to you concerning the rifle range, used by New Westminster volunteers. Where the butts are situated is directly opposite the Penitentiary grounds, on the west side of the ravine, and while rifle practice is going on, it is not safe for officers or convicts to be at work on that portion of the land. Again, in June, 1882, I wrote to you on the same subject; still, up to the present time, nothing has been done to alter the situation of the butts. Both last season and this several times the work has had to be stopped, as we never know when they go to practice until we hear the firing or see the danger signals. I am sure you will see the necessity of putting a stop to this. Another matter I wish to bring to your attention, is the situation of the powder magazine. All the ground in front, down to the fence, is cleared and under cultivation, the road or drive from the large gate up to the door of the Penitentiary, is well gravelled and in good condition. From a smaller gate, there is a straight path leading direct to the building; in fact the place is looking better than I had expected to see it for some years to come; and really the powder magazine, where it stands, just about midway between the gate and the front door, detracts from, rather than adds to the beauty of the place. I am sure when you see what a blot it looks, you will desire to have it removed.

Last March I began to give the convicts their meals in their cells. Up to that time the corridor was used for that purpose, but the number increased to such an extent that they could no longer be safely guarded while sitting there. About the same time I learned that some of the convicts had it in contemplation to make an attack on the guards during the dinner hour, and seize the arms; what more was intended I can only imagine. Since giving the meals in their cells I have had no unusual trouble with them. At meal times, after washing in the morning,

they have breakfast in their cells. At dinner time, when they come in, dinner is already placed in the cells, then each cell is locked, and before being unlocked, the knives, forks and spoons, are passed out to the Steward. Those convicts who attend school are allowed to come to the Schoolmaster as soon as they have eaten their dinner. In this way there is no time lost, and no confusion whatever caused. I am happy to say that this change has received your approval, although it may sound very trifling to write, or even talk about. I assure you, in the every day life of the Penitentiary affairs, it makes a great difference. If we had a suitable dining hall for convicts, such as I understand they have in most institutions, of this kind, such an alteration, in regard to preserving safety, would I suppose, be quite unnecessary. In forming the Estimates of this Penitentiary for 1883-84, I asked that one Keeper should be appointed, and one guard added to the number. I then, on account of the unexpected increase in the number of convicts from the fall assizes of last year, was obliged to trouble you for permission to employ those officers before the beginning of the fiscal year 1883-84. Your authority to employ two guards was received by me without unnecessary delay. Where there are so many guards employed, I would most respectfully recommend that, at present, one Keeper at least be appointed.

Although I have had charge of convicts in this Province for many years, this is the only proclaimed Penitentiary that I have ever been in or have had any experience with. I must gratefully acknowledge the value of your official advice, always clearly and promptly given. Were it not so, my official life here would, indeed, be filled with difficulties. Often I have troubled you with matters seemingly very small; but where I am at such a distance from the seat of Government, I feel that when I have your approval, and on many occasions your necessary decision, I cannot easily go astray. It is now four years and nine months since you established this Penitentiary, and since that time you have not favored the institution with a visit. In the Eastern Provinces, I notice mention is made of visits from the Inspector being sometimes even *months* apart. Surely, in requesting the advantage of your presence, for a month or six weeks, after the lapse of nearly five years, cannot, I feel almost certain, be denied. Therefore, I earnestly hope, that before the end of the present fiscal year, I will have the pleasure of seeing you at the British Columbia Penitentiary. There are many things I would like to consult with you about, and that would be almost impossible to clearly explain to you in writing. You are aware how readily convicts can imagine themselves unfairly dealt with, and how anxious they are to complain on this point alone. Many who understand nothing whatever connected with convict life, or the discipline necessary to be observed in a penitentiary, interfere, nearly always, unreflectingly I suppose, but often in a manner that causes annoyance to those in charge, and scarcely ever prove of any benefit to the convicts. Such interference is bad, and should not be encouraged.

In December last, the Honorable Mr. Trutch held an inquiry at the Penitentiary, which lasted three days. For some days before opening the inquiry, notice was published in the New Westminster and Victoria papers, calling on any person or persons who had any complaints to make, to be at the Penitentiary at an appointed time. However, no complaints were brought by any one outside the institution.

On September 29th, 1882, His Excellency the Governor General paid this Penitentiary a visit. He very considerably went over the building and outhouses, and kindly expressed himself pleased, with all that was brought under his notice; also, he most graciously permitted some of the convicts to be brought before him; they were men who had most anxiously pleaded for the favor. His words gave renewed hope and encouragement to all whom he addressed.

While again requesting you to have houses built for married guards, I wish to inform you that the rooms in the Penitentiary now used as sleeping apartments by the unmarried guards, are required for store rooms; those on the lower floor are not sufficient. One has been fitted up as a surgery, the other is over crowded on account of being used for holding discarded articles of convicts, clothing, and other things that are worn out, until such time as they are disposed of, according to Penitentiary rules

(page 35). This room, as well as being employed for the purposes already mentioned is also the only place for storing new supplies. For these and other reasons, I would most respectfully recommend that a suitable place be provided for the single or unmarried guards to occupy outside the Penitentiary building.

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

ARTHUR H. McBRIDE,
Warden.

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

No. 1.—REVENUE.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA, in Account with the British Columbia Penitentiary, for
the Year ended 30th June, 1883.

1883.	DR.	
June 30. To Draft remitted to the Hon. the Receiver-General.....		\$38.50
1883.	CR.	
June 30. By Convict labor.		\$38.50

No. 3.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Movements of Convicts in British Columbia Penitentiary,
for Five Years preceding 30th June, 1883.

	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Admissions—					
From common jails	36	10	22	29	39
+ Recaptures.....				3	2
Total.....	36	10	22	22	41
Discharges—					
By Expiration of sentence	6	3	8	6	12
Pardon			1		2
Death		2	1	4	2
Order of Supreme Court			1		
Escape		2	1	3	1
Total.....	6	7	12	13	17
Remaining at midnight on 30th June each year	30	33	43	52	74
Average daily number of Convicts	33	31.5	38	47.5	61

No. 4.

RETURN of Punishments awarded in British Columbia Penitentiary, during the
Years 1882 and 1883.

Nature of Punishment.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
Deprived of bed	2	5	1	4								1	13
Solitary confinement	2	5	1	4	1			2	3			1	19
Bread and water diet	2	4	1	4	1			1	3			1	17
Admonished	2		10	4	1	2	10	2	2		2	1	34
Deprived of lamp	3		4	4				2			6	2	47
do tobacco	4	1	4	4		1		2		7	2	4	25
do school					1							1	2
Loss of remission	1	2		1	2	2	3	5				2	18
Flogged (lashes inflicted on 3 in Aug., 3 dozen each, and on 1 in Jan., 2 doz.)		3					1						4
Double irons		1					1	1					3
Deprived of supper					1			1					2

No. 5.

RETURN showing Value of Labor performed by Convicts in the British Columbia Penitentiary, during the Year ended 30th June, 1883.

Description of Labor.	Number of Days.	Rate per day.	Total Amount.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Farm	1,796	0 50	898 00	
Clearing land.....	6,148½	0 50	3,074 25	
Carpenter.....	378	0 50	189 00	
Blacksmith.....	307½	0 50	153 75	
Fencing.....	722	0 50	361 00	
Housework.....	1,442	0 50	721 00	
Cooking.....	1,150	0 50	575 00	
Washing.....	389½	0 50	194 75	
Orderlies.....	387½	0 50	193 75	
Mending clothes.....	362½	0 50	181 25	
Repairing range.....	2	0 50	1 00	
Making roads.....	598	0 50	299 00	
Whitewashing.....	120	0 50	60 00	
Making drain.....	376½	0 50	188 25	
Loading coal.....	42	0 50	21 00	
Moving old building.....	8	0 50	4 00	
Bricklaying.....	4	0 50	2 00	
Making shingles.....	12½	0 50	6 25	
Sharpening tools.....	3	0 50	1 50	
Painting.....	6	0 50	3 00	
Framing.....	318	0 50	159 00	
Loading gravel.....	73½	0 50	36 75	
Total convict labor.....			7,299 00	
The horses were employed hauling coal.....	18½	1 50	27 75	
do do manure.....	77	1 50	115 50	
do do gravel.....	73½	1 50	109 75	
do do earth.....	47½	1 50	71 25	
do do stones.....	30½	1 50	45 75	
do do lumber.....	16½	1 50	24 75	
Harrowing.....	7	1 50	10 50	
Ploughing.....	18	1 50	27 00	
Hauling hay.....	2	1 50	3 00	
do oats.....	3	1 50	4 50	
do potatoes.....	10	1 50	15 00	
Total horse labor.....			454 75	

303½

303½

151

195½

303.75

151

454.75

No. 6.

CRIMINAL Statistics, British Columbia Penitentiary, for the Year ended 30th June, 1883.

Description.		No.	Description.		No.
Race.....	White.....	9	Crime.....	Housebreaking.....	3
	Indian.....	9		Assault with intent.....	2
	Chinese.....	21		Keeping disorderly house....	1
		39	Housebreaking implements in possession.....	1	
				39	
Marital.....	Married.....	16	Trade.....	Laborers.....	13
	Single.....	23		Farmers.....	2
		39		Miners.....	3
Age.....	Under 20 years.....	1		Engineer.....	1
	From 20 to 30.....	18		Cook.....	1
	“ 30 “ 40.....	11		Shoemakers.....	2
	“ 40 “ 50.....	6		None.....	17
	“ 50 “ 60.....	2			39
	“ 60 “ 70.....	1			
		39		Sentence.....	2 years 6 months.....	1
Country.....	Ireland.....	4	2 “ 9 “.....		1
	China.....	21	2 “.....		7
	British Columbia.....	9	3 “.....		10
	United States.....	3	4 “.....		6
	Nova Scotia.....	1	4 “ 3 months.....		1
	Norway.....	1	5 “.....		5
		39	6 “.....		1
			7 “.....		4
Religion.....	Protestant.....	11	10 “.....		2
	Catholic.....	13	14 “.....	1	
	Other than these.....	15		39	
		39	Whence re- ceived.....	Kamloops.....	3
Crime.....	Burglary.....	2		Clinton.....	3
	Larceny.....	9		Yale.....	13
	do and receiving.....	4		New Westminster.....	7
	do and obtaining under false pretence.....	1		Victoria.....	8
	Wounding with intent.....	11		Nanaimo.....	2
	Macslaughter.....	2		Lytton.....	3
	Killing cattle.....	3		39	
			Court.....	General Assizes.....	39

No. 7.

RETURN of Deaths in British Columbia Penitentiary, during the Year ended 30th June, 1883, with Name, Crime and Place of Conviction.

No.	Name.	Crime.	Place of Conviction.	Date of Death.
26	Toby (Indian).....	Manslaughter.....	Victoria, Vancouver Island...	February 20, 1883.
72	William (Indian).....	Assault with intent..	New Westminster.....	March 1, 1883.

No. 8.

RETURN of Escapes and Recaptures from British Columbia Penitentiary, for the Year ended 30th June, 1883.

Name.	Whence Received.	Crime.	Escaped.	Recaptured.
Charley (Indian)	New Westminster.	Wounding with intent.	July 8, 1882....	
Johnny do	do	Manslaughter.....	March 3, 1883.	March 3, 1883.
Sam do	do	Killing cattle.....	do	do

No. 9.

FARM Account, British Columbia Penitentiary, for the Year ended 39th June, 1883.

Dr.		Cr.		
Description.	Amount.	Description and Quantities.	Rate.	Amount.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To 1,796 days' labor, at 50 cts..	898 00	By goods supplied to Penitentiary,		
164 do horse labor, at \$1.50	246 00	viz:—		
6 months' salary of guard, at		100,000 lbs. potatoes.....	0 01½	1,500 00
\$50.00	300 00	14,892 " turnips.....	0 02	297 84
Seeds, implements, etc.....	150 31	1,800 " beets.....	0 02	36 00
		5,392 " carrots.....	0 02	107 84
		2,000 " onions.....	0 03	60 00
		1,000 " peas.....	0 02½	25 00
		8,000 " oats.....	0 01½	120 00
		24,000 " hay.....	0 01	240 00
		300 " barley.....	0 02	6 00
		800 " wheat.....	0 02	16 00
		2,760 heads cabbage.....	0 10	276 00
		300 bunches lettuce.....	0 05	15 00
		300 " parsley.....	0 05	15 00
		150 " radishes.....	0 05	7 50
		120,000 lbs. oat straw.....	0 00½	90 00
		1,000 " pea straw.....	0 00½	5 00
		1,200 " barley and wheat		
		straw.....	0 00½	6 00
		500 " pork.....	0 15	75 00
		250 loads manure.....	0 20	75 00
Balance	1,378 00			
	2,973 18			2,973 18
		By balance.....		1,378 00

No. 10.

NOMINAL LIST of Officers employed in the British Columbia Penitentiary, as on the 30th June, 1883, giving Rate of Pay, Age and Date of Appointment.

Name.	Rank.	Salary.	Age.	Date of Appointment.	Remarks.
		\$			
A. H. McBride.....	Warden.....	1,200	48	May 16, 1878.	
Jas. Fitzsimmons	Deputy Warden.....	900	43	Aug. 12, 1878.	
W. H. Falding.....	Accountant.....	800	25	do 9, 1878.	
do	Schoolmaster.....	200	25	do 9, 1878.	
C. N. Trew.....	Surgeon.....	500	44	do 9, 1878.	
Rev. R. Jamieson	Protestant Chaplain.....	300	52	Jan. 4, 1879.	
Rev. E. M. J. Horris, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic Chaplain.....	300	52	Sept. 27, 1878.	
T. A. McInnes.....	Steward.....	650	23	May 10, 1882.	
H. Kehoe	Guard.....	600	42	Sept. 27, 1878.	
J. Devoy.....	do.....	600	47	do 27, 1878.	
J. Fitzgerald	do.....	600	42	April 15, 1879.	
I. Lawrence	do.....	600	31	Sept. 6, 1880.	
P. Quilty.....	do.....	600	32	Jan. 18, 1882.	
J. Gray.....	do.....	600	25	July 1, 1882.	
G. Hutchinson.....	do.....	600	35	April 16, 1883.	
G. Hume.....	do.....	600	21	May 13, 1883.	
J. Morey.....	do and Messenger.....	600	53	Sept. 3, 1878.	
P. Smyth.....	do and Teamster.....	600	42	Feb. 21, 1879.	

No. 11.

RETURN of Clothing made in the British Columbia Penitentiary, during the Year ended 30th June, 1883.

Articles.	Days.	Rate per Day.	Value.	Total.
		Cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
4 flannel shirts.....	3	50	7 00	
32 pillows.....	4	50	6 50	
40 pillow cases.....	6	50	7 84	
20 bed ticks.....	4	50	16 40	
18 sheets.....	3	50	7 25	
35 towels.....	2	50	3 75	
				48 74

No. 12.

THE BLACKSMITH SHOP, in Account with the British Columbia Penitentiary.

Date.	Dr.	Amount.	Date.	Cr.	Amount.
		\$ cts.			\$ cts.
1883.			1883.		
June 30	To 307½ days' labor.....	153 75	June 30	By Value of work done, including material.....	1,087 75
do 30	Fuel, tools and material...	141 00			
do 30	Balance.....	793 00			
		1,087 75			1,087 75
			July 1	By Balance.....	793 00

No. 13.

TABLE of Cases treated in Hospital in the British Columbia Penitentiary, during the Year ended 30th June, 1883.

Disease.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Remarks.
Accidents—						
Out foot.....		2	2			
Out leg.....		1	1			
Injury to leg.....		1	1			
Bronchitis.....		3	3			
Constipation.....		4	4			
Diarrhoea.....		1	1			
Furunculosis.....		2	2			
Febricula simplex.....		2	2			
Heart disease, valvular.....		1	1			
Malingering.....		2	2			
Neuralgia.....		2	2			
Pharyngitis.....		1	1			
Phtthisis.....		3	1	2		1 pardoned and since died.
Quinsy.....		1	1			
Rheumatism.....		3	3			
Scrofula.....		1	1			
Synovitis.....		1	1			
Splenitis.....		1	1			
Ulcers.....		2			2	

C. NEWLAND TREW, M.D.,

1st July, 1883.

Surgeon, B. C. Penitentiary.

No. 14.

REMISSION of Sentence earned by Convicts Discharged from the British Columbia Penitentiary, to 30th June, 1883.

No.	—	No. of days.	Remarks
1	Convict earned.....	136	
1	do.....	129	
1	do.....	104	
1	do.....	98	
1	do.....	48	
1	do.....	96	
1	do.....	74	
1	do.....	72	
1	do.....	129	
2	do.....	282	
1	do.....	63	
12			

No. 15.

RETURN showing Movements of Convicts at the British Columbia Penitentiary, from 1st July, 1882, to 30th June, 1883.

Distribution.	Prisoners.	Total.	Remarks.
Remained at midnight, 30th June, 1882....	52		
Received since.....	39		
		91	
Discharged by expiration of sentence.....	12		
Pardoned.....	2		
Escaped.....	1		
Died.....	2		
		17	
Remaining at midnight, 30th June, 1883....		74	

No. 16.

REPORT OF THE CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY, 2nd August, 1883.

SIR.—In presenting my Annual Report of the Penitentiary for the past year, I have nothing of special importance to mention concerning its general management, as everything was done, as far as I know, in a satisfactory manner. I am glad, however, to have this opportunity of mentioning that the reports circulated last year concerning the Penitentiary, and some of the officers, were proved in the investigation held last December, to be not only without foundation, but to be entirely false. Those reports were made by evil disposed persons who were altogether ignorant of what they pretended to know.

The health of the convicts during the past year was good. Of those under my charge two died; both were Indians.

The Warden sent me \$50 last June to purchase some books for the use of the Catholic convicts. This aid, though long, long expected, was thankfully received, but it is not sufficient to supply the want. I hope therefore that a liberal donation or grant will be made next Session of Parliament for the benefit of the Catholic library. A supply of good books would contribute much towards reforming the morals of the convicts.

Number of convicts remaining 30th June, 1882.....	33
do do received during the year.....	12
do do exchanged from Protestant Church....	4
	— 49
Number discharged by expiration of sentence.....	8
do do by pardon.....	1
do died during the year.....	2
do exchanged to the Protestant Church.....	2
	— 13
Number remaining, 30th June, 1883.....	36

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient, humble servant,
EDWARD M. J. HARRIS, O.M.I.,
Catholic Chaplain.

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

No. 17.

REPORT OF THE PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY, 1883.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my Annual Report for the year ended 30th June, 1883.

I have duly performed the duties of my office for the past twelve months, and have been much pleased with the attention and respect of the convicts. Some of those who have left us during the past two or three years, have found work in the neighborhood, and have, so far, showed by their good conduct that they have profited by their confinement, and the instructions they have received.

The grant made for books for the Protestant library has been expended in the purchase of 110 volumes. There have been 504 changes of these books by twenty-three convicts.

The Chinese convicts under my care are supplied with New Testaments in their own language, which they can and do read.

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

ROBERT JAMIESON,
Chaplain.

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

No. 18.

REPORT OF THE SURGEON.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY,
NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., 1st July, 1883.

SIR,—I have the honor to report, that during the year ended 30th June, 1883, the health of the convicts in this prison has been generally good.

Two deaths took place, and, as will be seen from the table accompanying, the cause in each case was phthisis or consumption. Both were Indians. A third case of the same disease in a half-breed was discharged, the convict being pardoned. I have lately been informed that, shortly after his return to his home, this man died.

The sanitary condition of the building has been maintained as well as possible, by great care and attention on the part of the officers in charge.

The water supply has been sufficient for the present purposes of the prison, and the water is of excellent quality.

In view of the construction of an addition to the prison, I have again to call attention to the necessity for a separate hospital or infirmary wing. The present plan of treating sick convicts in the common cells is not a good one, but is the only one at our command. The cells are always kept clean and neat, and every possible attention is given by the officers in charge for the comfort of the sick convicts.

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

O. NEWLAND TREW, M.D.,
Surgeon.

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

No. 19.

REPORT OF THE SCHOOLMASTER.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY,
30th June, 1883.

I have the honor to report that the School has been carried on as usual during the year just ended.

The accommodation is not efficient nor suitable for school purposes. The allowance for books, &c., is ridiculously inadequate. The complaints made to Father Harris, and reported by him to Mr. Trutch, that they were not provided with copy-books, &c., are correct, for the seven dollars allowed was gone before the year had well commenced.

Mr. Jamieson has been present many times and given me much assistance, but Father Harris does not seem to be much interested in the school as, although repeatedly asked to do so, he does not visit. There have been 813 changes of books in the library.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W H FALDING,
Schoolmaster

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

