REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER OF JUSTICE

AS TO

PENITENTIARIES IN CANADA

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE,

1886.

Printed by Order of Parliament.

OTTAWA:
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1887.

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, 1886.

I have the honor to be

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

JOHN S. D. THOMPSON,

Minister of Justice.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,

OTTAWA, January, 1887.

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ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Penitentiaries

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1886.

Honorable J. S. D. THOMPSON,
Minister of Justice.

SIR,—I have the honor, according to law, to submit my Annual Report, upon the Penitentiaries of the Dominion, for the year ending 30th June, 1886; also the reports of the several Wardens, Chaplains, Surgeons, School-masters, and of the General Accountant of Penitentiaries, along with the various statistical tables which are prescribed to be furnished by each Penitentiary.

The movement of convicts, during the financial year 1885-86 throughout Canada, was as follows:—

Kingston Penitentiary.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining 30th June, 1885.....	496	41	537
Received since do	207	8	215
	703	49	752
Discharged since 30th June, 1885.....	166	8	174
Remaining 30th June, 1886.....	537	41	578

Daily average, $554\frac{94}{365}$.

St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining 30th June, 1885	261	0	261
Received since do	132	2	134
	393	2	395
Discharged do	115	2	117
Remaining 30th June, 1886	278	0	278

Daily average, 270.

Dorchester Penitentiary.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining 30th June, 1885	145	1	146
Received since do	54	4	58
	199	5	204
Discharged do	51	4	55
Remaining 30th June, 1886	148	1	149

Daily average, 143.

Manitoba Penitentiary.

	Males.
Remaining 30th June, 1885	72
Received since do	88
	160
Discharged do	70
Remaining 30th June, 1886	90

Daily average, 112.

British Columbia Penitentiary.

	Males.
Remaining 30th June, 1885	96
Received since do	33
	129
Discharged do	24
Remaining 30th June, 1886	105

Daily average, 103.

The total convict population of Canada on the 30th June, 1886, was 1,200 as against 1,112 on the 30th June, 1885, showing an increase, in the past year, of 88.

The increase in the convict roll of each Penitentiary was as follows:—

Kingston	41
St. Vincent de Paul	17
Dorchester	3
Manitoba	18
British Columbia	9
Total	88

However much any addition to the number of convicts of the preceding year is to be regretted, there is some solace and encouragement in the fact that the increase noted is not out of proportion to the growth of the general population.

One more female convict has been added to the register, the number on 30th June being 42. These, with the exception of one at Dorchester, are confined in Kingston Penitentiary and include all the female prisoners who have been sentenced to penal servitude from Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. It is a rather remarkable circumstance that no female has been yet convicted of a Penitentiary offence in Manitoba or British Columbia. May the day be far distant when this shall happen!

In the series of Annual Reports which I have prepared during the last fourteen years, all the suggestions and recommendations which I considered would conduce to the better administration of Penitentiaries and to the reformation of their unfortunate inmates have been set forth.

In this general portion of the report, I shall confine my recommendations to two which have been already made. First, that the indeterminate sentence which has been tested with so much advantage, in parts of Europe, and which is being introduced in the United States, receive your consideration.

Secondly, that the wardens be placed in a position to visit and examine into the *regime* of a few, at least, of the best conducted prisons of the United States. Circumstanced as they have been these officers are cut off from every opportunity of enlarging their experience or increasing their knowledge of penology and of the manner in which the duties of their position are elsewhere performed. The Warden of the Central Prison, Toronto, has been enabled, not once but often, to go through all the prisons of note in the surrounding States. He has been also authorized to attend the meetings of the National Prison Congress, a privilege not enjoyed by any warden of our penitentiaries, but which is extended to men holding the like positions all over the adjoining Republic. The advantages to be derived from such opportunities are too obvious to require proof. The withholding of them is misplaced economy as contrasted with what is done in other countries.

Kingston Penitentiary.

It affords me pleasure to be able to state, for your information, that, the administration of this Penitentiary continues to be very ably and satisfactorily carried on. Dr. Lavell still realizes the expectations which were formed of him at the time of his appointment. In the discharge of his varied and important duties he exercises a good share of judgment, discretion and firmness. Under his management, the discipline has improved; the conduct and industry of the prisoners are as good as can be expected, where the habitual and hardened criminals and the well disposed are indiscriminately mixed up together.

The matron, Mrs. Leahy, after twenty-five years' service, resigned, through ill-health, last March, and has been succeeded by Miss Fahey, who, thus far, has proved herself efficient and very well qualified for the position.

The Warden notices, again, in his report, this year, the number of convicts who are unfit for hard labour from physical and mental causes. He also refers to the comparatively few mechanics and the small number of those who are capable of learning trades. The percentage, here, of imbeciles and of a class laboring under mental disease of one phase or other, as noted in my two last reports, is large. Their presence in a prison like this is injurious to discipline and causes a great deal of extra trouble. The general opinion of the officers, from the Warden down, including the Surgeon, is that the large majority of such persons are more suited to an asylum for lunatics or idiots than for a Penitentiary. The most of them are not responsible for their acts; to punish them for violation of rules were cruel and unjust; and to allow them, *carte blanche*, to do as they see fit, is an encouragement for the vicious and ill-disposed to follow their example. They are not crazy enough to confine them in the criminal lunatic asylum; but they are sufficiently far gone to render their treatment in a penal establishment extremely difficult and embarrassing. Dr. Mitchell, the Surgeon at Dorchester Penitentiary, also calls attention to convicts there, who are similarly afflicted. He describes their mental condition to be of ' such a deplorably low order, that it is difficult to " know what to do with them; inoffensive fools who become a local nuisance in " the parishes where they reside, and are sent to the Penitentiary for long terms." I regard Dr. Mitchell's suggestion an excellent one, namely, that " there should be " a certificate of the mental as well as the physical condition of every convict sent " to the Penitentiary." Can any remedy be had for this great moral or legal evil ? In December, 1884, consideration was given in England to the question of the maintaining in prison of inmates who were, and who were always likely to be, hospital patients and not fit subjects for penal discipline. The Secretery of State laid down " *that a prison is a place for penal discipline and it is not, under ordinary* " *circumstances, the proper scene for a death bed, and ought not be converted into a* " *hospital for incurables.*" Report of Directors of Convict Prisons for 1884–85.

It was decided that, as a general rule, no good object could be served by retaining in prison those who came under that description, and were in such condition that it was highly improbable they could again enter upon a criminal career. This decision led to the conditional release of several prisoners who had been a long time inmates of Woking prison.

Our surgeons and wardens could easily pick out a goodly number of unfortunate beings who are turning our penitentiaries into "hospitals for incurables."

The Warden refers to the disadvantage of not having trade instructors, as at St. Vincent de Paul and Dorchester Penitentiaries. Under the existing arrangement, here—except in the tailor shop—the double duties of trade instructor and keeper are done by one officer, and this, too, for a lower salary than is paid to the trade instructor in the prisons just mentioned. For two reasons this plan of economising is objectionable. First, because the work and the discipline suffer. No one man can properly look to the safe-keeping of his gang and give mechanical instructions. The experience of several years has established this fact beyond yea or nay. Secondly, the exceptionally lower salaries paid to the officers who act in the dual capacity mentioned, in this penitentiary, compared with the rate of payment to the trade instructors in the other institutions, cause some jealousy and discontent. I recommend that the requisite number of trade instructors, distinct from keepers, be appointed. The benefit which would accrue to the convicts learning trades, to discipline and the improved condition of the industries, as to quality and output, would more than compensate for the additional salaries on the pay list.

The various works of the institution absorb the labor of all who are able to work; still the warden could undertake to execute any orders that might be given him from the various Departments at Ottawa that have been heretofore accustomed to get work done at this penitentiary. It is a generally admitted principle that a Government can utilize convict labor upon every description of work required for the public service, and which convicts can perform, without being amenable to outside opinion, no matter where or by whom expressed. The Imperial Government acts upon this principle, as the Annual Reports of the Directors of Penal Prisons amply testify. It may be interesting as well as instructive to the opponents of productive labor in prisons, as well as to those who consider it a crying evil, nay, a crime, to allow convicts to learn or work at a trade, to know what is done in the English convict prisons. I quote from the director's report for 1884-85 as follows:—

The earnings at Borstal Prison from War Dept. were..				£10,499	8 11¾
do	Chatham Prison		do ...	6,414	16 5¼
do	do	do	Admiralty were..	23,897	3 4½

Among the convicts employed for these departments were carpenters, painters, shoemakers, tailors, sawyers, blacksmiths, masons, platelayers, engine-drivers, laborers, bricklayers. &c.

At Dartmoor Prison articles to the value of £4,195 10s. 4d. were manufactured, to wit:—For Metropolitan Police, 450 great coats, 200 tunics, 2,536 pairs of boots; for H. M. dockyards, 6,250 seamen's bags, 5,667 hammocks and 700 coal sacks.

At Pentonville a revenue of £17,494 0s. 9d. was derived from tailoring, shoemaking, weaving, book-binding, mat-making, bag-making and tinman's work.

Portland Prison netted from the Admiralty £11,967 16s. 4¼d. and from the War Department £16,166 10s. 9½d. from the labor of prisoners employed as blacksmiths, carpenters, riggers, stonecutters and painters.

At Woking hammocks and seamen's bags for the R. Navy, and boots, tunics and great coats for the Metropolitan Police were manufactured.

At Wormwood Scrubs the sum of £8,068 8s. 3d. was earned at sixteen different trades and industries.

Yet, with these industries, requiring mechanical skill, so extensively carried on, not only in the Government penal institutions, but in the county gaols, all over England—the revenue of Wakefield gaol for mat-making, alone, being over £50,000 a year - there is no clamor raised in or out of Parliament by the friends or pretended friends of the working classes or by the working classes, on their own behalf, against prison as opposed to free labor. And why? Because as already intimated, the right is universally conceded to the Government to employ convict labor on public works, industries and manufactures, which are under its own control, and destined for the public service. We pride ourselves, in Canada, upon following English precedents. Is not the sensible and profitable system of employing prison labor in England, worthy of imitation? Fortunately we are not yet called upon to meet and solve the much vexed but sadly misrepresented and misunderstood question of prison as against free labor. The building and equipping of our penitentiaries along with the ordinary prison work afford employment to the convicts, for the time being; but, the day is not distant when other work must be provided and it were wise and well to be warned, in good time, by the trouble which has overtaken some of the best administered prisons, in the United States, on this very point, and decide how the emergency is to be met. In view of this, I would beg to suggest that severe labor, such as that which is necssary in constructing the prison buildings, is most beneficial in teaching criminals habits of industry, and training them to such employments as digging, road-making, quarrying, stone dressing, building, brickmaking and farming. It is found that

employment of this nature is most easily obtained by convicts, on their release, since men are taken on for rough work without the strict inquiries as to previous character which are made in other cases.

No doubt, even if it were not advantageous in a pecuniary point of view to employ convicts on works of this nature, it would still be most desirable that such employment should be found for them as an essential part of penal discipline; but it is far more satisfactory that their labor should, if possible, be profitably employed. Though the actual revenue from convict labor, in all the penitentiaries is comparatively small, yet, the calculations of their earnings at the various employments, in the erest of the Government, which appear in the annual reports, can be relied on as a real measure of the value to the country of the work done. The works which have been executed by convict labor testify to the skill witn which associated labor has been directed and are substantial proofs that convicts can be made to repay to the public a considerable part of the cost of their maintenance. The judicious utilization of the labor of men who, whether usefully or uselessly employed, have, in either case, *to be maintained at the public expense*, cannot be too strongly emphasized. In this connection it may be appropriately noted that the Protestant Chaplain, Rev. C. E. Cartwright, recommends that convicts be employed at skilled labor, as a means of reform and upon Government work.

Among the works in progress, at the close of the year, are a piggery so long required, and a gas house. The former is a capacious and substantial stone building, well suited for its purpose. It will be finished in the course of next summer. The gas works have been since completed; but are found to be defective in a few essential particulars which can be readily supplied. The prison has been lighted with gas, since the beginning of the winter. Though it is not quite up to the standard an immense improvement over the old system of lighting, with coal oil lamps, is evident.

The contract for convict labor, at lock making, with Mr. L. B. Spencer, expired on the 30th June. He has been permitted to employ about ninety convicts, on the piece price plan, in order to finish the work which had been incomplete on the expiry of the contract.

The enlargement of the prison cells, which I have recommended for some years back, is a work which is very necessary, but it is found to be impracticable, at present, because the Warden has not a sufficient number of convicts at his disposal to warrant him in undertaking a labor of such magnitude. For a year to come, at least, all the prisoners available will be engaged in pointing the surrounding wall, the prison buildings, the wall surrounding the Warden's residence, all which are showing signs of dilapidation; also in levelling the ground around the exhausted quarries, quarrying, stone-cutting and the ordinary prison work. I hope that, in the spring of 1888 the enlargement of the cells will be commenced.

The school is well attended, the convicts going there are attentive, earnest in their efforts to learn, well conducted, and very many of them reap much advantage from the instruction they receive. The teachers are zealous and faithful, on their part, in trying to advance their pupils.

The library is of great benefit and contributes largely to the mental and moral improvement of the prisoners, to their recreation and amusement and to good order and discipline.

The Surgeon reports the health to have been remarkably good, and no epidemic. In the course of the summer, diarrhœa prevailed, but it was speedily checked by means of proper change of diet and remedies. He states that there are a number of old and infirm convicts who are unable to work.

There are twenty-five insane convicts, the majority being hopelessly mad. The Surgeon calls attention to the fact that convicts are sent from other Penitentiaries as insane who should be kept where they come from. He says, as a general rule, these prisoners are put to work, here, and that this could be done elsewhere.

I regret being obliged to report that, after some years of trial, the building used as a criminal insane asylumn is not suited for its purpose. The mill is in the edifice and the noise and vibration greatly disturb the patients. Moreover the unfortunate inmates are confined all the year round within doors, having no yard or ground available for air and exercise so much needed by those suffering from mental diseases.

The female prison, too, on account of its contiguity to the male department and there being no space for recreation and exercise, is unsuitable. I beg to propose that the east side of the boundary wall be extended so as to take in the field adjoining the tram road, and belonging to the penitentiary. Here, a proper female prison and lunatic asylum with grounds sufficient for both, could be built. In view of enlarging the wings the female prison will be wanted to afford sufficient accommodation for the male convicts. The present insane asylum, also, will be necessary for the purpose of isolating bad and hardened criminals from the better disposed and thus make a beginning of that much approved and most necessary measure of reform.

The Warden adverts to the disadvantage at which he is placed by not being allowed the opportunity of visiting other prisons and comparing opinions with men of practical prison experience. I have already given my views on this point.

The female department, as I have noted, is managed with the same success as formerly, by the new matron, who reports the conduct and industry of the prisoners as satisfactory.

Four escapes occurred during the year, in connection with which the Warden could not attach blame to any officer.

The officers comprising the staff of the several Penitentiaries are, as a rule, a deserving, reliable and intelligent class of men. Their duties are very responsible, continuous and monotonous. After twenty or more years spent in this service, they are unfitted for any other pursuit. I beg leave, therefore, to recommand to your favorable attention their claims to more liberal compensation for their services. I may mention, for your information, that, in the State prisons of the neighboring Republic, which correspond with our Penitentiaries, the rate of salaries is higher, from the Warden to the lowest subordinate officer. I do not wish to cause any blushes or remorse of conscience by comparing the salary paid to the Inspector of Penitentiaries for the Dominion, with what the officers of similar rank connected with various State prisons receive. Suffice to say, the contrast is marked and—on this side of the line—humiliating.

St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.

The most noteworthy event in connection with the Penitentiary, in the course of the year, was the deplorable outbreak of a large number of convicts which took place, last Easter Saturday, 24th April. The acting Warden, in his report, gives the details of the occurrence ; hence it is needless for me, here, to repeat the particulars. As you have taken into your own hands any inquiry, you may deem necessary, relative to the causes which led to the unfortunate revolt, I forbear expressing, in this report, an opinion or giving any of the information which I possess on the matter. I shall be prepared to do both, whenever necessary.

It gives me great pleasure to inform you that I noticed, in my late visits, that an improvement has taken place in the administration of the affairs of this Penitentiary, more especially as regards the discipline. The Deputy Warden, in the absence of the disabled Warden, took charge. He has been ably assisted by the Chief Keeper, whose long experience and familiarity with prison management, at Kingston and in this place, rendered his aid as valuable as it was opportune.

I have to express my deep regret for the injuries sustained by the Warden at the hands of men who were treated by him with so much leniency. They were guilty of the basest ingratitude. For eight months he has been suffering from the effect of the wounds which he received.

The sad accident which befell the Surgeon, Dr. Pominville, while in the performance of his duty, has caused me much pain. Ever since the Penitentiary was opened, I have always found him most assiduous, attentive and kind hearted in the treatment of his patients. I fear his injury is of a permanent character and will

seriously interfere with the future practice of his profession—a fact which it is to be hoped the Government will take into favorable account.

The sanitary state of the institution has been all that could be wished; there was no epidemic or contagious disease, although they had been so near. The precaution taken by the Surgeon to have the convicts and officers vaccinated and visitors excluded, during the prevalence of the disease, were salutary and efficacious in preventing its inroad.

The Protestant Chaplain pays a marked tribute to the success of the present administration.

The Catholic Chaplain notes that forty-five recidivists were received during 1885-86, viz., 30 for the 2nd, 8 for the 3rd, 6 for the 4th and 1 for the fifth time. This is a strong argument in favor of the plan of indeterminate sentence. He also refers to the newspaper reports of the revolt as "inspired by political intrigues, or "by personal enemies of the officers or of the Penitentiary, or, perhaps, urged on "by the desire of putting in print wonderful things, sensational news, &c., have "allowed themselves to publish reports altogether erroneous and fantastic and to "set forth accusations of a nature very grave but yet gratuitous"

The purchase of the Germain farm will enable the Department of Public Works to enlarge the prison yard, now so much crowded. The sooner this is done the better in order that a proper hospital—so long and so greatly needed—and a laundry be provided.

The Acting Warden reports the staff efficient "with few exceptions." It is his duty to report to the Department the names of any officers who are incompetent on the score of age, ill-health, want of intelligence or any other cause. In the past, the status and reputation of this Penitentiary has suffered sadly from the unfitness and misconduct of employés, who should never have been taken into the service. It would be a fatal error to countenance or connive at this in the future.

I hope that the convicts, who rendered actual service at the time of the outbreak, and in whose favor a report has been made by the Acting Deputy Warden and submitted for your information, will be favorably considered. I invariably find that the recognition of such meritorious conduct has a good effect.

Dorchester Penitentiary.

Although this prison has been over-crowded, all through the year, nothing unusual or unpleasant has happened to mar or interrupt the even course of its management. I have much satisfaction in giving the Warden credit for his tact

and good judgment in steering clear of difficulties. This desirable state of things is due, in great measure, to the general good feeling which prevails among the staff and to the cheerful and ready co-operation given to the chief officer in directing the establishment.

The new wing, which should have been finished two years ago, is still in the hands of the contractor. This has caused inconvenience and disappointment. To have, from twenty-five to forty convicts, outside of cells, at night, sleeping along the galleries of the centre hall, involves no small share of risk and responsibility.

In view of building the boundary wall, I recommend again, this year, that tests be made for stone and that an item of at least $1,000—the same amount as was granted by Hon. A. Mackenzie, but which was allowed to lapse—be placed in the Estimates of the Department of Public Works, for this purpose. There is stone enough in sight to make a beginning with; the sinking of the foundations is the first work, and this can be undertaken when the frost shall have been out of the ground. The number of convicts to be employed at building the wall can be easily determined upon consultation with the Clerk of Works.

The Warden reports the conduct and industry of the convicts, with very few exceptions to have been praiseworthy.

The services in the chapel have been held every Sunday; the Chaplains have faithfully attended to their duties; and the convicts have been attentive and well-behaved during the religious exercises.

More than the average number of imbecile and half-crazy prisoners have been received of late who give a great deal of trouble, especially to the Surgeon, whose remarks respecting them are given in another part of this report.

I agree with the Warden as to the advantage of buying the forty acres of woodland offered for sale by Mr. Turner, adjoining the Penitentiary property. I hope provision will be made in the Estimates for the purchase.

The sanitary condition of the prison is excellent; there has been no contagious disease. The Surgeon reports that, there are twelve convicts "whose mental condition is of a deplorably low order." It is worthy of remark that in the States prisons of the United States there are no insane patients. When a convict loses his reason he is removed to a regular lunatic asylum, where he is properly treated and cared. The Surgeon is very punctual and attentive in looking after those who require his professional services.

The school has a good average attendance, and the convicts who take advantage of the opportunity afforded them of making up for neglect or misspent time in their youth, here as in the other penitentiaries, apply themselves with dilligence to

learn. I have found the teacher painstaking and eager to improve the men committed to his charge.

I regret that no less than seven youths, *under sixteen*, have been sentenced to the penitentiary within the past year. The old penitentiary at St. John is well suited for a juvenile reformatory. What a loss to these poor boys, who are sentenced to herd with hardened criminals, that their lot had not been cast where their age and future welfare would meet with more consideration!

Manitoba Penitentiary.

I made my annual visit to this prison in October, 1885.

All the available members of the staff were paraded before me. The men appeared to be active, fit and in good training; they were so reported by the Warden. I addressed a few words to them, commending their zeal and extra vigilance during the absence of the Warden, at the seat of war.

Scrupulous cleanliness and good order meet the eye in every part of the prison; the discipline is excellent. In fact, a violation of rule never came under my notice during any of my numerous visits, though having the best opportunities of seeing the convicts at their various posts of duty. I found them always industrious, attentive to instructions and observing the rule of silence far more strictly than in the other penitentiaries.

As there is no hospital, the stone building containing the punishment cells, and, later on, some of the attic rooms were used for the sick. For many years back, I have pointed out, in my annual report, the great drawback experienced by the Warden and surgeon through the want of a hospital. Plans, as noticed in my last report, were made by the Department of Public Works, and approved of by this Department, and nothing has been yet done.

The new chapels are being built. They are very badly required as the Protestant Chapel is divided off, on week days, into workshops for the tailors and shoemakers.

At the time of my visit fifty-seven convicts were unprovided with cells, and were distributed through the prison corridors, the attic rooms and passages and wherever a bed could be placed. It is about six years since I recommended the building of a new prison wing. Since October of 1885, forty-seven cells have been added, the Warden having vacated his quarters, at great inconvenience, to meet the requirement of the Department of Public Works. The pardoning of many of the Indians who had taken part in the rebellion has reduced the number of prisoners within the capacity of the prison. Nevertheless, as the population is increasing steadily, and as it is likely the criminal class will also increase, in some proportion,

I strongly recommend that another wing be added to the one now in use. It were better to have the prison awaiting the prisoners than the contrary, as at present.

The boundary wall has been frequently asked for; the necessity for it is manifest to every one who visits the Penitentiary. Its construction cannot be well put off without great risk, and the consequence may be unpleasant unless this great defect be remedied. The stone could be quarried and the lime burned during the winter.

The Warden places as many as possible of the Indian prisoners in the workshops, in order that they may learn such trades as will be useful to them on discharge, and especially those for which they show a taste and preference.

A change has been made, in the bath room, for the better. Six new tubs, made by convicts, have been placed in suitable position, so that the prisoners have proper facilities and space for taking the baths prescribed by the rules.

The school is carried on with advantage.

The Chaplains are reported to me, by the Warden, to have done their duties regularly during the year.

The general health of the convicts has been very good.

A change has been made in the office of the Accountant, Mr. P. McGowan, formerly Hospital Overseer at Dorchester Penitentiary, has succeeded Mr. A. C. Crookshank.

Mr. D. D. Bourke has been appointed Hospital Overseer and Schoolmaster.

British Columbia Penitentiary.

In my report of last year, as the result of my inspection of this Penitentiary, I described the improvements made, since its opening, in 1878, and I made such recommendations respecting the requirements of the place as I considered necessary. Some of these have been carried into effect while many of them are still awaiting the action of the Department of Public Works.

The Warden reports that the water supply is undergoing improvement. This is highly important, having been so limited it would have been of little avail in case of fire. The water is of excellent quality.

Quarters have been provided for the unmarried officers and a few houses for the men having families, but not the number asked for by this Department. Application has been made to the Department of Public Works to supply the deficiency.

The workshops are found to be of great benefit; all the clothing both for the officers and convicts, including boots and shoes, is now made by the prisoners.

Farm buildings, such as barns, stables, waggon sheds, cow house, tool house, &c., are indispensably necessary. The old buildings occupied by the Sappers, many years ago, which were falling into ruin, were brought together, patched up and used in lieu of more suitable structures in connection with the farm. They will not last much longer.

The building of the hospital has been delayed, on account of the plan prepared by the Department of Public Works having been objected to by the Warden and Surgeon. The additional wing asked for, four years ago, and strongly pressed for in the report for 1884-85 is yet among the possibilities. To say that it is very much required would be only to repeat what has been so often represented.

I beg, once more, to recommend that a residence be provided for the Warden, on the site of the old Government House.

A laundry and bakery have been applied for to the Department of Public Works; but the Warden's report shows that nothing has been done to supply these wants.

The Warden mentions, with approbation, the services of the Deputy Warden, Mr. Fitzsimmons, in regard to the improvement of the land, &c., apart from his prescribed duties. I had pleasure in bearing testimony to this, in my last report.

I agree with the Warden in recommending that the heating be done by artificial means, steam or hot water would be, perhaps, the best appliance.

It would be very desirable, also, that gas be used instead of coal oil. Coal, for these purposes, is, I believe, cheap.

The Protestant Chaplain reports that his labors have been well bestowed and with good results. He speaks well of the good accomplished in the school, and of the teacher's zeal and efforts. He—as well as the Warden—refers to the advantage of the Inspector's visits. Indeed, I think they are useful and necessary, and should be made annually.

The Catholic chaplain calls attention to the insufficient room in the Catholic chapel. The chapels are the same size as those in Manitoba Penitentiary, where new ones are drawing towards completion. The prison population, at New Westminster, is larger than at Stony Mountain; consequently, there is even more necessity for new chapels for the former prison.

The Surgeon reports that, although the Penitentiary has been largely overcrowded, there has been no disease of an epidemic nature.

The teacher states that the progress in the school has been favorable.

It remains for me to make my acknowledgments to you, Sir, and to the Deputy Minister of Justice, for amenities towards me, officially and personally, and for the facilities and assistance given me in the discharge of my duties.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your faithful and obedient servant,
JAS. G. MOYLAN,
Inspector of Penitentiaries for Canada.

PENITENTIARY BRANCH,
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OTTAWA, 20th December, 1886.

ACCOUNTANT'S REPORT.

OTTAWA, 28th December, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that the value of buildings, stock, &c., on hand at the several Penitentiaries, on the 30th June, 1886, is as follows:—

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Kingston.		
Farm land, fencing, and buildings thereon	41,000 00	
Prison buildings, steam and hot-water apparatus, steam pumps, tanks, wharves, &c.	1,128,436 00	
Warden's house and premises	28,695 50	
Grist mill and fittings	3,000 00	
Clerk of Works' store rooms	2,779 33	
Storekeeper's department	2,120 10	
Steward's do (wings, dry room, wash house, mess room and Keepers' hall	13,172 90	
Tailor and shoe department	6,466 13	
Carpenter and trades department (carpenters, painters, tinsmiths and coopers)	6,050 80	
Blacksmiths' department (including machine shop)	3,828 00	
Masons	878 63	
Bakery	720 97	
Insane asylum	410 61	
Hospital and surgery	1,527 87	
Protestant chapel	453 00	
do library and school room	1,612 00	
Roman Catholic chapel	1,075 40	
do library	700 00	
Armory	1,100 00	
Stables and piggery, including horses and vehicles	7,489 10	
Tramway and cars	7,000 00	
Female prison	2,000 00	
Furniture in offices	1,500 00	
		1,262,016 34
St. Vincent de Paul.		
Prison buildings, &c.	540,719 00	
Storekeeper's department	254 23	
Steward's do	19,421 79	
Tailors' do	4,306 08	
Tinsmiths' do	567 73	
Shoemakers' do	742 58	
Bakers' do	1,956 11	
Blacksmiths' do	2,372 95	
Carpenters' do	2,064 86	
Engineers' do	10,851 40	
Stonecutters' do	418 05	
Armory	1,971 05	
Catholic chapel, &c.	6,187 73	
Protestant do	472 89	
Bookbindery	296 54	
Brickyard	2,701 51	
Hospital	1,062 09	
School	223 93	
Farm and stables	5,273 00	
Furniture—Offices	1,310 20	
		603,173 72
Dorchester.		
Land	23,700 00	
Buildings	354,300 00	
Manufactures and materials in shop and yard	1,811 00	
Stores, and manufactures in store	4,556 48	
Steward's department	4,656 42	
Hospital and surgery	573 28	
Farm and stables	3,875 70	
Blacksmith shop	409 80	
Machine do	3,471 10	
Tailor do	225 26	
Carpenter do	552 65	
Shoe shop	246 37	
Armory	820 25	

Dorchester—Concluded.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Chapel	251 00	
Furniture in Officers' quarters	892 25	
Library	384 00	
Office furniture	920 50	
Coal on hand	195 00	
		401,841 66
Manitoba.		
Prison buildings, &c.	232,320 29	
Storekeeper's department	2,744 59	
Steward's do	4,447 32	
Carpenters' do	114 20	
Tailors' do	1,068 32	
Shoemakers' do	561 56	
Blacksmiths' do	177 95	
Engineers' do	5,494 80	
Bakers' do	369 21	
Library	187 00	
Protestant chapel	101 50	
Catholic do	395 00	
Hospital and surgery	783 63	
Armory	1,709 03	
Masons' department	49 80	
Quarry	472 80	
Farm, &c.	2,325 95	
Stables	3,110 30	
Prison furnishings	6,450 25	
Furniture—Offices	1,886 40	
		264,769 90
British Columbia.		
Buildings	180,471 00	
Land	44,000 00	
Fencing	5,850 00	
Sundries	3,673 50	
Wing	2,736 12	
Store room	2,269 85	
Tailors' shop	2,143 63	
Farm	1,779 75	
Shoe shop	1,030 62	
Stable	963 00	
Armory	721 75	
Catholic chapel	679 50	
Protestant do	290 50	
Surgery	360 00	
Halls	246 00	
Carpenters' shop	361 65	
Blacksmith do	401 55	
Accountant's office	428 75	
Kitchen	254 75	
Deputy Warden's quarters	178 25	
Warden's do	157 75	
do office	154 00	
Wash house	116 55	
Carpenters' shop	126 40	
Steward's office	86 10	
Officers' dining room	68 50	
Guards' quarters	64 25	
Meat cellar	54 25	
		249,667 97
		2,781,468 99

The estimates for financial year ending 30th June, 1888, are now being prepared, and will appear among those to be submitted to Parliament next Session by the Hon. the Minister of Finance.

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

GEO. L. FOSTER,
Accountant of Penitentiaries.

Hon. J. S. D. THOMPSON,
Minister of Justice, Ottawa.

No. 1.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

REPORT OF THE WARDEN FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1886.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, 30th June, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honor to present the annual report of this penitentiary for the year ended 30th June, 1886.

There remained in the penitentiary at midnight of the 30th June, 1885, 496 males and 41 females; total, 537. Received since, 207 males and 8 females; total, 215.

Discharged since 30th June, 1885:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
By expiration of sentence	122	8	130
By pardon	26	0	26
By death	4	0	4
Sent to lunatic asylum	7	0	7
By escape	4	0	4
Removed by order of court	2	0	2
Sent to Manitoba Penitentiary	1	0	1
	166	8	174

Remaining in the penitentiary at this date, 537 males and 41 females; total, 578.

The prisoners are distributed as follows, viz.:—

Carpenter shop	39
Blacksmiths	23
Stonecutters	42
Mason gangs	33
Tailor and shoe shop	63
Farm and garden	31
Hospital patients	8
Wings	21
Contract shops	92
Quarry	22
Females	41

Laboring gang	9
Railroad do	2
Dining hall and kitchen	17
Wash house	6
Bakery	6
Orderlies, &c	12
Asylum patients	27
Dry room	25
Stone pile and bucket ground	41
Engineers	18

It must not be supposed that all these prisoners are physically fit for hard labor; for, apart from the actually sick and insane, many from various physical and mental causes are useless for labor of any kind or practically so. The number of mechanics, or of men familiar with skilled labor, is small, the greater number is of a class difficult to train in the use of tools, and hence in the works of this penitentiary progress is slow and often imperfect.

This institution labors under the disadvantage of not having trade instructors, there being but one in the place. Our keepers and guards do this double duty, from necessity, to the detriment of discipline and work. A man in charge of a gang of men is placed at a disadvantage when he has at the same time to instruct and guard them.

On the whole the convicts work reasonably well, particularly when learning or doing mechanical labor and to this extent is discipline subserved. Men employed at intelligent labor are better behaved and give less trouble than others not so employed, their minds are directed and being interested in what they are learning are less disposed to indulge in evil-doing.

At present our various works command the labor of all our available men. By the increase of our guards I will be able to place more men at outside work than I could otherwise do, and thereby will contribute to improvements in the penitentiary property very much required.

The conduct of the prisoners is good, and while the table of punishments shows an increase over the previous year, it does not follow that the prisoners are any worse than in former years, it is more the outcome of more vigilant supervision by the officers, who are instructed to let no violations of discipline escape them without reporting. If there is laxity in supervision by officers the benefit accruing from remission of sentence will be impaired and the equity of treatment challenged.

The gas house which has been in process of construction for some time is about completed and is a substantial building, well adapted for the purposed designed.

A piggery for the farm, long needed, has been commenced and will be ready for occupation before the winter sets in. Improvements on the farm are also being made, which with repairs and additions in various departments employ our available men.

The contract system in the prison expires to-day. In the absence of anything definite as to the employment of the convicts at present engaged in that way, I will be a little perplexed in finding work for them, this I must do to keep them from idleness. I am aware the question as to how convict labor should be employed is now occupying attention. I hope a solution of this vexed matter may soon be satisfactorily reached.

I am glad to note the increased efficiency of the staff of the institution. I find a pleasant acquiescence in carrying out all measures designed for its government.

While it will be my aim continually to adopt the most humanizing methods in the treatment of the unfortunate class under my charge, and to inculcate all my officers with the same sentiment, I will, at the same time, demand a kindly firmness and justice—impressing all under their charge that fairness will be meted out to every man. Acting on such principles I am not without hope that these fallen people will, at least to some extent, appreciate efforts in the direction of their good.

I strive as much as possible to come personally in contact with every prisoner and secure his confidence; by this means I enlist his sympathies towards obedience and industry, tending to satisfactory results.

The school, library, light and remission are strong incentives to good conduct, these are restraints far in advance of any punishment. I have known the lowest to be reached in this way. I would that all of us in charge of prisoners had with other qualifications that of common sense and knowledge of human nature.

The health of the prison is excellent and every care taken to maintain it.

I regret that during the year we had four escapes; the circumstances attending them were reported at the time and subsequently investigated by you.

The following statement shows the daily cost *per capita* without reference to revenue, and when it has been deducted, also the revenue and expenditure for the year just closed:—

Vote for 1885-86	$98,570 17
Less expenditure	97,520 28
	$1,409 28
Revenue for 1885-86	$12,675 44

The daily average being a fraction over 554, the revenue would be *per capita* $22.88.

Cost *per capita*, daily average being 554:—

Staff	$81 58
Rations	32 09
Uniform clothing	12 54
Maintenance of buildings	5 39¾
Heating	15 32
Discharge clothing and travelling allowance	7 33
Light	3 74¾
Bedding	1 49½
Prison furnishings	0 92
	$160 40

The total daily cost is $160.42, the cost *per capita* would be therefore 43$\frac{147}{365}$c., or deducting the revenue, 37½c.

In administering the affairs of this penitentiary, I have to rely upon the observation and experience obtained here. I have lacked the opportunity which in my opinion would undoubtedly accrue from personal visitation of other penal institutions and contact with men of experience in the management of prisons. I venture

to hope the period is not remote when the privilege occasionally may be afforded of gathering valuable information which can only be obtained in this practical way.

Permit me to express my obligation to you for personal and official counsel extended to me in a manner which I shall always appreciate.

I have to the best of my ability discharged the trust committed to me, and while there may be noticed errors of judgment, I claim a conscientious endeavor to achieve the best results.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

M. LAVELL,

Warden.

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

No. 2.

EXPENDITURE.

Dr. THE DOMINION OF CANADA in Account with the Kingston Penitentiary, for the Year ended 30th June, 1886. **Cr.**

1886.		$ cts.	$ cts.
June 30...	To Staff—		
	Salaries	45,348 34	
	Officers' gratuities	670 30	
	Uniforms	1,732 05	
			47,750 69
do 30...	To Maintenance—		
	Rations	17,777 14	
	Clothing	6,947 72	
	Convicts' travelling allowance	1,905 00	
	do discharge clothing	2,155 66	
	Bedding	829 29	
	Interments	4 00	
	Chapels	92 18	
	Library	302 46	
	School	4 62	
	Escapes	144 63	
	Hospital	952 55	
			31,114 65
do 30...	To Working Expenses—		
	Heating	8,487 81	
	Light	2,075 35	
	Material for buildings	2,989 97	
	Maintenance of machinery	591 32	
	Armory	48 80	
	Kitchen	784 65	
	Stationery	47 95	
	Farm	1,519 05	
	Stables	696 59	
			17,241 49
do 30...	To Miscellaneous—		
	Prison furnishing	509 37	
	Transfer of convicts	241 95	
	Allowance to Warden	250 00	
	Officers' travelling expenses	44 35	
	Telegrams	23 92	
	Telephone Co.	75 00	
	Postage	79 75	
	Advertising	34 95	
	Freight charges	44 00	

1885.		$ cts.	$ cts.
July 23...	By Credit for accountable warrant	1,000 00	
do 31...	do to pay Officers' pay-list	3,689 61	
Aug. 21...	do do July accounts	9,274 12	
do 31...	do do Officers' pay-list	3,734 76	
Sept. 18...	do do August accounts	4,894 96	
do 30...	do do Officers' pay-list	3,727 06	
Oct. 17...	do do September accounts	6,603 03	
do 31...	do do Officers' pay-list	3,697 49	
Nov. 24...	do do October accounts	3,386 49	
do 30...	do do Officers' pay-list	3,810 38	
Dec. 17...	do do November accounts	3,433 74	
do 31...	do do Officers' pay-list	3,802 32	
1886.			
Jan. 20...	do do December accounts	3,146 31	
do 30...	do do Officers' pay-list	3,770 39	
Feb. 16...	do do January accounts	4,251 69	
do 27...	do do Officers' pay-list	3,768 72	
Mar. 30...	do do do	3,768 75	
April 1...	do do February accounts	2,419 70	
do 22...	do do March do	3,315 97	
do 30...	do do Officers' pay-list	3,808 86	
May 14...	do do April accounts	3,720 61	
do 31...	do do Officers' pay-list	3,810 37	
June 16...	do do May accounts	2,729 01	
do 30...	do do Officers' pay-list	3,806 66	
July 28...	do do June accounts	4,149 28	
	Official cheque, gratuity	670 30	
	Stationery and Queen's Printer's Offices	874 45	
	Superannuation	152 97	
			99,218 00

		Express do	15 40						
		Commission fee	14 00						
				1,332 69					
do	30...	To Industries		169 10					
		Stationery Office		711 17					
		Queen's Printer		163 28					
		Refund deposit No. 203		734 93					
				99,218 00					99,218 00

S. W. SCOBELL,
Accountant.

No. 3.

REVENUE.

DR. THE DOMINION OF CANADA in Account with the Kingston Penitentiary, for the Year ended 30th June, 1886. CR.

1885.		$ cts.	$ cts.	1886.		$ cts.	$ cts.
July 31...	To Draft, No. 260, sent the Accountant...	2,112 22		June 30...	By Convict labor.....	11,388 17	
Aug 31...	do 361 do ...	885 44			Capital account.....	175 00	
Sept. 30...	do 483 do ...	869 35			Blacksmiths' department.....	257 19	
Oct. 31...	do 622 do ...	936 75			Carpenters' do	25 49	
Nov. 30...	do 728 do ...	782 96			Tailors' do	70 63	
Dec. 31...	do 816 do ...	1,666 90			Masons' do	129 53	
					Gate money.....	464 00	
					Farm.....	145 43	
1886.					Stables	20 00	
							12,675 44
Jan. 30...	do 861 do ...	824 61					
Feb. 27...	do 950 do ...	976 46					
April 7...	do 1,091 do ...	832 94					
do 30...	do 1,163 do ...	933 92					
May 31...	do 94 do —	973 36					
June 30...	do 183 do ...	880 53					
			12,675 44				12,675 44

S. W. SCOBELL,
Accountant.

No. 4.

Debts owing the Kingston Penitentiary on the 30th June, 1886.

Good debts	$2,143 38
Old and doubtful	51 13
	$2,194 51

Claims against the Penitentiary.

As on the 30th June, 1886	$4,149 28
Amount subsequently paid	4,149 28

S. W. SCOBELL,
Accountant.

Kingston Penitentiary,
30th June, 1886.

No. 5.

Nominal List of Officers in the Kingston Penitentiary on the 30th June, 1886, giving Rate of Pay, Age and Date of Appointment.

Name.	Rank.	Salary.	Age.	Date of Appointment.
		$ cts.		
M. Lavell	Warden	2,600 00	61	Feb. 3, 1885
Wm. Sullivan	Deputy Warden	1,400 00	50	Sept. 1, 1881
O. S. Strange	Surgeon	1,800 00	60	Feb. 9, 1885
S. W. Scobell	Accountant	1,000 00	61	Dec. 1, 1879
Roseanna Fahey	Matron	500 00	36	Mar. 6, 1886
Rev. C. E. Cartwright	Protestant Chaplain	1,200 00	49	Oct. 25, 1875
Rev. D. A. Twomey	Roman Catholic Chaplain	1,200 00	27	June 30, 1886
Robt. R. Creighton	Warden's Clerk	800 00	25	Feb. 1, 1882
P. O'Donnell	Storekeeper	900 00	50	June 19, 1857
James Adams	Clerk of Works	1,100 00	53	March 1, 1869
James Devlin	Engineer	750 00	36	July 1, 1885
James Weir	Steward	700 00	37	Oct. 31, 1876
Wm. Gemmill	Tailor Instructor	1,000 00	70	Jan. 19, 1870
J. B. Mathewson	Schoolmaster	600 00	50	Sept. 26, 1872
James Halliday	Hospital Overseer	750 00	59	Jan. 29, 1867
Mary Bostridge	Deputy Matron	350 00	60	Feb. 1, 1870
Neal P. Wood	Farmer and Gardener	600 00	46	June 1, 1885
Patrick O'Connors	Miller	600 00	33	Dec. 18, 1882
William Coward	Baker	600 00	31	June 6, 1878
Michael J. Kennedy	Messenger	600 00	29	April 1, 1872
Michael Leahey	Keeper	600 00	55	Nov. 1, 1859
David Cunningham	do	600 00	55	Jan. 8, 1883
J. B. Mathewson	do	600 00	50	Sept. 1, 1859
Alex. Elesmere	do	600 00	57	April 13, 1859
Thos. Davidson	do	600 00	53	Nov. 1, 1857
James Evans	do	600 00	50	Jan. 16, 1868
Robt. Hewton	do	600 00	44	April 1, 1881
Bernard McGeen	do	600 00	49	March 1, 1859
Edward Mooney	Guard	500 00	43	Sept. 7, 1864
Nicholas Hugo	do	500 00	63	Nov. 1, 1865
George Holland	do	500 00	66	April 1, 1866
Michael Brennan	do	500 00	43	Oct. 3, 1865
Robert Priestley	do	500 00	62	June 4, 1855
James Bryson	do	500 00	61	do 7, 1866
Jeremiah O'Driscoll	do	500 00	55	Oct. 10, 1866
Thomas Payne	do	500 00	63	Dec. 13, 1866
Daniel Fitzgibbon	do	500 00	58	Jan. 1, 1868
Thomas Smith	do	500 00	50	Mar. 19, 1860

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

Name.	Rank.	Salary.	Age.	Date of Appointment.
		$ cts.		
John Regan	Guard	500 00	61	Oct. 18, 1859
Charles McNeil	do	500 00	66	Aug. 18, 1859
James Doyle	do	500 00	47	Aug. 8, 1868
John Scally	do	500 00	49	May 4, 1870
Thomas Moore	do	500 00	42	do 9, 1870
John Mills	do	500 00	35	Oct. 17, 1875
Robert McCauley	do	500 00	44	Jan. 21, 1868
George McCauley	do	500 00	46	Oct. 2, 1876
Lawrence Walsh	do	500 00	42	Dec. 18, 1876
William Hurst	do	500 00	45	Nov. 13, 1877
Charles McConville	do	500 00	39	July 1, 1871
Alexander Atkins	do	500 00	29	do 1, 1878
Edwin J. Adams	do	500 00	27	do 1, 1878
John Donnelly	do	500 00	31	Nov. 7, 1879
Robert Appleton	do	500 00	43	July 1, 1880
John Kennedy	do	500 00	34	June 1, 1881
James G. Baldock	do	500 00	36	Aug. 1, 1881
Charles Bostridge	do	500 00	38	April 10, 1882
Thomas Thompson	do	500 00	43	May 18, 1883
Richard Atkins	do	500 00	26	April 1, 1885
John Darragh	do	500 00	36	Feb. 1, 1884
James A. Rutherford	do	500 00	35	March 1, 1884
Wm. McCormack	do	500 00	35	do 1, 1884
Robert Weir	do	500 00	38	Oct. 13, 1879
Peter Beaupré	do	500 00	26	Jan. 10, 1885
John Bannister	do	500 00	34	May 23, 1885
James Doyle	do	500 00	26	do 27, 1885
Arthur McConville	do	500 00	24	July 1, 1885
William Mooney	do	500 00	28	do 4, 1885
Richard Young	do	500 00	36	April 6, 1886
William Coffie	Stoker	500 00		
Henry Woodhouse	Teamster	400 00	50	Sept. 1, 1872
William C. Bell	do	400 00	43	April 9, 1877
Edward Burk, jun.	do	400 00	26	June 1, 1881
William Bowen	do	400 00	31	Aug. 4, 1885

No. 6.

Farm Account, Kingston Penitentiary, for the Year ended 30th June, 1886.

Description.	Amount.	Description.	Rate.	Amount.
	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Manure, seeds, &c	628 75	By 2,000 bush. potatoes	0 50	1,000 00
Labor, 2 span of horses	800 00	200 do onions	1 00	200 00
do 2 teamsters	800 00	100 do parsnips	0 60	60 00
Pig feed from dining hall	75 00	1,000 do carrots	0 40	400 00
Salary of farm gardener	600 00	1,000 do beets	0 50	500 00
Labor of 20 convicts	2,160 00	11,000 heads cabbage	0 05	550 00
2 guards	1,000 00	166 doz. green corn	0 10	16 60
Balance	903 67	200 heads cauliflower	0 15	30 00
		25,000 do lettuce	0 00½	125 00
		400 squash	0 05	20 00
		120 bush. tomatoes	0 70	84 00
		2,000 heads celery	0 05	100 00
		200 bunches sage	0 05	10 00
		200 do summer savory	0 05	10 00
		100 bush. peas	0 80	80 00
		1,900 do oats	0 45	855 00
		100 tons hay	10 00	1,000 00
		50 do straw	7 00	350 00
		22,526 lbs. pork	6 07	1,576 82
	6,967 42			6,967 42

No. 7.

Distribution of Convicts at the Kingston Penitentiary on the 30th June, 1886.

No.	How Employed.	No. of Men.	No.	How Employed.	No. of Men.
1	Carpenter shop	30	18	Hospital orderlies	4
2	do outside gang	9	19	Asylum patients	27
3	Blacksmiths	23	20	do orderlies	1
4	Stonecutters	42	21	Wings	21
5	Mason gang, No. 1	21	22	Dry-room	25
6	do No. 2	12	23	Foundry	92
7	Laboring gang	9	24	Stone pile and bucket ground	41
8	Railroad	2	25	Mess room	1
9	Dining hall and kitchen	17	26	Compost ground	1
10	Wash house	6	27	Quarry	22
11	Tailor and shoe shops	63	28	Grist mill	1
12	Bakery	6	29	Engineers	10
13	Farm and garden	31	30	Gas house	2
14	Storekeeper	1	31	Pipe gang	6
15	North lodge	1			
16	Churches	2		Total	537
17	Hospital patients	8			

No. 8.

RETURN of Convicts who have been Pardoned out of the Kingston Penitentiary during the Year ended 30th June, 1886.

No.	Name.	Crime.	Place.
1	Thomas Smith	Rape	Peel.
2	George Boak.	do	do
3	Robert Robison.	do	do
4	David Woodworth	Horse stealing	Kent.
5	Frederick Sturdy	Abduction	Wellington.
6	Thomas Beamish	Manslaughter	Huron.
7	John Rhodes.	Burglary and larceny	Welland.
8	Henry Humphery.	Larceny	Leeds and Grenville.
9	James Bibby	Manslaughter	York.
10	Joseph Warren.	Larceny	do
11	Arthur Pierce	Murder	Brant.
12	H. D. Wise	Manslaughter	York.
13	Chas. Phillips	do	do
14	John Whitton.	Wounding	Northumberland and Durham.
15	George Lefurgey	Counterfeiting	St. John's Penitentiary.
16	Thomas O'Brien	Manslaughter.	Brant.
17	Michael O'Mara	Larceny	Lincoln.
18	Thomas Doherty	Shopbreaking	Elgin.
19	John Melick	Forgery	St. John's, N.B.
20	William Mercer	Murder	Huron.
21	Antoine Legace.	Rape	Renfrew.
22	Richard Howell	do	Lincoln.
23	James Stewart	Manslaughter.	York.
24	Erick Carlson	Wounding	Thunder Bay.
25	Henry Beamish.	Manslaughter.	Huron.
26	H. McMillan	Rape.	Thunder Bay.

No. 9.

RETURN of Convicts who have Died in the Kingston Penitentiary during the Year ended 30th June, 1886.

No.	Name.	Crime.	Place.
1	Andrew Neville	Murder	Quebec.
2	C. Pittengale	Forgery	Hastings.
3	Michael O'Flaherty.		St. Vincent de Paul.
4	Henry Hyland	Larceny	York.

No. 10.

RETURN of Convicts who have been Re-committed to the Kingston Penitentiary during the Year ended 30th June, 1886.

Number.	Name.	1st Re-commitment.	2nd Re-commitment.	3rd Re-commitment.	4th Re-commitment.	5th Re-commitment.	6th Re-commitment	7th Re-commitment.
1	Michael Calaghan		1					
2	James Baker	1						
3	David Hogan	1						
4	Mathias Lehman		1					
5	Thomas Clark				1			
6	Robert Hatton	1						
7	John Gorman				1			
8	Christopher Pettengell		1					
9	John Collins	1						
10	William Hayes	1						
11	Charles Jacobs	1						
12	Joseph Hill	1						
13	William H. Wilkinson	1						
14	Leslie Cork	1						
15	George Partridge	1						
16	John E. Keckwich		1					
17	William Farrell	1						
18	William Earlscourt	1						
19	Alfred Owen	1						
20	Humphery Guest							1
21	Miles Campbell	1						
22	Arthur McCallum	1						

No. 11.

RETURN of Remission of Sentence earned by Convicts discharged from the Kingston Penitentiary during the Year ended 30th June, 1886.

No. of Men.	Days.	No. of Men.	Days.	No. of Men.	Days.	No. of Men.	Days.
1	4	2	162	1	264	2	452
1	43	1	163	1	268	2	461
1	52	1	164	4	271	1	463
1	61	2	165	1	274	1	464
3	79	1	167	1	279	1	474
2	90	1	175	1	282	1	529
1	92	1	179	3	297	1	616
1	93	1	180	1	300	1	753
15	96	5	181	2	302	1	287
5	97	4	182	1	341	1	288
9	98	7	183	1	342	1	277
1	99	3	184	2	347	1	280
1	103	2	185	1	358	1	634
1	104	1	195	5	356		
1	126	1	197	2	365	130	
1	128	1	227	1	419		
1	151	1	242	3	427		
1	156	1	250	1	432		

No. 12.

Statement of Movement of Convicts at the Kingston Penitentiary, from midnight of the 30th June, 1885, to midnight of the 30th June, 1886.

Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining on the 30th June, 1885	.....	.....	.....	496	41	537
Received since:—						
From common gaols	.....	.....	.....	207	8	215
				703	49	752
Discharged since:—						
By Expiration of sentence	122	8	130			
Pardon	26	.....	26			
Death	4	.....	4			
Sent to Asylum	7	.....	7			
Escape	4	.....	4			
Removed by order of Court	2	.....	2			
Sent to Manitoba Penitentiary	1	.....	1			
				166	8	174
Remaining on the 30th June, 1886	.....	.....	.....	537	41	578

No. 13.

Return of Value of Labor, exclusive of Material, on Work done in the Kingston Penitentiary, for the Year ended 30th June, 1886.

Various Departments.	Amount.
	$ cts.
Carpenters' and trades' departments	3,674 61
Masons' and stonecutters'	17,993 95
Blacksmith and machine shops	4,757 50
Lock department	10,153 47
Tailor shop	6,792 25
Shoe do	2,963 25
Female prison	1,328 53
Farm, stables, teamsters, &c.	2,786 00
Bakery	732 40
Cooks, cleaners, orderlies, &c.	2,607 20
	53,789 16

No. 14.

Criminal Statistics, Kingston Penitentiary, for the Year ended 30th June, 1886.

—	Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Race	White	196	7	203
	Colored	9	1	10
	Indian	2	.....	2
		207	8	215
Marital	Married	38	7	45
	Single	169	1	170
		207	8	215
Age	Under 20 years	42	.....	42
	From 20 to 30	95	....	95
	do 30 to 40	37	4	41
	do 40 to 50	16	3	19
	do 50 to 60	8	.....	8
	Over 60 years	9	1	10
		207	8	215
Education	Cannot read	30	3	33
	Read only	6	.....	6
	Read and write	171	5	176
		207	8	215
Moral habits	Abstinate	12	2	14
	Temperate	170	4	174
	Intemperate	25	2	27
		207	8	215
Country	England	25	1	26
	Scotland	7	.....	7
	Ontario	112	2	114
	Norway	1	.....	1
	Quebec	13	.....	13
	United States	23	.....	23
	Ireland	13	1	14
	Hungary	1	.....	1
	Germany	4	.....	4
	Sweden	3	.....	3
	France	.....	1	1
	Nova Scotia	1	3	4
	Italy	1	.....	1
	Denmark	1	.....	1
	Newfoundland	1	.....	1
	New Zealand	1	.....	1
		207	8	215
Occupations	Steward	1	.....	1
	Surveyor	1	.....	1

—	Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Occupations	Laborers	101	.....	101
	Sailors	3	.....	3
	Moulders	3	.....	3
	Barbers	2	.....	2
	Cooks	3	.....	3
	Tailors	5	.....	5
	Painters	3	.....	3
	Carpenters	13	.....	13
	Plasterers	2	.....	2
	Clerks	8	.....	8
	Farmers	14	.....	14
	Shoemakers	8	.....	8
	Engineers	2	.....	2
	Blacksmiths	2	.....	2
	Stonecutters	2	.....	2
	Gasfitter	1	.....	1
	Teamsters	2	.....	2
	Butchers	2	.....	2
	Harnessmaker	1	.....	1
	Hostlers	2	.....	2
	Baker	1	.....	1
	Telegraph operators	2	.....	2
	Millers	2	.....	2
	Boilermakers	2	.....	2
	Locksmith	1	.....	1
	Cigarmakers	2	.....	2
	Merchant	1	.....	1
	Tinsmith	1	.....	1
	Upholsterer	1	.....	1
	Brakesman	1	.....	1
	Machinists	3	.....	3
	Brushmaker	1	.....	1
	Pressman	1	.....	1
	Cooper	1	.....	1
	Gardeners	2	.....	2
	Watchmaker	1	.....	1
	Wood turner	1	.....	1
	Cab driver	1	.....	1
	Bricklayer	1	.....	1
		207	.....	207
Crimes	Malicious injury to property	1	.....	1
	Misdemeanor	1	.....	1
	Sodomy	1	.....	1
	Forgery	9	.....	9
	Burglary	16	.....	16
	Housebreaking	16	.....	16
	Attempt at housebreaking	1	.....	1
	Larceny	46	6	52
	Horse stealing	16	.....	16
	Assault and robbery	3	.....	3
	Manslaughter	8	.....	8
	Wounding	7	.....	7
	Post Office robbery	3	.....	3
	Cattle stealing	3	.....	3

No. 14.—Criminal Statistics, Kingston Penitentiary—*Concluded.*

—	Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Crimes	Highway robbery	7		7
	Bringing stolen goods to Canada	1		1
	Arson	6	2	8
	Rape	11		11
	Larceny and receiving	4		4
	Assault	4		4
	Embezzlement	1		1
	Shopbreaking	10		10
	Shooting with intent	3		3
	Placing obstruction on track	1		1
	False pretence	3		3
	Murder	2		2
	Robbery with violence	2		2
	Felony	5		5
	Robbery	3		3
	Housebreaking and attempt to break gaol	1		1
	Stealing poultry	2		2
	Bigamy	3		3
	Attempt at robbery	1		1
	Fraud	1		1
	Bestiality	1		1
	Carnally knowing girl under 10	1		1
	Counterfeiting	1		1
	Perjury	1		1
	Shopbreaking and larceny	1		1
		207	8	215
Counties	York	35		35
	Wentworth	10		10
	Lincoln	14		14
	Middlesex	9		9

—	Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Counties	Algoma	1		1
	Carleton	20	1	21
	Norfolk	4		4
	St. Vincent de Paul	2		2
	Brant	11		11
	Bruce	6		6
	Leeds and Grenville	10		10
	Grey	6		6
	Essex	3		3
	Wellington	4		4
	Thunder Bay	5		5
	Waterloo	3		3
	Renfrew	2		2
	Ontario	2		2
	Simcoe	4		4
	Elgin	6		6
	Welland	8		8
	Lambton	8		8
	Victoria	2		2
	Hastings	8	1	9
	Montreal		2	2
	Northumberland and Durham	4		4
	Dorchester Penitentiary	2	3	5
	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	5		5
	Kent	2		2
	Prescott and Russell	1		1
	Frontenac	3		3
	Prince Edward	1		1
	Halton	1		1
	Perth	3		3
	Manitoba	1		1
	Oxford	1		1
		207	8	215

No. 15.

SUMMARY of Punishment awarded in the Kingston Penitentiary during the Year ended 30th June, 1886.

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 Admonished.
1885.								
July	20	1	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....
August	7	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	2	9
September	12	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	1	2
October	19	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	1	2
November	10	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	1
December	14	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	2
1886.								
January	15	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	7
February	17	1	.....	.....	6	1	1	15
March	34	1	.....	.....	16	.....	1	5
April	20	2	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	2
May	16	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
June	27	1	1	24	24	.....	4	4

No. 16.

Comparative Statement of Movement of Convicts in the Kingston Penitentiary, for 10½ Years preceding the 30th June, 1886.

Years.	Admissions.															Discharges.																											Yearly Average.
	Common Gaols		Lunatic Asylums.		Reformatory.		Other Penitentiaries.		Recaptured.		Removed by Order Court.		Total.			Remission of Sentence.		Pardon.		Lunatic Asylum.		Suicide.		Death.		Escape.		Removed by Order Court.		Other Penitentiaries.		Total.			Remaining at end of Year.					
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	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.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.						
1876	216	7	...	...	...	...	62	1	1	...	...	...	279	8	287	114	10	19	...	10	1	...	...	7	...	3	...	...	...	13	...	166	11	177	635	18	703						617½
1877	69	7	23	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	94	8	102	79	3	18	1	3	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	4	110	673	22	695						683½
1877–78	215	9	...	...	...	...	64	2	...	...	...	...	279	11	290	208	6	40	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	252	7	259	700	26	726						692⅓
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						737⅔
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						563
1883–84	114	12	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	115	12	127	140	5	28	1	1	...	2	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	181	6	187	446	28	474						500⅔
1884–85	195	14	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	196	21	217	117	8	22	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	146	8	154	496	41	537						500 2/365
1885–86	207	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	207	8	215	122	8	26	...	7	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	2	...	1	...	166	8	174	537	41	578						548 282/365
	1759	93	23	1	5	...	319	20	6	...	1	...	2113	114	2227	1674	78	329	10	32	3	4	...	70	2	21	...	3	...	15	...	2148	93	2241									

No, 17.

REPORT OF THE PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, 30th June, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honor to present my annual report for the year 1885-86. The duties have been regularly discharged and very little has occurred worthy of special remark.

I regret the closing of the contract shops, not so much on account of that special industry as because work in which men can interest themselves is I believe of great moral advantage to the convicts themselves; both because it occupies their minds wholesomely in the present, and because it gives them a better hope of redeeming their lost opportunities in the future. Most men who come here, after the first feeling of anger or despair has passed over, have a short period in which they determine to do better. If a chance of learning a trade likely to be of value to them in the future be then presented to them, they will often apply themselves to master it. Feeling themselves usefully employed they are content and retain their good intentions. But where the man takes no interest in his work, looks on it merely as a punishment, and consequently does it in a careless fashion he soon becomes bitter and says: "Some one has got to pay for this," and listens greedily to the instructions of older thieves in order to learn how to prey safely upon the public.

I think outside labor has a right to complain when the work of convicts, housed, fed and clothed at the public expense, is used to place goods on the market at a rate below the fair cost of production. But I do not think there would be any just ground of complaint if the labor of the convicts were applied for Government purposes. There is no reason why convict labor should not be utilized for the manufacture of the militia uniforms, boots, tents, &c., as well as for the Mounted Police, or to make furniture for public buildings as they did some time ago for the Military College. There are no doubt a certain number of men here who are unfit for the simplest forms of skilled labor, but there are many whose reformation would be, I believe, greatly helped by having skilled labor to perform, and utterly spoiled by being forced to work at tasks they hated and despised.

The library is well patronized, keeping the men quiet in their cells. The school also is a help to those who are inclined to remedy the neglect of early education.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
C. E. CARTWRIGHT,
Chaplain.

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

No. 18.

REPORT OF THE SURGEON.

PORTSMOUTH, ONT., 1st July, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honor to present my report for the year ended 30th June, 1886.

I have great satisfaction in being able to state that the health of the convicts in this institution has on the whole been remarkably good, much better than could have been expected, considering the class of men received here.

During the summer months a number of those confined within these walls were attacked with diarrhœa, but by making a change in their diet, and employing the usual remedies for such cases, the disease was subdued in a short time, and I am happy to state that at present we are free from epidemics of any kind.

There are now only eleven patients in the hospital, and during the year 193 were admitted, an increase of two over last year, and although a number of those were attacked with severe symptoms, we have lost by death only two of the ordinary patients, one an old man 69 years of age, who was taken into hospital on the 15th March, 1886, being in a very weak state and lived only five days after his admission; the other was attacked with typhoid fever, whose symptoms from the first were very aggravated, and who, though improvement took place giving one hopes that he would recover, a relapse having occurred, died on the 21st May, five weeks from the time of his entering the hospital.

Not many accidents have occurred, and among those that have taken place few only have been of a serious nature. One poor lad, however, lost the sight of his right eye from an injury received while working in the lock-shop. (See statement of accidents.)

There are a number of old and infirm convicts who are unable to work. Some of these are sent to the dry-room, a place set apart for such; others spend most of their time in the hospital. One in particular, aged 74, I was obliged to take in there last fall upon his entering the prison in consequence of his being afflicted with chronic bronchitis. He remained in all winter and most of the spring, and is now in the dry-room. He was sentenced for ten years, the half of which time in my opinion he will not survive.

As usual every day each convict complaining of being ill is permitted to see me at my daily visit to the penitentiary, whose case being inquired into, is either taken into hospital and there treated, or prescribed for and sent to work. In this way disease being attacked as soon as symptoms present themselves many cases are prevented from becoming serious.

Everything is still being done to make the penitentiary second to none in the Dominion, in a hygienic point of view, great attention being paid by the authorities to drainage, food, water supply, ventilation, closets, &c.

I have requested Mr. Adams, the chief trade instructor, the Warden's sanction having first been obtained, to place at the mouth of the main drain a flap, in order that the wind may be prevented from blowing violently up the sewer and forcing the impure gas into the different buildings, should there be any defect in the pipes, traps or plumbing in connection with the pipes entering said sewer, and to place gratings over the closed man holes outside the prison walls for ventilation. I have also called attention to the necessity there exists, more especially in stormy winter weather, when the windows are obliged to be closed, of a large air shaft or cupola being placed over the main boiler house.

At my suggestion, important alterations are taking place in the water closets, &c., in connection with the hospital.

Two new closets, with ventilating shafts, are being constructed, which, when completed, will be a great improvement on the old ones, which were fitted up some years ago without these much-needed vents, the bowls of which, instead of being of glazed earthenware, were of cast iron, and their surfaces being very rough required great watchfulness on the part of the hospital overseer, to keep them free from accumulation of filth. Baths are also being furnished, one for each flat, well supplied with hot and cold water, so that patients can obtain a bath without leaving the ward. By some this might be thought only a luxury, but which I consider an absolute necessity in connection with every well equipped hospital. These closets and baths will shortly be finished, and I have to express my thanks to the Minister of Public Works for the prompt manner in which he has complied with my request in having these improvements, so greatly needed, made. Other very important ones I hope will be completed before the expiration of next year.

INSANE WARD.

The number of persons in the asylum is twenty-five.

In reference to those confined here I beg to state that the majority are hopelessly insane, and nothing, therefore, can be done to relieve their mental derange-

ment, although everything is that can be to alleviate their sad condition. Within the last month a convict aged eighty was sent to this penitentiary, I believe, for assault, who, owing to his demented condition, had to be placed here. *En passant* I would remark that a number of criminals are sent from other prisons to this one, as insane, who might have remained in the institution from which they came, as they are employed here at work and might have been there, and although occasionally some slight symptoms of insanity present themselves, are not so mentally affected as to require to be treated in the asylum, in fact, are not, in this respect, in a worse condition than numbers outside these walls.

There have been discharged from this ward in the past year, as cured, nine; improved sufficiently to resume work, seven; transferred to the provincial asylum on expiration of sentence, eight. In the same period two have died.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

This spring, Mrs. Leahy, who has been matron of this department for the last twenty-five years, resigned, and Miss Fahey was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by Mrs. Leahy's resignation. The new matron has endeavored to carry out my directions in reference to the sick to the strict letter; and from all appearances will prove a worthy successor of the late one. One child was born here this year.

I have great pleasure in being able to state that although we have had a number in the hospital, not a death has occurred.

This ward, as well as the asylum, as you will have observed when on your tour of inspection last fall, obtains its supply of heat directly from the same source as that from which the wing, where the male prisoners' cells are situated, is furnished —a great improvement upon the old system of heating. By this means labor is saved, the dirt arising from the coal-dust prevented, a more equable temperature obtained, and, which is of the greatest moment, the air not polluted by the escape of coal-gas. In former years it was almost impossible, especially in wet weather, to keep the stone flooring dry. Now, by means of the present system all dampness is prevented.

Another great improvement, when completed, will be the lighting of the entire prison by means of gas manufactured at the works erected for that purpose, in connection with this prison.

Very few of the keepers or guards have been ailing during the past year, and those who have been indisposed have only required to absent themselves from duty for a few days at a time. The only exception to this was Mr. Halliday, my very efficient and attentive hospital overseer, than whom no better could be found for the position, who for three months was confined to his house. He is now, and has been for some time, I am happy to state, enabled to attend to his duties.

The tables appended show the number treated in the hospital and the nature of their diseases.

Daily prescriptions, independent of those for hospital patients, amounted to 2,728.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

O. S. STRANGE, M.D.,

Surgeon, Kingston Penitentiary.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,

Inspector of Penitentiaries.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

ANNUAL RETURN of Sick treated in Hospital, from 1st July, 1885, to 30th June, 1886.

Disease.	Remained	Admitted.	Total	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Remarks.
Abscess	2	18	20		20		
Angina simplex		1	1		1		
Boils		1	1		1		
Bronchitis		11	11		10	1	
Burns		3	3		3		
Bright's disease of kidneys	1		1		1		
Congenital extrophy of bladder	1		1		1		
Cancer		1	1		1		
Cephala		3	3		3		
Cholerine		2	2		2		
Colic		1	1		1		
Contusion		6	6		6		
Cholera morbus		1	1		1		
Constipation		2	2		2		
Cutaneous		9	9		8	1	
Debility		3	3	1	2		
Diarrhœa		10	10		10		
Dysentery		9	9		9		
Dyspepsia	1	6	7		7		
Dementia		2	2		1	1	
Erys p las		1	1		1		
Febricula		18	18		17	1	
Fever, intermittent	1	4	5		5		
do typhoid	1	13	14	1	12	1	
Fractura		1	1		1		
Gelatio		1	1		1		
Gastritis		2	2		2		
Heart disease		1	1			1	
Hœmatemesis		1	1		1		
Hæmorrhoids		3	3		2	1	
Icterus		1	1		1		
Insomnia		2	2		2		
Lumbago		4	4		4		
Larygitis		3	3		3		
Malingering	1	1	2		2		
Neuralgia		5	5		5		
Otitis		1	1			1	
Ophthalmia		5	5		4	1	
Parturitio		1	1		1		
Parotitis		1	1		1		
Peritonitis		1	1			1	
Phthisis		1	1			1	
Pneumonia, acute		1	1		1		
do interstitial		1	1		1		
Phlebitis		1	1		1		
Prolapsus ani		1	1		1		
Rheumatism		6	6		6		
Sciatica		1	1		1		
Sprain		1	1		1		
Stricture		1	1		1		
Syphilis	1	1	2		2		
Stye		1	1		1		
Tonsillitis		2	2		2		
Whitlow		2	2		2		
Wounds	1	14	15		15		
Total	10	193	203	2	190	11	

O. S. STRANGE, M.D.,
Surgeon, Kingston Penitentiary.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, 1st July, 1886.

ANNUAL RETURN of Deaths in the Hospital, Kingston Penitentiary, from 1st July, 1885, to 30th June, 1886.

Number.	Names.	Age	Disease.	When Admitted.	Died.	Country.	No. of days in Hospital.	Remarks.
1	Charles Pattingale...	69	Debility	15th March, 1886.....	20th March, 1886.....	Canada	6	Constitution undermined by previous habits.
2	Henry Hyland.....	29	Typhoid fever	17th April, 1886.....	21st May, 1886.....	do	36	

STATEMENT of Accidents to Convicts in Kingston Penitentiary, from 1st July, 1885, to 30th June, 1886.

Date.	Names.	Where Employed.	Nature of Accident.	Cause of Accident.	No. of days in Hospital.	Remarks.
1885.						
Oct. 20...	Charles Paradice ..	Stone shed	Fracture of collar bone.....	Fall.....	42	
1886.						
April 10...	Jno McCurdy.....	Dining hall.....	Scald	Fall whilst carrying a pail of tea	11	
do 13...	Peter Miller	Machine shop foundry.	Loss of sight of right eye.....	Struck by splinter of steel from wheel of machine.	42	
May 31...	Jno. Lunderman ...	Farm	Contused wound of scalp.....	Fall of an oak scantling on head.....	18	
June 14...	Sam'l Orr.....	do	Lacerated wound of scalp	Struck by frame of hay-press	11	

O. S. STRANGE, M.D.,
Surgeon, Kingston Penitentiary.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, 1st July, 1886.

ANNUAL RETURN of Criminal Insane Convicts in the Insane Asylum, in connection with the Kingston Penitentiary, from 1st July, 1885, to 30th June, 1886.

Distribution.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remained under treatment on 30th June, 1885	29	1	30
Since admitted :—			
Kingston Penitentiary	17		17
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary	2		2
Dorchester do	2		2
Manitoba do	1		1
Total number under treatment during the above period	51	1	52
Discharged :—			
Cured	9		9
Improved sufficiently to resume work	7		7
Transferred to Provincial Asylum on expiration of sentence	8		8
Died	2		2
	26		26
Remaining under treatment on 30th June, 1886	25	1	26

OBITUARY.

No.	Req. No.	Age.	Date of Death.	Duration of Insanity.	Proximate Cause of Death.
1	5,871	58	19th August, 1885.	$9\frac{8}{12}$ years	Debility.
2	575	46	21st May, 1886	$1\frac{3}{12}$ do	Marasmus.

O. S. STRANGE, M.D.,
Surgeon, Kingston Penitentiary, and Med. Supt., Insane Asylum.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY,
INSANE ASYLUM, 1st July, 1886.

No. 20.

MATRON'S REPORT.

KINGSTON, 30th June, 1886.

SIR,—I have very great pleasure in submitting my first annual report of work done in the female department of the penitentiary during the past year.

Since my appointment the women in my charge have conducted themselves very satisfactorily. There have been two discharged since my advent among them, leaving at present forty-one inmates.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ROSEANNA FAHEY,

Matron.

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

RETURN of Work done in Female Department, for the Year ended 30th June, 1886.

Number of Articles.	Work Done.	Equal to Days.	Rate per Day.	Amount.	Total.
	Male Prison.		Cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
384	Pairs of drawers	192	30	115 20	
448	do pants	448	30	134 40	
1,905	do socks	1,905	20	571 50	
76	do sleeves	38	30	11 40	
1	do mitts	1	30	0 30	
1,308	Towels	130	30	39 00	
614	White flannel shirts	614	30	184 20	
149	Cotton do	149	30	44 70	
216	Linen jackets	216	30	64 80	
203	Sheets	101	30	30 30	
357	Handkerchiefs	35	30	10 50	
12	Roller towels	4	30	1 20	
2	Tablecloths	1	30	0 30	
320	Pillowslips	160	30	48 00	
					1,255 80
	Female Prison.				
	Knitting and sewing	419	30	125 70	
	Washing, house work, &c	2,976	30	892 80	
					1,018 50
	Government Contract.				
145	Black silk handkerchiefs		10	14 50	
173	Grey shirts		25	39 78	
					54 28
					1,328 53

No. 21.

SCHOOLMASTER'S REPORT.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, 24th August, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my twelfth annual report concerning the state and management of the school, for fiscal year ended 30th June, 1886.

The daily attendance shows a slight decrease when compared with the previous year. The total number upon school register is to-day 121; this, however, has been subject to fluctuation. Owing to dismissals and the addition of new scholars, making an average daily attendance of 92, the progress made in the elementary branches taught is highly satisfactory, and all who attend appear to fully appreciate the privilege extended to them. As soon as an attendant has received instructions, sufficient for the ordinary duties of life he is dismissed, not, however, without being provided with the proper books, &c., to enable him to continue a series of self instruction during the evenings in his cell. This latter method has a marked tendency upon the discipline of the prison. Before concluding, I desire to extend my sincere thanks to our worthy Warden, Dr. Lavell, for his generous personal treatment and encouragement, extended by his frequent visits to our school room. Many thanks are due my assistants for their zeal. Wishing the school every success

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,

J. B. P. MATHEWSON,
Schoolmaster.

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

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY.

No. 1.

REPORT OF THE WARDEN, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1886.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY, 1st July, 1886.

SIR,—In accordance with your instructions I have the honor to submit the following report regarding the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, and the usual returns for the fiscal year ended the 30th June, 1886.

It is over two months since the dreadful revolt of the convicts of this penitentiary occurred, in which the warden, Mr. Laviolette, was incapacitated from duty, by being dangerously wounded, at the hands, I believe, of infuriated convicts; consequently, my taking charge as acting warden, dates from that time, the afternoon of the 24th April last.

The revolt, of which telegraphic and written accounts were promptly forwarded to you at the time, began in the stone cutting department, where a gang of forty convicts, under two officers, were employed, and where convicts Joseph Corriveau, Louis Viau, Edward Peters, Paul Levesque, Napoléon Martel, Joseph Brouillette and Alphonse Desjardins were at work, who with Napoléon Cadieux, of the excavation gang, were the ring-leaders in the shop. They seized, disarmed and bound with cords at this point, officers Therrien, Couvrette, McIlwaine, A. Plouffe, and teamster Leblanc, and later on the warden and steward, Mazurette. In the meantime operations had been commenced by the convicts of the tailor and shoe shop gangs, where convicts Thomas Norman, J. B. Durocher, J. E. Bussière, Alphonse Dagenais, John

Fox, Joseph Hogue, Daniel Ardill, Alphonse Portelance and Arthur Paiement were the leaders. They here seized officers Bostock, Beauparlant, Leduc and Mazurette, disarmed and bound them, as was done with those of the stone shed. While this was being enacted, the convicts of the stone shed sawed two beams of the building and constructed a temporary ladder, which they rushed out with, through the end door of the shop, towards the south-eastern side of the prison boundary, and when in rear of the blacksmith's shop, placed it against the stone wall and began ascending; but before scaling it were fired upon by the tower guards and by the farmer, Mr. Kenny, and guard Ferdinand Chartrand who had some convicts working in the garden outside. Some of the convicts, with revolvers in their hands, reached the top of the wall and fired at the officers, one of the shots taking effect and wounding guard Chartrand in the leg. I happened to be at this point outside, at the time, and other officers—who had been sent by the chief keeper—appearing with rifles and firing them, the mutineers were forced to retire from the wall and abandon the ladder. The worst of the revolt would probably have been then over had not the convicts, on the way to the shops, met the steward and warden, whom they seized, disarmed, partially tied, and placed before them as shields, and proceeded in a body to the other, the north-western side of the prison, and made an attack on the wooden fence, with crow bars and other tools, and endeavored to break their way through, but were fired upon by the tower guards at this end, and, when the bars were piercing through the fence, by officers Lynch, Gadbois, Lemay and others, who had been posted outside by the chief keeper. The convict Corriveau, who had a crow bar in his hands, breaking the fence at the time, was shot dead. The warden and steward were struggling to free themselves, the convicts were shouting desperately and firing the revolvers, and here the most regrettable occurrence of the whole affair took place, the warden getting wounded in three places, which, with the killing of the convict, had the effect of deterring the desperadoes from any further attempt at escape in this direction. The warden was then taken by the convicts—some of whom were friendly—and carried to the front building, and an effort made by them to carry him through; but the chief keeper, who was then at the door of the keepers' hall, but who had no means of knowing, at the time that the warden was there, fired three rifle shots, upwards, in an oblique direction through the "peep hole" (an opening in the door) which had the effect of making the convicts scatter, and when the chief-keeper learned that the warden was there wounded, he gave instructions to have him removed to the hospital, and sent for the prison physician. The officers from the outside of the prison were, shortly afterwards, ordered in and placed with loaded rifles in advantageous positions in the yard; the muster bell was sounded, the convicts marched in gangs to the dormitories, and counted, when it was found not one had escaped. A thorough search was immediately made of their persons and of the cells, but nothing of consequence found, although it was known six of the officers' revolvers were missing.

The conduct of the prisoners after being locked up was extremely bad, and a regular pandemonium existed in the prison during the night, and for a couple of days afterwards, and but little in the way of controlling them, more than keeping them securely in their cells, could be done without resorting to unadvisable measures. I knew many had made themselves liable to be indicted and tried at the court for crimes committed during the mutiny, consequently I instructed the officers who had been engaged in it, and could testify against any of the convicts, to give me a statement in writing of what they had seen and done, and among others I received one from the chief keeper, which, as being the most important and helping to describe the revolt, I insert. He writes:—

"I was leaving the deputy warden's office, where I had been attending to the 'duty rosters' for the next day, and was going to my own, shortly after four o'clock, on the afternoon of the 24th April, when I first heard of the revolt by convict ——— telling me: 'The convicts have McIllwaine and guards of the stone shed tied up, and are going over the walls; I can't find the warden.' I asked: 'Are you sure?' He said: 'Yes, I saw them.' I thanked him, told him to keep quiet, and ran to the

warden's office, but did not find him there. I met guard Lesage, told him and said: 'Slip quietly around on the inside and tell the tower guards.' Told guard O'Shea, who was posted at the front door, and said; 'Lock the iron door of the chapel and let no one pass.' Told keeper Charbonneau, who was at the gates, to lock both, and let no one pass either way. I had the warden's clerk, Mr. Papineau, to attend to the ammunition and to keep with it. Sent accountant Malepart around the walls on the outside to give the alarm and to notify the tower guards of what was taking place inside. Gave messenger Lefaibvre a rifle and said: 'The convicts are about breaking over the wall at No. 2 tower, take this, go through the deputy's garden, and drive them back.' Returned into the prison and ordered the convicts, whom I saw scattered about, to go into the dormitories; a number went, others would not. Sent guards Labelle, Lesage and G. Chartrand outside with rifles. I then proceeded to the tailor shop, found the door locked, looked through the 'peep hole,' saw instructor Leduc tied up on the platform, had a revolver placed towards my head that was in the hands of convict Norman, who said: 'McCarthy, clear out of there, or you will be a dead man, by God, I'll shoot you!' I said: 'No, you won't do that.' He and convict Portelance, who was with him, said: 'Yes,' and swore they would. I said: 'You are acting foolishly, you will get the worst of this.' I then went and ordered guard Carty to take his gang into the wings, which he did. I tried to get the mason gang to go also, but some of them gave me excuses and did not go. I then went to the centre of the prison where the excavation gang was at work; told keeper Blaine, who was in charge, and ordered his men to go into the wings; told the wing guards, Boyer and Catellier, and ordered them to lock the doors on all the convicts who would go in but to let none out. Met the warden on the gallery of the wings, told him of what was taking place. He did not give me any orders, so I still continued ordering the convicts to go into the dormitories. Saw the warden starting in the direction of the stone shed; I called after him and said: 'Don't go there, it is dangerous.' Continued trying to drive the convicts into the wings when convict Norman approached while I was on the platform; he was dressed in civilian clothes, and was leading a party of about a dozen convicts, and stopped within thirty feet of me; he had a revolver in his hand and pointing it at me, said: 'Give up or I'll shoot you.' I said: 'You can't do it,' and drew my revolver upon him, when he and the others dodged behind the wall jamb of the west wing, and Norman said: 'McCarthy, I don't want to kill you.' I again went to the armory and distributed rifles and ammunition; saw the Catholic chaplain, Mr. Godin, and asked him to telegraph to the Montreal police for assistance and to put my name to the telegram. I went outside and was told by guard Paré, who was posted on No. 6 tower, that the convicts had the warden prisoner and were coming to break through the wooden fence. I went to the place. Keeper Lynch, Gadbois, Demers, guard Lemay, farmer Kenny, teamster Clouthier and others were about. Keeper Lynch was immediately in front of where the attack was made; he said: 'Mr. McCarthy, they are breaking out here, the iron bars are piercing through.' I said: 'Don't let them; shoot the first one that puts his head through.' I asked Paré, of No. 6 tower, if he had plenty ammunition; he said: 'Yes.' I asked: 'Why don't you fire then?' He said he had, but was afraid of shooting the warden, and that the convicts were firing at him. I ran for a rifle and returned immediately, and was told by Paré that one of the convicts was killed; that he thought the convicts had wounded the warden; that they were leaving the place and going to the front building. I went to the front again, and guard O'Shea, who was posted at the door, told me that thirty or forty of the convicts were trying to break into the keepers' hall. I said: 'They shall not do that; let me in and lock the door after me.' I went to the inner door and fired my rifle three times upwards, in an oblique direction, through the opening or 'peep hole' in the door. The convicts scattered immediately and I learned the warden was there wounded. I refused to open the door, and told Mr. Manning, the hospital overseer, to have the warden carried to the hospital, to attend to him and that I would send for the doctor, which I did. I went outside again and met the deputy warden, who had been ill for some days. I spoke to him about the matter and said: 'The convicts are driven from every

point; I think we have them all safe now.' He suggested bringing in some officers and going into the yard. I went to the keepers' hall, looked through the windows and saw no signs of disturbance. I came out again and spoke to the officers at the fence and on the tower, who told me the convicts had dispersed; that all seemed pretty still in the yard. I then ordered the officers to come in with their rifles, the deputy warden and myself leading them. I took some of them up to the hospital with me. I saw the warden there wounded, convict Corriveau dead and Munday slightly wounded. I sent the convicts who were not needed there to their cells. We then went in the yard, placed the guards about, had the muster bell sounded and marched the convicts—who by this time were pretty well in their places—to their cells, and found when they were counted that not one had escaped."

"THOS. McCARTHY."

As to the escape of Viau, which followed so closely on the above revolt you were on an official visit at the time, and had an opportunity of seeing the energy displayed by the officers in his recapture—which took place the day after—and also to thoroughly inquire into the particulars of the escape.

The conduct of most of the officers during the trying ordeal of the revolt was praiseworthy in the extreme; they did their duty manfully, and by intelligent and courageous management succeeded in keeping within the prison enclosure so many desperately inclined convicts, some of whom, as already stated, were possessed of firearms, and did not hesitate to use them, in their most determined attempt to escape; and, while on this subject, I do not think it invidious to make special mention of the case of guard Ferdinand Chartrand, who is still confined to bed from the wound he received, and should he, as the result, be maimed for life, it would be but fair, when his case is being dealt with, that his faithfulness and bravery on the occasion be considered, particularly as he did not rush into danger, but met it; when, I repeat, he did his duty bravely, even firing from his knees after being wounded.

Some convicts also rendered good service, notably, the one who gave the chief keeper such timely intimation, and whose name, for obvious reasons, I do not mention here. A report of the services rendered by this convict, and others, was duly forwarded to you, as was also one relating to recalcitrant officers.

An inquest was held on the body of the convict Joseph Corriveau, killed during the revolt, to ascertain how the deceased met his death, and, by the verdict, no blame whatever was attached by the coroner or jury to any of the officers.

You were pleased to suggest and authorize the purchase of twelve of the Leininger patent shackles, and I have found them useful and safe, and very suitable when taking the convicts to court.

You were also pleased to authorize in May last the appointment, temporarily, of four more guards, owing to reasons represented to you at the time, and I find their services useful and necessary for the industry, safety and discipline of the prison; but I beg to say, that in the selection I experienced some difficulty in finding suitable persons, as a man must possess particular, wholesome and important qualifications to make a successful officer even in the humblest position in a penitentiary.

Owing to the difficulty of obtaining sufficient evidence against the convicts engaged in the revolt, but sixteen were indicted and tried at the June term of the Court of Queen's Bench, Montreal. Of these four were acquitted, four were sentenced to serve an additional year, two to two years, five to three years, and one to twenty five years—the last concurrent with former sentence—all to lose any remission of sentence they may have earned to date of trial; and one, a life convict, escaped punishment by the court, as it was thought useless to indict him. However, he is at present undergoing the punishment of wearing a ball and chain, and shall be obliged to for some time to come. Before leaving this subject, permit me to express a hope that when the new rules and regulations for the government of penitentiaries are issued, it will be found that more cases, such as escapes, attempts to escape, and minor assaults upon officers, are added to the list of "prison offences," so that in ordinary cases they could be dealt with here; as having frequent excursions of the convicts

from the penitentiary and their exhibition in the courts has, in my opinion, a demoralizing effect on the convicts, the officers and the public in general.

Of the six revolvers taken from the officers, five were found the week after the revolt in different places in the yard and shops where they had been thrown away or hidden by the convicts, and the last was recovered on the 28th ult., three days ago, most cunningly concealed upon the person of a convict who was not engaged in the mutiny, and now as they are in our possession again the fact is very reassuring to the officers in general, and I am able to state that some of the cartridges were found to have been discharged by the convicts from all the revolvers except the warden's.

The purchase of the Germain farm, by the Public Works Department, is a great boon, as it adjoins the penitentiary, and will allow the enlargement of the prison yard, the building of suitable and permanent walls, and other advantages of construction, as also giving more scope and facilities for the employment and surveillance of convicts, many of whom are engaged on the now large farm, the work on which—although delayed somewhat by the revolt—has been pushed with such vigor that present appearances indicate very remunerative returns.

The various works of construction of the prison at which many of the convicts are engaged, under the able superintendence of officers of the Public Works Department, progress satisfactorily, and every facility is cheerfully given for the employment of the convicts and advancement of the work, consistent with due surveillance and discipline; and it is hoped the necessary work to make of the penitentiary a place of safekeeping for its troublesome inmates, will be pressed with great vigor, as until the prison approaches much nearer completion than it is at present, with for instance temporary wooden walls, there shall always be difficulty in preventing the escape of convicts, and more in preventing their attempts at escape.

In regard to the discipline, it has greatly improved since the revolt. I have been essaying to change it, gradually, for the better, and I think I have been, to a great extent, successful, without having to resort to the extreme measure of applying the "lash," or of engendering the intense hatred of the convicts against the administration, of the officers or myself; and in so doing, I simply gave the convicts and officers to understand that the prison rules were for their guidance as well as mine; that I would obey my part; and—to all those capable of understanding them, and few are not—that I would insist on their obedience also; this has been done successfully up to a marked degree, and with a staff of reliable officers, properly sustained, I do not hesitate to say this state of the discipline cannot only be continued but materially improved. No false idea of kindness shall obstruct my administration; the rules and regulations and your instructions have already established, in a most humane manner, all necessary kindness, and every advantage consistent with their most liberal interpretation shall be allowed these unfortunate men whom I must, as it is my duty, control; but outside of this, I consider I would fail in the proper discharge of my functions were I not to insist upon good order and discipline being maintained, even at the risk of being called severe, which I may be, although encouraging the well inclined, and endeavoring to chastise and subdue the refractory by the most humane means within my restricted power.

Of the officers, as a body, I can speak in commendable terms; some there are, of course, not very efficient, and it is but charitable to say not of their own fault, and some of whom have been recommended for gratuities; yet on the whole, I may say, they are an efficient body. They, with few exceptions, acted well during the revolt, and many, nearly all, have most willingly assisted and sustained me in the discharge of my duties since, and I now take pleasure in recording my sincere thanks for all the kind services they have rendered the institution and myself.

Of the chaplains, I must speak in grateful terms for their kindness and encouragement, and the aid they rendered in smoothing many difficulties, and can bear tribute of praise to their devotedness to the spiritual welfare of the convicts, and to the fact of their exerting themselves to the utmost in their calling of doing good.

The efficient and long tried physician of the penitentiary, Dr. Pominville, met with a very serious accident on the night of the 5th May, when going on a profes-

sional visit to the wounded warden, by falling on the stone steps near the door of Mr. Laviolette's residence, and thereby breaking his leg, which painful affliction he bears with the most commendable fortitude, and it is hoped he may soon fully recover and again ornament the position he held in the community. During his illness his duties have been most satisfactorily discharged by Dr. Brien.

The warden, although yet unable to leave his house, has been doing better than it was anticipated in consequence of the gravity of his wounds. Hopes are entertained that the strength of his constitution will ultimately cause him to completely recover from the terrible injury he has received while in the consciencious fulfilment of his official duties.

In conclusion I take pleasure in acknowledging the valuable aid and advice you have given me during my short, yet eventful administration, and I consider the most agreeable thanks I can tender for your kindness, courtesy and instruction, is to say that if I have managed the affairs of the penitentiary successfully so far, it has been owing, in a great measure, to my prompt attention to your suggestions.

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

TÉLESPHORE OUIMET,
Acting Warden.

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

No. 2.

NOMINAL LIST of Officers employed in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, as on the 30th June, 1886, giving the Rate of Pay, Age and Date of Appointment.

Name.	Rank.	Salary.	Age.	Date of Appointment.	Remarks.
Godefroi Laviolette	Warden	$2,600	62	Nov. 21, 1881	
Jos O. Godin	Roman Cath. Chaplain	1,200	49	Sept. 29, 1883	
John Allan	Protestant do	1,200	73	May 20, 1873	
Télesphore Ouimet	Deputy Warden	1.400	42	Dec. 15, 1881	
J. T. Pominville	Surgeon	1,200	62	May 20, 1873	
G. S Malépart	Accountant	1,000	37	June 1, 1882	
Gordon B. Papineau	Clerk	800	30	Jan. 1, 1886	
Thomas McCarthy	Chief Keeper	800	49	Dec. 1, 1881	
George B. Lamarche	Storekeeper	800	44	March 1, 1880	
Léandre Mazuret	Steward	700	61	May 20, 1873	
J. Bte. V. Champagne	Engineer	800	29	July 1, 1885	
John Manning	Hospital Keeper	750	35	do 13, 1882	
Edward Kenny	Farmer	610	35	Jan. 1, 1876	
J. T. Dorais	Schoolmaster	600	42	July 24, 1882	
Jean Vaudry	Instructor	700	57	May 20, 1873	
Isidore Thérien	do	700	47	April 6, 1882	
L. N. Mazuret	do	700	35	do 7, 1886	
Procope Dumas	do	700	48	May 20, 1873	
Auguste Leduc	do	700	49	do 20, 1873	
Noël Beauparlant	do	700	53	April 15, 1877	
Adolphe Lefaivre	Messenger	500	45	July 10, 1882	
John Lynch	Keeper	550	48	May 19, 1873	
Onésime Sigouin	do	550	49	do 19, 1873	
F. P. McIlwayne	do	550	45	do 20, 1873	
James Blain	do	550	51	do 20, 1873	
Joseph Demers	do	550	39	do 20, 1873	
Romuald Gadbois	do	550	39	do 19, 1873	
Alphonse Dequoy	do	550	48	do 19, 1873	
Napoléon Charbonneau	do	550	36	July 31, 1885	
Zéphirin Lacasse	Guard	500	57	do 8, 1883	
J. Bte. Gauthier	do	500	43	do 1, 1373	
Gilbert Chartrand	do	500	44	do 1, 1876	
James Carty	do	500	58	Dec. 7, 1876	
Ubalde Chartrand	do	500	43	Jan. 1, 1878	
J. Bte. Lemay	do	500	47	June 1, 1879	
Charles Taillon	do	500	47	May 1, 1880	
François Couvrette	do	500	47	do 12, 1881	
Edonard Prévost	do	500	35	Oct. 20, 1881	
Ferdinand Chartrand	do	500	51	Nov. 8, 1881	
Aristide Rochon	do	500	43	March 1, 1882	
Napoléon Plouffe	do	500	36	do 6, 1882	
Olivier Lamère	do	500	55	April 21, 1882	
Roch Labelle	do	500	46	May 10, 1882	
François Plouffe	do	500	46	do 16, 1882	
Henri Boyer	do	500	51	Aug. 18, 1882	
David O'Shea	do	500	26	do 23, 1882	
Antoine Plouffe	do	500	40	June 14, 1883	
Félix Lesage	do	500	45	Aug. 29, 1883	
George Nixon	do	500	45	do 6, 1883	
Jean Bte. Malépart	do	500	40	May 1, 1883	
Vincent Bisson	do	500	31	July 12, 1884	
W. Thos. Bostock	do	500	43	Oct. 1, 1884	
Adolphe Catellier	do	500	39	Dec. 24, 1884	
A. V. Paré	do	500	44	April 17, 1885	
J. Saunders	do	500	43	May 7, 1885	
Elzéar Bertrand	do	500	32	Aug. 1, 1885	
Samuel Filion	do	500	31	do 3, 1885	
Napoléon Bastien	do	500	38	May 19, 1886	
Thomas Furlong	do	500	—	do 26, 1886	
Godefroi Monette	do	500	26	do 25, 1886	
James Larkin	do	500	—	June 30, 1886	
Isaïe Cloutier	Teamster	400	42	Nov. 4, 1881	
Jérémie Leblanc	do	400	37	do 9, 1881	

No. 3.

STATEMENT showing the Distribution of Convicts in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary on the 30th June, 1886.

How Employed.	No. of Men.	How Employed.	No. of Men.
Shoemakers	18	Hospital	10
Tailors	18	School and library	1
Blacksmiths	12	Teamsters	3
Bakery	4	Chapel, Ohtholic	1
Carpenters	22	do Protestant	1
Tinsmiths	7	Warden's quarters	6
Stonecutters	35	Acting Warden's quarters	2
Wood shed	16	Breaking stone	10
Masons	25	White-washing	2
Farm	16	Dungeon	1
Hall doors	2	Punishment cells	2
Dining hall	5	New-comers	12
Kitchen	11	Offices	2
Change room	10	Sick cells	2
North wing	4		
East wing	9	Total	278
West wing	9		

No. 4.

RETURN of Convicts who have been Pardoned out of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary during the Year ended 30th June, 1886, with Crime and Place where Convicted.

No.	Name.	Crime.	Place.
1	Samuel Brown	Feloniously wounding with intent to do some grievous bodily harm	Montreal
2	Martin Kiley	Larceny	do
3	Adélard Robert	Breaking into a dwelling house and stealing therein	Quebec
4	Alexis Verdon	Robbery	Montreal
5	Lorenzo E. Aldrich	Forgery	Sherbrooke
6	John Jordan	Larceny	Montreal
7	William F. Thom	do	do

No. 5.

LIST of Convicts who have been Re-committed in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, during the Year ended 30th June, 1886.

Number.	Name.	1st Re-commitment.	2nd Re-commitment.	3rd Re-commitment	4th Re-commitment.	Number.	Name.	1st Re-commitment.	2nd Re-commitment.	3rd Re-commitment.	4th Re-commitment.
1	Jean Baptiste Chénier, fils	1	.....	.....	.....	21	William Reddy	.....	.....	1	.....
2	Honoré Marcoux	1	.....	.....	.....	22	Wm. Gordon, *alias* Holden	.....	.....	1	.....
3	Elzéar Vermette	1	.....	.....	.....	23	Thomas St. Jean	.....	1	.....	.....
4	Paul Thomas	.....	1	.....	.....	24	Louis Viau	.....	.....	1	.....
5	Alphonse Desjardins	1	.....	.....	.....	25	James Harney	1	.....	.....	.....
6	Emile Plamondon	1	.....	.....	.....	26	James Simpson	.....	1	.....	.....
7	Joseph Bélanger	1	.....	.....	.....	27	Octave Cochue	.....	.....	1	.....
8	Stanislas Renaud	1	.....	.....	.....	28	Joseph Boyer	1	.....	.....	.....
9	Adolphe Dagenais	1	.....	.....	.....	29	Arsène Latendresse	.....	1	.....	.....
10	Edouard Demers	.....	.....	.....	1	30	Joseph Chaput	1	.....	.....	.....
11	William Chisholm	1	.....	.....	.....	31	Napoléon Gervais	.....	1	.....	.....
12	William Stevens	.....	1	.....	.....	32	Elie Mandeville	1	.....	.....	.....
13	Pierre Gauthier	.....	1	.....	.....	33	Jean Baptiste Beaulac	1	.....	.....	.....
14	François X. Douaire	1	.....	.....	.....	34	Léon Miron	1	.....	.....	.....
15	Joseph Marier	.....	1	.....	.....	35	George Eagle	1	.....	.....	.....
16	Napoléon Martel	1	.....	.....	.....	36	Thomas Cameron	.....	1	.....	.....
17	Isaïe Laroche	1	.....	.....	.....	37	Alexis Verdon	1	.....	.....	.....
18	William Cardinal	.....	1	.....	.....	38	Antoine Lafranchise	.....	1	.....	.....
19	Thomas Elvert	1	.....	.....	.....						
20	John Bowes	1	.....	.....	.....		Totals	22	11	4	1

No. 6.

RETURN of Remission of Sentence earned by Convicts discharged from the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, during the Year ended 30th June, 1886.

Number.	—	Days earned	Number.	—	Days earned
1	Convicts earned	75	1	Convicts earned	186
2	do	89		do	189
1	do	91		do	210
4	do	93		do	248
1	do	95		do	260
44	do	96		do	267
1	do	99		do	269
1	do	107	6	do	270
1	do	123		do	273
1	do	161		do	342
1	do	165		do	359
1	do	166		do	360
1	do	169	3	do	365
2	do	170	2	do	381
1	do	174	1	do	415
1	do	177	1	do	425
16	do	180			

No. 7.

Movement of Convicts at Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, from Midnight of the 30th June, 1885, until Midnight of the 30th June, 1886.

Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining at midnight, 30th June, 1885	.....	.....	.....	261	.....	261
Received since from common goal	.....	.....	.....	130	2	132
do do reformatory	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
	.....	.....	.....	393	2	395
Discharged since :—						
By expiration of sentence	104	.....	104			
By being pardoned	7	.....	7			
Transferred to Kingston Penitentiary	2	2	4			
By death	2	.....	2	115	2	117
	.....	.....	.....	278	.....	278

No. 8.

Comparative Statement of Movement of Convicts in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for the Year ended 30th June, 1886.

Year.	Remaining at 12 p.m., 30th June.	Admission.									Discharge.																		Remaining at 12 p.m. on the 30th June.			Yearly Average.
		Common Gaol.		Reformatory.		Re-captured		Total.			Expiration of Sentence		Pardoned.		Sent to Lunatic Asylum.		Escape		Death.		Other Penitentiaries.		Removed by order of the 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	.....	.....	54	1	55	141	...	141	12[illegible]
1874-75	141	126	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	126	1	127	31	.....	9	...	1	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	19	1	.....	.....	60	1	61	117	...	117	142[illegible]
1875-76	117	168	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	168	1	169	58	.....	8	...	1	.....	.....	...	1	.....	53	1	.....	.....	121	1	122	161	...	161	13[illegible]
1876-77	161	163	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	163	...	163	22	.....	14	...	.....	.....	3	...	.....	.....	61	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	100	225	...	225	202[illegible]
1877-78	225	184	2	.....	.....	2	.....	186	2	188	64	.....	20	...	2	.....	.....	...	2	.....	62	2	.....	.....	150	2	152	259	...	259	250[illegible]
1878-79	259	196	1	1	.....	.....	.....	197	1	198	69	.....	12	...	1	.....	.....	...	1	.....	67	1	.....	.....	150	1	151	307	...	307	283[illegible]
1879-80	307	153	2	4	.....	1	.....	158	2	160	105	.....	10	...	4	.....	1	...	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	120	2	122	345	...	345	225[illegible]
1880-81	345	151	4	.....	.....	1	.....	152	4	156	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[illegible]
1882-83	316	104	4	3	.....	1	.....	108	4	112	100	.....	5	...	4	.....	5	...	2	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	116	4	120	308	...	308	308[illegible]
1883-84	308	93	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	93	5	98	112	.....	20	...	.....	.....	.....	...	4	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	136	5	141	265	...	265	280
1884-85	265	110	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	9	119	93	.....	13	...	1	.....	1	...	1	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	114	9	123	261	...	261	26[illegible]
1885-86	261	130	2	2	.....	.....	.....	132	2	134	104	.....	7	...	1	.....	.....	...	2	.....	1	2	.....	.....	115	2	117	278	...	278	269[illegible]
Totals	3145	1771	34	12	.....	5	.....	1788	34	1822	1015	.....	160	...	21	.....	16	...	18	.....	306	34	1	.....	1537	34	1571	3301	...	3301	.....

No. 9.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS, St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for the Year ended 30th June, 1886.

—	Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Race	White	132	2	134
Marital	Married	35	.....	35
	Single	97	2	99
		132	2	134
Age	Under 20 years	22	1	23
	From 20 to 30	74	.....	74
	do 30 to 40	26	.....	26
	do 40 to 50	7	1	8
	do 50 to 60	2		2
	Above 60	1	.....	1
		132	2	134
Education	Read only	13	.....	13
	Cannot read	35	2	37
	Read and write	84	.....	84
		132	2	134
Moral habits	Temperate	80	2	82
	Intemperate	52	.....	52
		132	2	134
Country	Quebec	101	.....	101
	England	4	.....	4
	Ireland	3	1	4
	United States	17	.....	17
	Ontario	1	.....	1
	Norway	1	.....	1
	France	3	1	4
	Germany	1	.....	1
	Italy	1	.....	1
		132	2	134
Crime	Larceny	38	2	40
	Breaking, &c., stealing, &c	26	.....	26
	Burglary	1	.....	1
	Incorrigibility	2	.....	2
	Stealing from the person	8	.....	8
	Robbery	11	.....	11
	Stealing money	2	.....	2
	Horse stealing	5	.....	5
	Receiving stolen goods	6	.....	6
	Forgery	3	.....	3
	Assault	8	.....	8

—	Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Crime	Aggravated assault	1	...	1
	Conspiracy	1	...	1
	Assault with intent to rob	1	...	1
	Wounding with intent of doing grievous, &c.	3	...	3
	Having moulds for coining in his possession, &c	1	...	1
	Bringing into Canada stolen property	2	...	2
	Rape	2	...	2
	Manslaughter	2	...	2
	Stealing in a church	1	...	1
	Arson	2	...	2
	Assault with intent to rape	2	...	2
	Felony	3	...	3
	Larceny as a bailee	1	...	1
		132	2	134
Religion	Catholic	111	2	113
	Church of England	6	...	6
	Presbyterian	7	...	7
	Methodist	4	...	4
	Baptist	1	...	1
	Lutheran	1	...	1
	Infidel	1	...	1
	No religion	1	...	1
		132	2	134
Occupation	Laborers	32	2	34
	Shoemakers	18	...	18
	Clerks	3	...	3
	Carpenters and joiners	6	...	6
	Farmers	2	...	2
	Stonecutters	5	...	5
	Painters	6	...	6
	Mechanic	1	...	1
	Baker	1	...	1
	Traders	2	...	2
	Blacksmiths	2	...	2
	Sailor	1	...	1
	Tailors	8	...	8
	Broommaker	1	...	1
	Machinist	1	...	1
	Barkeeper	1	...	1
	Cigarmakers	5	...	5
	Tinsmiths	3	...	3
	Soldier	1	...	1
	Printers	2	...	2
	Bricklayers	2	...	2
	Fireman	1	...	1

No. 9.—Criminal Statistics, St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary—*Concluded.*

—	Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Occupation .	Salesman	1	.....	1
	Chemists	2	.....	2
	Watchmaker	1	.....	1
	Masons	6	.....	6
	Barbers	3	.....	3
	Marble worker	1	.....	1
	Wiremaker	1	.....	1
	Butchers	2	.....	2
	Carters	10	.....	10
		132	2	134
District	Montreal	93	2	95
	Quebec	14	.....	14
	St. Hyacinthe	2	.....	2
	Terrebonne	2	.....	2
	St. Francis	6	.....	6
	Bedford	1	.....	1
	Arthabaska	2	.....	2

—	Description.	Male	Female.	Total.
District.....	Ottawa	4	.....	4
	Gaspé	1	.....	1
	Joliette	3	.....	3
	Beauharnois	3	.....	3
	Beauce	1	.....	1
		132	2	134
Sentence....	2 years	48	.....	48
	3 do	33	2	35
	4 do	11	.....	11
	5 do	25	.....	25
	6 do	4	.....	4
	7 do	7	.....	7
	8 do	1	.....	1
	14 do	2	.....	2
	25 do	1	.....	1
		132	2	134

No. 10.

SUMMARY of Punishments awarded in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, during the Year ended the 30th June, 1886.

Month.	Number in punishment cells.	Number who lost remissions.	Number who lost light.	Number on hard bed.	Reprimanded.	Admonished.	Number deprived of tobacco.	Number chained.	Number deprived of school.	Number deprived of library books.
1885—July	10	8	14	14	28	5	2	.....	.....	.....
August	8	1	14	14	33	1	1	.....	1	.....
September	13	.....	6	6	17	2	.....	1	2	.....
October	11	4	11	9	32	1	2	.....	.....	1
November	7	2	21	21	31	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
December	15	2	20	20	43	2	3	.....	2	.....
1886—January	5	2	12	12	25	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
February	25	17	38	38	40	1	5	.....	1	.....
March	27	1	50	50	38	5	11	.....	2	.....
April	67	1	26	26	24	.....	.....	16	.....	.....
May	22	3	21	21	97	.....	1	.....	5	.....
June	17	2	23	23	41	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Totals	227	43	256	254	449	18	27	19	13	1

No. 11.—EXPENDITURE.

Dr. The Dominion of Canada in account with the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for the Year ended 30th June, 1886. Cr.

1886.		$ cts.	$ cts.	1885.		$ cts.	$ cts.
June 30	To Salaries	38,624 90		July 31	By Warrant	400 00	
	Uniforms	2,711 84		do 31	Official pay-list	3,190 21	
	Rations	13,419 82		Aug. 20	Warrant	4,228 25	
	Clothing	7,264 63		do 31	Official pay-list	3,187 52	
	Convicts travelling allowance	871 80		Sept. 17	Warrant	3,035 14	
	Discharge clothing	1,703 78		do 30	Official pay-list	3,190 21	
	Bedding	338 74		Oct. 7	Warrant	2,654 27	
	Chapels	351 78		do 31	Official pay-list	3,190 21	
	Escapes	130 04		Nov. 23	Warrant	3,745 74	
	Hospital	568 28		do 30	Official pay-list	3,190 21	
	Heating	4,277 05		Dec. 21	Warrant	3,839 91	
	Light	993 69		do 31	Official pay-list	3,190 21	
	Repairs to buildings	1,632 92					
	Armory	70 22		1886.			
	Kitchen	478 55		Jan. 20	Warrant	3,020 27	
	Farm	818 77		do 31	Official pay-list	3,190 21	
	Tables	1,560 36		Feb. 15	Warrant	1,902 95	
	Telegrams	21 23		do 28	Official pay-list	3,190 21	
	Postages	29 40		Mar. 31	Warrant	2,202 08	
	Express charges	18 48		do 31	Official pay-list	3,190 21	
	Advertising	356 39		April 17	Warrant	2,698 09	
	Travelling expenses	274 23		do 30	Official pay-list	3,174 37	
	Libraries	156 98		May 22	Warrant	3,312 93	
	Transfer	124 40		do 31	Official pay-list	3,189 40	
	Maintenance of machinery	36 50		June 23	Warrant	2,894 71	
	Freight charges	8 73		do 30	Official pay-list	3,356 17	
	Stationery	0 50		Aug. 28	Warrant	5,715 08	
	Gratuity	947 92			Stationery and Queen's Printer's Offices	405 53	
	Telephones	3 00			Official cheque	550 00	
	G. F. Baillairgé	550 00			Superannuation	124 00	
	Lawyers services, &c	373 00					
	Stationery Office, $298.49, Queen's Printer, $107.04	405 53					
	Refund Deposit No. 2,265	35 63					
			79,158 09				79,158 09

G. S. Malépart,
Accountant.

TÉLESPHORE OUIMET,
Acting Warden.

No. 12.—REVENUE.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA in account with the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for the Year ended 30th June, 1886.

1885.	Dr.	$ cts.	1886.	Cr.	$ cts.
Aug. 5.....	To Draft in favor of the Hon. the Receiver-General...	204 27	June 30.....	By Rent	299 20
Sept. 3.....	do do ...	70 03		Fines	158 55
Oct. 7.....	do do ...	68 39		Carpenters	128 43
Nov. 13.....	do do ...	64 45		Visitors' fund.	50 50
Dec. 9.....	do do ...	44 74		Farm	49 43
1886.				Steward	43 18
				Bakery	40 05
				Stonecutters	26 23
Jan. 12	do do ...	38 54		Shoe shop	14 40
Feb. 9.....	do do ...	51 12		Tinsmiths	12 14
March 3.....	do do ...	34 70		Tailors	11 70
April 10.....	do do ...	63 01		Bookbindery	1 51
May 23.....	do do ...	71 48		Blacksmiths	0 41
June 14.....	do do ...	36 36			
July 8.....	do do ...	88 55			
	Total	835 64		Total	835 64

TÉLESPHORE OUIMET,
Acting Warden.

G. S. MALÉPART,
Accountant.

No. 13.

Statement showing the Cost of Maintenance of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for the Year ended 30th June, 1886.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Expenditure for the year ended 30th June, 1886		78,123 56
Cr. Revenue for the Year, viz.:—		
By Rent	299 20	
Fines	203 55	
Carpenters	128 43	
Visitors' fund	50 50	
Farm	49 34	
Steward	43 18	
Bakery	40 05	
Stonecutters	26 23	
Shoemakers	14 40	
Tinsmiths	12 14	
Tailors	11 70	
Bookbindery	1 51	
Blacksmiths	0 41	
		880 64
		77,242 92
By Convicts' discharge allowance	871 80	
do clothing	1,703 78	
Transfer of convicts	124 40	
Maintenance of machinery	36 50	
Repairs to buildings	1,632 92	
		4,369 40
		72,873 52
By Stonebreakers, wood yard and jobbing	3,146 25	
Excavation and brick yard	2,403 25	
Blacksmiths	1,337 50	
Tinsmiths	961 00	
Carpenters	3,432 75	
Tailors	2,974 50	
Bakery	604 00	
Stonecutters and masons	8,015 75	
Chapels and libraries	547 50	
Shoemakers	2,804 50	
Hospital orderlies	547 50	
Steward	8,887 50	
Engineers	175 50	
Farm, garden and stables	2,845 00	
Horse labor for farm and institution	3,600 00	
		42,282 50
		30,591 02

Average number of convicts	269½
do cost *per capita* for maintenance	$270 40
Yearly cost of each convict after deducting the value of labor	113 51

TÉLESPHORE OUIMET,
Acting Warden.

G. S. Malépart,
Accountant.

No. 14.

STATEMENT of Debts owing to the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, 30th June, 1886.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Good debts	119 89	
Bad do	548 07	
	667 96	
Since paid	81 22	
Balance still due		586 74

TÉLESPHORE OUIMET,
Acting Warden.

G. S. MALÉPART,
Accountant.

No. 15.

THE FARM in account with the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for the Year ended 30th June, 1886.

Description.	Rate.	Amount.	Description.	Rate.	Amount.
DR.	$ cts.	$ cts.	CR.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Implements, seeds, manure, pigs' feeding, tools, fencing, &c.		818 77	By 3,000 bushels potatoes	0 50	1,500 00
4,058 days' convict larbor	0 50	2,029 00	9,719 lbs. pork	0 09	874 71
1,100 do horse do	0 50	550 00	16,000 cabbages	0 04	640 00
1 keeper's salary		550 00	900 bushels carrots	0 40	360 00
2 guards' do	500 00	1,000 00	500 do beets	0 40	200 00
1 farmer's do		610 00	100 do parsnips	0 50	50 00
Balance		40 00	900 do turnips	0 40	360 00
			150 do onions	0 75	112 50
			40 do tomatoes	1 00	40 00
			100 do barley	0 75	75 00
			300 do mixed grain	0 50	150 00
			500 do mangold	0 40	200 00
			Early vegetables		250 00
			5,000 bundles of hay	0 09	450 00
			2,000 do straw	0 04	80 00
			Sage, savery, celery, &c.		6 22
			800 loads manure	0 25	200 00
			Customs		49 34
Total		5,597 77	Total		5,597 77

TELESPHORE OUIMET,
Acting Warden.

EDWARD KENNY,
Farmer.

(*Translation.*)

No. 16.

REPORT OF THE CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN.

St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, 1st July, 1886.

Sir,—I have the honor to present you my report for the year 1885-86.

The number of Catholic convicts sent us during the course of the year has been 111, whilst the number discharged has been 94. Of the latter number 3 have obtained a remission of a part of their sentences; 2 have died in the institution—one of those two succumbed to phthisis, (pulmonary) or consumption, while the other came to his end during the revolt which took place on the 24th April last, and of which he is said to be one of the leaders.

It pains me exceedingly to be obliged to state that the recidivists for this year have been more numerous than for the preceding two years. During the year 1884-85 22 recidivists were received whilst during the year 1885-86 46 have entered. Of these unfortunate recidivists 30 have been imprisoned for the second time, 8 for the third, 6 for the fourth, and 1 for the fifth time. Furthermore, 11 other convicts have been received into the institution, who have been already in the reformatory.

On the 22nd November, 1885, the inauguration of the organ took place. I am of opinion that I may safely state that Mr. Auguste Desrosiers has built us an organ of the first quality. Such is the opinion of Mr. George Lamarche, organist of the Parish Church of St. Vincent de Paul; of many other organists and of an organ builder. I am happy to be able to testify anew our gratitude to the Honorable the Minister of Public Works and to all those who have aided in obtaining us so good an instrument.

I am not charged to give you any information about the riot which took place last April. The warden or his representative has, I presume, done this ere now. However, it may be allowed me to make a few remarks:—A certain journal has taken the trouble to publish an extract from my report for the year 1884-85 wherein I stated: "I am happy, Mr. Inspector, to be able to state that most of the convicts "behave well in chapel, and are attentive to the instructions given them on Sundays "and holidays." These words have, perhaps, surprised many readers, who have seen in the journal in question the account of the revolt of the 24th April.

The surprise, however, ought to cease, if it be borne in mind, that in the space of one year, more than a hundred convicts have entered to take the place of a hundred others, who have obtained their liberty on the expiration of their sentence—that the influence of those newly arrived could considerably modify the spirit that heretofore reigned among the prisoners. The astonishment ought to cease, I say again, if one is inclined to believe that those who organize a plot, are generally prudent enough to conceal their game, so as not to leave themselves open to the slightest suspicion. Such has been the case with regard to the ostensible chief of the revolt of the 24th April. He has not, as far as I know, merited to be reprimanded for his conduct in Chapel up to the day of the execution of the plot. To-day I can repeat what I have stated in my report of the preceding year: "I am happy, Mr. Inspector, to be able to state once again that most of the convicts behave well in chapel, and are attentive to the instructions given them on Sundays and holidays." Many of the people who have the permission to assist at the offices held in the chapel on Sundays, &c., have declared to me that the convicts appeared to them attentive and quiet.

It is not my place either to point out the cause that led to the revolt. The officers charged with the administration and discipline will do this at the proper time. However, owing to the great number of recidivists this year, one may be inclined to suppose that amongst them subjects of a more determined character may be found to undertake any means that would tend to the obtaining of their liberty. Moreover, here, as well as in every other assembly of men subject to constraint, it often suffices that a bold and daring leader will put himself at the head of a movement, to lead

with him many of those who had been heretofore quiet, but all at once become as daring as the chief himself—and who cannot be controlled in any other way except by force. This daring leader has been found.

We have seen, with regret, that many journals, inspired, if I may so speak, by political intrigues, or by the personal enemies of the officers or of the penitentiary, or perhaps urged on by the desire of putting in print wonderful things, sensational news, &c., have allowed themselves to publish reports altogether erroneous and fantastic, and to set forth accusations of a nature very grave, but yet gratuitous.

The revolt of the 24th April has been an unfortunate affair without doubt—a poor convict came to his end almost instantaneously the warden of the institution had received wounds which brought him close to death's door, wounds which heal very slowly. Another officer received a wound of so grave a nature that he suffers from its effects at the present time. No matter how well arranged the plot was, no matter how exasperated the rebels, and no matter how great had been the number of prisoners employed outside the walls, in the garden or on the farm or elsewhere, not one succeeded in making his escape. Such a result seems to me to be a good note in favor of the officers.

Another misfortune, which very much affected us, was the accident which befell Mr. J. T. Pominville, surgeon of the penitentiary. He got his hip-bone broken on a very dark night while on his way to visit Mr. Warden Laviolette. Mr. Pominville suffers also from the effects of the revolt of the 24th. He has been the victim of his zeal in endeavoring to faithfully discharge his duty.

Should it be permitted me to express a desire in terminating this, my report, it would be the following:—May not the Honorable the Minister of Justice act towards those three wounded officers in such a manner as that their families may suffer nothing more by the misfortune that has befallen the parents! That torture may not be added to the moral sorrow which has been already too great!

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

J. O. GODIN, Priest,
Catholic Chaplain.

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

No. 17.

REPORT OF THE PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY, 1st July, 1886.

SIR,—The following is my report of Protestant prisoners for the year ending 30th June, 1886:—

Number on books, 1st July, 1885	53		
do admitted during the year	21		
	—	74	
do discharged	16		
do pardoned	4		
do transferred to R. C. Chaplain	2		
do do Kingston	1		
	—	23	
do remaining on books, 1st July, 1886			51

Number professing to belong to the following religious denominations:—

Church of England	20
Presbyterian	15
Methodist	8
Baptist	3
Lutheran	2
Jewish	1
None	2
Total number	51

Since Sunday, 21st February, when thirteen out of fifty-four then on the books went out of the Chapel just after the sermon was commenced, through sympathy for one of their comrades who was being taken out for insubordination, the warden, the deputy warden or chief keeper was present during divine service until Saturday 24th April, when the first named was incapacitated during the progress of the revolt; and since the last named date the acting warden or acting deputy has with very few exceptions been present, in consequence of which the behavior of the convicts has been almost faultless.

During the year the hospital has had its full share of Protestant patients, of whom two must have died had they not been pardoned. The room used as such is most deficient as regards ventilation. The physician and deputy have done their utmost in the cure of maladies or the alleviation of suffering.

It cannot be otherwise than matter of deep regret that the warden has been so great a sufferer through wounds inflicted during the revolt; and also that through professional attendance upon that gentleman Dr. Pominville was disabled from active usefulness.

I have much pleasure in being able to report my continued appreciation of the Schoolmaster's discharge of his duties.

Through the masterly administration of the acting warden and acting deputy warden since the revolt, insubordination seems to have been not merely checked, but altogether at an end, as the convicts are both industrious and orderly.

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

JOHN ALLAN,
Protestant Chaplain.

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

(*Translation.*)

No. 18.

REPORT OF THE SURGEON.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY, 1st July, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit you my annual report for the year ending 30th June last.

The sanitary state of this penitentiary has been very good during the course of the year just now finished. With the exception of four or five cases of a serious nature all the others yielded without much difficulty to the treatment usually prescribed.

I am happy to be able to inform you that the institution has not been visited by any epidemic or by any contagious disease; although the city of Montreal and its

suburbs had been grievously tried by small-pox during the greater part of the year. This hideous disease paid a visit to this parish where it also made many victims.

As soon as I was convinced that the small-pox had assumed the form of an epidemic in the city of Montreal I, at once, recommended that every possible precaution be taken to preserve the institution from this terrible pest. All the convicts who had not the usual mark of vaccination were accordingly vaccinated. The staff of the institution underwent a similar operation. Moreover an order had been issued to admit no visitor to the penitentiary so long as the epidemic continued to exist in Montreal.

The number of patients admitted to hospital, as well as the number of accidents has been less numerous this year than the preceding years, as the annexed table will show.

There have been during this year two imbeciles among the convicts. One of them has been tranferred to the Criminal Asylum, at Kingston, as from time to time he was guilty of acts so repugnant to human nature that one was almost convinced that during such moments he was not conscious of his doings. As to the other, he is still in the institution. He appears to be quiet for some time past, works well and gives little or no trouble.

The number of deaths for the year has been two. The one died of consumption (*phthisis pulmonaris*); the second came to his end by a rifle wound; in his case death was instantaneous. The convict thus wounded was one of the leaders in the revolt of the 24th April last, in which Mr. Laviolette and another officer and a convict had been all seriously wounded. Three other convicts had been wounded at the same time, but only slightly.

On the 5th of May last, about 8 o'clock in the evening, I fractured my thigh when on my way to visit Mr. Laviolette, who was suffering more intense pain that day than he had suffered the preceding days. Since the above date, I have not been able to discharge my ordinary duties at the penitentiary.

Before terminating this report I consider it my duty to state that the hospital overseer (Mr. Manning) continues to discharge the duties pertaining to his position to my entire satisfaction.

I have to return my sincere thanks to all the superior officers for the great regard manifested toward me during my sickness.

I have also, Mr. Inspector, to thank you exceedingly for the great marks of sympathy which you have at all times shown me, and particularly on each occasion that you visited me when on my bed of suffering. I must also thank you for your goodness in recommending Mr. Brien *dit* Durocher, whom I had chosen to take my place during my illness.

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, 1886.

Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Albugo		1	1			Brought forward	1	104	100	1	3
Acné		2	2								
Abscess		11	11			Hæmorrhoids		5	5		
Blepharitis		2	2			Lumbago		9	9		
Bronchitis (chronic)		14	11	1	2	Neuralgia		6	6		
Buboes		1	1			Ophthalmia		10	10		
Bulimia		1	1			Orchitis		2	2		
Cardialgia		2	2			Phthisis (pulmonaire)	1	1	1		
Cholera (sporadic)		2	2			Ponaris		2	2		
Cystitis	1	1	1			Pleurodynia		5	5		
Contusion		10	10			Prurigo		2	2		
Coryza		5	5			Pyrosis		10	10		
Diarrhœa		17	17			Rheumatism (articulaire)		2	2		
Dyspepsia		5	5			Spermatorrhœa		1	1		
Dysentery		11	10		1	Stricture uretha		2	2		
Epilepsy		2	2			Syphilis (secondaire)		10	10		
Enteritis		2	2			Scorbu		2	2		
Erysipelas		3	3			Tonsilitis		7	7		
Gonorrhœa		5	5			Ulcer (syphilitic)		3	2		1
Heart disease		7	7			Wounds		6	6		
Carried forward	1	104	100	1	3	Total	2	189	184	1	4

Of the 189 convicts who have been treated, 33 were treated in the hospital, whilst the remainder have been treated in the sick cells.

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 1885-86.

Date.	Name.	Where Employed.	Nature of Accident.	Cause of Accident.	Number of Days in Hospital.	Remarks.
1885 Dec. 2...	William Wallace.....	Excavation	Contusion of great toe ...	Falling of a large block of wood on toe while working in canal.....	60	
1886. Jan. 18...	Charles Findlay	Stone shed	Wound on head	Blow of a sharp pointed instrument given by a fellow-convict	5	
Feb. 10...	Pierre Levecque	do	Contusion of foot	A large stone falling on his foot when endeavoring to move it	26	
March 30...	Joseph Thomas	Excavation.....	do great toe ...	Stone falling on his toe when about to lift it	22	
April 24...	Patrick Munday	Mason gang	Rifle-shot wound	Taking part in riot....	30	

ANNUAL RETURN of Deaths in Hospital, St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for the Year 1885-86.

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.	When Admitted.	Died.	Country.	Number of Days in Hospital.	Remarks.
1621	James Sullivan	21	Consumption	June 23	Sept. 26.....	Canada	95	
1802	Joseph Corriveau....	29	.....	.....	.....	do	.....	Killed during the revolt of 24th April. Death was instantaneous.

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

No. 19.

SCHOOLMASTER'S REPORT.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY, 1st July, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit to you my fourth annual report of the school under my charge for the fiscal year ending 30th June last, and I am happy to state that there has been a remarkable change, both in the attendance and conduct of the scholars committed to my care. The progress made has been satisfactory,

This result is due, in a great measure, to the sound advice given to convicts by the reverend chaplains, and especially to the energy displayed by the chief officer of the institution to keep away from school that class of men whose conduct is an obstacle to the good discipline in the school.

Total number of men who have attended school during the past year	150
Number of those discharged by expiration of sentence	20
Average daily attendance	45

The library has been furnished with new books and is highly appreciated.

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

J. T. DORAIS,
Schoolmaster.

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

No. 1.

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY.

REPORT OF THE WARDEN FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1886.

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY, 1st July, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my sixth annual report, with the usual returns, of the Dorchester Penitentiary, for the year ended 30th June, 1886.

You will see by the surgeon's report that we have had four deaths during the year, still I am able to state that the sanitary condition of the prison has been good. Our hospital is a very insecure building, and requires much more the time of guards than is usually given in other penitentiary hospitals. I hope, ere long, to see this difficulty remedied.

I am sorry to say that the number of minor convicts admitted during the year has not decreased, nor has that class who are weak minded, easily excited and bordering on insanity, become in any degree lessened.

The various duties and services of the chaplains in connection with the prison have been regularly and faithfully performed, and I am again glad to report that the conduct and attention of the convicts during the services have been remarkably good.

The number of prisoners who attend the school has not diminished, and this department is conducted in the usual good order and with satisfactory results.

Our workshops are now in full operation, and these, together with the various other industries of the prison and the manufacturing of the iron work for the new wing, enable us to find full occupation for all the convicts.

The returns from the farm, taking into consideration the difficulty we have in procuring fertilizers, are very good.

Our new wing still continues unfinished, but I am in hopes to have the use of it in a few months at most.

I am very glad to be able to report that our expenditure for the year is some $1,000 less than our estimate, and if the season had been more favorable for procuring a supply of firewood from our own woods, we would have had a still better showing.

I find the effects of the extra remission so very beneficial in governing the conduct of the prisoners, that I would, if I had the power, still increase it to some extent.

The motive, whatever it is, that induces a convict to obey the rules of the prison and to make him industrious and respectful, should always be adopted as far as advantageous, and from my experience in prison life, I have no hesitation in saying that the liberal facilities now given to convicts by our Government, and intended for their reformation, would have a much better effect if the small percentage (not over 3 per cent.) of incorrigible convicts were cared for at a central prison.

I am pleased again to be able to report that the friendly feeling heretofore existing among our staff still continues, and if anything improves.

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

BLAIR BOTSFORD,
Warden.

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

No. 2.—EXPENDITURE.

Dr. THE DOMINION OF CANADA in account with the Dorchester Penitentiary, for the Year ended 30th June, 1886. **Cr.**

1886.		$ cts.	$ cts.	1885.		$ cts.	$ cts.
June 30...	To Staff—						
	Salaries	24,589 27		July 20...	By Cash for contingencies	500 00	
	Retiring gratuities	1,124 24		do 31...	Officers' pay-list No. 1	2,059 48	
	Uniforms	777 05		Aug. 17...	July accounts	2,203 77	
	To Maintenance—		26,490 56	do 31...	Officers' pay-list No. 14	2,059 48	
	Rations	5,972 00		Sept. 11...	August accounts	1,294 29	
	Convict clothing	2,021 73		do 30...	Officers' pay-list No. 23	2,059 48	
	Travelling allowance	349 00		Oct. 14...	September accounts	1,018 66	
	Discharge clothing	605 54		do 31...	Officers' pay-list No. 35	2,059 48	
	Bedding	169 10		Nov. 11...	October accounts	1,442 91	
	Interments	23 26		do 30...	Officers' pay-list No. 47	2,059 48	
	Chapel	73 68		Dec. 13...	November accounts	1,620 41	
	Library	56 25		do 31...	Officers' pay-list No. 61	2,059 48	
	School	9 19					
	Hospital	360 99		1886.			
	To Working Expenses—		9,640 74				
	Heating	1,333 31		Jan. 13...	December accounts	1,805 97	
	Light	356 36		do 31...	Officers' pay-list No. 74	2,059 48	
	Repairs to buildings	240 26		Feb. 14...	January accounts	1,238 34	
	Maintenance of machinery	340 66		do 28...	Officers' pay-list No. 84	2,023 76	
	Armoury	54 00		Mar. 15...	February accounts	1,160 07	
	Kitchen	108 15		do 31...	Officers' pay-list No. 99	2,009 48	
	Farm	500 52		April 16...	March accounts	1,031 85	
	Stables	258 99		do 30...	Officers' pay-list No. 112	2,017 81	
	To Miscellaneous—		3,182 25	May 12...	April accounts	1,401 40	
	Telegrams	20 40		do 31...	Officers' pay-list No. 124	2,017 81	
	Postage	75 42		June 17..	May accounts	1,199 96	
	Express charges	15 22		do 30...	Officers' pay-list No. 136	2,020 05	
	Advertising	121 82		July 12...	June accounts	1,934 42	
	Travelling expenses	40 27			Superannuation	84 00	
	Furniture for offices	48 60			Stationery	50 76	
			321 73		Queen's Printer	23 80	
	Transfer of convicts		392 15				
	Industries		2,243 32				
	Refund deposit No. 165		170 57				
	Stationery		50 76				
	Queen's Printer		23 80				
			42,515 88				42,515 88

JOHN A. GRAY, *Accountant.* BLAIR BOTSFORD, *Warden.*

No. 3.—REVENUE.

Dr. THE DOMINION OF CANADA in Account with the Dorchester Penitentiary, for the Year ended 30th June, 1886. **Cr.**

1885.		$ cts.	$ cts.	1886.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Aug. 29...	To Deposit to credit of Receiver-General..	60 43		June 30...	By Woodenware	1,119 80	
Sept. 30...	do do ...	42 24			Shoe shop	684 78	
Oct. 31...	do do ...	85 77			Convict labor	136 53	
Nov. 30...	do do ...	425 26			Farm	54 54	
Dec. 31...	do do ...	238 54			Tailor shop	43 04	
					Carpenter shop	20 85	
1886.					Storekeeper	7 22	
					Blacksmith shop	2 00	
Jan. 31...	do do ...	111 16					
Feb. 28...	do do ...	30 93					
Mar. 31...	do do ...	127 07					
April 30...	do do ...	46 39					
May 31...	do do ...	186 98					
June 9...	do do ...	404 33					
do 30...	do do ...	309 66					
			2,068 76				2,068 76

BLAIR BOTSFORD,
Warden.

JOHN A. GRAY,
Accountant.

No. 4.

Return of Officers employed at the Dorchester Penitentiary, as on 30th June, 1886.

Name.	Rank.	Salary.	Age.	Date of Appointment.
		$		
Blair Botsford	Warden	2,000	65	June 22, 1879
John B. Forster	Deputy Warden	1,200	44	do 22, 1879
John A. Gray	Accountant	1,000	33	Sept. 1, 1880
Robert Mitchell	Surgeon	1,200	51	July 1, 1880
Rev. J. R. Campbell	Protestant Chaplain	550	44	Oct. 1, 1883
Rev. E. E. Labbé	R Catholic do	550	43	July 1, 1880
George Keeffe	Chief Keeper	800	63	Dec. 1, 1861
John Fraser	Storekeeper	700	49	July 1, 1880
Charles Ross	Steward	700	51	Nov. 1, 1867
James A. Piercy	Engineer	800	33	May 12, 1885
Thomas Short	Hospital Overseer & Schoolmaster	700	31	July 1, 1880
Charles Miller	Carpenter Instructor	700	38	March 1, 1868
John Downey	Blacksmith do	700	47	May 1, 1868
Nathan Tattrie	Shoemaker do	600	43	Sept. 1, 1877
Herbert S. Pipes	Farmer	600	31	June 1, 1881
William Hogan	Keeper	550	46	Jan. 1, 1869
Henry Godsoe	do	550	53	Aug. 1, 1869
John Johnston	do	550	44	March 20, 1871
James McDougall	Messenger	500	45	Jan. 1, 1873
Richard Umlah	Guard	500	69	May 1, 1872
Samuel Barnes	do	500	49	Jan. 1, 1874
Chas. N. Derrah	do	500	40	July 1, 1878
Wm. Alexander	do	500	40	do 1, 1880
Robt. V. Greenwood	do	500	48	do 1, 1880
John Corcoran	do	500	38	do 1, 1880
Vital Legère	do	500	41	do 1, 1880
Patrick Connell	do	500	35	do 1, 1880
Jude Cormier	do	500	49	Nov. 8, 1881
Robert Colburn	do	500	29	Aug. 1, 1881
Alex. McNeil	do	500	28	March 15, 1882
James Luther	do	500	47	May 9, 1882
James A. Lane	do	500	39	July 1, 1880
Joseph LeBlanc	do	500	38	May 1, 1883
Robert Wathen	do	500	26	June 1, 1883
Willard Hutchinson	do	500	49	July 16, 1883
Adolphus Allain	do	500	30	do 10, 1883
Henry O. Poole	do	500	42	May 1, 1884
L. H. Chambers	Teamster	350	32	do 1, 1886

No. 5.

STATEMENT of the Movement of Convicts at the Dorchester Penitentiary, for the Year ended 30th June, 1886.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining at 12 p.m., 30th June, 1885	145	1	146			
Received since :—						
From Common Gaols	53	4	57			
Kingston Penitentiary	1	.....	1			
				199	5	204
Discharged since :—						
By Expiration of sentence	37	.....	37			
Pardon	8	1	9			
Death	4	.....	4			
Sent to Kingston Penitentiary	2	3	5			
				51	4	55
Remaining at 12 p.m., 30th June, 1886	.....	.....	.....	148	1	149

No. 6.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS, Dorchester Penitentiary, for the Year ended 30th June, 1886.

—	Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Race	White	50	3	53
	Colored	4	1	5
		54	4	58
Marital	Married	15	3	18
	Single	36	1	37
	Widowed	3	.....	3
		54	4	58
Age	Under 15	3	1	4
	From 15 to 20	13	.....	13
	do 20 to 30	21	1	22
	do 30 to 40	7	1	8
	do 40 to 50	6	.....	6
	do 50 to 60	2	1	3
	Over 60	2	.....	2
		54	4	58
Birthplace	New Brunswick	25	1	26
	Nova Scotia	16	3	19
	Ireland	3	.....	3
	United States	3	.....	3
	Quebec	2	.....	2
	England	2	.....	2

—	Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Birthplace	Scotland	1	.....	1
	Norway and Sweden	2	.....	2
		54	4	58
Religion	Roman Catholic	25	1	26
	Church of England	16	1	17
	Baptist	7	1	8
	Methodist	2	.....	2
	Presbyterian	2	.....	2
	Lutheran	1	.....	1
	Unitarian	1	.....	1
	Protestant	.....	1	1
		54	4	58
Crime	Larceny	23	3	26
	Breaking, entering and stealing	6	.....	6
	Robbery	5	.....	5
	Burglary and larceny	4	.....	4
	Rape	4	.....	4
	Murder	2	.....	2
	Malicious injury to property	2	.....	2
	Wounding with intent, &c	2	.....	2
	Obstructing railway	1	.....	1

No. 6.—CRIMINAL STATISTICS, Dorchester Penitentiary, for the Year ended 30th June, 1886—*Concluded.*

—	Description.	Male	Female.	Total.
Crime	Forgery	1	.....	1
	Attempted rape	1	.....	1
	Bigamy	1	.....	1
	Arson	1	.....	1
	Horse stealing	1	.....	1
	Perjury	.....	1	1
		54	4	58
Occupation	Laborers	38	.....	38
	Shoemakers	4	.....	4
	Coopers	2	.....	2
	Soldiers	2	.....	2
	Sailors	2	.....	2
	Merchant	1	.....	1
	Carpenter	1	.....	1
	Barber	1	.....	1
	Watchmaker	1	.....	1
	Painter	1	.....	1
	Mason	1	.....	1
	Women	.....	4	4
		54	4	58
Province.	*County.*			
New Brunswick	St. John	17	.....	17
	Westmoreland	8	.....	8
	Gloucester	2	.....	2
	Madawaska	1	.....	1
	Restigouche	1	.....	1
	Carleton	1	.....	1
	Northumberland	1	.....	1
	York	1	.....	1
	Victoria	....	1	1
		32	1	33

—	Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Nova Scotia.	Halifax	10	2	12
	Queen's	2	1	3
	Colchester	3	.....	3
	Lunenburg	3	.....	3
	Annapolis	1	.....	1
	Guysboro'	1	.....	1
	Digby	1	.....	1
		21	3	24
P. E. Island.	Queen's	1	.....	1
Totals by Provinces.	New Brunswick	32	1	33
	Nova Scotia	21	3	24
	P. E. Island	1	.....	1
		54	4	58
Sentences	2 years	10	3	13
	2½ do	2	.....	2
	2½ do	2	.....	2
	3 do	10	1	11
	4 do	4	.....	4
	5 do	7	.....	7
	6 do	6	.....	6
	7 do	7	.....	7
	10 do	1	.....	1
	20 do	1	.....	1
	Life	4	.....	4
		54	4	58

No. 7.

DISTRIBUTION of Convicts in the Dorchester Penitentiary, as on the 30th June, 1886.

How Employed.	No.	How Employed.	No.
Shoe shop	7	Fencing	4
Carpenter shop	11	Stables and teamsters	9
Tailor do	17	Warden's quarters	1
Blacksmith do	2	Deputy Warden's quarters	1
Machine do	6	Hospital	6
Pail making	13	Sick	4
Saw-mill	17	Idle	2
Farm	10	Dark cell	1
Grading yard	19	Women	1
Wash-house	5		
Kitchen	5	Total	149
Prison work	8		

No. 8.

RETURN of Convicts who have been Pardoned out of the Dorchester Penitentiary, during the Year ended 30th June, 1886.

Name.	Crime.	Where Committed.
Angèle Poulin	Murder	Caraquet, N.B.
Oliver Hurd	Burglary and stealing	Truro, N S.
Wm. Fitzgibbons	Breaking and entering	St. John, N.B.
Wm. Elliott	Arson	St. Andrews, N.B.
Daniel Doyle	Wounding, &c	St. John, N.B.
James Roddick	Larceny	Halifax, N.S.
Hibbert Thompson	Shooting	Lunenburg, N.S.
Eugène Rhodes	Larceny	Shelburne, N.S.
Augustus Crawford	do	do

No. 9.

Summary of Punishments awarded to Convicts in the Dorchester Penitentiary, during the Year ended 30th June, 1886.

Months.	No. Flogged.	No. of Lashes.	No. in Dark Cell.	No. on Bread and Water	No. deprived of School.	No. deprived of Light.	No. deprived of Books.	No. deprived of Tobacco.	No. deprived of Good Conduct Stripes.	No. Admonished and Reprimanded.	No. deprived of Letters.
1885.											
July	.....	.....	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....
August	.....	.....	4	4	1	.....	.....	1	3	3	.....
September	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
October	.....	.....	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1
November	.....	.....	4	4	3	3	1	1	.....	2	.....
December	.....	.....	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1886.											
January	.....	.....	9	9	3	8	6	8	3	1	3
February	.....	.....	2	2	2	6	4	6	1	1	1
March	.....	.....	4	4	.....	4	1	2	1	2	1
April	.....	.....	4	4	2	4	4	4	3	2	3
May	.....	.....	7	7	2	5	4	4	3	1	3
June	.....	.....	9	9	2	8	7	8	4	2	4
Total	.....	.....	73	73	16	39	28	35	23	20	18

No. 10.

Return of Remission Time earned by Convicts Discharged from Dorchester Penitentiary, during the Year ended 30th June, 1886.

No.	—	Days.	No.	—	Days.
1	Convict earned	537	1	Convict earned	139
1	do	346	1	do	108
1	do	326	1	do	103
1	do	320	8	do	96
1	do	275	2	do	92
1	do	238	1	do	89
1	do	225	3	do	88
1	do	218	2	do	86
1	do	193	3	do	81
1	do	186	1	do	69
2	do	177	2	do	55
1	do	169	1	do	33
2	do	161	1	do	25
1	do	159	1	do	20
1	do	147	3	do	15

No. 11.

RETURN of Convicts who have Died in the Dorchester Penitentiary, during the Year ended 30th June, 1886.

Name.	Crime.	Place.
Harry Kane	Larceny	Truro, N.S.
Arch'd Kelly	do	Richmond, C.B.
John Riley	Robbery	St. John, N.B.
David Hawes	Larceny	Halifax, N.S.

No. 12.

RETURN of Convicts who have been Re-committed to the Dorchester Penitentiary, during the Year ended 30th June, 1886.

No.	Name.	Re-commitments.
1	Thomas Barbour	First re-commitment.
2	James Parker	do
3	Edward Steeves	do
4	Frank Nairn	do
5	Walter Desmond	do
6	Geo. W. Taylor	do

No. 13.

RETURN of the Products of the Dorchester Penitentiary Farm for the Year ended 30th June, 1886.

Quantity.	Articles.	Rate.	Amount.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
63	Tons English hay	8 00	504 00
55	do Broadleaf hay	4 00	220 00
23	do Straw	4 00	92 00
906	Bushels Oats	0 40	362 40
250	do Barley	0 70	175 00
105	do Buckwheat	0 65	68 25
27	do Potatoes	0 40	10 80
725	do do	0 35	253 75
251	do do (small)	0 15	37 65
412	do Turnips	0 25	103 00
98	do Carrots	0 50	49 00
105	do Beets	0 60	63 00
20	do Parsnips	0 50	10 00
4,661	Lbs Pork	0 08	372 88
2,969	do Beef	0 05½	163 29
1,255	do Mutton	0 05½	69 02
276	do Wool	0 30	82 80
680	Cords Fire-wood	2 00	1,360 00
	Total		3,996 84

JOHN A. GRAY, *Accountant.*

No. 14.

RETURN of Value of Labor, exclusive of material, on work done in the Dorchester Penitentiary for the Year ended 30th June, 1886.

Various Departments.	Amount.
	$ cts.
Tailor shop	1,834 00
Shoe do	1,019 50
Carpenter shop	840 00
Blacksmith do	326 50
Wooden manufactures	1,689 50
Saw-mill	2,272 50
Farm	1,018 40
Stables and teamsters	1,435 20
Machine shop	910 00
Erecting warehouse	880 50
Cutting and hauling wood	409 60
Sawing up wood	483 60
Grading and road making	788 40
Wash-house	527 20
Kitchen	606 00
Waiters	368 00
Prison work	777 20
Whitewashing	71 60
Fencing	85 20
Boiler and dry-houses	284 00
Water works	124 00
Shovelling snow	43 60
Public Works Department	633 50
Total	17,428 00

JOHN A. GRAY,
Accountant.

No. 15.

INVENTORY of property at the Dochester Penitentiary, as on the 30th June, 1886.

—	Amount.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Land	23,700 00	
Buildings	354,300 00	
Manufactures and materials in shop and yard	1,811 00	
Stores and manufactures in store	4,556 48	
Steward's department	4,656 42	
Hospital and surgery	573 28	
Farm and stables	3,875 70	
Blacksmith shop	409 80	
Machine shop	3,471 10	
Tailor shop	225 26	
Carpenter shop	552 65	
Shoe shop	246 37	
Armory	320 25	
Chapel	251 00	
Furniture in officers' quarters	892 25	
Library	384 00	
Office furniture and safe	920 50	
Coal on hand	195 00	
		401,841 06

No. 16.

STATEMENT showing the Nature, Value, &c., of goods belonging to Dorchester Penitentiary, in the hands of Agent, for sale on commission on 30th June, 1886.

Name.	Nature.	Total.
		$ cts.
W. H. Thorne & Co., St. John, N.B.....	Pails.....	1,143 35
	DEBTS NOT DUE.	
S. L. Chapman, Dorchester, N.B.....	Butter tubs.....	390 72

No. 17.

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY, 1st July, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my third annual report, as Protestant chaplain to the Dorchester Penitentiary, for the year ended 30th June, 1886; at the close of which there were ninety-one male convicts and one female convict, under my charge.

The daily round of ever recurring similar duties makes up the tale. The newly convicted suitably admonished; those seeking counsel duly advised; and those going out warned or encouraged, as the case may suggest or require.

And the year has not been wanting in evidences that those several efforts have not been altogether in vain, so that amidst much that causes one to fear the worst, there is also something compelling one to hope the best. We have had several voluntary admissions that the prison discipline has been a real blessing, particularly in cases where convicts, when committed, were without education and a lawful calling, but who, when going out, found themselves possessed of a sufficient amount of both to fit them for good citizenship.

Two of those under my charge died during the year, and in each case there was a becoming sense of the situation, that is to say, an absence of disgusting cant, and at the same time an humble hope of Divine pardon through the intercession of a most merciful Saviour and Redeemer.

The chapel services have been conducted without remission during the year, and the faultless obedience of the convicts to enforce discipline was at least equalled by their voluntarily accorded interest and attention.

In my judgment, Mr. Short continues to discharge the duties of his office well.

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

J. ROY CAMPBELL,
Protestant Chaplain.

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

No. 18.

CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY, 29th July, 1886.

SIR,—In submitting my annual report for the past year, I experience great pleasure in testifying again to the good conduct and docility of the prisoners committed to my spiritual charge. In all my dealings with them, either individually or publicly, I have been treated with uniform respect, and I must add that the spirit of faith and the reverence shown by them during the time of religious service have been for me a source of very great consolation.

It is also a peculiar pleasure for me to refer to the unvarying kindness and remarkable good will of the different officers of the institution who have greatly facilitated the duties of my charge.

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

ED. E. LABBÉ,
Priest.

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

No. 19.

SURGEON'S REPORT.

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY, 1st August, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1886.

The sanitary condition of the prison for the last year has been all that could be desired, and the general health of the convicts good. There has not been any contagious disease visited us, nor have we had any accident of a serious nature. The new wing is not yet finished, and, as in previous years, this involves the necessity of a considerable number of convicts sleeping on the landings surrounding the dining hall, a most undesirable state of things both as regards health and discipline.

The physical condition of the men admitted this year has been, with few exceptions, good. There has only been one man over sixty years of age in the fifty-eight admissions, and out of nineteen minors, there are seven below sixteen. This is a larger percentage of lads than we have had since 1882-83.

The mental condition of the prisoners received, in some cases, is of such a deplorable and low order that it is difficult to know what to do with them when they are sent here. Of this class of convicts we have at least twelve in the prison. Two of this number are now completely—and I believe permanently—insane. Five of them are almost entirely idiotic; one is epileptic; one has suffered ever since his admission from chorea of a most violent description. There are three men who show mental aberration by the most ungovernable fits of passion, and this state of excitement is frequently exhibited without the slightest reason, or from the most trifling causes.

This class of convicts is somewhat difficult to manage, and some of them are so deficient in their appreciation of right and wrong, that when they do transgress, it is not always that they can be conscientiously punished.

There is also a small number of convicts sent to this prison that I cannot better designate by any term than "inoffensive fools," who from a combination of circumstances, become a local nuisance in the parishes in which they reside, and are fre-

quently sent here for long terms of imprisonment for crimes that in other cases of equal or greater enormity are not so severely punished. It is noticeable of these men that they are generally of feeble constitution and require to be treated as liberally in regard to food, work and good care, as the rules of the institution will admit of.

I made application to the warden some months ago to have a portion of one of the wards in the hospital divided by means of an iron grating, for the purpose of being in a better position to treat some of this class of convicts with safety and more satisfaction than I can do in their cells, where they have now to be treated, as it is not safe to have some of them, when complaining, along with other patients in the general ward, on account of their being so easily excited. This much needed improvement we have not as yet been able to secure, but I hope to see it completed in the near future.

The prison cells are in as good condition, as regards cleanliness and ventilation, as it is possible for them to be kept, and the greatest care is shown in the desire of the officers to promote the health and comfort of the convicts.

As regards the rations issued to our men, I consider them sufficient and all that is necessary for the support of any man in health in our prison, with the amount of work they are called upon to perform.

The selection and allotment of convicts admitted for the first time to the different gangs of workmen in an institution of this kind is a matter of very considerable importance both as regards health and discipline of the prison, and in this relation, I may say that our officer in charge displays admirable judgment, and in any case of supposed inability to perform the prescribed work, always consults the surgeon.

There have been four deaths during the year; one from peritonitis following an operation for strangulated hernia, complicated with undescended testicle; two from disease of the heart and one from disease of the liver. Taking into consideration the whole number of men complaining of any serious disease, I find the tendency to pulmonary complications largely in the ascendant, and during this year, although none have died of disease of the lung, quite a large number who have been at work almost every day require to take such remedies as are found most beneficial in supporting the strength and arresting the development of pulmonary tuberculosis. To the treatment of this class of convicts is to be imputed in a large measure the amounts chargeable for drugs, &c., to the medical department of the institution.

There was one insane convict sent to Kingston Asylum.

The number of applications for advice and treatment was 1,799, a larger number than we have had in any previous year. Out of this number a considerable portion require no treatment and some only the simplest remedies. The actual number of prescriptions given to men for all complaints outside of the hospital was 1,490.

The number of men sent to hospital was 29. The number of days in hospital was 1,196.

The tables annexed will show the number and nature of diseases treated both in cells and hospital during the year.

In reference to the imbecile convicts spoken of in a former part of this report, it seems to me that the time has arrived when more care should be exercised in consigning these unfortunates to a penal institution instead of to an insane asylum; and it is just possible that a certificate of their mental condition would be quite as appropriate as the one now required by law of their physical state.

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

ROBERT MITCHELL,
Surgeon.

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

No. 20.

CASES treated in the Cells of the Dorchester Penitentiary, during the Year ended 30th June, 1886.

Disease.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining.
Abscess		2	2	
Asthma		3	3	
Biliousness		10	10	
Bronchitis		2	2	
Burns		2	2	
Bursitis		1	1	
Catarrh		4	3	1
Chilblains		4	4	
Chorea	1		1	
Coryza		18	18	
Constipation		95	95	
Cough		15	10	5
Debility		12	10	2
Diarrhœa		30	30	
Dysentery		3	3	
Dyspepsia		14	11	3
Epilepsy		1	1	
Erethema		1	1	
Excoviation		8	8	
Exema		4	4	
Febricula		4	4	
Frost-bite		2	2	
Gastritis		5	5	
Gleet		2	2	
Heart disease		6	2	4
Hematurea		1		1
Hemorrhoids		4	4	
Hernia		5	5	
Insane		1	1	
Insomnia		2	2	
Malingering		2		2
Neuralgia		5	5	
Ophthalmia	2	5	7	
Orchitis		5	5	
Ostitis		2	1	1
Pleurodynia		12	12	
Prostate, disease of		1	1	
Pyrosis		3	3	
Rheumatism		12	10	2
Sciatica		1	1	
Scrofula		26	20	6
Sore throat		20	20	
Spermatorrhœa		2	2	
Spine, curvature of		1		1
Sprain		2	2	
Stricture		1	1	
Tape worm		1	1	
Toothache		7	7	
Tuberculosis		7	2	5
Varicose		1	1	
Wounds		22	22	
Total	3	399	369	33

R. MITCHELL, M.D.,
Surgeon.

No. 21.

Cases treated in Hospital.

Disease.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Asthma	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Bronchitis	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Bright's disease	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Debility	.....	3	3	.....	.....
Chorea	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Heart disease	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Insane	.....	2	1	.....	1
Hemoptysis	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Liver disease	.....	2	1	1	.....
Ophthalmia	2	1	3	.....	.....
Pleurisy	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Hernia	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Rheumatism	.....	5	4	.....	1
Scrofula	.....	2	1	.....	1
Wounds	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Total	2	27	20	4	5

R. MITCHELL, M.D.,
Surgeon.

No. 22.

SCHOOLMASTER'S REPORT.

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY, 1st July, 1886.

SIR,—In presenting this, my annual report, I have to say that everything in connection with the school is satisfactory. There has been an increase of fourteen over the daily attendance of last year, which increases the number to fifty-six, and the place in which the school is held is so small the men are too close for comfort and convenience—in fact, so much so, I referred the matter to the warden, who decided to suspend those that were well advanced.

The warden and chaplains are, as usual, satisfied with the progress made.

The general library—a large number more of the books have been re-bound, thus making a total of 540 good ones for distribution.

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

THOMAS SHORT,
Schoolmaster.

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

No. 1.

MANITOBA PENITENTIARY.

REPORT OF THE WARDEN FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1886.

STONY MOUNTAIN, 2nd December, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1886.

The prison alterations which were commenced on the 2nd June, 1885, were completed and the cells occupied on the 28th November of that year. This gave us in all 106 cells, with a prison population of 140. It, therefore, became necessary to place good conduct convicts in two wards in the attic of the building and others were distributed in the various passage ways in the front part of the institution. This, of course, entailed extra vigilance and longer hours on the part of the staff, besides a great change in the routine that before existed.

A relief from this state of affairs was obtained by the pardon of thirty-six of the rebellion prisoners.

One convict was transferred to the asylum at Kingston, and six died during the year, as will be seen from the surgeon's report.

The conduct of the convicts during the year has been good; 254 offences have been reported against prisoners for infringement of the rules during the year.

Changes took place in the offices of accountant, and storekeeper, Mr. McGowan having been appointed from Dorchester Penitentiary, and Rev. Mr. Goulding was appointed Protestant chaplain, *vice* Mr. Greene resigned.

A tenement cottage for the accommodation of six officers was built under the direction of the Department of Public Works. We require another of the same dimension to afford proper accommodation for the staff of the institution.

The Department of Public Works should construct as soon as possible a hospital, laundry and bath-house. These additions to the penitentiary have been reported upon already and their early construction is very necessary.

Convicts have been employed largely during the year on works in connection with the Public Works Department, as will be seen from the returns herewith.

In view of obtaining a revenue from convict labor it was my intention to introduce broom making during the year, and I had obtained the necessary information of prices, &c., for the purpose of reporting upon and starting this industry, understanding that no such manufactory existed in the North-West; but I was waited upon by a representative of a labor organization who assured me that the establishment of this industry at the penitentiary would affect the interests of a similar business already in operation in Winnipeg. I immediately abandoned my original intention, as I have always held that convict labor should not be allowed to compete with that of the honest man in the open markets, and, therefore, I did not wish to encourage this competition. I believe the ligitimate employment of convicts should be, as far as possible, the maintenance of themselves by agricultural work, also making all articles of clothing used by them, and the construction and repairs of the buildings they occupy. The question of prison labor has already been discussed by all prison conferences of late, and as you are aware is at the present moment agitating the minds of the United States prison officials. A brief reference to this subject will I trust not be considered inappropriate.

On the 17th September, His Excellency the Governor General and staff honored the prison with a visit.

Owing to the non-completion of the warden's residence it was found necessary for my family to reside in Winnipeg entailing great inconvenience and extra expense,

and during the over-crowded state of the prison I was compelled to occupy a tent until about the 20th of December with the thermometer often as low as 30° below zero.

The discipline of the prison during the year and the conduct of the officers has been all that I could desire. The extra zeal displayed during the over-crowded state of the prison being most commendable.

I beg to recommend that the surgeon be made a resident officer of the Penitentiary, and that his pay be increased to that of the surgeon of Dochester Penitentiary. At present a great inconvenience exists on account of his residence in Winnipeg, the means of speedy communication being at all times uncertain.

I beg to enclose herewith the usual annual returns.

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

S. L. BEDSON,
Warden.

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

No. 2.—EXPENDITURE.

Dr. THE DOMINION OF CANADA in Account with the Manitoba Penitentiary for the Year ended 30th June, 1886. **Cr.**

1886.		$ cts.	$ cts.
June 30....	To Salaries	18,737 29	
do	Uniforms	1,634 00	
			20,371 29
	Maintenance.		
June 30....	To Rations	8,781 99	
do	Clothing	3,787 17	
do	Travelling allowance and gratuity	925 00	
do	Convicts' discharge clothing	1,227 20	
do	Bedding	539 10	
do	Interments	17 00	
do	Chapels	37 10	
do	Libraries	154 62	
do	School	1 20	
do	Hospital	1,278 45	
			16,748 83
	Working Expenses.		
June 30....	To Heating	10,049 51	
do	Light	797 10	
do	Maintenance of buildings	339 99	
do	do machinery	34 60	
do	Kitchen	591 13	
do	Armory	85 65	
do	Stationery	153 36	
do	do office	385 27	
do	Queen's Printer	179 36	
do	Farm	664 43	
do	Stables	1,042 02	
do	Prison furnishing	697 32	
do	Officers' quarters	363 66	
			15,383 40
	Miscellaneous.		
June 30....	To Telegrams	532 71	
do	Postage	173 01	
do	Freight	100 64	
do	Express charges	163 25	

1885.		$ cts	$ cts.
July 31...	By Monthly pay-list	1,289 97	
Aug. 26...	Contingent advance	500 00	
do 17...	W. R. D. Sutherland	290 00	
do 31...	Monthly pay-list	1,289 97	
Sept. 17...	Cheques to pay July accounts	2,480 35	
do 17...	do Aug. do	1,555 68	
do 21...	Contingent advance	500 00	
do 24...	George Cox	60 30	
do 30...	Monthly pay-list	1,289 97	
Oct. 31...	do	1,289 97	
Nov. 5...	Cheques to pay September accounts	1,779 13	
do 17...	Contingent advance	500 00	
do 30...	Monthly pay-list	1,289 97	
Dec. 11...	Cheque to pay October accounts	3,835 81	
do 31...	Monthly pay-list	1,289 97	
1886.			
Jan. 7...	By Cheque to pay November accounts	6,173 58	
do 11...	Cheque to pay accounts	265 48	
do 31...	Monthly pay-list	1,289 97	
Feb. 12...	Cheque to pay December accounts	2,889 93	
do 12...	do January do	3,905 58	
do 28...	Monthly pay-list	1,289 97	
Mar. 6...	Supplementary pay-list	1,367 24	
do 9...	Cheques to pay accounts	422 09	
do 31...	Monthly pay-list	1,689 97	
do 31...	Cheque to pay February accounts	4,922 96	
April 20...	do March do	2,656 70	
do 27...	George Cox	12 00	
do 30...	Monthly pay-list	1,634 97	
May 6...	Cheque to pay removal expenses	450 00	
do 7...	Cheque, special services	250 00	
do 31...	Monthly pay-list	1,634 97	
June 15...	Cheque to pay April accounts	3,396 54	
do 30...	Monthly pay-list	1,634 97	
do 30...	Father Lacombe	497 05	
do 30...	do Hugonard	50 40	
July 22...	Cheque to pay May accounts	812 48	
Aug. 3...	do June do	1,484 77	
do 3...	Stationery Office	385 27	

do	Advertising	29 22			Queen's Printer.....	179 36	
do	Rent.....	233 03			Superannuation.	60 12	
do	Surgeon's travelling expenses..	252 00					
do	Governor General's visit	120 38					
do	W. R. D. Sutherland, special services	390 60					
do	Æ. D. O. McDonnell do .	150 00					
do	A McDonald do .	89 00					
do	Warden's travelling expenses.....	542 25					
do	Accountant's do	569 75					
do	R. C. Chaplain's travelling allowance	50 00					
do	ProtestantChaplain's removal expense	35 20					
do	Removal of lunatics to Kingston	274 80					
do	Livery and feed.	306 00					
do	Telephone	155 00					
do	Expense of removing Indians to Reserves.....	1,177 47	5,333 71				
	Industries	.....	100 00				
Aug. 3....	Refund.....	.....	660 23				
			58,597 46				58,597 46

S. L. BEDSON,
Warden.

P. McGowan,
Accountant.

No. 3.

STATEMENT showing the Revenue of the Manitoba Penitentiary, for the Year ended 30th June, 1886.

Dr.	Amount.	Cr.	Amount.
	$ cts.		$ cts.
To Deposit in Merchants Bank, Winnipeg, to the credit of the Hon. Receiver General	330 94	By Sales (from tailor and shoe shops, &c.)	330 94
	330 94		330 94

S. L. BEDSON,
Warden.

P. McGOWAN,
Accountant.

No. 4.

RETURN of Officers of Manitoba Penitentiary at Stony Mountain, 30th June, 1886.

Name.	Rank.	Date of Appointment.	Salary per Annum.
			$ cts.
S. L. Bedson	Warden	May 23, 1871	2,000 00
P. McGowan	Accountant and Storekeeper	Feb. 9, 1886	1,000 00
A. W. Goulding	Protestant Chaplain	April 11, 1886	500 00
Gabriel Cloutier	Catholic Chaplain	do 5, 1883	500 00
W. R. D. Sutherland, M.D.	Surgeon	May 1, 1882	600 00
Æneas D. O. McDonell	Chief Keeper	Jan. 18, 1881	900 00
John Mustard	Stewart and Schoolmaster	Sept. 1, 1884	1,000 00
Alex. Garven	Trade Instructor and Guard	April 1, 1878	820 00
John R. Perrie	Engineer	Aug. 19, 1884	900 00
John Smith	Blacksmith and Guard	Dec. 10, 1883	660 00
Henry Hall	Guard	Sept. 1, 1873	600 00
Benjamin Preston	do	do 1, 1882	600 00
Patrick Ennis	do	Nov. 1, 1885	600 00
James Fairbairn	do	April 29, 1882	600 00
Joseph Nelmes	do	Sept. 1, 1883	600 00
J. H. Watson	do	April 1, 1884	600 00
J. Puigh	do	Mar. 24, 1885	600 00
George Eldon	do	April 15, 1885	600 00
J. O Beaupré	do	July 28, 1885	600 00
W. Eddles	do	Aug. 19, 1885	600 00
John Lovett	do	Sept. 29, 1885	600 00
McKenzie R. Canniff	do	Nov. 17, 1885	600 00
Philip Lillies	do	April 26, 1886	600 00
Edward Freeman	do	Feb. 1, 1886	600 00
George Addison	do	Oct. 20, 1885	600 00
W. S. Richardson	do	do 5, 1885	600 00
P. McDonald	do	Dec. 1, 1885	600 00
Samuel McCormick	do and Messenger	Nov. 1, 1880	600 00

No. 5.

Return of the Movements of Prisoners, Manitoba Penitentiary, for Year 1885-86.

Distribution.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining on the 30th June, 1885	.....	.....	.....	72	.....	72
Admitted during the year	88	.....	88	88	.....	88
				160	.....	160
Discharged since—						
By Expiration of sentence	27	.....	27			
Pardon	36	.....	36			
Death	6	.....	6			
Transfer to Kingston	1	.....	1			
				70	.....	70
Remaining on 30th June, 1886	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	90

S. L. BEDSON,
Warden.

No. 6.

Return showing the Different Offences committed by Convicts in the Manitoba Penitentiary, from 1st July, 1885, to 30th June, 1886.

Months.	Insubordinate Conduct.	Speaking to other Convicts.	Attempting to Escape.	Disrespect to Officers.	Making signals to other Convicts.	Inattention to work.	Damaging Property.	Pilfering.	Threatening Officers.	Assaulting other Convicts.	Petty Offences.	Hesitating to obey an Order.	Disobedience of Orders.	Total Offences for each Month.
1885.														
July	.....	3	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	7	20
August	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	16	.....	3	26
September	.....	6	.....	5	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	16	.....	4	37
October	.....	5	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	2	2	12	2	3	31
November	.....	2	.....	4	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	3	29
December	.....	5	.....	7	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	10	1	1	28
1886.														
January	2	.....	.....	3	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	12	.....	3	24
February	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	8
March	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	3	10
April	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	6
May	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	2	3	2	.....	5	.....	3	19
June	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	4	1	4	16
Total	3	25	.....	36	1	12	15	4	8	4	104	5	37	254

S. L. BEDSON, *Warden.*

No. 7.

Return showing Summary of Punishments inflicted upon Convicts in the Manitoba Penitentiary, from 1st July, 1885, to 30th June, 1886.

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.	Deprived of Light.	Corporal Punishment.		Lashes on Hands.	Remarks.
											Lashes awarded.	Lashes inflicted.		
122	39	7	9	1	41	7	3	1	4	1	24	12	12	

S. L. BEDSON,
Warden.

No. 8.

Return showing number of days' Remission of Sentence earned by Convicts in the Manitoba Penitentiary, from 1st July, 1885, to 30th June, 1886.

Year.	Number of Days Earned.	Number of Days Lost.	Remarks.
1st July, 1885, to 30th June, 1886.....	5,206¾	272	

S. L. BEDSON,
Warden.

No. 9.

Return showing value of Unproductive Labor performed by Convicts in the Manitoba Penitentiary, from 1st July, 1885, to 30th June, 1886.

Description of Labor.	No. of Days.	Rate per Day.	Amount.	Remarks.
Kitchen and scullery	1,782	0 75	1,336 50	
Bakery	584	0 75	438 00	
Washing clothing, bedding, &c	897	0 75	672 75	
Carpenters' shop	1,473	0 75	1,104 75	
Tailors do	2,675	0 75	2,006 25	
Shoemakers do	1,340	0 75	1,005 00	
Boiler room	860	0 75	645 00	
Repairing boilers, P.W.D	14	0 75	10 50	
Blacksmithing, P.W.D	721	0 75	540 75	
Storekeeper's assistants	466	0 75	349 50	
Steward's do	997	0 75	747 75	
Orderlies	3,184	0 75	2,388 00	
Cleaning lamps, latrines, &c	583	0 75	437 25	
Attending stables	1,767	0 75	1,325 25	
Sawing wood and removing coal	1,317	0 75	987 75	
Garden	1,267	0 75	950 25	
Farm and root house	1,310	0 75	982 50	
Attending piggery	430	0 75	322 50	
General employ	3,239	0 75	2,429 25	
Cleaning grounds	504	0 75	378 00	
Rifle range, butts and rifle trenches	123	0 75	92 25	
Butchering	157	0 75	117 75	
Knitting	562	0 75	421 50	
Quarry, sand pit, &c., P.W.D	1,085	0 75	813 75	
Making soap	100	0 75	75 00	
Building Warden's quarters, P.W.D	684	0 75	513 00	
Enlarging prison, P.W.D	935	0 75	701 25	
Stone cutting, P.W.D	130	0 75	97 50	
Well boring, P.W.D	163	0 75	122 25	
Repairing quarters, P.W.D	107	0 75	80 25	
Limekiln, P.W.D	172	0 75	129 00	
Painting, P.W.D	427	0 75	320 25	
Kalsomining prison, &c	194	0 75	145 50	
Drains, P.W.D	298	0 75	223 50	
Hay making	356	0 75	267 00	
Building cottages, P.W.D	744	0 75	558 00	
Constructing pits, P.W.D	316	0 75	237 00	
Brick yard, P.W.D	18	0 75	13 50	
Ice cutting, hauling and packing	152	0 75	114 00	
Public Works Department—Miscellaneous	1,322	0 75	991 50	
Plumbing, gasfitting, &c, P.W.D	150	0 75	112 50	
Confined to cell	131	0 75	98 25	
Hospital	2,135	0 75	1,601 25	
Horse labor	812	2 75	2,233 00	
Ox do	1,209		3,324 75	
Total			32,461 00	

S. L. BEDSON,
Warden.

No. 10.

RETURN showing Distribution of Time at the Manitoba Penitentiary, during week days in Summer and Winter, 1885-86.

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	0·10	6·20	6·30	0·10	
Labor, going and returning included	6·00	7·00	1·00	6·30	7·30	1·00	
Breakfast in cells	7·00	8·00	1·00	7·30	8·30	1·00	
		P.M.			P.M.		
Labor, going and returning included	8·00	13·30	4·30	8·30	12·30	4·00	
Dinner, in cells	12·30	1·00	0·30	12·30	1·00	0·30	
School	1·00	1·30	0·30	1·00	1·30	0·30	
Labor, going and returning included	1·30	6·00	4·30	1·30	5·30	4·00	Supper in cells.
Total Time	.....	.....	12·10	.....	.....	11·10	
ABSTRACT.							
Hours appropriated to labor including muster, going and returning	.....	.....	10·00	.....	.....	9·00	
Hours appropriated to meals in cells	.....	.....	1·30	.....	.....	1·30	
Hours appropriated to school	.....	.....	0·30	.....	.....	0·30	
Total Time	.....	.....	12·00	.....	.....	11·00	

S. L. BEDSON,
Warden.

No. 11.

RETURN of Products of the Manitoba Penitentiary Farm, for the Year ended 30th June, 1886.

Quantity.	Articles.	Rate.	Amount.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
1,680	Bushels potatoes	0 50	840 00
2,100	do turnips	0 40	840 00
250	do beets	0 50	125 00
240	do carrots	0 50	120 00
175	do parsnips	0 75	131 25
20	do radishes	1 00	20 00
100	do onions	1 50	150 00
2,320	Heads cabbage	0 10	232 00
925	do kale	0 05	46 25
10	Bushels tomatoes	2 00	20 00
460	Heads cauliflower	0 10	46 00
675	Bunches rhubarb	0 10	67 50
1,320	Lbs pork	0 08	105 60
2,050	do dressed beef	0 08½	174 25
225	Tons hay	5 00	1,125 00
560	Bushels oats	0 40	224 00
1,300	Lbs. soap	0 03	39 00
	Total		4,305 85

S. L. BEDSON,
Warden.

P. MCGOWAN,
Accountant.

No. 12.

STATEMENT of Work done and Material used in the Engineers' Department, Manitoba Penitentiary, for the Year ended 30th June, 1886.

For whom Performed.	Material.	Labor.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Public Works Department	136 37	4 85	141 22
Maintenance of machinery	164 99	1 80	166 79
Prison	11 62	1 60	13 22
Prison kitchen	17 65	2 94	20 59
Farm	0 19	0 29	0 48
Steward's department	1 68	1 53	3 21
Hospital	0 34	.....	0 34
Warden	3 83	0 10	3 93
Storekeeper	3 55	.....	3 55
Bakery	0 60	0 05	0 65
Armory	0 20	.....	0 20
	341 02	13 16	354 18

S. L. BEDSON,
Warden.

JOHN R. PERRIE,
Engineer.

No. 13.

STATEMENT of Work done in Blacksmiths' Shop, during Year 1885-86.

For whom Performed.	Value.
	$ cts.
Stonecutters and quarry	106 80
Farm	37 25
Carpenter's shop	11 40
Bakery	1 40
Stables	46 70
Warden's quarters	13 20
Prison	3 75
Engineer's department	11 20
Public Works do	111 15
Private	14 20
Total	357 05

S. L. BEDSON,
Warden.

J. SMITH,
Blacksmith.

No. 14.

RETURN of Work done in Carpenters' Shop, Manitoba Penitentiary, during Year 1885-86.

Description of Work.	For whom Performed.	Value.
		$ cts.
Officers' quarters and outbuildings	Public Works Department	2,328 43
Prison	Department of Justice	236 00
Job work	Officers' quarters	588 92
Repairing officers' quarters	Department of Justice	126 05
Total		3,279 40

S. L. BEDSON,
Warden.

A. GARVEN,
Trade Instructor.

No. 15.

DETAIL of Work done in Tailors' Shop, Manitoba Penitentiary, during the Year ended 30th June, 1886.

Distribution.	Number.	Rate.	Amount.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Convicts—Coats, winter	130	3 40	442 00	
do Pants do	90	1 60	144 00	
do Vests do	60	1 40	84 00	
do Coats, summer	120	1 30	156 00	
do Pants do	120	1 10	132 00	
do Caps do	120	0 30	36 00	
do Shirts, over	120	1 40	168 00	
do do under	240	1 30	312 00	
do Braces	120 prs.	0 20	24 00	
do Socks, wool	300 do	0 30	90 00	
do do cotton	300 do	0 25	75 00	
do Duffles	100 do	0 42½	42 50	
do Wool mitts	200 do	0 24	48 00	
do Handkerchiefs	400	0 3	12 00	
do Bed ticks	72	0 62	44 64	
do Pillow slips	72	0 16	11 52	
do Towels	180	0 11	19 80	
do Aprons	60	0 26	15 60	
do Cell bags	48	0 8	3 84	
do Discharge suits	22	8 35	183 70	
				2,074 60
do Repairs to clothing, &c				780 00
Sundries				23 40
Officers' uniforms—Serge suits	32	11 10	355 20	
do Pea jackets	18	9 40	169 20	
				524 40
				3,302 40

S. L. BEDSON,
Warden.

No. 16.

DETAIL of Work done in Shoe Shop, Manitoba Penitentiary, during the Year ended 30th June, 1886.

Distribution.	Number.	Rate.	Amount.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brogans, convicts	140	2 15	301 00	
Shoes do	65	1 80	117 00	
Long boots do	8	3 50	28 00	
Slippers do	65	1 65	107 25	
Moccasins do	120	1 10	132 00	
Leather mits do	120	0 75	90 00	
Tobacco pouches, convicts	90	0 20	18 00	
Repairs do				562 13
Discharge boots do	38	4 25	161 50	
				954 75
Sundry repairs for stable, &c., &c				112 18
				1,629 03

No. 17.

Return of Convicts who have been Pardoned out of the Manitoba Penitentiary, during the Year 1885-86.

No.	Name.	Crime.	Place.
95	Christopher Carson	Horse stealing	Fort McLeod, N.W.T.
27	Joseph Levecque	Manslaughter	Winnipeg, Man.
11	Christopher Jones	Stealing and bringing stolen goods into Canada	do
50	Joseph Henault	Having stolen property in his possession	Battleford, N.W.T.
95	Baptiste Vandal	Treason felony	Regina, N.W.T.
97	Pierre Vandal	do	do
2	Maxime Dubois	do	do
3	Alexander Fisher	do	do
6	Pierre Garriepy	do	do
7	Moïse Ouellette	do	do
13	Alex. Cadieu	do	do
18	Maxime Lepine	do	do
20	Pierre Parenteau	do	do
54	Poundmaker	do	do
107	Ne-pa-sis	do	do
113	Mis-cha-chag-e-mish	do	do
115	Ka-ke-we-pa-too	do	do
128	Pye-chew	do	Battleford, N.W.T.
129	Mussinass	do	do
130	Opin-en-e-win	do	do
62	Tahcogan	Larceny	do
98	Sarcis	Bringing stolen property into Canada	N.W.T.
10	Philip Gariepy	Treason felony	Regina, N.W.T.
29	One Arrow	do	do
101	Mah-ta-do-ka	do	do
102	O-ka-do-ka	do	do
122	Kamantowas	Receiving stolen property	Battleford, N.W.T.
124	Kap-a-chas	do do	do
17	Pierre Henri	Treason felony	Regina, N.W.T.
28	James Short	do	do
104	Nan-e-sue	do	do
107	O-os-ka-tash	do	do
109	Ka-re-ta-ma-kitche	do	do
114	Koos-tom-a-guon	do	do
110	Kon-am-a-chee	do	do
12	Charles Huet	Stealing and bringing stolen goods into Canada	Winnipeg, Man.

S. L. BEDSON,
Warden.

No. 18.

Annual Return of Deaths in the Hospital, Manitoba Penitentiary, from 1st July 1885, to 30th June, 1886.

No.	Name.	Age.	Admitted to Hospital.	Disease.	Died.	Country.	No. of Days in Hospital.
48	John McDonald	21	Oct. 16, 1885	Phthisis	Feb. 21, 1886	Ontario	134
81	Wm. Heenan	27	Dec. 6, 1885	Hepatatis ...	do 23, 1886	United States.....	79
66	Wyenons.	26	Oct. 31, 1885	Phthisis.....	do 27, 1886	Cree Indian, N.W.T.	119
77	Alfred Smith	33	Mar. 2, 1886	do	Mar. 14, 1886	London, Eng.....	12
55	Léon Francis.....	15	Dec. 19, 1885	do	do 15, 1886	Cree Indian, N.W.T.	86
27	Louison McLeod.....	65	Mar. 23, 1886	Pneumonia..	do 28, 1886	Lake Manitoba	6

W. R. D. SUTHERLAND, M.D.,
Surgeon, Manitoba Penitentiary.

No. 19.

MANITOBA PENITENTIARY.

METEOROLOGICAL Table of Observations during the Year 1885-86.

Months.	Barometer. Average reading.	Thermometer. Average reading 7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.	Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Weather. Fine days	Partially wet and foggy.	Wet days	Snowing days.	Direction of Winds. North	North-west.	North-east.	West	South-west.	South.	South-east.	East.	Average velocity	Greatest velocity.	Rain fall. Depth in inches.	Snow fall. Depth in inches.	No. of days sleighing. Good.	Bad.	No. of days wheeling. Good.	Bad.
1885.																										
July	28·894	67	68	65	89	53	27	4	.....	.....	5	6	3	4	3	2	4	4	8	23	1·74	.....	.....	.....	Average wheeling to Winnipeg very good.	
August	29·140	69	72	64	88	51	26	5	....	.....	4	5	2	7	5	4	2	2	7	25	1·78	.....	.....	.....		
September	29·304	64	69	61	76	46	26	3	1	.....	2	7	2	6	4	5	2	1	9	32	·98	.....	.....	.....		
October	29·106	58	62	57	72	24	29	1	1	.....	4	5	6	3	3	4	2	4	10	31	·34	·25	.....	.....		
November	29·080	66	69	60	74	18	28	1	....	1	8	2	3	8	3	3	1	2	7	34	.....	·75	.....	4		
December	29·259	68	69	64	76	20	27	1	.....	3	7	6	5	3	2	1	5	2	6	26	.....	7 60	9	22		
1886.																										
January	29·187	69	69	63	75	25	23	2	....	6	9	3	2	8	2	3	2	2	9	27	.....	.....	.....	.....		
February	29·184	68	61	59	77	26	24	1	.....	3	5	3	1	3	2	8	6	.....	8	29	.....	1·25	31	.....		
March	29·208	67	61	62	79	20	24	3	.....	4	8	4	1	2	4	10	.....	1	9	34	.....	3.50	28	.....		
April	28·967	64	66	60	78	52	22	6	2	.....	8	2	1	2	3	9	4	1	9	30	2·35	3 60	31	.....		
May	29·037	69	67	64	77	31	21	6	4	....	8	4	1	6	3	7	1	1	8	28	3·70	.....	.....	.....		
June	29 007	68	76	70	81	62	19	9	2	.....	4	3	1	7	3	8	1	3	6	32	2·80	.....	.....	.....		
	29·118	66	67	62	89	18	296	42	10	17	73	50	28	59	37	64	30	23	8	34	13·69	.....	99	26		

S. L. BEDSON,
Warden.

No. 20.

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

MANITOBA PENITENTIARY,
STONY MOUNTAIN, 7th September, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit for your information this, my first annual report, as Protestant chaplain of the Manitoba Penitentiary, for the year ended 30th June, 1886.

I received notification of my appointment to the above chaplaincy in March last. The appointment thus conferred on me, having been occasioned by the resignation of the Rev. Canon Matheson, who has held, at different intervals, the responsible position—in all—about five years.

The well known devotedness, and the indescribable zeal with which my worthy predecessor discharged his duties during that period, will not soon be forgotten. His removal as chaplain has been very much regretted indeed, being admitted by all that he was "the right man in the right place." And I would feign hope that a share of the success which has attended his efforts may follow mine, humble though they be.

Since my arrival, services have been held regularly every Sunday, and during these services the utmost order and decorum prevailed. The bishop paid the penitentiary a visit Sunday, 23rd May, and expressed himself as more than delighted with the heartiness of the services, as well as with the well known discipline which pervades the whole institution.

Convicts, whether during sickness or confined to their cells, or in hospital, have been daily visited by me, and I have never heard so much as a single murmur in regard to their treatment in any way whatever. In all these visits, without any exception, I have always met with a hearty welcome.

The school I have visited at different times, and find it progressing very favorably under the management of the steward, Mr. Mustard, and the assistance of monitors.

It is very gratifying to see the work of the new chapels progressing so rapidly, as they have been a long-felt want. The present one being used during the week as workshop for the tailoring and shoe making department, besides being inadequate, I regret to say, from the continued additions which we are receiving from time to time.

In speaking of the chapels, might I be permitted to ask the Department to give in their next estimates a grant for the purchase of an organ for the use of the chapel. At present the one instrument has to do service for both chapels. It has suffered considerably in the necessary transit from one chapel to another.

There is a fair library, which is eagerly sought after by the men, and affords them a very great pleasure. I trust an allowance will also be made for the purpose of enlarging it.

In terminating this report I would thank all the officers of the institution for the aid which they have given me in accomplishing my several duties. I have to return my sincere thanks to the warden, Mr. Bedson, for the marked kindness he has always manifested towards me in my relations with him, and the assistance he has always rendered me at all times in the discharge of my duties.

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

ARTHUR W. GOULDING, B.D.,
Protestant Chaplain.

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

No. 21.

CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

MANITOBA PENITENTIARY,
STONY MOUNTAIN, 5th July, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June last.

The number of Catholic convicts brought in during the year was very large, if compared with the preceding year. A good many were released during the same period.

Many important events have occurred in the course of this year. The greatest was the arrival of a large number of prisoners from the west. Their arrival has doubled the number of those who were under my care. The number came to ninety.

Many of the latter were nearly discouraged and down-hearted. Under such circumstances, I thought it my duty to ask the warden leave to have the prisoners every Sunday and to celebrate for them. My request was granted, and I have to thank the warden for having done so.

A large number of Indians were incarcerated about the same time. They were infidels. Those that were confided to my charge I instructed, and on the 18th of February twenty-nine of them became christians by reception of baptism.

During the past year a good many Indians and other convicts were visited by sickness. Five times I celebrated the funeral services for some unfortunate departed. I visited them often during their illness, and it is my sincere conviction that they received all the cares possible. All what they asked for was allowed to them.

A good many were released on account of bad health.

I feel it my duty to state that a good many books were bought for the library. I have always been in good terms with the officers of the institution, and I hope the present good relations to last as long as I shall be chaplain at the Manitoba Penitentiary.

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

G. CLOUTIER, Priest,
Catholic Chaplain.

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

No. 22.

SURGEON'S REPORT.

STONY MOUNTAIN, 21st December, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the annual report of my department for the year ended 30th June, 1886.

The work of the department shows the year to have been one of considerable importance both in regard to the large amount of work done, and also as to the class of diseases with which we have met, those amongst Indians, to which they are peculiarly susceptible, being largely increased and of an aggravated form.

The increased amount of hospital work means, of course, increased expenditure, and I desire to give the reasons for what might otherwise appear to be an excessive increase.

As you are aware, we had, during the latter months of the year, a large and very rapid increase in our population. This, of course, meant more hospital work. To meet this, I at once provided a large stock of drugs, a portion of which was used, but a large amount was carried over into the present year, which our stock ledger shows to be $214.

Again, the annexed table of hospital returns shows an enormous increase in the number of admissions, the total amounting to about two-thirds of the whole population of the prison. Nor does this by any means represent the amount of dispensing done by the hospital keeper. We have a large number of Indians who are constantly applying for medicines for minor ailments, and the hospital keeper supplies these without finding it necessary to have a formal prescription. It is a well established fact, in the six years' experience which I have had in the penitentiary, that an Indian apparently in perfect health will ask for medicine, day after day, if he sees the slightest chance of getting it.

The whole number of prescriptions was eight hundred and twenty-two (822), but as I have explained, this is the regular prescription, which may be repeated, and does not include the medicines which leave the dispensary in the manner I have just explained.

We also have a number of Indians and half-breeds suffering from scrofula and allied chest troubles, who, although not sufficiently ill to be off the labor detail and in hospital, are, nevertheless, daily receiving quantities of stimulating and supporting remedies, which, if withheld, would at once reduce them to that low physical condition which unfits them for work and rapidly tends to aggravate the disease already lurking in the system. This class absorbs a large portion of our estimate.

We had also during the year an epidemic of dysentery which gave us a good deal of trouble, and in the suppression of which we had to make use of a large quantity of medicine. The reason why I refer to this fact is, that in comparing the expenditure of this year with previous years it must be remembered that in the last five years we have had no epidemic disease, and having had the epidemic this year to which I refer, it should be taken into consideration in accounting for our increased expenditure.

I must refer to the fact that the warden has especially called my attention to expenditure for drugs, and frequently refused to sign my requisitions until I had satisfied him that the medicines asked for were absolutely necessary to the well-being of hospital patients.

Again I must say, further, that I have never purchased anything but of the very best quality, going on the principle that if I desire to get the best results I must make use of the best drugs which the market affords.

I desire to call attention to the necessity of providing, as soon as possible, a building specially constructed for laundry purposes, so that we may have the laundry

removed from the basement of the prison, where it is a great source of annoyance and danger.

I am pleased to think that something will be done soon to provide me with an hospital properly equipped. I look forward anxiously to the time when this shall be done.

I cannot close this report without referring to the very close interest which the warden takes at all times in the hospital. I must thank him and the other officers of the prison for the kind assistance to me, which they give so cheerfully.

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 Return of Sick treated in Manitoba Penitentiary, from 1st July, 1885, to 30th June, 1886.

Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.
Acne		1		1	
Bunion		1		1	
Bronchitis		1		1	
Catarrh		1		1	
Conjunctivitis		4		4	
Constipation		15		15	
Dysentery		35		35	
Debility		2		1	1
Dyspepsia		1		1	
Dropsy		2		2	
Epistaxis		1		1	
Erysipelas		2		2	
Euphysema		1		1	
Fracture		1		1	
Hæmatemesis		1		1	
Heart disease		1		1	
Hepatitis		1	1	1	
Laryngitis		1		1	
Mania	1	2		3	
Nephritis		1		1	
Necrosis		2		2	
Phthisis		5	4		1
Pleurisy		1			1
Pneumonia		3	1	1	1
Paralysis		1		1	
Piles		2		2	
Rheumatism		4		4	
Scrofula	2	7		9	
Syphilis		1		1	
Ulcer		4		3	1
Wound		2		2	
Total	3	107	6	99	5

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

No. 1.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY.

REPORT OF THE WARDEN FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1886.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., 2nd July, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report on the management of this penitentiary, with the usual returns, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1886.

On the 30th of June, 1885, there remained here ninety-six convicts; received since thirty-three; total 129. Discharged during the year by expiration of sentence twenty-one; by pardon two; by having sentence reduced from five to three years, one; which left remaining at midnight on the 30th of June, 1886, 105 convicts. The insane convicts mentioned in my last year's report, I am happy to say, are about about to be removed to Kingston Penitentiary where they can be properly cared for.

With few exceptions the conduct of the convicts has been good. Your long looked for visit to the penitentiary helped greatly to encourage many amongst them, who are well disposed; a visit from the inspector had been so long expected that some were growing doubtful of your coming at all; however, in future I hope you will come regularly, it is much better for all concerned that visits from the inspector should be looked forward to at least once a year.

With regard to enlarging the accommodation in the chapels, nothing has yet been done, both are very much over-crowded.

I am pleased to be able to report to you that the water supply of the penitentiary will soon be brought in, the work of laying pipes and making other preparations for the purpose is now going on; also, I am happy to say that houses for married guards are being built, only three are going up, more are needed, the building for single men's quarters is greatly required, as well as a house for the accountant.

The fencing that you obtained for the rough land is now being erected and will enclose about thirty acres, furnishing work for a good many of the convicts for the next three or four years; I must call your attention to the wretched apology for farm buildings, that we have been patching and mending in every way that is possible, in order to make them hold together, since we have had the necessity for such accommodations. You inspected them when you were here, and will remember that the stable, cart house and other buildings, are composed of the remains of old houses left on the ground by the Royal Engineers more than twenty years ago. They cannot serve the purpose much longer, therefore I hope you will strongly represent the necessity of having new farm buildings granted.

The workshops are proving very beneficial, all the clothing for officers and convicts are now made in the tailor's shop, and all boots and shoes required in the shoe shop. The blacksmith and carpenter shops are fitted up, the former will be of good service and will save a great deal of expense and inconvenience when a blacksmith instructor is appointed. Several discharged convicts from here who had been employed in the tailor and shoe shops gained a knowledge of the different trades, sufficient to enable them to gain an honest living should they be so inclined.

I fully expected that another wing to this penitentiary would have been commenced before now, the necessity for more room is becoming serious; every year for the last four or five at least, I have drawn your attention to the fact that we have no hospital accommodation. During the year now passed some critical cases have come under the surgeon's care, one especially where a leg had to be amputated; you can imagine how difficult it must be to treat a case of this kind without the proper surroundings. Also, the surgery is too small.

There is another matter to which I must again call your attention, that is the location and size of the laundry; the room is decidedly too small for the purpose, and is not in the proper place. The washing of bedding and wearing apparel for such a large number of people should not be done in the building; I hope this will soon be remedied.

The wing is still heated by stoves, which are not safe; neither are they satisfactory with regard to comfort or cleanliness.

The new bedsteads are an improvement on the old ones, but on account of the heating being so imperfect I do not think the use of mattresses can be dispensed with during the winter months.

A bakery should be built; all the bread used by the convicts is supplied by contract. I certainly think the bread could be made in the institution at less expense.

The school still continues to be well attended by those convicts who desire to improve, and I must say that they make rapid progress under the efficient management of Mr. Keary, the teacher, who has not relapsed in his endeavors to improve them. Many who came here not able to read or write, are now able to do so. The school is still held in the wing, where the accommodation is too small as well as not being suitable for that purpose; it would be well to make provision for a school room in the new wing when it is built.

I cannot refrain from mentioning the deputy warden, Mr. Fitzsimmons, his faithful attention to details about the land and buildings belonging to the penitentiary is indeed of great value to the Government. I hope his services will be more substantially recognized before long.

On the 14th of October last the institution was honored by a visit from His Excellency the Governor General, while on his visit to British Columbia.

Before closing this report I beg to thank you for many favors and much kindly assistance received during the year now passed, and also sincerely hope to see you in British Columbia before the end of the present fiscal year. I cannot feel that this penitentiary is fairly on equality with the other penitentiaries throughout the Dominion, until the institution receives its due share of personal attention from the inspector.

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

ARTHUR H. McBRIDE,
Warden.

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

No. 2.—EXPENDITURE.

Dr. The Dominion of Canada in Account with the British Columbia Penitentiary, for twelve months ended 30th June, 1886. Cr.

1886.		$ cts.	$ cts.	1885.		$ cts.	$ cts.
June 30...	To Salaries	16,064 13		July 31...	By Official pay-list	1,287 46	
	Uniforms	505 46		do 31...	July accounts	1,077 74	
			16,569 59	Aug. 31...	Official pay-list	1,260 48	
				do 31...	August accounts	1,118 07	
	Rations	4,882 42		do 31...	Accountable warrant	200 00	
	Clothing	2,637 90		Sept. 30...	Official pay-list	1,287 46	
	Discharge clothing	383 56		do 30...	September accounts	1,259 78	
	Travelling allowance	390 00		Oct. 31...	Official pay-list	1,287 46	
	Bedding	365 63		do 31...	October accounts	1,500 68	
	Interments	20 00		Nov. 30...	Official pay-list	1,287 46	
	Chapels	12 50		do 30...	November accounts	1,193 68	
	Libraries	130 13		Dec. 31...	Official pay-list	1,287 46	
	School	88 12		do 31...	December accounts	1,481 43	
	Hospital	294 64					
			9,204 90	1886.			
	Heating	1,186 41		Jan. 31...	Official pay-list	1,287 46	
	Light	776 25		do 31...	January accounts	1,153 72	
	Repairs to buildings	451 82		Feb. 28...	Official pay-list	1,387 46	
	Maintenance of machinery	64 12		do 28...	February accounts	914 97	
	Armory	205 61		Mar. 31...	Official pay-list	1,387 46	
	Kitchen	600 05		do 31...	March accounts	1,139 43	
	Stationery	122 37		April 30...	Official pay-list	1,387 46	
	Farm	1,188 26		do 30...	April accounts	1,240 68	
	Stables	240 20		May 31...	Official pay-list	1,387 46	
	Furniture	57 00		do 31...	May accounts	972 36	
			4,892 10	June 30...	Official pay-list	1,387 94	
				do 30...	June accounts	2,470 42	
	Telegrams	14 95		do 30...	Lamalice Bros	404 20	
	Postage	28 50		do 30...	St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary	821 07	
	Advertising	28 11		do 30...	B. A. Booth	149 60	
	Express charges	6 30		do 30...	Stationery & Queen's Printer Offices	55 23	
	Freight do	142 95					
	Telephone	60 50					
	Officers' quarters	44 75					
	Magistrates' fees	3 00					
	Travelling expenses	7 00					
			336 06				
	Shoe shop	1,670 76					

Carpenters' shop	165 75	1,836 51				
Stationery Office	20 19					
Queen's Printer	35 04	55 23				
Refund deposit No. 145		128 19				
do		3 50				
		33,026 08				33,026 08

ARTHUR H. McBRIDE,
Warden.

W. H. KEARY,
Accountant.

No. 3.—REVENUE.

Dr. The Dominion of Canada in Account with the British Columbia Penitentiary, for Year ended 30th June, 1886. Cr.

1885.		$ cts.	$ cts.	1886.		$ cts.	$ cts.
July 31...	To Draft remitted to the Receiver-General	63 75		June 30...	By Shoe department	967 15	
Aug. 31...	do do ...	242 75		do 30...	Tailors' do	101 00	
Sept. 30...	do do ...	75 00		do 30..	Farm	8 00	
Dec. 3...	do do ...	215 25		do 30 ..	Visitors	12 75	
do 31...	do do ...	87 50					
1886.							
Jan. 31...	do do ...	73 65					
Feb. 28...	do do ...	165 75					
Mar. 31...	do do ...	60 50					
do 31...	do do ...	104 75					
			1,088 90				1,088 90

ARTHUR H. McBRIDE,
Warden.

W. H. Keary,
Accountant.

No. 4.

Comparative Statement of Movements of Convicts in British Columbia Penitentiary, for Seven Years ended 30th June, 1886.

—	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Admissions—								
From common gaols	36	10	22	29	39	34	29	33
do recaptures	.....	.....	3	3	2	1	.....	.....
Total	36	10	25	32	41	35	29	33
Discharges—								
By Expiration of sentence	6	3	8	6	12	12	21	21
Pardon	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	2
Having sentence reduced	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Death	.....	2	1	4	2	.....	4	.....
Order of Supreme Court	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Escapes	1	2	4	3	2	.....	.....	.....
Total	7	7	14	13	18	16	26	24
Remaining at midnight on 30th June, each year.	30	33	43	52	74	93	93	105
Average daily	28	31·5	38	47·5	61	77⅔	92¾	101 11/12

No. 5.

Return of Punishments awarded in British Columbia Penitentiary, during the Year 1885 and 1886.

Nature of Punishment.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
Bread and water diet, with hard bed	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	3	1	4	21
Deprived of lamp	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	5
do tobacco	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	5
*Corporal punishment	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Loss of remission	7	4	3	4	2	.....	1	2	2	1	1	1	28
Admonished	4	9	2	7	3	5	4	7	3	4	1	9	58
Deprived of school	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Irons	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2

*60 lashes awarded, 24 inflicted.

No. 6.

Return of Value of Labor performed by Convicts in the British Columbia Penitentiary, during the Year ended 30th June, 1886.

Description of Labor.	No. of Days.	Rate per Day.	Total Amount.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Clearing land	5,458	0 50	2,729 00
Tailoring	2,704½	0 50	1,352 25
Shoemaking	2,551½	0 50	1,275 75
House cleaning	2,460	0 50	1,180 00
Farming	2,063	0 50	1,031 50
Making fence	1,388	0 50	694 00
Cooking	1,275	0 50	637 50
Washing	969	0 50	484 50
Clearing for fences	730½	0 50	265 25
Orderlies	317	0 50	158 50
Whitewashing	313	0 50	156 50
Carpenters	307½	0 50	153 75
Packing stones	304	0 50	152 00
Repairs to buildings	276	0 50	138 00
Teamsters	251	0 50	125 50
Making drains	221½	0 50	110 75
Clearing roads	83½	0 50	41 75
Nursing	82	0 50	41 00
Painting	54	0 50	27 00
Shovelling coal	22	0 50	11 00
Cleaning bricks	10	0 50	5 00
Butchering	4	0 50	2 00
Total			10,772 50

No. 7.

CRIMINAL Statistics, British Columbia Penitentiary, for the Year ended 30th June, 1886.

—	Description.	No.
Race	White	10
	Indians	3
	Chinese	20
		33
Marital	Single	23
	Married	10
		33
Age	From 20 to 30 years	19
	do 30 to 40 do	9
	do 40 to 50 do	4
	do 50 to 60 do	1
		33
Country	China	19
	New Brunswick	1
	United States	4
	British Columbia	4
	Ireland	1
	England	2
	Scotland	1
	Norway	1
		33
Religion	Protestant	8
	Catholic	10
	No religion	14
	Other religion	1
		33
Crime	Unlawful possession	1
	Larceny and receiving	1
	do	1
	Robbery	1
	Larceny of horse	1
	Assault	5
	Manslaughter	3
	Arson	1
	Larceny from the person	3
	Obtaining goods by false pretences	1
	Wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm	1

—	Description.	No.
Crime	Robbery with violence	2
	Embezzlement	1
	Shop breaking	2
	Breaking into dwelling-house	1
	House breaking	1
	Shop breaking and receiving	1
	do	1
	Wounding with intent	1
	do with intent to murder	1
	Guilty of unlawful wounding	2
	Obtaining money by false pretences	1
		33
Occupation	Laborer	21
	Stonecutter	2
	Herder	1
	Butcher	1
	Baker	1
	Blacksmith	1
	Miner	1
	Clerk	1
	Cook	2
	Tanner	1
	Tailor	1
		33
Sentence	Life	1
	15 years	1
	10 do	1
	5 do	5
	4 do	1
	3 do	8
	2½ do	9
	2 do	7
		33
Whence received	Victoria	16
	Nanaimo	4
	Kamloops	9
	Yale	1
	New Westminster	1
	Lytton	1
	Donald	1
		33

No. 8.

Farm Account, British Columbia Penitentiary, for the Year ended 30th June, 1886.

Dr. Cr.

Description.	Amount.	Description and Quantities.	Amount.
	$ cts.		$ cts.
To Seeds, tools and manure	1,188 26	By 156,000 lbs. potatoes, at 1c	1,560 00
Labor of convicts for 2,063 days,		17,556 do carrots, at 2c	351 12
at 50c. a day	1,031 50	12,063 do beets, at 2c	241 26
Labor of 3 horses for 222 days, at		15,754 do turnips, at 1c	157 54
$1.50 per day	999 00	3,900 do onions, at 3c	117 00
		14,400 do oats, at 1½c	216 00
		1,100 do wheat, at 2c	22 00
		2,000 do peas, at 2½c	50 00
		32,000 do hay, at 1c	320 00
		19,000 do straw, at ½c	95 00
		2,108 do pork, at 15c	316 20
		9,300 do cabbage, at 6c	558 00
		600 bunches parsley, at 5c	30 00
Balance	935 36	400 loads manure, at 30c	120 00
	4,154 12		4,154 12
		Balance	935 36

No. 9.

NOMINAL LIST of Officers employed in the British Columbia Penitentiary, 30th June, 1886.

Name.	Rank.	Salary.	Age.	Date of Appointment.	Remarks.
		$			
Arthur H. McBride	Warden	1,750	51	May 16th, 1878	Warden McBride was in the Provincial Gaols, holding various positions from October, 1863, until his appointment to the British Columbia Penitentiary. Deputy Warden Fitzsimmons held different positions in the Kingston Penitentiary from September, 1857, until he received his present position. Surgeon Trew was in charge of the North-West Gaol, as Surgeon, from March, 1872.
Jas. Fitzsimmons	Deputy Warden	1,100	46	August 12th, 1878	
Chas. N Trew	Surgeon	600	47	do 9th, 1878	
W. H. Keary	Accountant and Storekeeper	800	29	March 10th, 1884	
do	Schoolmaster	200	29	do 10th, 1884	
Rev. R. Jamieson	Protestant Chaplain	500	55	January 4th, 1879	
Rev. E. M. J. Horris, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic Chaplain	500	55	September 27th, 1878	
Thos. A McInnes	Steward	700	26	May 10th, 1882	
George Mackenzie	Trade Instructor	750	31	November 1st, 1883	
John McRoberts	do	750	44	April 18th, 1884	
Jas. Fitzgerald	Guard	600	45	do 15th, 1879	
Thos. W. Quilty	do	600	35	January 18th, 1882	
George Hutchinson	do	600	37	April 16th, 1883	
Daniel Dwyer	do	600	31	March 1st, 1884	
John S. Gordon	do	600	28	May 1st, 1884	
Hamilton McKee	do	600	36	November 7th, 1884	
Finlay Stewart	do	600	33	April 1st, 1885	
James McKee	do	600	39	June 1st, 1885	
A. R McDonald	do	600	33	July 1st, 1885	
Edward W. King	do	600	38	August 1st, 1885	
W. H. Patterson	do	600	29	December 1st, 1885	
Thomas Birmingham	do	600	38	October 24th, 1885	
Allan McLean	do	600	29	January 15th, 1886	
P. B. Curran	Messenger and Guard	600	20	March 1st, 1886	
P. Smyth	Teamster	600	43	February 21st, 1879	

No. 10.

Return of Remission of Sentence earned by Convicts discharged from the British Columbia Penitentiary, during the Year ended 30th June, 1886.

No.	—	No. of days.	Remarks.
1	Convict earned	63	
1	do	69	
1	do	82	
1	do	91	
1	do	92	
1	do	95	
1	do	104	
1	do	142	
1	do	166	
1	do	174	
1	do	175	
2	Convicts earned	178	
2	do	179	
1	Convict earned	180	
1	do	222	
1	do	262	
2	Convicts earned	264	
1	Convict earned	269	
1	do	284	
1	do	285	
1	do	460	

No. 11.

Return of Movements of Convicts in the British Columbia Penitentiary from 1st July, 1885, to 30th June, 1886.

Distribution.	Convicts.	Total.	Remarks.
Remaining at midnight, 30th June, 1885	96		
Received since	33		
		129	
Discharged by expiration of sentence	21		
do having sentence reduced from 5 to 3 years.	1		
do pardon	2		
		24	
Remaining at midnight, 30th June, 1886		105	

No. 12.

Return of Convicts who have been Pardoned out of the British Columbia Penitentiary, during the Year ended 30th June, 1886.

No.	Name.	Crime.	Place.
135	Joseph Gomas	Wounding with intent	New Westminster.
94	Phillika (Indian)	Robbery	Yale.

No. 13.

SURGEON'S REPORT.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY,
NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., 1st July, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honor, in making my annual report, to state that the health of the convicts has been carefully looked after by all concerned, and that no disease of an epidemic character has occurred; and as no provision for a separate hospital has yet been made, we have to be very thankful that such is the case.

Only two cases require to be specially noted. 1st. I had to perform amputation of the thigh for a case of popliteal aneurism. By the kindness of the warden I was able to use a small room in the building as an operating room in this case, and I am pleased to state that the convict—an Indian—is doing very well now, and is learning the shoemaking trade. 2nd. The other case was an attempt by a Chinaman to commit suicide, by cutting his throat. The noticeable feature in this case was the constant thwarting by the convict of everything done or tried to be done to relieve him and to cure his self-inflicted wound; he is still in hospital and shows strong symptoms of weak mind.

The water supply, ventilation and general state of the building are as efficient as the present state and condition of the buildings and other arrangements will permit. I am glad to learn that there is a probability of something being done shortly to improve them.

The building has been, and still is, and seems likely to continue to be largely overcrowded.

Among the convicts at the beginning of the year were four insane. I am glad to say that one of them has improved in a very marked degree. The other three will as soon as railway facilities are provided be removed to Kingston.

Two other convicts showed very strong symptoms of a tendency to insanity; one of them being the Chinaman above alluded to; both, however, now are in better health.

As usual I have to thank the warden and the other officers for valuable assistance throughout the year.

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

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

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

TABLE of Cases treated in Hospital, at the British Columbia Penitentiary, during the Year ended 30th June, 1886.

Disease.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Remarks.
Accidents—						
Crushed finger	...	1	1	...	...	
Sprained knee	...	1	1	...	...	
Scalded hand	...	1	1	...	...	
Abcess	...	1	1	...	...	
Aneurism	...	1	1	...	...	
Amputation of thigh	...	1	1	...	...	
Caries	1	...	1	...	...	
Constipation	...	12	12	...	...	
Cephelalgia	...	1	1	...	...	
Cut throat	...	1	...	...	1	
Diarrhœa	...	4	4	...	...	
Enlarged glands	...	1	1	...	...	
Gonorrhœa	...	1	1	...	...	
Hemorrhoids	...	1	1	...	...	
Herpes	...	1	1	...	...	
Influenza	...	1	1	...	...	
Mental, insane	4	...	1	...	3	
do disordered state	...	2	2	...	...	
Old age and debility	1	...	...	...	1	
Orchitis, chronic	...	1	1	...	...	
Pneumonia	...	1	1	...	...	
Phthisis	...	1	...	...	1	
Rheumatism	...	4	4	...	...	
Stricture	...	1	1	...	...	
Ulcers	...	2	1	...	1	

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

No. 14.

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY, 1st July, 1886.

SIR,—In submitting my annual report I have the honor to state that my duties have been discharged regularly and punctually, and I am led to believe that not a few of those under my care have received benefit. All of them, I trust, are more or less being prepared to lead better lives in the future. Occasionally I am greatly cheered with evidence that the glorious gospel of the blessed God is not preached in vain—that is the power of God unto salvation. Some, whose terms of imprisonment expired during the year, and some who are still with us, have expressed their thankfulness that they were checked in time in their foolish career, and brought under restrictive and wholesome influences.

The order and earnest and respectful attention at all our services have been very satisfactory.

With the exception of the Chinese and Indians, nearly all, if not all, the other prisoners owe their degradation and imprisonment, directly or indirectly, to our country's greatest curse, namely, intoxicating liquors. It is a matter of amazement

and humiliation that the cause of so much crime and misery should be so patent, and that so little should be done by those in authority to "stay the plague."

I have great pleasure in reporting that Mr. Keary has faithfully and successfully attended to his duties as schoolmaster. Many of the prisoners of all nationalities have received very great benefit from his zealous labors among them. On every visit I make to the school the improvement is very manifest.

As your strong recommendation for increased accommodation in the chapel, and an increased grant for the library, have, so far, failed to bear fruit, it is useless for me to repeat or enlarge on the necessity for both these objects being attended to.

The facilities for travelling in this direction being now so greatly increased, I trust that your visits to us will be more frequent—annual at least—not septennial as hitherto. Your last visit was highly appreciated, and greatly assisted and encouraged all the officers in their arduous and responsible duties. As the Government has been so very fortunate as to secure the services of such a superior staff of officials for such scanty remuneration, they ought to give them the assistance and encouragement which frequent visits from you as inspector are well calculated to give.

As usual I am under great obligations to the warden and all the officers for unfailing courtesy and attention.

There are at present under my care :—

Whites	28	
Chinese	28	
Indians	7	
Colored	2	
	—	65
Number on 30th June, 1885	57	
Received during the year	23	
Exchanged from Roman Catholic Chapel	2	
	—	82
Number discharged by expiration of sentence	15	
Discharged by sentence being reduced from 5 to 3 years	1	
Exchanged to Roman Catholic Chapel	1	
	—	17
Number remaining 30th June, 1886		65

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

ROBERT JAMIESON,
Protestant Chaplain.

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

No. 15.

CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY, 1st July, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honor to present my annual report, which will be very short this year.

During the fiscal year of 1885 and 1886 nothing of any serious consequence has occurred.

As far as the convicts are concerned, we have had peace during the year.

The health of the institution, notwithstanding the overcrowding of the prison, has been as good as might be expected under the circumstances.

Nothing has yet been done to enlarge the Catholic chapel, which is now very much required. The number of convicts is increasing every year, and the accommodation is very deficient.

Number of convicts under my care on the 30th June, 1885...	39	
Received during the year.....	10	
Exchanged from Protestant Church.....	1	
	—	50
Number discharged by expiration of sentence.....	6	
Number discharged by pardon	2	
Exchanged to Protestant Church.....	2	
	—	10
Number remaining 30th June, 1886		40

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

EDWARD M. J. HORRIS, O.M.I.,
Catholic Chaplain.

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

No. 16.

SCHOOLMASTER'S REPORT.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY, 13th August, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my third annual report of the school under my charge for the fiscal year ended 30th June, last, and have much pleasure in stating that those attending school are truly making favorable progress. The average daily attendance is 41. We are very much crowded for room, having to use the hall of the wing for school purposes, which is not at all convenient, there being no room set apart for school, as in some of the other penitentiaries. The nationalities of the convicts attending school are: Whites, 9; Chinese, 16; Indians, 16. Subjects taught, reading, spelling, writing, grammar, geography. The libraries have been well patronized during the year by the convicts, who appeared to appreciate to the fullest extent this incalculable means of information and amusement.

I have to tender my sincere thanks to the chief officer of this institution for his constant support, assisting me greatly in making the school a success.

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

W. H. KEARY,
Schoolmaster.

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