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REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER OF JUSTICE

AS TO

PENITENTIARIES IN CANADA

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE,

1887.

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Printed by Order of Parliament.

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OTTAWA:  
PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & CO., WELLINGTON STREET,  
1887.

THE STATE

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

PROSECUTOR GENERAL

IN SENATE

1887

REPORT

OF THE PROSECUTOR GENERAL

1887

*To His Excellency the Most Honorable the Marquess of Lansdowne, Governor  
General of Canada, &c., &c., &c.*

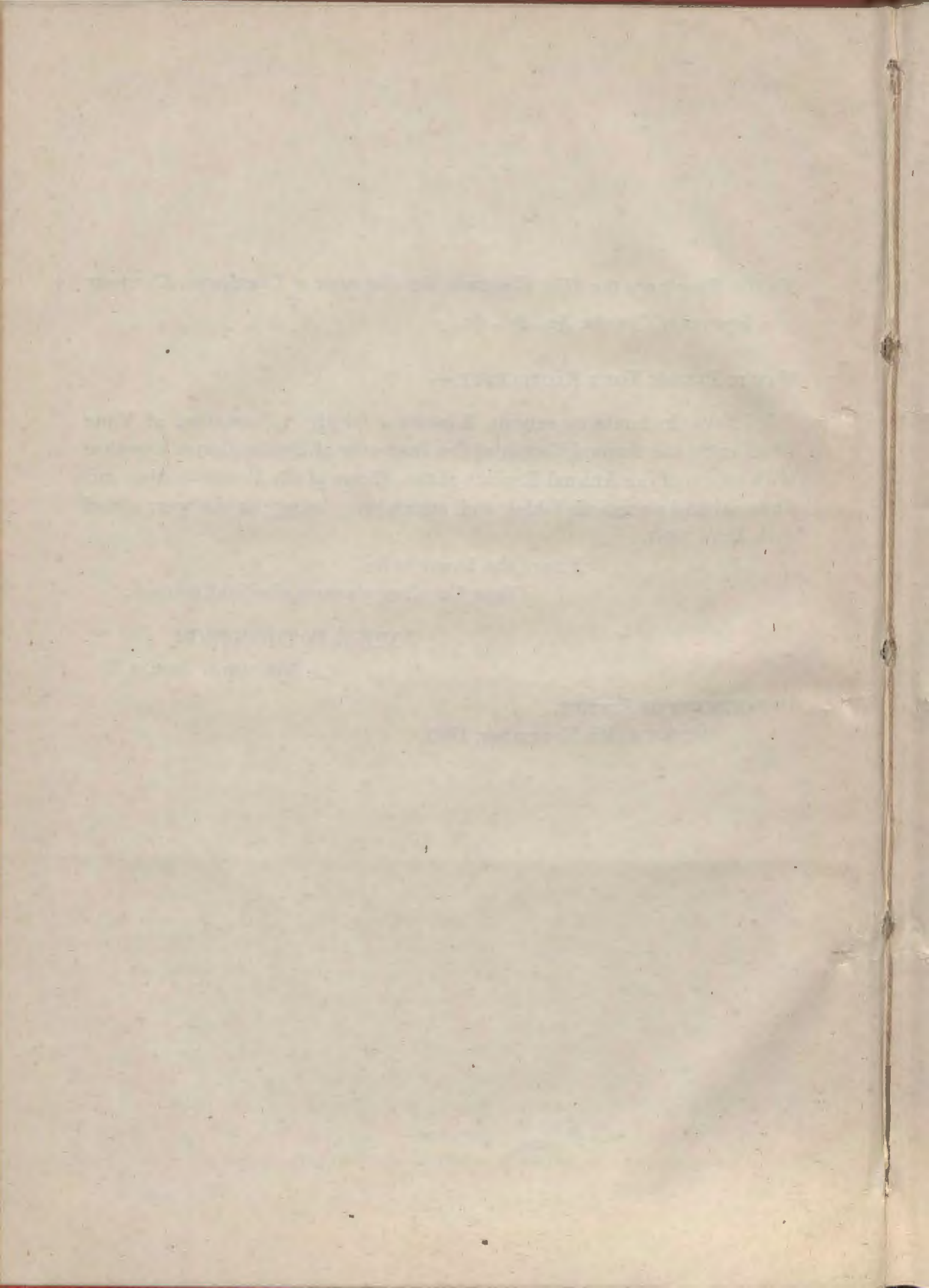
MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

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, 1887.

I have the honor to be  
Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

JOHN S. D. THOMPSON,  
*Minister of Justice.*

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
OTTAWA, 5th November, 1887.



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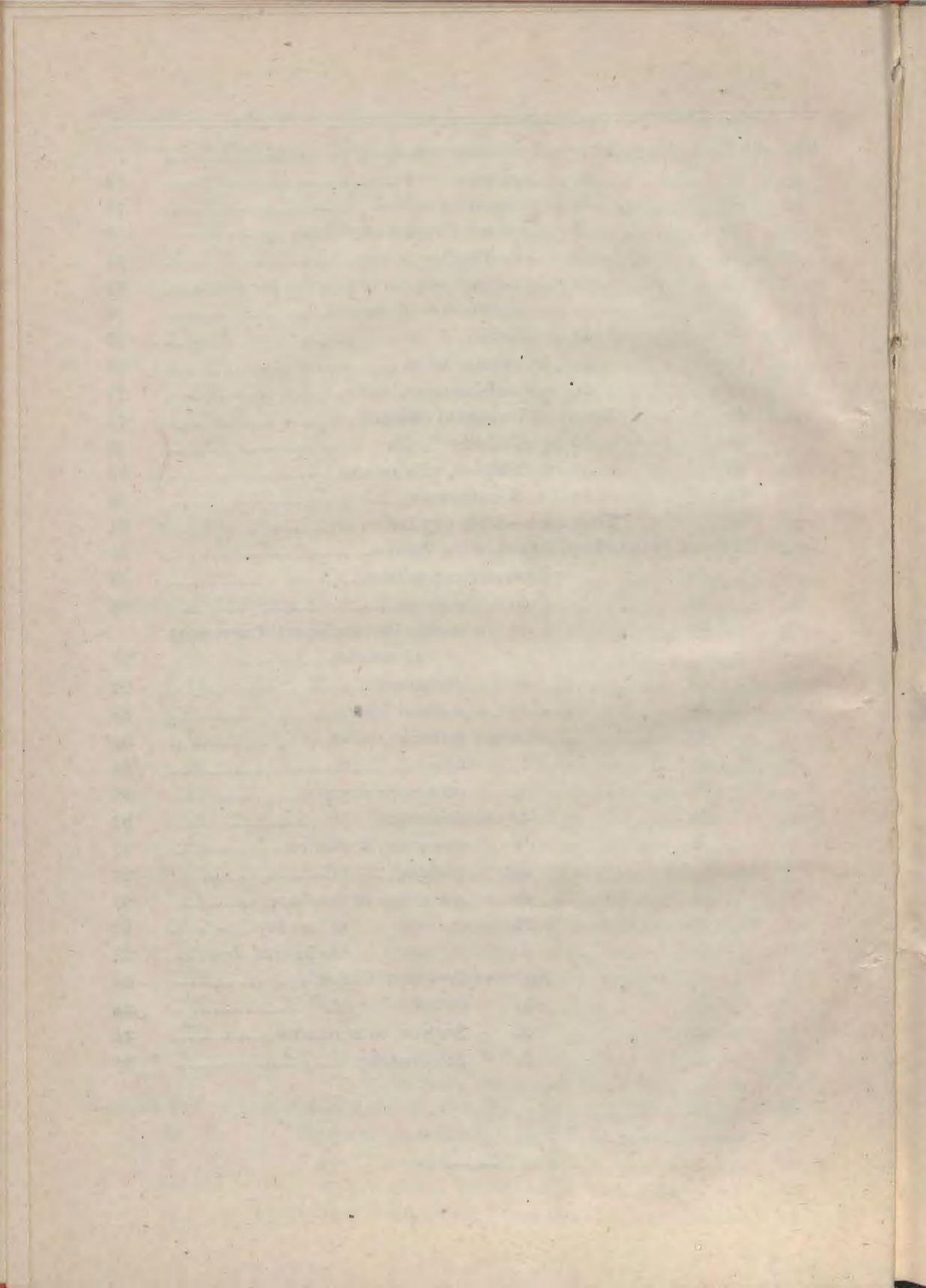
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TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
**INSPECTOR OF PENITENTIARIES**  
OF THE  
**DOMINION OF CANADA**  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30<sup>TH</sup> JUNE, 1887.

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

SIR,—As prescribed by law, I have the honor to lay before you my Annual Report upon the Penitentiaries of the Dominion, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1887; also, the reports of the Wardens, Chaplains, Surgeons, Schoolmasters and General Accountant, together with the statistical tables, returns, &c., of the several Penitentiaries.

The following is a summary of the movements of convicts during the financial year 1886-87 in Canada:—

*Kingston Penitentiary.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining 30th June, 1886.....	537	41	578
Received since do .....	149	3	152
	—	—	—
	686	44	730
Discharged since 30th June, 1886 .....	160	16	176
	—	—	—
Remaining 30th June, 1887.....	526	28	554
Daily average, 572 $\frac{1}{3}$ .			

*St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining 30th June, 1886.....	278	0	278
Received since do .....	103	1	104
	—	—	—
	381	1	382
Discharged since 30th June, 1886.....	101	1	102
	—	—	—
Remaining 30th June, 1887.....	280	0	280
Daily average, 282½.			

*Dorchester Penitentiary.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining 30th June, 1886.....	148	1	149
Received since do .....	51	0	51
	—	—	—
	199	1	200
Discharged since 30th June, 1886.....	46	1	47
	—	—	—
Remaining 30th June, 1887.....	153	0	153
Daily average, 144.			

*Manitoba Penitentiary.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining 30th June, 1886.....	90	0	90
Received since do .....	24	0	24
	—	—	—
	114	0	114
Discharged since 30th June, 1886.....	31	0	31
	—	—	—
Remaining 30th June, 1887.....	83	0	83
Daily average, 85.			

*British Columbia Penitentiary.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining 30th June, 1886.....	105	0	105
Received since do .....	20	0	20
	—	—	—
	125	0	125
Discharged since 30th June, 1886.....	36	0	36
	—	—	—
Remaining 30th June, 1887.....	89	0	89
Daily average, 94.			

The total convict-population of the Dominion, on 30th June last, was 1,159, as compared with 1,200 on the corresponding date in 1886, showing a decrease of 41. In noting the fact, that the number of our criminals, in proportion to the whole population, forms a comparatively small percentage, it may not be out of place to remark that the Government and people of Canada have special reason to be thankful to a merciful Providence that crime is not more prevalent in the Dominion. It is not in a boastful or invidious spirit, but rather to excite that feeling of gratitude just mentioned, that I refer to the alarming increase of the criminal class in the United States. On this point, a well-known and recognized authority on prison matters, Rev. Frederic Howard Wines, Secretary of the Illinois Board of Charities, says :—"The increase of crime in the United States, in proportion to the population, is a demonstration of the failure of existing methods of dealing with it, and must arrest the attention of thoughtful and honest men." The Hon. Chancellor Harston, Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Prisons of California, shows the cost to the State of its criminal class. He, as far back as 1881, in his report says :—"Sixteen millions is the approximated cost of the 45 State Prisons in the United States. The cost of the gaols, penitentiaries and reformatories in the United States is supposed to be much greater. The number of officers and employees in the 45 prisons is about fifteen hundred. The aggregate annual salaries paid them amount to \$1,105,000. The total annual costs of State Prisons for ordinary current expenses, including salaries of officials, amounts to about \$3,000,000."

Another writer on the same subject says : "It is impossible to estimate the amount now actually invested in prison buildings and equipments throughout the land. There are nearly 50 large penitentiaries supplied with workshops, machinery, &c. Then, there are nearly 2,200 gaols, besides numerous police prisons. Perhaps \$400,000,000 would be a low estimate of the cost of all these improvements."

The same writer continues : "Such is the size and cost which a mere glance at our penal machinery reveals. It is immense; it is costly, and its victims are counted by millions. Surely one would suppose that in this country crime was repressed; that life and property were protected. And as the terrors of the law are scattered so profusely in the shape of numerous arrests, one would suppose that the hardened criminal was perfectly restrained, and the young were deterred from the paths of crime. But, strange to say, quite the opposite seems to be the case. The young are not deterred, nor are the vicious repressed. Revolting crimes are of the most frequent occurrence in all parts of the land, and the feeling is spreading that somehow or other our penal system does not protect society. In short, it does not seem to be a success. It does not deter the young offender, and it seems not to reform or restrain the old offender." This is a dark picture : may it never be truthfully drawn of Canada !

The total number of deaths was 17, not quite  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, a very low average,  
11— $1\frac{1}{2}$

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considering the shattered condition of health in which a large number of the convicts are received.

It is highly gratifying to me to inform you that nowhere did anything happen, during the year under review, that could reflect injuriously upon the administration or upon the general character of the convicts, in any penitentiary. We do not pretend, here in Canada, to have reached a very advanced stage in the great and laudable work of prison reform, or to have given practical effect to the various theories on penology; but we claim credit for doing all that is possible to be done, under a penal system, still defective in some essential particulars, to elevate the moral condition of the convict and to restore him to society a better man. If the efforts made in this direction have not proved as satisfactory as could be desired or as they deserved to be, the fault lies with the system rather than with those to whom its working is entrusted. In these Reports, it has been pointed out that the great drawback to the more effectual reformation of the convict is the indiscriminate intercourse, which, of necessity, obtains among prisoners without distinction of character, be they hardened and habitual or the well disposed and novices in a criminal career. The construction of our penitentiaries renders a proper classification of convicts or the isolation of those wicked men, who exercise a dangerous and corrupting influence upon others almost impossible. In order to remedy what is universally admitted to be a most serious defect in Penal Prison administration, it may not be amiss to repeat an oft' made suggestion. Either set apart the whole or a portion of a wing—according to the number of convicts in a penitentiary—having commodious cells, where rescidivists, habitual offenders and other bad characters can be placed in separate confinement and be employed at some remunerative work: or build, as was contemplated, many years ago, a special prison to which the class of criminals indicated could be drafted from all the penitentiaries. The latter would be, perhaps, the more effectual remedy, because a prison could be easily erected to meet all the requirements and its management adapted to suit the peculiar character of the inmates. Under some such plan as this there is every reason to hope that, the means so liberally supplied, by the Government, for the reformation of our convicts, would become far more efficacious. Moreover, a good opportunity would be afforded, thereby, to give a fair trial to the indeterminate sentence system, so advantageously in operation in other countries. Whoever will give the subject due consideration must see that, to stay the progress of crime and to protect society against the evil deeds of individual as well as of organized bands of criminals, some change in the present mode of dealing with the wrong-doer is necessary. The ordinary sentence of two, five, seven or even ten years has no terror for the professional thief, swindler, forger or burglar. Each of these knows that in following up his nefarious career, he is liable to fall into the hands of justice, and he makes up his mind to stand the consequences. The worst that can happen

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him is the sentence which will deprive him of liberty, for a time, to pursue his evil course. But, he consoles himself with the thought that while serving it out, he can shorten the sentence considerably by gaining the remission time granted by law, and that while in prison he is certain to have an ample supply of wholesome food and clothing, a warm bed to sleep on, and all necessary care and comfort in sickness. It is the experience of all prison officials that the returned convict, in other words, the "gaol bird" or habitual criminal, has tact and cunning enough to observe the rules and to keep himself in good repute with the prison authorities, in order that he may not forfeit any of the remission time which he earns. The same traits of character, combined with his accurate knowledge of the routine of the penitentiary, and of the manner in which the officers placed over him discharge their duties, enable him, with impunity, to profit of the opportunities that not unfrequently offer to instigate others to commit offences, sometimes of a serious nature. His most congenial occupation is to corrupt those who are comparatively innocent, by the recital of his wicked deeds and by depicting crime in roseate hues, and in its most seductive aspect. In this way, young men undergoing imprisonment for a first offence, committed, perhaps, under the influence of liquor or some other excitement, who are not naturally vicious and who could be reclaimed if removed from evil influences, lose their self-respect, become corrupted, sink to the level of the incarnate fiend who accomplished their moral ruin, and, on their release, are ready to emulate and even excel their tutor in a life of vice and crime. Thus, it is that hundreds are led into a career of wickedness and infamy, through contact with the confirmed and callous evil-doer. This is no fancysketch; it is the sober truth, and is well known to every observant and intelligent prison officer. This widespread contamination, which results from the unrestricted association of the irreclaimable with those who, under other circumstances, might be thoroughly reformed, is the notable defect of our penal system. That this great evil exists, as already stated, is a sad calamity, and it is a duty, which I owe as well to the State as to my conscience, to point it out year by year in view of a remedy. Every year's experience convinces me more and more of the necessity of adopting some effectual and decisive means to prevent the propagation of crime and the training of criminals, within the very walls of our penitentiaries, and of assisting the officials, who are charged with the administration of those institutions, to open the gates, upon their discharge, to men who have given satisfactory evidence of reform and of their desire to lead a good life. I repeat my conviction that, in well regulated isolation and the indeterminate sentence may be found the means of at least mitigating the evil, which the community suffers, by having a large number of incorrigible criminals let loose every year. In case it be deemed conducive to the public good to give a trial to these or some other measures, for the end proposed, it would be right and necessary to obtain all possible information, respecting the results of the experiment in those countries—say Belgium, France and Switzerland—where it has been

tried. A competent person should be commissioned to make full inquiry into the various methods in operation, in Europe, where several governments have maturely considered and carried into practical effect measures for prison reform, from which the best could be selected for your approval and adoption.

In connection with the indefinite sentence the following remarks will have peculiar weight as coming from the pen of Mr. Frederic Hill, of London, a gentleman profoundly versed in penitentiary science, and thoroughly active in the work of penitentiary reform. He says:—

“The leading principle of the criminal law of Britain, like that of most other countries, is, to deter from crime by awarding punishment for different offences in proportion to their magnitude.

“The objections to this principle appear to be insurmountable. In the first place, it is one which it is impossible to carry out with anything like accuracy, owing to the infinite variety of circumstances which increase or diminish the guilt appertaining even to the very same act, or which, indeed, make the commission of an apparently small offence really more culpable sometimes than that of a great offence.

“Much, no doubt, is done to meet these inequalities by the latitude given to the judge who passes the sentence, but this is *pro tanto* an abandonment of the principle on which the laws are constructed.

“But even if it were possible to draw up a list of offences according to their real turpitude and their injury to society, and to prepare a corresponding scale of punishment, it appears to me that it would not be wise to act on such a system.

“The object of punishment being the prevention of crime, that punishment cannot be well fitted for its purpose which, after its infliction has terminated, allows an offender to be let loose again upon society, without regard to the cause of his offence, or to the fact whether such cause has been removed.

“This objection seems fatal to the plan of meting out doses of punishment as cures for specific crimes.

“No one thinks of sending a madman to a lunatic hospital for a certain number of days, weeks or months. We content ourselves with carefully ascertaining that he is unfit to be at large, and that those in whose hands we are about to place him act under due inspection and have the knowledge and skill which afford the best hope for his cure; that they will be kind to him and inflict no more pain than is necessary for his secure custody and the removal of his malady; and we leave it for them to determine when he can safely be liberated.

“Perhaps it may ultimately be found by cautious experiment that a somewhat similar process may be safe and expedient in the treatment of criminals, and that, while it is still left to the courts of justice to determine on the guilt or innocence of the accused, and on the necessity of their withdrawal from society, it may be assigned to those entrusted more or less directly with the reformatory treatment to determine the time of release.

“Such a mode of proceeding, however, even if attainable, must be approached by slow degrees.

“There are several ways in which we might approach the ultimate result on which I have here speculated. One is, to adopt the whole principle in some limited district; another, to give the judges an unlimited power of imprisonment in certain cases, with a view to their assigning such periods of imprisonment as would be long enough to afford all reasonable opportunity for reformation—the pardoning power of the Crown being exercised whenever it should be deemed safe to release the offender before the expiration of his allotted time.

“What I would suggest in preference is, that an act should be passed classifying the various criminal offences and apportioning to each class a maximum

amount of imprisonment, with a proviso that in the event of subsequent conviction this maximum should be raised, and that by great steps.

"Wide latitude might safely be given to the judges in the period of imprisonment assigned to each class. And should this experiment succeed, and the principle on which it is founded gain thereby a certain amount of public confidence, such discretion might be enlarged; and again, after a time, the judges might be empowered, with the concurrence, perhaps, of a jury, to substitute for a definite period of imprisonment, committal, in certain cases, until those entrusted with the reformatory treatment (acting under the superintendence before indicated) should be of opinion that the offender could be safely liberated. After another interval, if it should appear that the plan, in its extended form, still worked satisfactorily, another step might be taken. And thus, through many years of cautious trial, the system, modified and corrected by experience, might eventually be brought into full operation.

"It is, perhaps, natural that Englishmen should regard with a jealous eye the introduction of a power to subject any of their countrymen, however criminal, to an imprisonment not limited in the ordinary way to a certain number of months or years, and it is fitting that such a change should be gradual, and that its operation should be carefully watched. The feeling from which such jealousy arises was manifested on the first creation of an official police, yet few will now deny that the power of the police has been rightly exercised, and that instead of restraining the liberty of the good part of the community, it has extended it, by freeing them in a measure from the molestation of the bad; and no one now thinks of pointing to the police as the infringers of liberty, that is, as the infringers of the liberty of the peaceful and honest, for the more the liberty of the turbulent and dishonest is restricted the better—the freedom of the malefactor being the bondage of the just. And such, I am satisfied, would in time become the general feeling regarding an arrangement for securely detaining every offender when once caught, until there is a rational prospect of living honestly and peaceably.

"Let it be observed that in Switzerland and America, where freedom is held as in this country, imprisonment is sometimes awarded for the whole life, and without, therefore, the limit provided by the plan under consideration, namely, a limit depending on cure; and that it is not of rare but of frequent occurrence in America that even as regards young and comparatively innocent, an offender is sent to a reformatory school (which is, in fact, a prison), there to be kept, should it be judged necessary, till he is of age.

"It is remarkable, indeed, that sometimes, even with us, no limit is assigned to the duration of imprisonment for one kind of offence, and one which is generally looked upon as comparatively venial—I allude to the offence of *debt*, while undergoing incarceration for which persons in English prisons grow old and die.

"It may fairly be anticipated that when vigorous measures have been taken for getting within prison walls all who ought to be there, followed up by a system for preventing premature liberations, criminals, especially adult criminals, will become comparatively rare, and the necessity for long periods of imprisonment infrequent.—'Crime,' by FREDERIC HILL, London, 1853."

A fair and judicious classification of convicts—the corollary of the separation of the obdurate characters from the better inclined and of the indeterminate sentence system—would greatly aid in the work of reform. A great deal can be done towards improving even the worst criminals—provided they have the least particle of manhood and self-respect left—by a just and impartial distribution of rewards and punishments. This begets a confidence in and a respect for the administration and for those engaged in its working. The premiums and the penalties ought be of such a nature and be awarded in such a manner as to command the approval

of the convicts, *en masse*, and to convince them they shall be dealt with strictly according to their deserts. It would be necessary to establish at least three different grades, all beginning with the third and earning promotion to the second and first by securing a prescribed number of good marks, within a stated period, for exemplary conduct, respect for and obedience to the rules and to the officers placed over them and a proper use of time at their allotted work. Each grade should be characterized by distinctive features; by a difference in the diet as to quantity or quality; the curtailment or extension of the privileges, such as light, the school, trades, tobacco, the library, the visits of and correspondence with friends, by good conduct badges; and by uniform clothing of suitable quality and make. If any convicts, in the lowest grade, fail to earn promotion within a fixed period, through misconduct or any other cause than mental incapacity, they should be isolated until such time as they would give strong proof of amendment. Reduction in grade and deprivation of privileges is a punishment which, without doubt, would be felt keenly by any one who had attained to the second or first grade and then forfeited his rank. Some such plan of classification as this, with its accompanying scale of rewards and penalties could hardly fail to excite a spirit of emulation, or awaken a feeling of self-love, not to say of manhood, in the breast of even the callous and depraved. The primary and most essential condition of isolation being placed, it were worth a trial.

In connection with the foregoing suggestions it will be appropriate to quote the following paragraphs from the Report of the Directors of English Convict Prisons for the year 1885-86, *apropos* of the discontinuance of Pentonville Prison as a place of confinement for convicts under sentences of penal servitude. The Report goes on to say:—

“The proper treatment of prisoners was, at the time this prison was undertaken (1840) a matter of pressing public interest, on account of the increasing amount of crime, which was attributed, in great part, to a defective prison system; and a mass of literature exists on the subject, to which the greatest statesmen, writers and reformers contributed.

“Some advocated the separate system, under which every prisoner was kept quite apart and deprived of all intercourse with his fellow prisoners; and others, the system of silent or classified association. Pentonville Prison was established as a ‘model prison,’ in which the separate system could be carried out.

“The introduction of this separate system in Pentonville Prison was committed to a body of Commissioners, established under the Pentonville Act (5 Vic., sess. 2, cap. 29,) the composition of which shows the great importance attached to the question: Lord Wharncliffe, President of the Council, Duke of Richmond, Earl of Devon, Earl of Chichester, Lord John Russell, the Speaker of the House of Commons, Sir Benjamin Brodie, Bart., Dr. Ferguson, Major Jebb, R. E., William Crawford, Esq., Rev. Whitworth Russell.

“The isolation and seclusion were at first of the strictest character, and were imposed upon all prisoners for two years, after which they were removed to Australia.

“The first results seemed to countenance the apprehensions of those who thought that the unnatural seclusion to which prisoners were subjected was more

than the human mind could endure, for it was found that a certain class of minds became enfeebled and lost their balance under the regimen adopted. After some further trials the period was ultimately reduced to nine months, while the strictness of the isolation was much modified.

"If the opponents of the system of separation exaggerated the evil consequences, and believed that its authors had surpassed even diabolical ingenuity in the invention of torture,\* so some of its advocates certainly entertained exaggerated hopes of its results, and laid themselves open to scorn and ridicule.† The truth lay between the two extremes. On the one hand, no evil results have followed since the less severe isolation and the more limited time were adopted; and, on the other, although a complete moral reformation is no longer expected to be the usual result, the separation undoubtedly prevents prisoners mentally contaminating each other, good influences have an opportunity of acting on them, and it has been found of the highest advantage as a training and discipline preparatory to the subsequent stages of a sentence of penal servitude.

"The reform of our system of dealing with crime and criminals, in which the foundation of Pentonville Prison played such a leading part, has now produced such results, that, instead of an increasing amount of crime and the prison population swelling in numbers, we have to deal with a condition of affairs which enables us, although the population of the country has largely increased, to diminish our convict establishments as well as those for the confinement of prisoners under sentence of imprisonment.

"The advantages of the separate system and the completeness with which the design of the building was adapted to its purpose having been established, a large majority of the prisons in the United Kingdom, besides many in the Colonies and in Foreign Countries, have been built on the same design."

As the rules, hitherto in force in the Penitentiaries, were framed many years ago, and were specially applicable to Kingston Penitentiary, it has been thought advisable to revise and modify them, and, in so doing, make a code suitable for all our penal establishments.

A Bill was passed, last Session of Parliament regulating the salaries, uniform, &c., of penitentiary officers and abolishing certain privileges or allowances, such as fuel, light, forage, &c., which had been granted to the Wardens, Deputy Wardens and other officers, pursuant to the rule and custom established, at Kingston Penitentiary since its opening. The like privileges are granted throughout the English speaking world. I consider it due to the officers concerned to say I have no reason to believe that the privileges granted to them were abused. The loss which some officers have sustained by the passing of the Act may be remedied by its being somewhat relaxed.

The question of convict as against free labor was adverted to in last year's report. It is engaging wide-spread attention in the United States. The subject

\*As he went through Cold Bath fields he saw  
A solitary cell;  
And the Devil was pleased, for it gave him a hint  
For improving his prisons in Hell.

COLERIDGE.

†Vid. David Copperfield, chapter LXI.

was discussed, at great length, at the Congress of the National Prison Association, held at Atlanta in November, 1886, and at the Congress which assembled in Toronto last September. At both meetings some of the ablest, most experienced and practical men on the continent were present and took part in the proceedings. For years they have devoted their attention to the study of this important and much vexed issue, in view of solving the difficulty that exists between the advocates of free labor as opposed to prison labor and those charged with the administration of State Prisons in several States of the Union. Statistics were quoted to show that the 1,800 convicts employed in the State Prisons at Joliet and Chester, Ill., on manufactures, did not produce *one-half of one per cent.* of what is manufactured in the State. Inferentially, the same result might be shown from other State Prisons. It was also established that convict labor, of a remunerative nature, employed in the production of articles which must have a market, is an absolute necessity for the maintenance of discipline, is beneficial to society at large, being a means of reforming the convict, and is advantageous to the workingmen themselves, because they are thus freed from taxation for the support of the convict, in that, by his own industry, he pays for his maintenance.

The opposition to prison industries is shared by some manufacturers, at least in Canada. This has been notably the case in connection with a very limited output of wooden ware from Dorchester Penitentiary. The same employment, on a more extensive scale, had been carried on at St. John Penitentiary without having caused any objection. At considerable expense and trouble, the machinery was removed from St. John to Dorchester and put in working order. Certain manufacturers protested against the spruce and birch, growing on the Penitentiary land, being converted into butter tubs, pails and clothes-pins, to the alleged detriment of their business. And this, too, when the supply of those articles to the Maritime Provinces is nearly altogether furnished from Ontario, Quebec, and even the United States, a large proportion being the product of convict labor. In like manner, when it was intended to carry on the broom making in Dorchester Penitentiary, as it had been done in the Penitentiaries at St. John and Halifax, some years ago, very extensive objections were made, although two-thirds of the brooms used in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island were manufactured in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, and no small share of them in the Central Prison, Toronto. A full compliance with these objections would ruthlessly abolish one of the best means of reforming the convict; they would deprive the convict of the opportunity to learn a trade to enable him to live an honest life after his discharge, and to contribute to his support, while serving out his sentence; and, yet, many of those very people, along with public men and a portion of the press, very often find fault because our Penitentiaries are not doing more to be self-sustaining! In last year's Report, it was shown, from the Report of the Directors of English Convict Prisons for 1884-85, that, during that financial

year, in five of the penal prisons, the sum of £98,703 15s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ l., or about \$493,519.56 had been earned, for these institutions, by convict labor. In the local gaols, in the same period, £13,417, or \$217,083, making a total of \$710,601.56. This large amount was realized from skilled labor alone. According to the theory propounded in the United States and Canada, the artisans were victimized to this extent by the gentlemen in control of the management of these penal establishments. But, the mechanics, in England, who are a very intelligent class of men, who understand and value their rights and who would not tamely submit to their being encroached upon, made no remonstrance themselves, nor was any made in their behalf by "the friends of labor," the press or politicians. Why? Because, without doubt, their good common sense taught them to conclude that those convicts, who had been employed in remunerative labor, were no more in competition, in the prison, with the mechanics outside the walls, than they would have been were they in the enjoyment of their liberty. Moreover, the same good common sense caused the industrial classes to feel that it was for their own interest, for that of the state and for the convicts, that criminals should learn and practice industrial habits, to prepare them to become fit members of society, and to lessen the burthen of taxation, by making them contribute to their own support, while undergoing their sentence. It may be inferred that you, Sir, took this view of the wisdom and advantage of providing a certain amount of mechanical employment for convicts, when you decided not to discontinue the few manufactures which are carried on in the Maritime Provinces' Penitentiary. You could not do otherwise when the choice lay between the crank, the capstan, the tread-mill and the stone heap, and occupations which, while profitable to the institution, would conduce to the well-being of its unfortunate inmates, whose temporal and eternal welfare it is the duty of the State to promote. It is not going too far to say that, the Government of any country in yielding to the unreasonable and unjust demand that is now being made, in some few States of America to put a stop to mechanical and remunerative employments, in penal prisons, would be derelict in its duty to the public interest and would incur a serious responsibility in the sight of God. It is only those who will study the subject in its proper light or who are familiar with the details of prison administration, who can realize the gravity and importance of the issue at stake,—the salvation of immortal souls. One may be permitted to speak strongly and feelingly, when treating of what concerns a class of human beings who have few advocates, but, for whom, on the contrary, little sympathy is felt and against whom sentiments are very often uttered, by even representative men, that are unchristian, not to say unmanly.

The highest importance should be attached to the labors of the Chaplains, since religious instruction is found to be the most effective means to make known to the convicts the principles of morality and to lift them up from their moral degradation. Many prisoners lose heart and fall into despondency and even des-

pair, from which they find it almost impossible to raise themselves by their own unaided exertion. As a consequence, they become callous and indifferent. Religion alone is capable of reconciling them to themselves, to society and to God. It alone can restore hope to the criminal, the loss of which has been the chief cause of his continuance in a course of crime. Religious influences are, therefore, an essential agency in the moral improvement of prisoners. The Chaplains should be required to preside at the exercises of worship and over all religious instruction, to visit the prisoners in their cells and give them counsel and consolation; to press upon their conscience the diligent performance of all religious and moral duties, to direct their reading, to hear the confessions of Catholics, to give special instructions to those ignorant of the essential truths of religion, in a word, to fulfil toward them all the duties of their ministry. In any improved plan, therefore, of prison discipline that may be adopted, the Chaplains, it is evident, must bear a prominent part. In order that their influence and ministrations be felt and produce the effects to be desired it will be indispensably necessary that they devote their time, exclusively, to the very arduous but most charitable and urgently needed work of converting a large number of our fellow beings from their evil ways, by inducing them to form good resolutions and by planting in their heart the seeds of virtue and a horror for vice. This cannot be done, effectually, under existing arrangements, except at Kingston and St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, where the Chaplains — having no other cure of souls—give all their time and attention to the convicts. To place the other Chaplains in a similar position would necessitate an additional expenditure for increased salaries. No money could be better employed than what is spent in making good out of bad men. Under the Crofton system, in Ireland, the Chaplains reside within the walls of the prison. There are two Catholic and two Protestant Chaplains living in Mountjoy Prison, Dublin, and the good they are thus enabled to do is incalculable. A similar provision was made at Spike Island, when the prison, there, was used for the classification of convicts. It is only in the event of something else being done, as suggested, in the direction of radical reform, that I would recommend any change respecting the Chaplains, as I believe, under the existing state of things, they could do but little more than they are now accomplishing.

I have, most earnestly, to call attention to the great drawback to the more effective and soul-inspiring celebration of religious worship that is felt, in some of the penitentiaries, from the want of instrumental music. At Kingston, the organs, in both chapels, have been played by convicts, for many years. Among so large a number of prisoners a few are always to be found who can perform on the organ. There are no organs in the chapels of the British Columbia Penitentiary; it is time to meet this requirement. The services of a competent musician can be obtained for each chapel in the four penitentiaries for \$800—that is \$100 for each performer. The Chaplains all agree in saying, the religious exercises, without vocal and instru-

mental music, have little attraction for the large majority of the convicts and fail in making the same good impression which an organ and choir produce. The money is well spent, which would assist in touching the hearts and raising heavenward the souls of the unfortunate inmates of our penitentiaries, on the Lord's day—if not oftener.

In accordance with your decision I have instructed the Wardens to report for your information, as soon as possible, upon discovery, after the convict's reception into a penitentiary, every case of imbecility or any phase of mental disease. It happens, very often, that unfortunate persons, afflicted in this way, are committed to the penitentiaries when they should be sent to an asylum for the insane or the idiotic. They are wholly or in great part irresponsible; not understanding their obligation to observe the rules they violate them, to the injury of discipline; and it were a crime to punish beings so bereft of sense and reason.

It was necessary, in the course of the year, to inflict corporal punishment, in a few instances. This is resorted to only in extreme cases and when all other means of maintaining discipline and subordination or restraining the obdurate criminal, fail. By many penologists the use of physical punishments of all kinds is deprecated; they believe that moral means, if properly applied, are all sufficient. They say, the cat-o-nine tails can never open the way to the heart. Such punishments, in the words of a French workman, "affect only the prisoner's *hide*, while degrading him to the level of the brute." There is much truth in this, and it would be most desirable if corporal punishment could be abolished altogether. It should, however, be remembered that convicts are persons who must be brought to a proper frame of mind by discipline. It would be almost impossible to preserve discipline—under our system—and protect the officers—a mere handful of men among large bodies of prisoners, many of violent character—without the fear of corporal punishment. While regarding the reformatory element of punishment the deterrent should not be overlooked. Its infliction, however, should be restricted to cases when convicts are so degraded and brutalized that the lash alone would compel them to good behavior. There is a class of men who thought nothing of disgrace, but cared only for the stripes that they received. Flogging though it should be rarely administered and in zealously guarded cases, is a useful power in reserve, and its retention is generally favored under English rule, to use the words of Sir Walter Crofton: "in order that the necessity might never arise for its exercise." In countries which had abolished flogging in prison, other punishments of a questionable nature had been employed, and if an unobjectionable substitute could be found for Canada, it would be a cause for rejoicing.

In former Reports the subject of buildings, repairs and improvements was discussed, with the view of showing that those matters were more promptly and satisfactorily carried on when controlled by this Department than they have been

of late years. The delays and inconvenience so often experienced under the present system,—the unsatisfactory and defective manner in which work is done and handed over to the Wardens, especially in connection with distant penitentiaries, are matters to which your attention has been called, now and again. Besides these, there are other considerations which lead me to recommend that provision be made, in the Estimates of each penitentiary, for all those requirements in the way of new buildings, alterations, improvements, repairs, &c., which have been included in the Estimates of the Department of Public Works since 1874; also, that a competent and experienced Penitentiary Architect be appointed, whose sole duty it will be to attend to all these affairs. It is very far from my intention to impute blame or neglect anywhere. No doubt, the best that could be done for the Penitentiaries, in view of the rush and pressure of work from all parts of the Dominion, has been done by the Department of Public Works. It is not, therefore, a reflection, but the emphasizing a fact borne out by the experience of the past to say, that at no time has the management of the penitentiaries been so successful, or so far from difficulties and entanglements, as when *all* their needs were cared for and met by the Department to which they properly and legally belong. The delays and inconvenience referred to, along with a large share of trouble and correspondence, would be avoided were the Penitentiary Act so amended as to do away with the anomaly involved in the two-fold jurisdiction over the penal institutions of the Dominion, which now obtains.

The sanitary state of all the penitentiaries is reported good. The water supply is generally sufficient in quantity and of good quality. The cells are thoroughly cleansed and either painted or whitewashed every year. The corridors are cleansed, daily, and the floors scrubbed at frequent intervals. The cleansing and disinfecting of water closets are properly attended to. The body and bed linen are regularly changed. The convicts must bathe frequently,—once a week in summer and twice a month in winter, autumn and spring. The dormitories and cells are well ventilated. The dietary is regulated according to a special scale approved by the Privy Council. The food is healthy, clean and sufficient, but plain. Requisite medical attention, in every respect, is given to the prisoners. The diseased of mind are removed to the criminal lunatic asylum at Kingston.

The prisoners in all the penitentiaries, continue to avail themselves, with much thankfulness of the facilities for self-improvement afforded by the libraries. The large majority appreciate works of fiction, books of travels, history and periodicals, such as the "Leisure Hour." Some aim at a higher standard and seek advancement in knowledge, the foundation of which was laid in better and happier days. It is obviously a wise act to encourage this disposition; it serves to occupy the mind, and keep it from becoming morose and insubordinate, for there is a peculiar tendency to this result among prisoners fairly educated. Their superiority in

some respects to the general class, leads them to resent the application to themselves of some of the prison rules, and to exaggerate necessary strictness into severity, and to encourage a sullen spirit. Some of the educated prisoners have been the most difficult to deal with. In some cases of this kind it has proved beneficial to encourage a little ambition in the way of reviving former studies, or inducing a man to set before himself the purpose of enlarging his knowledge by pursuing some particular subject. The time has thus become well occupied; return from labor during the day has been succeeded by an evening of interesting study; no room has been left for morbid and rebellious feelings; and the man has become remarkable for his inoffensive and steady demeanor; and even with the rougher class an interesting book has had its good effect. Those who contract a taste for reading during their imprisonment are generally well conducted. Properly directed, reading effects a salutary revolution in the soul and imagination of the prisoner. Hence, the choice of books which devolves upon the Chaplains, is a matter of great importance. Works which amuse by the interest of the narrative and the charm of the style, contribute to enlighten and instruct the prisoner at the same time that they afford to him diversion and consolation. They serve to awaken in him the love of home, and sometimes predispose him to the duties of religion. These may appear trifling matters, but they enter much into the wise dealing with treatment of prisoners.

#### KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

The administration of this penitentiary continues to be conducted with as much zeal and success as could be expected. The conduct of the convicts is reported to have been good; their industry satisfactory, and the discipline improved. All exceptional treatment which had been extended to some convicts in the shops and elsewhere, in the way of extra meals and other privileges is no longer allowed, and, thereby, a cause for jealousy and for the violation of rules has been removed.

I found the staff efficient and attentive to their duties. The Warden had no complaint to make. He informed me that there are a few officers who are well up in years; but he stated that they are still good, reliable men, who are able to maintain order and discipline among the convicts over whom they are placed. The Warden is too keenly alive to the interest of the institution, apart from any other motive, to keep in his staff an officer who is unfit for his position on account of age or physical incapacity.

In consequence of the lock-making having been discontinued early last spring, it became necessary to provide employment for about one hundred men. This was done in the way mentioned in the Warden's report. There is no difficulty on

this scoreso long as the weather permits of out-door work. The difficulty of finding suitable, in fact any, occupation commences with the winter. The Warden, therefore, suggests that "provision be made at an early date, for operating some industry within the walls of the prison." In last year's report I recommended mat-making, an occupation which is carried on in nearly all the local gaols, in England. I was unaware, until after the publication of the report, that it was in operation in Canada; I am informed it is conducted, to a limited extent, at Cobourg. It may be said that this outside enterprise would suffer were mats to be manufactured in this penitentiary. This objection will stand good against the introduction of every kind of industrial remunerative labor into prisons. Whatever may be undertaken in the shape of useful and productive work will assuredly be opposed by some interested parties. In this instance, the competition would not be with the Cobourg manufacturer but with the exporters in England, who supply Canada with the great bulk of the commodity used here, the product of prison looms, the outcome of convict labor. As the amount of manufacturing would be small, so the competition must necessarily be also small. The care, moreover, that a public department would be likely to take to avoid precipitancy in selling below the market rates, would render the danger to ordinary trade from prison labor less than from the same amount of free labor. What is more, cheapness in price is an advantage to the greater number, so that even granting that prison manufactures did sensibly affect the permanent prices of articles, which may be denied, such effect would be a good rather than evil; in addition, every dollar saved to the public by prison earnings is a dollar added to that fund from which wages must be paid. Beside mat-making, the manufacture of brooms and wooden ware might be advantageously introduced. The competition, to a large extent, would be with the Central Prison, Toronto—a fair and legitimate rivalry. Throughout continental Europe, as well as in Great Britain and Ireland, industrial as opposed to purely penal labor, has, of late years, been adopted in all the prisons; in fact, penal labor is now unknown on the continent, because it was found to be destitute of any reformatory element. The Russian prison of Count Sollohub, at Moeow, furnishes the most remarkable results of the reformation which is effected by industrial productive labor, only nine prisoners having returned during six years out of 2,100 discharged. At this prison, each convict was permitted to choose the trade he would learn, and, on mastering it, was allowed two-thirds of his earnings. So great a stimulus was this to industry that a man often became a skilled workman in two months. To this system the distinguished Count attributed the surprising reformatory results mentioned above. This statement is made upon the authority of the late lamented Doctor Wines who mentioned the facts at the International Penitentiary Congress, held in London, in 1872.

Some dissatisfaction was felt on account of the control exercised within the prison walls, by the Department of Public Works, without the knowledge or con-

sent of the Warden. This led, occasionally, to unpleasantness and friction. It is to the system rather than to the persons employed at the penitentiary under the Department of Public Works, that exception is taken. These complications are not likely to happen again.

Much has been done to improve the lower portion of the farm by leveling the numerous heaps of débris of the old quarries. It would make a good site for quarters for the officers, should it be decided to build the cottages.

The house occupied by the farmer, which was badly in need of repairs, has been enlarged and improved under the direction of the Department of Public Works.

A roomy and substantial stone shed has been built against the front wall of the lower barn, where the waggons, farm implements, &c., can be housed in the lower part and grain on the loft.

The new piggery, commenced early in the summer of 1886, is near completion. The plan appears suitable. The building is solid, capacious and in keeping with the surroundings on the farm.

New baths were required. At my last visit I gave instructions to have them made, which has been done.

The mill stands in need of some improvement, chiefly the substitution of rollers for the grindstones now in use. The Warden is of opinion that another building should be provided for the mill, as the one now used is, he thinks, injured by the vibration caused by the machinery, and the noise is hurtful to the insane convicts, who occupy part of the same structure.

The school is well attended; the prisoners are earnest in their efforts to learn. The present system of distributing the salary of the schoolmaster among six of the officers who are qualified to teach, in operation for sixteen years, has been so beneficial and successful that any change seems unnecessary; in fact, it is most likely to prove injurious. The experiment was made of having a certified teacher from the Toronto Normal School, and it proved an utter failure.

The library continues to be appreciated and is a great advantage to the more intelligent prisoners, who are thereby supplied with good and instructive reading.

The food supplied is wholesome, of good quality and is well prepared and served; no complaints have been made to me respecting the diet.

The Surgeon reports the sanitary condition of the prison as satisfactory, the health of the convicts being "remarkably good." He stated that "a number of youths, as well as those far advanced in years, have been admitted within the last twelve months; some of the latter more fitted for being inmates of a home for the

aged and infirm, than prisoners in a penitentiary." There were six deaths, one of which was that of a lunatic; two men died from debility, one aged 80, the other 76.

The criminal lunatics are kindly and attentively cared for. As noticed in the Surgeon's report, a recreation ground has been provided for them. There were 28 under treatment on 30th June.

The Protestant Chaplain states, in his report, that "there has been but little to remark in the past year, everything has moved along its ordinary groove very quietly." He makes some remarks in reference to the feelings of convicts whose petitions are unheeded, and about the advisability of making certain changes in the duration of sentences, which are interesting and worthy of attention.

The newly appointed Catholic Chaplain, Father Twomey, reports that the conduct of the convicts under his spiritual care, is "excellent in every respect." He states that "they have assisted at the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass and at Vespers, each Sunday and holiday, with an unvariable and edifying piety and reverence, which would be creditable to any congregation in the land." Regarding the sermons and instructions, he says: "I have many evidences that they have been productive of much good."

The management of the Female Prison still merits the praise bestowed upon it for very many years. The Matron bears testimony to the good conduct of the prisoners. I again recommend that a building, properly adapted to the object and wants of a female prison, be put up in the field east of the boundary wall. The present place was never fit for the purpose for which it has been used.

The Hospital is kept in admirable order, clean, cheery and well ventilated. The very capable Overseer, Mr. Halliday, to whom the Surgeon, in his report, pays a well-merited tribute, has, I am pleased to state, recovered his health, and is able again to discharge the duties of his important position.

All the pipes in the prison wings, which were put in about two years ago for heating purposes, under the direction of the Department of Public Works, had to be removed last autumn, and other and differently constructed coils were substituted, which supply the necessary heat.

As noted in last years' Report, the gas works are not giving satisfaction. A further expenditure of about \$10,000 would, I learn, be necessary to place the works in thoroughly serviceable order. As you have under consideration the project of lighting this penitentiary with electricity or calcium lights, which, if successful, is to be extended to the other prisons, it is needless, for the present, to say anything more about the gas works.

The building of a female prison, a proper asylum for insane convicts, and quarters for the officers of the staff, also the enlargement of the prison cells, are

works necessary to make this penitentiary complete and a credit to the Dominion. The last named improvement is the most wanted; it should be commenced next spring; it can be done by convict labor, and the expenditure cannot be large, as nearly all the *materiel* needed is on hand.

The former respected and zealous Catholic Chaplain, Rev. Father Twohey, resigned in the course of the year, and has been succeeded by Rev. Father Twomey.

The office of Chief Keeper, upon the recommendation of the Inspector and Warden, was restored, and has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Robert Hewton, formerly Keeper and Blacksmith Instructor.

#### ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY.

Some important changes have been made in the staff of this institution. The former Warden was incapacitated for further service by the injuries he received during the *tmeute* on 24th April, 1886, and was superannuated last January. At the same time, Mr. Téléphore Ouimet, who had been Deputy Warden for some years, was appointed Warden, and Mr. Thomas McCarthy, formerly Chief Keeper at Kingston and in this penitentiary, was promoted to the office of Deputy Warden. Later on, that is, in June, Mr. Charles N. Contant was made Chief Keeper. This officer had no previous Penitentiary experience, yet he may prove himself competent in time.

Owing to the unfortunate accident which befell him while attending the late Warden—the breaking of his thigh—the Surgeon, Dr. Pominville, was obliged to tender his resignation. This was a source of deep regret to all who knew him, officially and socially. He was scrupulously attentive to his duties, careful and kindhearted towards his patients, whom he treated with great skill and success.

The Catholic Chaplain, Rev. Father Godin, after about four years' incumbency, also resigned, and has been succeeded by Rev. Father Harel.

The discipline, I observed, is much improved; the prisoners obey the rules punctually and are, in general, well-behaved.

The officers, too, do their duty with fidelity and good will. There are no factious parties, no dissensions, but all act together in good accord. The staff is reported to be individually efficient.

The odious and demoralizing system of spying, so much in vogue in the past, no longer exists. The Warden promises that he will never encourage this abominable practice.

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The mischievous interference of meddling outsiders in the affairs of the Penitentiary—which caused so much disorder and led to no end of dissension and disorganization among the officers and of want of confidence in the administration—is no longer allowed. The authorities of the prison have received instructions to see that such characters conduct themselves with propriety, when admitted as visitors, within the walls, and to expel them should they misbehave.

The Warden has been directed to report, for the action of the Minister of Justice, any of the higher officers who may be guilty of communicating, verbally or in writing, to outsiders, anything concerning the administration of the penitentiary. He can deal himself with the officers of his own appointment.

In the top storey of the new building, originally intended for a dining hall, are the shops for the tailors and shoemakers. They are well laid out, and are separated by a high wooden barrier running the full length of the large room. The ventilation is excellent and the light quite sufficient.

The shops for the carpenters, painters, tinsmiths and coopers are in the second storey.

The baths are on the ground floor and have been constructed upon an improved plan, adopted from one of the public institutions in the United States.

The central hall, between the wings, has been roofed. The boilers, for heating the prison, will be placed in position before the winter.

The cells, corridors and galleries are kept clean and in proper order; the ventilation is good and well attended to by the officers in charge of the wings.

A number of cells in the old or north wing have been removed in order to make place for a laundry and drying room, hitherto in the basement of the front building, a most unwholesome and unfit place.

Part of the old dining hall has been converted into a commodious and convenient kitchen; the other portion contains the tables on which the convicts' rations are placed for distribution.

Some improvements have been projected which are necessary, and which I gave authority to the Warden to make. These consist in breaking a door from the yard into the old kitchen, which is to be used as a boiler room. Another door will be opened from the yard into the new kitchen, in order that the convicts may get their rations without any more passing through part of the front building. A stairs will run from the new kitchen to the storey above, to afford access to the Protestant chapel, temporary hospital, surgery, libraries, school and change rooms, thus cutting the convicts off from all communication with the first storey, in which are the offices of the Warden, Deputy-Warden, and other officers.

The chapels are kept in good order. The Catholic Chaplain bears favorable testimony of the good conduct, respectful demeanor and attention of the convicts under his ministrations. He regrets that the splendid organ is silent on account of there being no organist, and hopes that the means may be supplied to employ a musician to perform on it. As mentioned in the first part of this report, this can be done for one hundred dollars a year.

The Protestant Chaplain has held the usual services, and regularly visited the prison. He mentions the visit of the Protestant Bishop of Montreal to the prison to give confirmation, and the good effect produced thereby. He refers to and deprecates the sending out to Canada, from Great Britain, youths and young men from penal institutions to swell our criminal population. The venerable Chaplain also complains that the organ in his chapel no longer contributes its sweet sound to add to the interest and effectiveness of the service, and for the same reason as that given by Rev. M. Harel.

The school is not so well attended as could be wished. This arises from two causes, namely, first, on account of some of the gangs being employed at too great a distance from the penitentiary, on the farm; secondly, because many are excluded from the school on account of misconduct or because they take no interest in improving themselves. The two Chaplains speak well of the progress of those who attend, and of the efficiency of the Schoolmaster.

The farm has been well managed and produced good supplies of various kinds of vegetables, grain, forage, pork, manure, &c. The land purchased from Madame Germain will soon prove a valuable acquisition, as it can be brought into good heart by proper manuring and tillage. The piggery is in a dilapidated condition; many young pigs perished last winter, and it was found very difficult to save the grown ones. For several years a new one has been asked from the Department of Public Works, particularly since the present one has been complained of by the villagers in its neighborhood as a nuisance. A promise has been made to provide a temporary one before the coming winter. I regret to learn this will not be done.

The ventilation of the hospital, Protestant chapel, school, the dry room, the offices of the Warden, Accountant and that used by the Inspector, is very defective and must be injurious to health. It would be desirable were the Visiting Architect to devise some plan of thorough ventilation.

The sanitary state of the institution has been very favorable; there was no contagious disease during the year. The number of deaths was three.

It will be necessary either to build the permanent boundary wall, as soon as possible, or incur considerable expenditure in repairing and strengthening the old one. If possible, the work should be done by convict labor. An excellent opportunity would be afforded for many prisoners to learn masonry.

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The Warden, as appears by his report, is alive to the necessity of adopting better means for the reformation of the convicts. He advocates proper classification and the separation of the bad characters from the better disposed.

The general administration of the penitentiary has been conducted, during the past year, with zeal and fidelity; a salutary control—so much needed—has been exercised over the convicts and a satisfactory standard of discipline has been maintained.

#### DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY.

With much regret I have to record the death of the former Warden, Mr. Blair Botsford, which occurred last April, in New York, during his leave of absence. In private life he was esteemed as an upright and honorable gentleman; and, in his official capacity, as Warden, he displayed no small share of administrative ability. In his intercourse with the officers of the staff, he was affable and courteous; towards the convicts he was considerate and kind-hearted, but firm, when necessary. The news of his death caused deep and genuine sorrow to all who knew him as he deserved to be known.

Mr. John B. Forster, who filled the position of Deputy Warden, since the opening of this penitentiary in July, 1880, was appointed Warden, immediately after the death of Mr. Botsford.

From the reports of the late and present Warden as well as from my own visits, I am in a position to state that the officers have discharged their duties ably and well; and the convicts have behaved themselves in a creditable manner, with very few exceptions. Both in the prison and at their work quietude and order have prevailed, and there has been no exhibition of insubordination or disorder among the prisoners, who as a body, have performed their allotted work industriously and carefully.

The manufacture of house pails and butter tubs to a limited extent is carried on here; shingles are also made. I recommend that broom-making—which had been formerly carried on in the Halifax and St. John Penitentiaries—be added to the other manufactures. The appliances and the officers to give instructions to the convicts are available.

The iron doors and locks for the new wing are in progress in the machine shop.

The convicts who were obliged to sleep on the galleries of the main hall, are now accommodated with cells in the new wing, which may be finished in the course of six months.

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It is difficult to understand why so expensive a basement was put in the new wing. It is useless. There are a number of rooms in it; but they are so dark that they cannot be turned to any account for the convicts and they are not wanted for storage.

Nothing has been done, as yet, towards the building of a surrounding wall. The wooden fence is decaying rapidly: it was necessary to prop a large portion of it. I would suggest that the foundation of the permanent wall be built and that a temporary eighteen feet high boarded fence be erected thereon, the ends of the planks resting on the mason work to prevent rot. A large share of the lumber required can be got on the land which it is proposed to buy from Mr. W. Turner adjoining the penitentiary property, and which can be sawn into planks in the penitentiary mill. I repeat my former recommendations to employ a competent and experienced man to make tests for a quarry on the penitentiary land. It is all important that an adequate supply of stone be procured on our own ground, in view of erecting the wall; a large sum of money would be, thereby, saved.

The sanitary state of the institution is reported by the Surgeon to have been most satisfactory. There were three deaths. He states that the physical and mental condition of the prisoners received during the year has been much better than of recent years. It is my duty and pleasure to bear testimony to the unremitting care and attention which Dr. Mitchell bestows upon his patients, and to the constancy with which he devotes himself to his duties. Owing to the circumstances in which he is placed, he is obliged to give more of his time to the penitentiary than all the other surgeons together. This, of course, interferes, almost entirely, with his outside practice.

Both Chaplains speak in high terms of commendation of the reverent and respectful demeanor of the convicts under their respective charge, and of the hearty and devout manner with which they enter into the services. The Protestant Chaplain dwells upon the fact "that the proper instruction of more than a hundred convicts requires all the teaching time of an observant and painstaking clergyman." Again, he says,—“If the object in having a Chaplain be not simply to comply with a public sentiment and feeling that there should be stated public worship in the prison, but rather and beyond this, that it is to assist in reforming convicts, that object can only and best be accomplished by giving the clergyman the largest and fullest opportunities for study of individual character, and not relying solely or principally on advising and sermonizing on general principles; of which way one admits the truth, but of which observant men doubt the practical individual influence.” It must be evident to anyone who will give the matter a thought, that a Chaplain, no matter how zealous or gifted he may be, can do very little good with convicts by holding Divine worship on Sunday, and giving them a few hours of his

time, in addition, every week or fortnight. Rev. Mr. Campbell is right, the Chaplain is powerless to reform the convict unless the greater portion of his time be given to the task.

The school has been carried on in the prison on the same system as in former years; the attendance has been steady and many illiterate men have made good progress in reading, writing and cyphering. The supply of books in the library is very limited, comparatively few volumes having been added since the opening of the penitentiary, more than seven years ago.

#### MANITOBA PENITENTIARY.

No change has taken place among the superior officers during the last year.

The conduct of the subordinate officers was very satisfactory.

The conduct of the prisoners has been, on the whole, very good.

The highest standard of discipline, as well among the officers as the convicts is maintained. In this respect Manitoba Penitentiary keeps well abreast with the model prisons even of the old world.

The utmost cleanliness, order and neatness characterize the whole establishment. The trim and uniform make-up of the cells, the bright polish of the iron doors and the sheen of the brass mountings give a cheery look to what in ordinary prisons appears dismal and gloomy.

The convicts have been variously employed; some at farming and quarrying, in the season; some at shoemaking and tailoring; others in the carpenter and blacksmith shops; and others again at the ordinary work of the prison.

The new chapels are finished and could have been occupied, months ago, had the furniture been supplied: the delay in doing this has been considerable and unnecessary.

The work on the hospital is progressing; its completion will be a great boon, as the temporary infirmary, in the attic of the main building, is very inconvenient.

The officers' quarters are generally in a condition of good order and repair, with some few exceptions to which the attention of the Department of Public Works has been called.

Divine service has been regularly conducted every Sunday by the Protestant and on alternate Sundays by the Catholic Chaplain, the former being resident at the Mountain, the latter attending from Winnipeg. The attention and decorum of the prisoners are marked. Were the Catholic Chaplain provided with a house,

near the penitentiary, and have frequent intercourse with the convicts more beneficial results than are now accomplished might be expected. Organs are required for the new chapels and also a small salary for each organist.

The school has been carried on, with great success, by the new teacher, Mr. D. D. Burke, who is also Hospital Overseer. The task of learning at an advanced period of life is often very irksome, and the work of teaching adults is necessarily difficult and must fall heavily upon the teacher. Good progress, notwithstanding, has been made.

The library continues to be highly valued and the application for useful and interesting books more than keep pace with the ability to supply them.

The health of the convicts has been generally good. Several Indian prisoners were in hospital, for long terms, during the year. Confinement has produced a bad effect upon the health of nearly all the Indians who have been committed to the penitentiary.

The duties of the Surgeon have been faithfully performed, as also those of the Hospital Overseer.

In compliance with the memorial of the officers and knowing that the requirements of the institution called for it, you have seen fit to appoint Dr. Sutherland resident physician, the distance between Winnipeg and the penitentiary being inconveniently long, especially in case of any sudden emergency requiring the immediate presence of the Surgeon.

The Warden's residence has been completed and he now occupies it. When it was planned and built, fuel and light were allowed by the Government, as is done in the other Departments, in the cases of officials who live in public buildings. The house is large and stands on a very exposed site, without shelter in any direction. The consumption of fuel, during nearly eight months that artificial heat is necessary, will be very great, so great, indeed, that the salary of the Warden would be taxed beyond due bounds to buy coal. Having paid a visit to Stony Mountain, you are in possession of all the facts necessary to enable you to judge of the case. If I be permitted to make a recommendation, in the premises, it would be either to have fuel and light restored to the officers who had those allowances, or to grant their full money equivalent, as had been contemplated when the question of commutation was first broached three years ago.

You have had experience at this penitentiary, of the inconvenience and disadvantage which are suffered by not having buildings and repairs within the control of this Department. The Warden refers to this matter in his present report, as he did in those of other years. The number of applications which this Department is obliged to make annually, upon that of the Public Works, for trifling wants alone,

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bears out the Warden's statement, "that it would be much more preferable as well as advantageous to the institution, if some alteration in the system which at present obtains could be arranged."

The Warden refers to the good that might follow from a conference of the various Wardens with the Inspector among themselves, upon "the management and administration of our penal prisons." In former reports I expressed my views on this subject. Briefly repeated, I believe that great benefit would result from a meeting of the kind, *In multis consilium*.

The scheme which Mr. Bedson suggests of establishing a penal colony in that portion of the North-West adjoining the Athabasca River, with the view to the development and settlement of that region, is worthy of consideration. At first blush, it might appear Utopian; but, when one considers what was accomplished by Captain McConachie, in Norfolk Island, among the very worst class of criminals that the hulks ever turned out; and the large number of industrious and well-behaved settlers the Australian Colonies found in the ticket of leave men from Botany Bay, the project broached by Warden Bedson commends itself as practicable, and as calculated to prove successful. Should it be entertained, when the necessary information and details shall have been furnished, I know of no one in Canada so well fitted to carry such a plan into operation as the Warden of Manitoba Penitentiary.

In the well-merited expression of sympathy and condolence contained in the reports of the Chaplains, in reference to the loss sustained by the Warden, by the death of his amiable and excellent wife, I heartily concur.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY.

I am glad to have it in my power to state that this penitentiary is successfully managed both as regards the prisoners and the discipline. Due regard has been paid to economy in all departments of the prison, as the statements accompanying the Warden's report will show.

The conduct of the prisoners has been, with some six or eight exceptions, satisfactory. There are about half a dozen of the worst characters here, that could be found in any other prison on the continent. Each of them, I have been told, graduated, so to speak, in every prison between Detroit and San Francisco. Strict discipline in their regard has been enforced, and they have been obliged to observe the rules. With others the judicious employment of the means which our system affords of encouraging good behavior and industry has succeeded, and it is hoped will continue to succeed by the zealous co-operation of the officers who are most responsible in producing this result. Despite the best efforts that can be made fluctuations in this respect cannot be prevented.

The Warden speaks well of his officers as rendering ready aid in maintaining the discipline. From the opportunities I have had of seeing and judging, I formed this same opinion of the staff. They take an interest in their duties, which they do not discharge in a perfunctory manner; they appear to realize the responsibility which devolves upon them and they endeavor to act accordingly.

The Chaplains have been faithful and assiduous in their attendance and ministrations. Services have been held by a Church of England clergyman, appointed by the Bishop, for convicts of that denomination. The bad characters, above referred to, and who entered the prison as Catholics, applied for permission to attend these special devotional exercises that are held in the office of the Warden, which is quite unprotected. The change in their religion had more in view a plan of escape than the pursuit of conscientious convictions, the leading spirits having declared themselves infidels. I instructed the Warden either to let them attend the services conducted by the regularly appointed Protestant Chaplain of the institution, or should he allow them to be present at those held by the Church of England Minister, that it must be in the chapel, which is a place of security, and not in his office.

The testimony which the Warden and Chaplains bear respecting the management of the school is very gratifying. The teacher, Mr. Keary, is energetic and earnest in his work and his labors are very successful; he is very competent for the position. This is necessary, the schoolmaster of a prison must be prepared to hold his own against men of varied information. His ignorance would not long remain undiscovered; he needs, therefore, to be well taught. In addition, he requires tact, patience, discretion. The prison schoolmaster deserves consideration commensurate with his qualifications and responsibilities. I concur in the Warden's recommendation for a more liberal remuneration to Mr. Keary as schoolmaster.

In this distant Penitentiary, application must be made, as the Warden says, to the Public Works Department "for every foot of lumber and every pound of nails" required for any purpose. The rule which must necessarily be followed, under the existing state of things, operates more injuriously, in regard to this penitentiary, than even that of Manitoba. First comes the requisition, from the Warden to the Inspector, for any want in the way of building or repairs; next, a letter from this Department to the Secretary of the Department of Public Works; then, instructions from that official to the Agent of the Department, in Victoria; then the Agent's report; then other instructions, and so on. The consequence is, that months and even years elapse before pressing needs are met. Quarters for the officers were first applied for in 1879; they were finished in 1886. A residence for the Warden and another wing were asked for a few years later, nothing has been done yet in either case. A memorandum, containing tabulated details of

the numerous defects in construction, was handed to the resident Engineer of the Penitentiary, in 1878, and that person, in his own handwriting, admitted the existence of every defect mentioned, save a trivial one; yet, when called upon by his own Department to report upon the matter, he had the unblushing effrontery and hardihood to deny his own written admissions, and to attack, in an abusive letter, published in one of the British Columbia newspapers, the officer of this Department, who, in the fulfilment of his duty, merely stated in his report the naked truth and facts regarding the shameful condition in which he found the penitentiary. I mention this incident to give point to the fact that the attention of the present Agent of the Department of Public Works, at Victoria, was called, some time ago, to the defective sewerage, the objectionable earth closets, the want of an adequate water supply in case of fire and of a proper road or way of access in connection with the officers' quarters. The defective water supply to the prison, as well for fire as for drinking and cooking purposes—the good water having been diverted from the prison to the farmyard—and the insecure condition of the prison roof, were also brought to the Engineer's notice. Though each one of these matters is of serious importance and was examined into and reported upon by practical and experienced men, by men living on the spot and realizing, every day, the existence of the defects of which they complain, and which the Warden, doubtless, pointed out to you, Sir, when visiting the penitentiary last August, yet, the resident Agent will not admit that there is anything amiss as regards what has been just enumerated. It certainly does not require an Engineer to see that the Fraser River is the proper source of the water supply for the prison and the officers' quarters; that the drainage of these quarters should be down the steep declivity into the river, and not into the creek where the sewage—if it reach the outlet at all—must be offensive to the neighborhood; that ordinary water closets, with abundant flushing, are preferable, on the score of health and cleanliness, to earth closets, for a number of families living in the same terrace; and that a roof of galvanized iron or some such material is more durable and proof against the danger arising from frequent forest fires in the vicinity, than a roof of "pitch and pebbles," as the Warden describes it; "during the hot days the pitch falls off in great patches." So long as the Department of Public Works constructs buildings required for penitentiary use, or makes sewers or does any other work asked for, it is but reasonable to expect that the head of this Department, or his representative, should be consulted and his approval obtained, not only of the plan of the proposed work, but also of the details. The Warden and his Deputy have reported that the present resident Agent and his predecessor, so far from paying attention to their suggestions, respecting works carried on under their direction, actually did the exact contrary, which, in most cases, proved wrong.

The Warden and Deputy Warden, who had been authorized by the Warden, to request the agents of the Department of Public Works, to have works done in

a certain way, were treated with marked discourtesy and snubbed, on various occasions. It is clear that these facts are unknown to the Hon. Minister of Public Works, who would not tolerate such proceedings. The consideration which he always gave to penitentiary affairs, whenever I was authorized to confer with him, and his prompt action, are in marked contrast to the conduct of the British Columbia agents, since the opening of the penitentiary in 1878. Either a radical reform in the *modus agendi* of the agents or a total emancipation of the penitentiaries from any control of the Department of Public Works—as the Directors of Penal Prisons in Ireland, for similar reasons, were compelled to agitate and effect—would be most desirable.

Since your return from British Columbia, application has been made to the Department of Public Works for another prison wing, a residence for the Warden, an adequate water supply for all purposes, improved drainage of the officers' quarters, new stables and an enlarged barn, a new roof for the prison building, and other improvements and repairs.

Quarters for the officers and their families have been built during the year. The row of clean, comfortable habitations add much to the improvement of the locality. These quarters are greatly appreciated by the staff, as they afford accommodation superior to the general run of houses within their means, while they go far beyond the latter in all the accessories of health, comfort and cleanliness—the sewerage and earth closets excepted. A barrack for single men, which was applied for along with the married men's houses, and again, recently, is much required.

The chapels are too small, and, consequently, overcrowded. It will be necessary, next season, to erect a building for two chapels similar to the one just finished at Stony Mountain.

A bakery and laundry have been erected and will prove a great acquisition; they will soon be in operation.

The Warden speaks of his Deputy in terms of well earned praise. He has shown himself to be a most valuable and capable officer. He says:—

“The Deputy Warden, Mr. Fitzsimmons, I must again mention. His services in organizing this penitentiary are of high value. I am sorry to see that the Government has not yet seen fit to place him on an equality with Deputy Wardens of other penitentiaries. A more deserving officer there cannot be in the employ of the Government.”

I fully and cordially endorse this tribute to the Deputy Warden's merits, and I beg to express a hope that he will be placed on the footing which he deserves to occupy, on the score of salary. Having, during the last nine years, saved to the

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country the wages of a farmer and gardener—by performing the duties which are discharged in other penitentiaries by such an officer—which would amount to \$6,300 ; I recommend that the salary of the Deputy Warden be fixed at the same rate as that of the Deputy Warden of Dorchester Penitentiary, that is at a *maximum* of \$1,500.

I beg leave to acknowledge, with sincere thankfulness, the kind consideration and courtesy you have extended to me on all occasions.

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

JAMES G. MOYLAN,  
*Inspector of Penitentiaries for the Dominion of Canada.*

PENITENTIARY BRANCH,  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
OTTAWA, 5th November, 1887.

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**ACCOUNTANT'S REPORT.**

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OTTAWA, 15th November, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that the value of buildings, stock, &c., on hand at the several Penitentiaries, on the 30th June, 1887, is as follows:—

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Kingston.</i>		
Farm land, fences and buildings thereon.....	42,700 00	
Prison buildings, steam and hot-water apparatus, steam pumps, tanks, wharves, &c.....	1,140,436 00	
Warden's house and premises ..	28,895 50	
Grist mill and fittings .....	3,000 00	
Clerk of Works' store room .....	2,500 00	
Storekeeper's department .....	2,000 00	
Steward's do (wings, dry room, wash house, mess room and Keepers' hall) .....	13,822 00	
Tailor and shoe department .....	8,100 00	
Carpenters and trades department (carpenters, painters, tinmiths and coopers) .....	6,150 00	
Blacksmiths' department (including machine shop) .....	4,078 00	
Masons .....	650 00	
Bakery .....	750 00	
Insane asylum .....	410 00	
Hospital and surgery .....	1,850 00	
Protestant chapel .....	450 00	
do library and school room .....	1,800 00	
Roman Catholic chapel .....	1,075 00	
do library .....	700 00	
Armory .....	1,100 00	
Stables and piggery (including horses and vehicles) .....	12,489 00	
Tramway and cars .....	7,000 00	
Female prison .....	2,150 00	
Furniture in offices .....	1,500 00	
		1,281,805 50
<i>St. Vincent de Paul.</i>		
Summary of real estate .....	540,989 00	
Steward .....	24,697 67	
Hospital .....	1,011 57	
Shoe shop .....	848 73	
Engineer .....	18,146 50	
Tailors .....	4,381 56	
Tinmiths .....	829 00	
Carpenters .....	2,128 50	
Blacksmiths .....	2,582 65	
Bakery .....	1,114 80	
Stonecutters .....	2,651 47	
Roman Catholic chapel .....	6,827 23	
Protestant do .....	334 73	
do library .....	106 20	
Roman Catholic library .....	251 60	
Bookbinding .....	48 47	
School .....	183 21	
Armory .....	1,981 90	
Storekeeper .....	95 44	
Deputy Warden's quarters .....	205 02	
Warden's do .....	913 00	
Brickyard .....	2,127 51	
Farm .....	1,491 75	
Stables .....	4,301 75	
Office furniture .....	838 88	
		618,553 14
<i>Dorchester.</i>		
Land .....	23,700 00	
Buildings .....	354,300 00	
Manufactures and materials .....	885 49	
Stores .....	4,854 15	
Steward's department .....	4,543 68	
Hospital and surgery .....	497 95	
Farm and stables .....	4,296 25	
Blacksmith shop .....	396 02	
Machine do .....	3,482 45	

<i>Dorchester—Concluded.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Tailor shop		330 46	
Carpenter do		662 73	
Shoe do		295 52	
Armory		820 25	
Chapel		520 52	
Furniture in Officers' quarters		892 25	
Library		480 70	
Office furniture		920 50	
Bakery		119 78	
			401,998 68
<i>Manitoba.</i>			
Prison buildings, &c		229,000 00	
Storekeeper's department		2,129 54	
Stewards' do		3,151 88	
Carpenters' do		80 98	
Tailors' do		1,336 69	
Shoemakers' do		702 77	
Blacksmiths' do		198 21	
Bakers' do		379 72	
Engineers' do		5,494 80	
Library		187 00	
Protestant chapel		250 80	
Catholic do		285 65	
Armory		1,728 60	
Hospital and surgery		783 63	
Farm stock, &c.		4,143 00	
Furniture, &c., Officers' quarters		8,786 44	
			258,639 71
<i>British Columbia.</i>			
Buildings		200,930 00	
Land		46,000 00	
Fencing		11,059 00	
Wing		4,265 76	
Tailors' shop		3,166 72	
Bandries		2,967 00	
Farm		2,112 25	
Shoe shop		1,617 09	
Store room		1,457 54	
Stable		1,320 00	
Armory		884 25	
Blacksmiths' shop		720 32	
Catholic chapel		684 50	
Accountant's office		642 11	
Halls		391 12	
Carpenters' shop		386 90	
Surgery		355 00	
Protestant chapel		332 25	
Kitchen		309 50	
Warden's quarters		219 25	
do office		215 75	
Deputy Warden's quarters		204 25	
Wash house		166 00	
Steward's office		94 85	
Officers' dining room		69 80	
Guards' quarters		59 75	
Meat cellar		44 85	
			280,515 81
			2,841,012 84

The estimates for financial year ending 30th June, 1889, 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,

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

GEO. L. FOSTER,  
Accountant of Penitentiaries.

## No. 1.

## KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

REPORT OF THE WARDEN FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED  
30TH JUNE, 1887.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, 30th June, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honor to present the annual report of this penitentiary for the year ended 30th June, 1887.

There remained in this penitentiary at midnight of the 30th June, 1886, 537 males and 41 females, making a total of 578.

Discharged since 30th June, 1886 :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
By remission of sentence.....	123	14	137
By pardon.....	28	2	30
By death.....	6	0	6
Sent to asylum .....	2	0	2
Sent to reformatory .....	1	0	1
	<u>160</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>176</u>

Remaining in the penitentiary at this date, 526 males and 28 females; total 554.

The prisoners are distributed as follows, viz. :—

Carpenter shop.....	41
do outside gang.....	12
Blacksmiths.....	21
Stonecutters.....	52
Mason gang No. 1.....	24
do No. 2.....	15
Women.....	28
Laboring gang.....	21
Railroad.....	2
Dining hall and kitchen.....	18
Wash house.....	7
Tailor and shoe shops.....	61
Bakery.....	6
Farm and gardens.....	42
Storekeeper.....	1
North lodge.....	1

Churches and library .....	3
Hospital patients .....	6
do orderlies.....	6
Asylum patients.....	30
do orderlies.....	1
Wings.....	17
Dry room.....	23
Lockshop.....	3
Stone pile and bucket ground.....	61
Mess room .....	2
Compost ground.....	1
Quarry.....	24
Grist mill.....	1
Engineers and pipe fitters.....	19
Gas house.....	4
Solitary confinement.....	<u>1</u>

The above classification indicates fully the work convicts are employed at here.

The closing of the contract shops, set free for other work a large number of men, to utilize these I had to undertake more outside labor than hitherto, and at once placed them at levelling the old quarry grounds, road making, and other work which will materially improve the penitentiary property. These, including the quarry, farm and building gangs, rendered it absolutely necessary for an increase in the staff, which I have endeavored to limit to the smallest possible number consistent with safety.

Much has been accomplished in the erection and repairing of buildings and other works during the year, and in the absence of skilled mechanics, I must give credit for the readiness and desire on the part of the convicts, to learn useful trades, and apply themselves industriously.

At present I have employment for all the available men at outside labor; my difficulty is during the severe winter weather, when the work we are now doing will be impracticable.

I hope provision will be made, at an early date, for operating some industry within the walls of the prison. The labor we are now at—improving the property—has its limitations; whatever, therefore, may be decided upon will not be any too soon.

I am pleased to be able to report continued good conduct on the part of the prisoners, the large portion are well behaved and evince a disposition to merit commendation. As must be expected some give a great deal of trouble, particularly those recommitted; this class of criminals in my judgment should be dealt with in a manner that would make them a distinct class here. In fact, I would like very much if facilities were afforded for a proper classification of the prisoners. I am satisfied that much good would be accomplished by this, both to the prisoners and the public generally.

The various privileges accorded, such as remission, school, light and the use of a good library are appreciated, tending to the maintenance of discipline and improvement of the men. I venture no opinion as to any moral influence exerted by these; at the same time I believe no effort made in that direction is wasted, and no provision should be withheld that would point to a wholesome moral result.

I have had as yet no opportunity of comparing the management of this prison with those in the United States. But from what I have been able to glean in other ways I feel bold to state that we would loose nothing by the comparison.

In association with the rest of the staff, I endeavor to govern kindly and firmly; no injustice is tolerated, every man is encouraged to feel that, in everything consistent with his circumstances here, he will be treated humanely and every opportunity afforded him to lay the foundation upon which to build up a better life for the future. Owing to our mixed system this is difficult, nevertheless, if the results are small, there will be a gratification.

In all the departments there is a tending to efficiency. I am well sustained by the staff who with commendable zeal and vigilance perform their several duties. Less laxity prevails, and if any mishap occurs it is mostly from causes not attributable to positive neglect. All are learning not to be too trustful of the class over which they are placed, and, at the same time, not to manifest too much suspicion.

I annex the reports from the several departments of the prison, which give all necessary details as to our movements.

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 1886-87.....	\$108,535 38
Less expenditure.....	106,633 37
	\$ 1,902 01
	\$10,827 66

The daily average for the year being  $572\frac{1}{8}\%$ , the revenue would be *per capita* \$18.91 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Cost *per capita*, daily average being  $572\frac{1}{8}\%$  :—

Staff .....	\$83 84 $\frac{3}{4}$
Rations.....	35 65 $\frac{1}{2}$
Uniform clothing... ..	11 55 $\frac{1}{2}$
Maintenance of buildings.....	6 28 $\frac{1}{2}$
Heating .....	19 88 $\frac{1}{2}$
Discharge clothing and travelling allowance.....	7 47 $\frac{1}{2}$
Light.....	3 70 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bedding .....	1 04 $\frac{3}{4}$
Prison furnishings.....	0 58 $\frac{1}{2}$
	\$170 03 $\frac{1}{2}$
	\$170 03 $\frac{1}{2}$

The cost *per capita* would be  $46\frac{1}{8}\%$ , deducting revenue,  $41\frac{1}{8}\%$ .

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My acknowledgments are due to yourself and the Department for the consultation and counsel accorded me, and for the promptness with which all matters requiring action have been attended to.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

M. LAVELL,

Warden.

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

No. 2.  
EXPENDITURE.

DR. THE DOMINION OF CANADA in Account with the Kingston Penitentiary, for the Year ended 30th June, 1887. Cr.

1886.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	1886.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
June 30...	To Staff—			July 17...	By Credit for accountable warrant .....		1,000 00
	Salaries .....	48,141 81		do 30...	do to pay Officers' pay-list .....	3,943 09	
	Uniforms .....	2,706 05		Aug. 30...	do do July accounts.....	11,797 48	
			50,847 86	do 30...	do do Officers' pay-list ....	3,984 81	
do 30...	To Maintenance—			Sept. 17...	do do August accounts.....	9,576 48	
	Rations .....	20,408 87		do 30...	do do Officers' pay-list .....	3,974 81	
	Convicts' clothing .....	6,614 43		Oct. 15...	do do September accounts...	3,667 78	
	do travelling allowance.....	1,888 50		do 30...	do do Officers' pay-list .....	3,991 20	
	do discharge clothing.....	2,389 81		Nov. 13...	do do October accounts.....	4,315 50	
	Bedding .....	599 81		do 30...	do do Officers' pay-list .....	3,987 31	
	Interments .....	18 10		Dec. 16...	do do November accounts.....	3,133 47	
	Chapels .....	87 87		do 30...	do do Officers' pay-list.....	3,984 63	
	Library .....	280 25					
	Escapes .....	24 55		1887.			
	Hospital .....	952 06		Jan. 14...	do do December accounts.....	3,810 86	
			33,264 25	do 31...	do do Officers' pay-list .....	3,977 50	
do 30...	To Working Expenses—			Feb. 22...	do do January accounts .....	3,140 60	
	Heating .....	11,382 05		do 28...	do do Officers' pay-list.....	3,984 91	
	Light .....	2,120 23		Mar. 14...	do do February accounts.....	1,557 07	
	Material for buildings.....	3,595 88		do 31...	do do Officers' pay-list .....	4,024 93	
	Maintenance of machinery .....	841 90		April 16...	do do March accounts.....	4,072 14	
	Armory .....	48 00		do 30...	do do Officers' pay-list.....	4,048 41	
	Kitchen .....	987 50		May 14...	do do April accounts .....	2,357 31	
	Stationery .....	75 55		do 31...	do do Officers' pay-list.....	4,042 86	
	Stationery Office and Queen's Printer..	1,007 25		June 17...	do do May accounts .....	6,608 63	
	Farm .....	743 43		do 30...	do do Officers' pay-list.....	4,049 48	
	Stables .....	388 40		July 28...	do do June accounts.....	3,602 13	
			21,198 19	do 28...	Stationery Office .....		105,633 37
do 30...	To Miscellaneous—			do 28...	Queen's Printer's Office .....		742 54
	Prison furnishing .....	342 36		do 28...	Superannuation .....		264 71
	Transfer of convicts.....	29 75					147 84
	Inspection of gas works.....	50 00					
	Advertising .....	39 60					
	Telegrams .....	19 73					
	Telephone Company .....	75 00					
	Postages and stamps.....	79 38					
	Freight charges.....	40 90					
	Express do .....	23 95					
	Commission fee.....	13 00					
			713 87				

do 30...	To Capital Account. ....	895 07		
	Industries .....	167 58		
July 5...	To Refund deposit Draft No. 219. ....	771 84		
		<u>107,788 48</u>		<u>107,788 48</u>

S. W. SCOBELL,  
Accountant.

No. 3.

REVENUE.

DR. THE DOMINION OF CANADA in Account with the Kingston Penitentiary, for the Year ended 30th June, 1887. CR.

1886.				\$	cts.	\$	cts.	1887.				\$	cts.	\$	cts.
July 30...	To	Draft, No. 279,	sent to Accountant...	900	55	June 30...	By	Convict labor.....	2,568	33					
Aug. 31...	do	378	do	430	38	do 30...	do	Capital account.....	120	00					
Sept. 30...	do	488	do	2,098	72	do 30...	do	Masons' department.....	160	47					
Oct. 31...	do	607	do	800	00	do 30...	do	Carpenters' do .....	38	30					
Nov. 30...	do	719	do	1,061	80	do 30...	do	Blacksmiths' do .....	38	46					
Dec. 31...	do	821	do	843	50	do 30...	do	Tailors' do .....	1,184	20					
1887.						do 30...	do	Gate money.....	650	88					
Jan. 31...	do	924	do	800	00	do 30...	do	Heating.....	12	00					
Feb. 28...	do	1,022	do	900	00	do 30...	do	Farm.....	155	84					
March 31...	do	1,121	do	960	22										
April 30...	do	1,228	do	806	40										
May 31...	do	93	do	1,018	89										
June 30...	do	187	do	207	20										
do 30...	do	Warrant (Indian Department).....		1,080	82										
						11,908 48							11,908 48		

S. W. SCOBELL,  
Accountant.

## No. 4.

## DEBTS owing the Kingston Penitentiary on the 30th June, 1887:—

Good debts.....	\$721 58
Old and doubtful.....	54 23
	<u>\$775 81</u>

## CLAIMS against the Penitentiary:—

As on the 30th June, 1887.....	\$3,602 13
Amount subsequently paid.....	<u>3,602 13</u>

S. W. SCOBELL,  
*Accountant.*

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY,  
30th June, 1887.

## No. 5.

NOMINAL LIST of Officers in the Kingston Penitentiary on the 30th June, 1887,  
giving Rate of Pay, Age and Date of Appointment.

Name.	Rank.	Salary.	Age.	Date of Appointment.
		\$ cts.		
M. Lavell.....	Warden.....	2,600 00	62	Feb. 3, 1885
Rev. C. E. Cartwright.....	Protestant Ch&plain.....	1,200 00	50	Oct. 25, 1875
Rev. D. A. Twomey.....	Roman Catholic Chaplain.....	1,200 00	28	June 30, 1886
Wm. Sullivan.....	Deputy Warden.....	1,400 00	51	Sept. 1, 1881
Orlando S. Strange.....	Surgeon.....	1,800 00	61	Feb. 9, 1885
S. W. Scobell.....	Accountant.....	1,000 00	62	Dec. 1, 1879
Robt. R. Creighton.....	Warden's Clerk.....	800 00	26	Feb. 1, 1882
Robert Hewton.....	Chief Keeper.....	800 00	45	Mar. 14, 1887
P. O'Donnell.....	Storekeeper.....	900 00	51	June 19, 1887
James Adams.....	Clerk of Works.....	1,100 00	53	Mar. 1, 1869
James Devlin.....	Engineer.....	750 00	37	July 1, 1886
James Weir.....	Steward.....	700 00	38	Oct. 31, 1876
Rose Ann Fahy.....	Matron.....	500 00	37	Mar. 6, 1888
Mary Bostridge.....	Deputy Matron.....	350 00	61	Feb. 1, 1870
James Halliday.....	Hospital Overseer.....	800 00	60	Jan. 29, 1887
J. B. Mathewson.....	Schoolmaster.....	600 00	51	Sept. 26, 1872
Wm. Gemmill.....	Tailor Instructor.....	1,000 00	71	Jan. 19, 1870
Neal P. Woods.....	Farmer and Gardener.....	600 00	47	June 1, 1855
Patrick O'Connors.....	Miller.....	600 00	34	Dec. 18, 1882
William Coward.....	Baker.....	600 00	32	June 6, 1878
Michael J. Kennedy.....	Messenger.....	600 00	30	April 1, 1872
Michael Leahy.....	Keeper.....	600 00	56	Nov. 1, 1859
David Cunningham.....	do.....	600 00	56	Jan. 8, 1883
J. B. Mathewson.....	do.....	600 00	51	Sept. 1, 1859
Alex. Elsmere.....	do.....	600 00	58	April 13, 1859
Thos. Davidson.....	do.....	600 00	54	Nov. 1, 1857
James Evans.....	do.....	600 00	51	Jan. 16, 1868
Francis Tracey.....	do.....	600 00	54	Mar. 14, 1887
Bernard McGeen.....	do.....	600 00	50	Mar. 1, 1859
Edward Mooney.....	Guard.....	500 00	44	Sept. 7, 1864
Nicholas Hugo.....	do.....	500 00	64	Nov. 1, 1865
George Holland.....	do.....	500 00	67	April 1, 1866
Michael Brennan.....	do.....	500 00	44	Oct. 3, 1865
Robert Priestly.....	do.....	500 00	63	June 4, 1855
James Bryson.....	do.....	500 00	61	June 7, 1866
Jeremiah O'Driscoll.....	do.....	500 00	56	Oct. 16, 1866
Thomas Payne.....	do.....	500 00	64	Dec. 13, 1866

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

Name.	Rank.	Salary.	Age.	Date of Appointment.
		\$ cts.		
Daniel Fitzgibbon.....	Guard	500 00	59	Jan. 1, 1868
Thomas Smith.....	do	500 00	51	Mar. 19, 1860
John Regan.....	do	500 00	62	Oct. 18, 1859
Charles McNeil.....	do	500 00	67	Aug. 18, 1859
James Doyle.....	do	500 00	48	Aug. 8, 1868
John Scally.....	do	500 00	50	May 4, 1870
Thomas Moore.....	do	500 00	43	May 9, 1870
John Mills.....	do	500 00	36	Oct. 17, 1875
Robert McCauly.....	do	500 00	45	Jan. 21, 1868
George McCauly.....	do	500 00	47	Oct. 2, 1876
Lawrence Walsh.....	do	500 00	43	Dec. 18, 1876
William Hurst.....	do	500 00	46	Nov. 13, 1877
Charles McConville.....	do	500 00	40	July 1, 1871
Alexander Atkins.....	do	500 00	30	July 1, 1878
Edwin J. Adams.....	do	500 00	28	July 1, 1878
John Donnelly.....	do	500 00	32	Nov. 7, 1879
Robert Appleton.....	do	500 00	44	July 1, 1880
John Kennedy.....	do	500 00	35	June 1, 1881
James G. Baldock.....	do	500 00	37	Aug. 1, 1881
Charles Bostridge.....	do	500 00	39	April 10, 1882
Thomas Thompson.....	do	500 00	44	May 18, 1883
John Darragh.....	do	500 00	37	Feb. 1, 1884
James A. Rutherford.....	do	500 00	36	Mar. 1, 1884
Wm. McCormack.....	do	500 00	36	Mar. 1, 1884
Robert Weir.....	do	500 00	39	Oct. 13, 1879
Peter Beaupré.....	do	500 00	27	Jan. 10, 1885
John Bannister.....	do	500 00	35	May 23, 1885
James Doyle.....	do	500 00	27	May 27, 1885
Arthur McConville.....	do	500 00	25	July 1, 1885
Richard Atkins.....	do	500 00	27	April 1, 1886
William Mooney.....	do	500 00	29	July 1, 1886
Richard Young.....	do	500 00	37	April 6, 1886
Lawrence Loughran.....	do	500 00	43	July 1, 1886
Michael Keon.....	do	500 00	45	July 13, 1886
Franklin Ault.....	do	500 00	31	July 15, 1886
Thos. Pugh.....	do	500 00	35	July 14, 1886
William Coffee.....	Stoker	500 00	.....	Dec. 1, 1885
Henry Woodhouse.....	Teamster	400 00	51	Sept. 1, 1872
William C Bell.....	do	400 00	44	April 9, 1877
Edward Burke, jun.....	do	400 00	27	June 1, 1881
William Bowen.....	do	400 00	32	Aug. 4, 1885

## No. 6.

## FARM ACCOUNT, Kingston Penitentiary, Year ended 30th June, 1887.

Description.	Amount.	Description.	Rate.	Amount.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Manure .....	293 60	By 105 tons hay.....	8 00	840 00
Seeds, implements, &c.....	365 08	70 do straw.....	5 00	350 00
Salary, farm instructor.....	600 00	1,760 bushels oats.....	0 35	616 00
do 2 guards.....	1,000 00	2,100 do potatoes.....	0 40	840 00
do 2 teamsters.....	800 00	300 do peas.....	0 60	180 00
Labor of 20 convicts.....	2,160 00	1,100 do carrots.....	0 30	330 00
do 2 spans of horses.....	800 00	500 do beets.....	0 40	200 00
Pig feed from dining hall.....	75 00	600 do parsnips.....	0 40	240 00
36 tons of bran, at \$11.....	396 00	124 do beans.....	1 00	124 00
13 do shorts, at \$14.....	182 00	290 do onions.....	1 00	390 00
Balance .....	204 06	140 do tomatoes.....	0 60	84 00
		328 bunches summer savory.....	0 03	9 84
		4,000 heads celery.....	0 03	120 00
		17,600 do lettuce.....		60 00
		400 cauliflowers.....	0 10	40 00
		858 doz. ears corn.....	0 05	42 90
		200 bushels corn.....	0 30	90 00
		15,000 cabbages.....	0 03	450 00
		26,600 lbs. pork.....	0 07	1,820 00
		700 do lard.....	0 07	49 00
	6,875 74			6,875 74

## No. 7.

## DISTRIBUTION of Convicts at the Kingston Penitentiary, on the 30th June, 1887.

No.	How Employed.	No. of Men.	No.	How Employed.	No. of Men.
1	Carpenter shop .....	41	18	Hospital orderlies ..	6
2	do outside gang .....	12	19	Asylum patients .....	30
3	Blacksmiths .....	21	20	do orderlies .....	1
4	Stonecutters .....	52	21	Wings .....	17
5	Mason gang, No. 1.....	24	22	Dry-room ..	23
6	do No. 2.....	15	23	Lock-shop.....	3
7	Laboring gang .....	21	24	Stone pile and bucket ground .....	61
8	Railroad .....	2	25	Mess-room .....	2
9	Dining hall and kitchen.....	18	26	Compost ground .....	1
10	Wash house .....	7	27	Quarry .....	24
11	Tailor and shoe shops.....	61	28	Grist-mill .....	1
12	Bakery .....	6	29	Engineers and pipe-fitters.....	19
13	Farm and gardens .....	42	30	Gas-house ..	4
14	Storekeeper .....	1	31	Solitary confinement .....	1
15	North lodge .....	1			
16	Churches .....	3		Total .....	526
17	Hospital patients .....	6			

## No. 8.

RETURN of Convicts who have been Pardoned out of the Kingston Penitentiary during the Year ended 30th June, 1887.

No.	Name.	Crime.	Place.
1	Marshal McDonald.....	Felony.....	Northumberland and Durham.
2	William Huddleston.....	Assault.....	Hastings.
3	Ferdinand Seraglio.....	Murder.....	Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry.
4	Theodore Tymet.....	Indecent assault.....	Wentworth.
5	Sopbie Boisclair.....	Murder.....	Quebec.
6	Richard Ryan.....	Rape.....	Carleton.
7	James O. Wall.....	do.....	Lincoln.
8	Charles Murray.....	Shooting with intent.....	York.
9	James Quillan.....	Murder.....	Hastings.
10	John Shipley.....	Arson.....	Elgin.
11	John Sullivan.....	House breaking.....	York.
12	James Belcher.....	Murder.....	Essex.
13	Patrick Gilgallen.....	Felonious wounding.....	Middlesex.
14	Thomas Purcell.....	Rape.....	Peterborough.
15	Mary Donaghy.....	Larceny.....	Halifax.
16	W. W. Scott.....	Embezzlement.....	Hastings.
17	William White.....	Assault.....	Huron.
18	William H. Greaves.....	Murder.....	Leeds and Grenville.
19	George Shore.....	Larceny.....	Carleton.
20	William Maun.....	Cattle stealing.....	Wellington.
21	Thomas Boville.....	Manslaughter.....	Carleton.
22	John Dinnie.....	do.....	Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry.
23	Henry Morgan.....	Mail robbery.....	Renfrew.
24	David Hall.....	Rape.....	Wentworth.
25	Thomas Henry.....	Forgery.....	do
26	Dougald McDonald.....	Post office robbery.....	Simcoe.
27	William Anderson.....	Arson.....	Renfrew.
28	William Brown.....	House breaking.....	Carleton.
29	Frank Brown.....	do.....	do
30	John Menton.....	Rape.....	Lambton.

## No. 9.

RETURN of Convicts who have Died in the Kingston Penitentiary during the Year ended 30th June, 1887.

No.	Name.	Crime.	Place.
1	William Baylis.....	Cattle stealing.....	Essex.
2	John Terry.....	Attempt to murder.....	Prince Edward.
3	John Pink.....	Larceny.....	Carleton.
4	John Peters.....	Shop breaking.....	Lincoln.
5	Patrick Butler.....	Arson.....	Elgin.
6	Wm. J. Cummings.....	Felonious uttering.....	York.

## No. 10.

RETURN of Convicts who have been Re-committed to the Kingston Penitentiary during the Year ended 30th June, 1887.

No.	Name.	1st Re-commitment.	2nd Re-commitment.	3rd Re-commitment.	4th Re-commitment.	5th Re-commitment.	6th Re-commitment.	7th Re-commitment.	8th Re-commitment.	9th Re-commitment.
1	Frederick Davis .....	1								
2	John Goheen .....			1						
3	Nelson Goheen .....	1								
4	William Broome .....	1								
5	John Peters .....									1
6	John Quigley .....	1								
7	Joseph Ayotte .....	1								
8	Charles Fields .....	1								
9	Joseph Anderson .....	1								
10	John McLowe .....	1								
11	John Carroll .....			1						
12	Robert McCulloch .....			1						
13	William Carr .....	1								
14	Charles Lister .....				1					
15	Patrick Walsh .....	1								
16	Mary Ahern .....			1						
17	Hiram Smith .....	1								
18	Alexander Dougherty .....	1								
19	Franklin Cairns .....	1								

## No. 11.

RETURN showing the Remission of Sentence earned by Convicts discharged from the Kingston Penitentiary during the Year ended 30th June, 1887.

No. of Men.	Days.	No. of Men.	Days.	No. of Men.	Days.	No. of Men.	Days.
1	.....	1	104	2	179	1	360
1	4	1	116	3	180	1	363
1	67	1	117	3	181	1	363
1	69	1	126	1	182	10	365
1	75	1	147	4	183	1	455
1	81	1	148	9	184	1	462
2	88	1	151	3	185	1	482
4	91	1	154	1	192	1	491
1	92	2	155	1	200	1	496
2	93	1	162	1	216	2	497
1	94	2	164	1	270	1	559
2	95	1	165	1	272	1	617
2	96	1	167	1	273	1	647
3	97	1	168	2	274	1	651
24	98	1	173	1	318	1	690
4	99	2	174	1	341	1	687
1	100	1	175	1	342		
1	103	1	178	1	347	137	

## No. 12.

RETURN showing the Movement of Convicts in the Kingston Penitentiary from the 30th June, 1886, to the 30th June, 1887.

Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining on the 30th June, 1886.....				537	41	578
Received since :—						
From common gaols.....	148	2	150			
do Dorchester Penitentiary.....	1	1	2	149	3	152
				686	44	730
Discharged since :—						
By remission of sentence.....	123	14	137			
Pardon.....	28	2	30			
Death.....	6		6			
Sent to Asylum.....	2		2			
do Reformatory.....	1		1	160	16	176
				526	28	554
Remaining on 30th June, 1887.....						

## No. 13.

RETURN of Value of Labor, exclusive of Material, on Work done in the Kingston Penitentiary, for the Year ended 30th June, 1887.

Various Departments.	Amount.
	\$ cts.
Carpenters' and Trades' Departments.....	7,067 00
Masons' and stonecutters'.....	20,454 33
Blacksmiths and machine shops.....	3,269 00
Tailor shop.....	6,626 50
Shoe do.....	2,970 50
Female prison.....	1,760 10
Farm, stables, teamsters, &c.....	2,550 40
Bakery.....	731 20
Cooks, cleaners, orderlies, &c.....	2,629 20
	48,058 23

## No. 14.

## CRIMINAL STATISTICS, Kingston Penitentiary, for the Year ended 30th June, 1887.

—				—					
Description.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Description.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Race.....	White.....	145	3	148	Occupation..	Carpenters.....	6		6
	Colored.....	4		4		Cigarmakers.....	2		2
		149	3	152		Cook.....	1		1
Marital.....	Married.....	49	2	51		Carriage builder.....	1		1
	Single.....	100	1	101		Clerks.....	5		5
		149	3	152		Cabdriver.....	1		1
Age.....	Under 20 years.....	31		31		Carriage trimmer.....	1		1
	From 20 to 30 years....	62	1	63		Doctors.....	2		2
	do 30 to 40 do.....	30		30		Druggist.....	1		1
	do 40 to 50 do.....	11		11		Detective.....	1		1
	do 50 to 60 do.....	9	2	11		Engineer.....	1		1
	do 60 to 70 do.....	6		6		Farmers.....	18		18
	Over 70 years.....	6		6		Gardener.....	1		1
		149	3	152		Harnessmakers.....	2		2
Education...	Cannot read.....	21	3	24		Hostlers.....	2		2
	Read only.....	9		9		Hotel keeper.....	1		1
	Read and write.....	119		119		Horse doctor.....	1		1
		149	3	152		Jeweller.....	1		1
Moral habits	Abstinate.....	21		21		Millwright.....	1		1
	Temperate.....	197	3	110		Merchants.....	2		2
	Intemperate.....	21		21		Printers.....	2		2
		149	3	152		Painter.....	1		1
Country.....	England.....	18		18		Shoemakers.....	5		5
	United States.....	27		27		Sailors.....	3		3
	Ireland.....	11	2	13		Steamfitters.....	1		1
	Ontario.....	77		77	Crimes.....	Servants.....		3	3
	Scotland.....	5		5		Stonecutters.....	1		1
	Quebec.....	5	1	6		Stereographer.....	1		1
	Denmark.....	3		3		Tailors.....	2		2
	Germany.....	1		1		Trader.....	1		1
	Spain.....	1		1		Teamsters.....	2		2
	Italy.....	1		1		Tinsmiths.....	1		1
	149	3	152	Wheelwright.....		1		1	
Occupation..	Laborers.....	62		62		Watchmaker.....	1		1
	Agents.....	1		1				149	3
	Barbers.....	3		3	Abortion.....	2		2	
	Bakers.....	1		1	Assault.....	4		4	
	Bookkeepers.....	2		2	do to rob.....	1		1	
	Brass moulders.....	1		1	do to rape.....	3		3	
	Blacksmiths.....	2		2	Arson.....	2		2	
	Butchers.....	2		2	Attempt to shoot cattle	1		1	
	Broommakers.....	2		2	do poison.....	1		1	
					Burglary.....	16		16	
					Bringing stolen goods				
					to Canada.....	2		2	
				Buggery.....	1		1		
				Cattle stealing.....	5		5		
				Chicken stealing.....	1		1		
				Conspiracy.....	1		1		
				do and larceny.....	1		1		
				False pretence.....	1		1		
				Felonious shooting.....	2		2		
				Forgery.....	7		7		
				Felony.....	1		1		
				Horse stealing.....	6		6		

No. 14.—CRIMINAL STATISTICS, Kingston Penitentiary.—*Concluded.*

Description.			Description.				
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
<b>Crimes ...</b>				<b>Counties.....</b>			
Housebreaking and larceny .....	5		5	Elgin .....	8		8
Highway robbery.....	5		5	Frontenac .....	1	1	2
Having burglars tools.....	1		1	Grey .....	4		4
Indecent assault.....	2		2	Haldimand .....	2		2
Larceny .....	44	2	46	Hastings .....	3		3
do and burglary...	1		1	Halton.....	4		4
do and receiving ..	1		1	Kent.....	3		3
Manslaughter.....	5		5	Lambton .....	5		5
Making counterfeit coin	5		5	Lincoln .....	4		4
Malicious injury to				Leeds and Grenville...	3		3
property.....	1		1	Lennox and Addington	2		2
Obstructing railway ...	1		1	Middlesex.....	1		1
Pocket picking.....		1	1	Montreal .....	1	1	2
Sheep stealing.....	1		1	Northumberland and			
Shop breaking.....	2		2	Durham .....	4		4
do and larceny..	5		5	Norfolk .....	1		1
Uttering counterfeit				Ontario.....	6		6
coin .....	1		1	Oxford .....	2		2
Wounding.....	4		4	Prescott and Russell...	1		1
Post-office robbery ...	3		3	Perth.....	3		3
Misdemeanor .....	1		1	Renfrew.....	4		4
House breaking .....	3		3	Simcoe.....	5		5
				Stormont, Dundas and			
	149	3	152	Glengarry .....	2		2
				Victoria .....	2		2
<b>Counties....</b>				Waterloo .....	6		6
Algonia .....	2		2	Wellington .....	1		1
Brant .....	2		2	Wentworth .....	5		5
Bruce .....	2		2	Welland.....	6		6
Carleton .....	13	1	14	York.....	37		37
Essex .....	4		4				
					149	3	152

## No. 14½.

SUMMARY of Punishment awarded in the Kingston Penitentiary, during the Year ended 30th June, 1887.

Months.	Number who lost Tobacco.	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.
1886.									
July.....	1	20	1			6		1	1
August.....		17	2			12		1	
September.....		8				6			
October.....	2	9				12		11	4
November.....		18	3			7		8	10
December.....		9	2	1	24	7		2	6
1887.									
January.....		15	2			19		2	7
February.....		8	2			4			1
March.....		14	1			16			
April.....		18	1			7			
May.....	1	20	2			15			1
June.....	3	14	1			5		2	5

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Movement of Convicts in the Kingston Penitentiary, for 10½ Years preceding the 30th June, 1887.

YEARS.	ADMISSIONS.									DISCHARGES.															Remaining at end of Year.	Yearly Average.													
	Common Gaols			Lunatic Asylum.		Reformatory.		Other Penitentiaries.		Recaptured.		TOTAL.			Remission of Sentence.		Pardon.		Sent to Lunatic Asylum.		Suicide.		Death.				Escape.		Removed by Order of Court.			Other Penitentiaries.		Sent to Reformatory.			TOTAL.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	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.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
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	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	252	7	259	700	26	726	69½		
1878-79.....	202	9	...	...	...	68	1	...	...	270	10	280	182	6	48	3	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	237	10	247	733	26	759	646½		
1879-80.....	180	8	...	3	...	42	2	1	...	226	10	236	203	10	35	2	1	1	...	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	248	15	263	711	21	732	737½		
1880-81.....	131	7	...	2	...	67	4	...	...	205	11	216	190	6	34	2	2	...	...	1	...	6	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	335	8	243	681	24	705	704½		
1881-82.....	105	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	113	8	121	175	8	29	...	...	...	...	11	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	217	8	225	577	34	601	642		
1882-83.....	125	4	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	129	7	136	144	8	30	...	6	...	...	10	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194	8	202	512	22	534	563		
1883-84.....	114	12	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	115	12	127	140	5	28	1	1	...	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	181	6	187	446	28	474	500½		
1884-85.....	195	14	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	196	21	217	117	8	22	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	146	8	154	496	41	537	500 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>35</sub>		
1885-86.....	207	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	207	8	215	122	8	26	...	7	...	...	4	...	4	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	165	8	174	537	41	578	518 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>35</sub>		
1886-87.....	148	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	149	3	152	123	14	28	2	2	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	16	176	526	28	554	572 <sup>14</sup> / <sub>35</sub>		
	1691	88	23	1	5	257	19	1	1983	109	2092	1683	82	338	12	24	2	...	...	69	3	18	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	2142	98	2240							

## No. 16.

## REPORT OF THE PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, 30th June, 1887.

SIR,—There has been but little to remark in the past year. Everything has moved along its ordinary groove very quietly.

I have noticed ever since I became Chaplain that very often a feeling of regret and sense of shame apparent in the convicts during their earlier months of imprisonment, gradually passes into a fierce or sullen bitterness if their petitions are refused, or they become aware of a similar case to theirs seemingly more leniently dealt with. I sometimes think that a short sentence for the first offence, accumulating rapidly for every repetition of the crime, would be beneficial, so far as the reformation of the criminal is concerned. If the habitual criminal knew that his sentence would double with each conviction, he would either leave the country or be shut up out of the way of doing harm for periods which lengthened with each conviction. While life and hope would not be crushed out of the man who had been overtaken in a fault without being innately criminal, by a very long sentence on the first occasion of his falling into the grasp of the law.

I continue to regard the school and library as valuable aids in the reformation of the convicts; though those who return to honest life comparatively rarely communicate with any of the authorities of the prison, and it is only by accident that we hear of their well-doing.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. E. CARTWRIGHT,

*Chaplain.*

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.

Inspector of Penitentiaries.

## No. 17.

## REPORT OF THE CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, 1st July, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honor to present my first annual report, as Catholic Chaplain to the Kingston Penitentiary.

One hundred and sixty-nine male and seventeen female prisoners are at present under my spiritual care. Fifty-two males and three females were received, whilst fifty-nine males and ten females were discharged during the past year. One male convict rather unexpectedly died in the hospital in the month of March, and one other was pardoned a few days before he died. I think the life of the latter would have been prolonged if executive clemency were exercised towards him some months sooner.

I have tried to be regular and faithful in the discharge of the Chaplain's duties throughout the year, and it gives me much pleasure to state that I have found the conduct of the convicts to be excellent in every respect. They have assisted at the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, and at Vespers each Sunday and Holyday with an unvariable and edifying piety and reverence, which would be creditable to any congregation in the land, whilst the sermons and instructions which were regularly delivered each Sunday and Wednesday, have been attentively received, and I have many evidences that they have been productive of much good.

Permit me, also, to bear testimony to the kindness and uniform courtesy of the officers of the Penitentiary with whom I come in contact in the discharge of my duties.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Yours very faithfully,

DENIS A. TWOMEY,

*Chaplain.*

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,

Inspector of Penitentiaries.

No. 18.

REPORT OF THE SURGEON.

PORTSMOUTH, ONT., 1st July, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honor of submitting to you my report for the year ended 30th June, 1887.

I have much pleasure in stating that the health of the convicts confined in this prison is remarkably good, great care being taken by the authorities here to attend, as far as possible, to the prevention of disease.

A number of youths, as well as those far advanced in years, have been admitted within the last twelve months, some of the latter more fitted for being inmates of a home for the aged and infirm than prisoners in a penitentiary.

Few deaths have taken place; two of those occurred in old debilitated men, one aged 80, who was in prison for the ninth time, the other 76, the prisoner who I mentioned in my last report as being afflicted with bronchitis when he entered the penitentiary, and had to be taken into hospital, and in my opinion would not survive half the term of his sentence. Two died after having received their pardon. One, a young man affected with heart disease, who dropped dead on his way from the hospital to the Warden's office, his father having arrived the night before to take him home; the other from cerebritis, the effect of an injury received some time before his admission.

I was in hopes to have been able to report that all the alterations in connection with the closets in the different shops, &c., had been completed. Such, however, for good reasons given me by the engineer, Mr. Devlin, is not the case.

A much needed improvement has been made in doing away with the buckets in the wing, used by those employed there and in the kitchen, on Sundays, and substituting therefor two closets. The Warden has also promised me that the large wooden vessel which is placed under cover near the kitchen for the use of those employed there on week days, shall be removed. Instead of this, two closets are to be constructed in the hall, situated between the passage leading from the room in which the men dine and the dormitory.

Disinfectants, as usual, are used in the closets, sinks and baths. The old wooden baths for the use of convicts have been replaced by twelve new metal ones. Two have also been furnished for the use of the guards. All these baths are well supplied with hot and cold water.

I would again desire to call attention to the great necessity there exists, of a large shaft or cupola being placed over the main boiler house.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

Miss Fahey, the present matron, has quite fulfilled my expectations of her, and has given me entire satisfaction in her care and attention, to those ailing, both in and out of hospital. I again—for the third time report, there has not been a death

here since I was appointed surgeon of this penitentiary, though a number have been in hospital. Among the female as well as male convicts are some who unless the royal clemency is exercised will die before the expiration of their present sentences. No accidents of any moment have occurred since my last report.

INSANE WARD.

Among those occupying the criminal lunatic asylum, there are a number far advanced in years and very feeble. One death has taken place here since last July. The number discharged as cured is four, improved sufficiently to resume work, seventeen; transferred to the provincial asylum on expiration of sentence two; remaining twenty-eight. I have to return thanks to yourself and the Warden for kindly granting me the request I made in my first report, July, 1885, viz., "to set apart a place outside the building where the unfortunate inmates could occupy their time during the day gardening, &c." This enclosure I hope in a short time will be able to be occupied by the least troublesome patients, and though not by any means all that could be desired, is all that can be spared from the grounds within the walls at present.

Many of the prisoners not in the asylum are weak-minded. These are kept at work in the yard, as I consider occupation is far better for them than being confined in a building with those who are mentally worse than they, and who by their insane actions would tend to aggravate rather than ameliorate their mental condition.

A number of the guards this year have been confined to their houses from sickness, no less than seven having been off duty at one time; this, of course, greatly added to my duties, being obliged to visit them regularly till restored to health.

The Warden has always kindly supported me in seeing that any suggestions I have made in reference to the prevention of disease are carried out, as well as sustained me in the management of the sick and those confined in the asylum.

Mr. Halliday, the hospital overseer, has proved himself most efficient in the discharge of his duties in the hospital department, and has assisted me greatly in mine as surgeon.

The usual tables are appended, giving the number treated in hospital and the diseases from which they were suffering.

The number of daily prescriptions recorded, exclusive of hospital and asylum, was 2,055.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

O. S. STRANGE, M.D.,

*Surgeon.*

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,

Inspector of Penitentiaries.

## KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

ANNUAL RETURN of Sick treated in Hospital, from 1st July, 1886, to 30th June, 1887.

Disease.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Remarks.
Abscess .....		9	9		9		
Asthma .....		1	1			1	
Angina simplex.....		7	7		7		
Anthax .....		1	1		1		
Boils .....		1	1			1	
Bronchitis .....	1	10	11		11		
Burns .....		2	2		2		
Cerebritis .....		1	1	1			
Colic .....		8	8		8		
Contusion .....		5	5		5		
Cutaneous.....	1	3	4		4		
Debility .....		2	2	2			
Diarrhoea .....		18	13		13		
Dysentery .....		4	4		4		
Dyspepsia .....		1	1		1		
Dementia .....	1	3	4		4		
Epilepsy .....		1	1		1		
Erysipelas.....		3	3		2	1	
Febriola .....	1	19	20		20		
Fever, intermittent .....		1	1		1		
do typhoid.....	1	7	8	1	7		
Heart disease.....	1		1	1			
Hæmatemesis.....		1	1		1		
Hæmorrhoids .....	1		1		1		
Influenza .....		7	7		7		
Jaundice .....		1	1		1		
Lumbago .....		2	2		2		
Luxatio.....		2	2		2		
Malingering .....		3	3		3		
Mania .....		1	1		1		
Myelitis .....		1	1			1	
Neuralgia .....		7	7		7		
Ophthalmia .....	1	3	4		4		
Otitis .....	1		1		1		
Parturitie .....		1	1		1		
Phtisis .....	1		1		1		
Pneumonia .....		2	2		1	1	
Peritonitis .....	1	1	2		2		
Rheumatism .....		12	12		12		
Sciatica .....		2	2		2		
Sprain .....		4	4		4		
Scrofula .....		1	1		1		
Syphilis .....		1	1		1		
Synovitis.....		2	2		2		
Tonsillitis .....		1	1		1		
Ulcers.....		1	1		1		
Whitlow .....		1	1		1		
Wounds .....		13	13		13		
Total .....	11	172	183	5	172	6	

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

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, 1st July, 1887.

ANNUAL RETURN of Deaths in the Hospital, Kingston Penitentiary, from 1st July, 1886, to 30th June, 1887.

Number.	Names.	Age.	Disease.	When Admitted.	Died.	Country.	No. of Days in Hospital.	Remarks.
1	Wm. Baylis .....	18	Heart .....	30th June, 1886.....	23rd July, 1886.....	Canada .....	23	This convict was pardoned on Surgeon's report, 21st July; his father did not arrive to conduct him home until the 23rd in the morning. On his way out he dropped dead. Pardoned on Surgeon's report, but was unfit for removal; died under treatment
2	John Pink.....	42	Cerebritis .....	27th November, 1886.	3rd December, 1886..	do .....	7	
3	John Peters .....	80	Debility.....	3rd March, 1887.....	25th March, 1887 .....	England .....	23	
4	Patrick Battler .....	76	do .....	18th February, 1887..	4th April, 1887.....	Ireland.....	46	
4	Wm. J. Canning.....	34	Typhoid fever. ....	20th March, 1887 ....	17th April, 1887 ....	England .....	21	

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

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, 1st July, 1887.

ANNUAL RETURN of Criminal Insane Convicts in the Insane Asylum, in connection with the Kingston Penitentiary, from 1st July, 1886, to 30th June, 1887.

Distribution.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remained under treatment on 30th June, 1886 .....	25	1	26
Since admitted :—			
Kingston Penitentiary .....	25		25
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary .....	1		1
Total number under treatment during the above period .....	51	1	52
Discharged :—			
Cured .....	4		4
Improved sufficiently to resume work .....	16	1	17
Transferred to Provincial Asylum on expiration of sentence .....	2		2
Died .....	1		1
Remaining under treatment on 30th June, 1887 .....	28		28

## O B I T U A R Y.

No.	Req. No.	Age.	Date of Death.	Duration of Insanity.	Proximate Cause of Death.
1	9,820	45	14th October, 1886 .....	3 years .....	Marasmus.

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

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY,  
INSANE ASYLUM, 1st July, 1887.

No. 19.

## MATRON'S REPORT.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, 30th June, 1887.

SIR,—In submitting my second annual report of the work done in the female department of this prison, I have very great pleasure in testifying to the general good conduct and excellent bearing of the female prisoners.

There are at present 27 inmates; 14 were discharged during the year, 2 of whom were pardoned.

I am, dear Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. A. FAHEY,

*Matron.*

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

## RETURN of Work done in Female Department, for the Year ending 30th June, 1887.

Number of Articles.	Work Done.	Equal to Days.	Rate per Day.	Amount.	Total.
			Ots.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
561	Shirts .....	561	30	168 30	
1,023	Towels .....	85	30	25 50	
208	Handkerchiefs .....	17	30	5 10	
113	Sleeves .....	56	30	16 80	
3	Shrouds .....	3	30	0 90	
1,751	Pairs of socks .....	1,751	30	525 30	
72	do re-knit .....	72	30	21 60	
267	Flannel drawers .....	267	30	80 10	
340	Pillow slips .....	56	30	16 80	
164	Sheets .....	82	30	24 60	
81	Flannel shirts .....	81	30	24 30	
180	Linen jackets .....	180	30	54 00	
238	do vests .....	238	30	71 40	
499	do pants .....	499	30	149 70	
6	Table-cloths .....	2	30	0 60	
59	Mitts .....	59	30	17 70	
4	Gloves .....	4	30	1 20	
18	Bakers' aprons .....	6	30	1 80	
					1,205 70
<i>Female Prison.</i>					
	Knitting and sewing .....	208	30	62 40	
	Washing, &c. ....	1,438	30	431 40	
					493 80
<i>Government Contract for North-West.</i>					
101	Flannel shirts .....	101	25	25 25	
101	Pairs of socks .....	101	25	25 25	
101	Handkerchiefs .....		10	10 10	
					60 60
					1,760 10

No. 20.

## SCHOOLMASTER'S REPORT.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, 30th June, 1887.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report, hoping it will meet with your approval:

Branches taught,—spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic. Average attendance, 96; primer classes, in parts first and second, 9; first reader, with spelling and tables, 23; second reader, with spelling and writing, 28; third and fourth readers, with spelling, writing and ciphering, 36.

I have much pleasure in stating that the great majority of those attending manifest a desire to improve all they can, by embracing every opportunity, both in school room and in cell practice.

Many thanks are due the Warden for the great interest he has taken in this department. Also to the Chaplains and my assistant teachers for their zeal in the good work of education.

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

J. B. P. MATHEWSON,  
Schoolmaster.

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

## ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY.

(Translation.)

No. 1.

REPORT OF THE WARDEN, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1887.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY, 1st July, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the report of the administration of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary for the year ended the 30th June, 1887.

I subjoin to it the usual returns and statistics.

The accompanying statistics of our criminal population, show what has been the movement of the convicts during the year terminated the 30th June last :—

The 30th June, 1886, there remained in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.....	278	convicts.
Since, there have been received from common gaols...	104	do

Whom, if added to the 278 remaining on the 30th June, 1886, make.....	382	do
Have been released during the year.....	102	do

Thus leaving on the 30th June, 1887, a criminal population of..... 280 do  
that is to say, two convicts more than at the beginning of the last fiscal year.

The return, No. 11, shows that the largest number at any time during the year terminated the 30th June, 1887, was 290; the smallest number, at any time during the year, was 271, and the average number during the year, per day, was 282½.

The cost *per capita* was as follows :—

Total expense of the year (Statement No. 11.).....	\$78,292	48
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To be deducted :—

The revenue in cash (Statement No. 3.).....	\$1,603	36
Travelling allowances to discharged convicts, and their discharge clothing; maintenance of machines and repairs to buildings (Statement No. 11.).....	3,913	19
	<u>5,516</u>	<u>55</u>

This last amount of.....	\$72,775	88
--------------------------	----------	----

assessed over our average population of 282½, will make the cost of convicts *per capita* to be \$257.61.

If, however, the value of convict labor was accounted for, amounting, according to the Statement No. 11, to the sum of \$43,932.75, and deducted from that of \$72,775.88, that would have the effect of reducing the expense to \$28,843.13, and that of the keeping of each of the convicts to \$102.10.

And, although this last figure may appear already low enough, it would seem to be more moderate yet, if the relatively limited number of the present population of the prison be only borne in mind, together with the facts that the costs of the maintenance of the establishment are the same as when it had an average population of 346 convicts; as, for example, in the fiscal year 1880-81. (See comparative movement, &c., No. 9.)

Then, if the costs of maintenance for 1886-87 were assessed over a population of individuals of 346, in lieu of 282½, that would cause an expenditure, *per capita*, in the first case, of \$210.33½, instead of \$257.61; and, in the second case, of \$83.36, instead of \$102.10.

This result shows that it would be a mistake to suppose that those costs of maintenance are diminishing in proportion with the decrease of the population, for the salaries, the heating and lighting, &c., remain the same.

One last observation on this matter.

The vote of Parliament for the support of this Peni- tentiary during the fiscal year just closed, was.....	\$80,949 51
The expenditure has amounted to.....	78,292 43

Consequently there remains in the hands of the Govern-  
ment .....\$ 2,657 08

As it is a matter of fact, however, that gratuities have been paid and other disbursements made, which had not been provided for (see Statement No. 13), amounting to \$4,097.92, which, if added to the unexpended balance of \$2,657.08, will form a total, seemingly to the credit of the institution, of \$6,755.

Besides, I can well affirm, that I have seen with a particular care and an unceasing survey, that economy was practised in all the departments as much as it could be so done, without impairing the efficiency of the service.

The conduct of the prisoners, with the exception of a few wild and incorrigible fellows, has been good on the whole. Their industry is satisfactory. They appear to appreciate good treatment and manifest a disposition towards earning the liberal remission provided by law for good conduct.

I cannot help expressing the regret with which I ascertain how inefficient are the efforts made for the reformation of criminals. The great obstacle encountered is the impossibility, from the present system, to keep apart from the recidivists acknowledged to be incorrigible, those who come here after a first sentence. So long as this system of promiscuousness during working hours will be in existence, so long will useless efforts be made, not only to redress those of our convicts who are still susceptible of reformation, but even to prevent them from becoming worse in consequence of the contact of those whose state of demoralisation is irremediable.

In discontinuing four years ago the eating of meals in a common hall to give the meals in the cells, a step has been made in the direction pointed out.

To inaugurate this system of classification and separate the wild and incorrigible, I know that it would necessitate some alterations in the dimensions and fitting up of the cells. But as we have still another wing to build, to complete the principal building of the Penitentiary, we could very easily, and without any extra costs, introduce in this new wing the changes required for the experiment of the new system.

The various industries of the prison are being prosecuted satisfactorily, giving at the present time sufficient employment for all the inmates able to work.

These industries comprise the cultivation of the farm and gardens, stone cutting, brickmaking, lime burning, masonry, carpentry, blacksmith, tinsmith, upholstering, tailoring, shoemaking, &c., all, in fact, that is necessary in keeping in repair our building and erecting new ones, the making and repairing of all the clothing and all the domestic duties of the institution.

The works which are carried on under the supervision of the Department of Public Works, have made considerable progress during the year.

The tailor and shoe shops have been placed on the second floor of the new western building; the bath-room in the basement of this building has been finished, and was inaugurated on the 28th of June last.

The central tower has been roofed in and the basement flagged.

The new heating arrangements by steam will shortly be put in, and I have every reason to believe that next winter steam will be used in the wings. This

will be a vast improvement on the old stove system, being not only a saving of fuel but a great source of comfort to the men as well.

The new steam cooking apparatus has been completed and gives full satisfaction.

Work is also carried on, adjoining the new building, on the boiler-house, to heat the workshops and furnish the motive power to those workshops which will be placed in the basement and on the first floor.

These, with other projected improvements of an important but minor character, will utilize for some time, all our available labor. Nearly twenty per cent. of the convicts are physically and mentally incapacitated for labor of a remunerative kind, so that the number available for hard work is more apparent than real.

I have the pleasure to state that there has been no escape during the fiscal year 1886-87. Two attempts at escape, only, have taken place, and for this, the culprits will have to stand a trial at the next criminal assizes.

On this subject, allow me, Mr. Inspector, to suggest anew that in the ordinary cases of attempts at escape unaccompanied with aggravation, our rules and regulations ought to be amended in order to allow of the Warden punishing himself the culprits in the same manner as any other violation of the rules and regulations of the penitentiary.

I have observed that the convicts which we have to take to Montreal, and they are always the wildest, anticipate much gratification from the trip, which they view as a pleasure trip. It is for them a chance to see again their old friends who are sure to be among the lookers-on at their trial. Never do they fail to exact from the court the production in court of their intimate friends among their fellow convicts, to testify in their favor. They then indulge in all kind of bragging to amuse the spectators, even making the most serious accusations against the officers and having them countenanced by the testimony of their comrades. These accusations are the same which are afterwards spread in public by a scandal-monger press. I cannot repeat too much that these exhibitions, except in very serious cases, ought to be avoided, for they always have, in my humble opinion, a considerable demoralizing effect as well on the public as on the officers and convicts.

Discipline, owing to a rigid watch exercised by most of the officers, has been more and more improving. That progressive change for the better is a cause of encouragement for those to whom it is a duty to submit to it, as well to those whose mission it is to see its rules enforced.

The agricultural and horticultural works have been attended to in proper season under the intelligent direction of the farmer, Mr. Kenny, and the crop promises a satisfactory yielding.

The health is in a satisfactory state, as stated in the report of the prison physician, Dr. M. H. E. Gaudet.

The school is tolerably well attended and progresses in a satisfactory manner.

In the month of December last, the Honorable the Minister of Justice, in company with the Honorable Secretary of State, visited this institution, and I have every reason to believe that they were well pleased with their visit.

The yard having become too small to allow of the putting up of new buildings, the want of new boundary walls is very much felt. The present walls are in such a dilapidated state that before long they will require very heavy repairs, more especially as regards the wooden fence.

As these works will be of great magnitude and require a large amount of labor and considerable time, I think they ought to be performed by contract and not by convict labor.

Since my appointment I have had to make some changes in the staff, the reason for which I have reported to you, and which were approved. I have pleasure in stating that I found the officers of the penitentiary quite cordial in the reception of the new Warden, and ready to give a loyal support.

I venture to hope that during your visits here you have satisfied yourself that altogether we do our best and have succeeded in placing this penitentiary in such a state of efficiency that it may stand the comparison with all other institutions of the kind.

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I shall not speculate or theorize as to what may or may not be accomplished here, I can only promise to do my best in the interest of all concerned to merit approval.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

TEL. OUMET,

*Warden.*

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

No. 2.—EXPENDITURE.

DR. THE DOMINION OF CANADA in account with the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for the Year ended 30th June, 1887. CR.

1887.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	1886.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
June 30....	To Salaries.....	40,493	34			July 31....	By Warrant.....			400	00
	Uniforms.....	1,635	83			do 31....	Official pay-list .....			3,288	17
	Rations.....	13,957	80			Sept. 14 ..	Warrant.....			3,647	76
	Clothing.....	4,172	81			do 14.....	do Messrs. Couvrette and La			694	34
	Convicts' travelling allowance.....	775	09			do 14.....	casse gratuity .....				
	Discharge clothing.....	1,637	80			Aug. 31....	Official pay-list .....			3,324	46
	Bedding.....	331	50			Oct. 4.....	Warrant.....			3,950	01
	Chapels.....	243	85			Sept. 30....	Official pay-list .....			3,252	68
	Escapes.....	71	00			Oct. 23....	Warrant.....			1,761	27
	Hospital.....	613	78			do 30.....	Official pay-list.....			3,352	68
	Heating.....	4,636	34			Nov. 22....	Warrant.....			2,729	13
	Light.....	1,063	34			do 30....	Official pay-list.....			3,352	68
	Repairs to buildings.....	1,413	14			Dec. 27....	Warrant.....			3,673	42
	Armory.....	94	52			do 31....	Official pay-list.....			3,348	65
	Kitchen.....	592	88			1887.					
	Farm.....	798	01			Jan. 19....	Warrant.....			2,514	81
	Stables.....	2,103	22			do 19....	Official pay-list.....			3,336	55
	Telegrams.....	20	62			Feb. 28....	Warrant.....			3,038	41
	Postages.....	54	06			do 28....	Official pay-list .....			3,206	76
	Express charges.....	31	30			Mar. 21....	Warrant.....			2,031	52
	Advertising.....	171	38			do 31....	Official pay-list.....			3,218	48
	Travelling expenses.....	274	08			April 26....	Warrant.....			3,771	63
	Libraries.....	148	53			do 30....	Official pay-list.....			3,228	03
	Transfer.....	42	55			May 18....	Warrant.....			1,796	98
	Maintenance of machinery.....	44	70			do 31....	Official pay-list.....			3,224	00
	Freight charges.....	7	91			June 20....	Warrant.....			4,522	10
	Stationery.....	6	25			do 30....	Official pay-list.....			8,231	71
	Stationery Office, \$237.28; Queen's Printer, \$282.61.....	519	89			July 29....	Warrant.....			4,296	21
	Gratuity.....	3,290	02			do 29....	do.....			525	15
	Telephones.....	2	70				Stationery Office.....			237	28
	Lawyers' services at court.....	140	55				Queen's Printer.....			282	61
	Interments.....	11	10				Warrant.....			39	95
	Refund deposit.....	99	85				Superannuation.....			123	25
				79,499	67					79,499	67

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G. S. MALÉPART,  
Accountant.

TÉLESPHORE OUMET,  
Warden.

No. 3.

REVENUE.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA in account with St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for the Year ended 30th June, 1887.

1886.	Dr.	\$ cts.	1887.	Cr.	\$ cts.
Aug. 5.....	To Draft in favor of the Hon. the Receiver-General.	48 10	June 30.....	By Farm.....	643 63
Sept. 7.....	do do	100 41		Rent.....	309 60
Oct. 13.....	do do	83 89		Steward.....	158 80
Nov. 6.....	do do	176 74		Fines.....	133 98
Dec. 4.....	do do	92 73		Carpenters.....	118 04
				Visitors' fund.....	78 25
1887.				Stonecutters.....	51 41
Jan. 13.....	do do	64 51		Tailors.....	36 93
Feb. 9.....	do do	105 62		Shoe shop.....	30 82
Mar. 10.....	do do	166 06		Tinsmiths.....	28 18
April 16.....	do do	354 85		Blacksmiths.....	5 74
May 2.....	do do	66 04		Bakery.....	4 0
June 6.....	do do	128 53		Bookbindery.....	2 42
July 15.....	do do	215 88		Brickyard.....	0 66
		1,603 36			1,603 36

G. F. MALÉPART,  
Accountant.

TÉLESPHORE OUMET,  
Warden.

## No. 4.

NOMINAL LIST of Officers employed in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, as on the 30th June, 1887, giving the Rate of Pay, Age and Date of Appointment.

Name.	Rank.	Salary.	Ag.	Date of Appointment.	Remarks
		\$ cts.			
Télesphore Ouimet .....	Warden .....	2,400 00	43	Jan. 31, 1887...	
Rev. L. O. Harel .....	Roman Cath. Chaplain..	1,200 00	39	April 27, 1887...	
Rev. John Allan .....	Protestant do .....	1,200 00	74	May 20, 1873...	
Thomas McCarthy .....	Deputy Warden .....	1,400 00	50	Jan. 31, 1887...	
M. H. E. Gaudet .....	Surgeon .....	1,200 00	56	do 31, 1887...	
George S. Malépart .....	Accountant .....	1,000 00	38	June 1, 1882...	
Gordon B. Papiveau .....	Clerk .....	800 00	31	Jan. 1, 1886...	
Charles N. Contant .....	Chief Keeper .....	700 00	40	June 25, 1887...	
George B. Lamarche .....	Storekeeper .....	800 00	45	March 1, 1880...	
Léandre Mazuret .....	Steward .....	700 00	62	May 20, 1873...	
J. Bte. V. Champagne .....	Engineer .....	800 00	30	July 1, 1885...	
John Manning .....	Hospital Overseer .....	750 50	36	do 13, 1882...	
Edward Kenny .....	Farmer .....	610 00	36	Jan. 1, 1876...	
J. T. Dorais .....	Schoolmaster .....	600 00	43	July 24, 1882...	
Jean Vaudry .....	Instructor .....	700 00	58	May 20, 1873...	
Isidore Thérien .....	do .....	700 00	48	April 6, 1882...	
Louis N. Mazuret .....	do .....	700 00	36	do 7, 1886...	
Procopé Dumas .....	do .....	700 00	49	May 20, 1873...	
Trefflé Nantel .....	do .....	700 00	41	March 10, 1887...	
Noël Beuparlant .....	do .....	700 00	54	April 15, 1877...	
John Lynch .....	Messenger .....	500 00	49	March 1, 1887...	
Onésime Sigouin .....	Keeper .....	550 00	50	May 19, 1873...	
F. P. McIlwayne .....	do .....	550 00	45	June 1, 1873...	
James Blain .....	do .....	550 00	52	May 20, 1873...	
Joseph Demers .....	do .....	550 00	40	Jan. 1, 1873...	
Romnald Gadbois .....	do .....	550 00	49	Feby. 1, 1878...	
Napoléon Charbonneau .....	do .....	550 00	37	July 31, 1885...	
Gilbert Chartrand .....	do .....	550 00	45	March 1, 1887...	
Ubalde Chartrand .....	do .....	550 00	44	April 1, 1887...	
James Carty .....	Guard .....	500 00	59	Dec. 7, 1876...	
Jean Baptiste Lemay .....	do .....	500 00	48	June 1, 1879...	
Charles Taillon .....	do .....	500 00	48	May 1, 1880...	
Edouard Prévost .....	do .....	500 00	36	Oct. 20, 1881...	
Aristide Rochon .....	do .....	500 00	44	March 1, 1882...	
Napoléon Plouffe .....	do .....	500 00	37	do 6, 1882...	
Olivier Lamère .....	do .....	500 00	56	April 21, 1882...	
Roch Labelle .....	do .....	500 00	47	May 10, 1882...	
François Plouffe .....	do .....	500 00	47	do 16, 1882...	
Henry Boyer .....	do .....	500 00	52	Aug. 18, 1882...	
David O'Shea .....	do .....	500 00	27	do 23, 1882...	
Antoine Plouffe .....	do .....	500 00	41	June 14, 1883...	
Félix Lesage .....	do .....	500 00	46	Aug. 29, 1883...	
George Nixon .....	do .....	500 00	46	do 6, 1883...	
Jean Bte. Malépart .....	do .....	500 00	41	May 1, 1884...	
Vincent Bisson .....	do .....	500 00	32	July 12, 1884...	
Wm. Thos. Bostock .....	do .....	500 00	44	Oct. 1, 1884...	
Alberic V. Paré .....	do .....	500 00	45	April 17, 1885...	
Elzéar Bertrand .....	do .....	500 00	28	Aug. 1, 1885...	
Samuel Filion .....	do .....	500 00	31	do 3, 1885...	
Napoléon Bastien .....	do .....	500 00	38	May 19, 1886...	
Godefroi Monette .....	do .....	500 00	27	do 25, 1886...	
Pierre Breland .....	do .....	500 00	44	July " 8, 1886...	
Thomas Joseph Bennett .....	do .....	500 00	31	Aug. 1, 1886...	
William Wright Gibson .....	do .....	500 00	43	do 6, 1886...	
Zéphirin Sigouin .....	do .....	500 00	38	do 16, 1886...	
Lewis Henry .....	do .....	500 00	29	Dec. 4, 1886...	
Martin Plouffe .....	do .....	500 00	31	March 5, 1887...	
Elie Clermont .....	do .....	500 00	32	do 31, 1887...	
Isidore Charlebois .....	do .....	500 00	41	May 4, 1887...	
Théodore Ohabot .....	do .....	500 00	38	June 2, 1887...	
John D. Fitzgibbon .....	do .....	500 00	27	do 25, 1887...	
Isaïe Cloutier .....	Teamster .....	400 00	43	Nov. 4, 1881...	
Jérémie Leblanc .....	do .....	400 00	38	do 9, 1881...	

No. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

STATEMENT showing the Distribution of Convicts in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary on the 30th June, 1887.

How Employed.	No. of Men.	How Employed.	No. of Men.
Shoemakers .....	16	Wings .....	22
Tailors .....	22	Hospital .....	10
Blacksmiths .....	12	School and library .....	1
Bakery .....	4	Teamsters .....	3
Carpenters .....	24	Chapel, Catholic .....	1
Tinsmiths .....	5	do Protestant .....	1
Stonecutters .....	38	Whitewashing .....	4
Wood-shed .....	20	Warden's quarters .....	1
Masons .....	28	Deputy-Warden's quarters .....	1
Farm and garden .....	24	Newcomers .....	14
Hall doors .....	2	Offices .....	2
Dining hall .....	5		
Kitchen .....	12		
Change room .....	8	<b>Total</b> .....	<b>280</b>

## No. 5.

RETURN of Convicts who have been Pardoned out of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary during the Year ended 30th June, 1887, with Crime and Place where convicted.

No.	Name.	Crime.	Place.
1	Thomas Osborne .....	Manslaughter .....	Aylmer.
2	Thomas Yeoman .....	Larceny .....	Montreal.
3	Thomas Brennan .....	Stealing from the person .....	do
4	Pierre D. Rottot .....	Stealing letters containing money .....	do
5	Bernard J. Gray .....	Stealing a post letter containing money .....	Quebec.
6	Victor Eugène Hébert .....	Forgery .....	Montreal.
7	John Clark .....	Larceny .....	do
8	James Ryan .....	do .....	do
9	Moïse Parent .....	Robbery .....	Quebec.
10	J. O. Avila Chartier .....	Stealing a post letter containing money .....	Montreal.

## No. 6.

LIST of Convicts who have been Re-committed in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, during the Year ended 30th June, 1887.

Number.	Name.	1st Re-committment.	2nd Re-committment.	3rd Re-committment.	Number.	Name.	1st Re-committment.	2nd Re-committment.	3rd Re-committment.
1	Olivier Ledoux.....			1	16	Arthur Grégoire...	1		
2	Louis Ballard.....	1			17	Charles Landreville.....			1
3	François Xavier Desjardins.....	1			18	Herménégilde Dorion.....	1		
4	Joseph Deschênes.....	1			19	Amedée Paquette.....			1
5	Alexis Généreux.....	1			20	Honoré Trudel.....			1
6	Edmond Massie.....		1		21	Damase Dnbois.....		1	
7	Louis Lafrance.....		1		22	Joseph Larivée.....	1		
8	Octave Syrie.....	1			23	Jean Lavoie <i>alias</i> Louis Vaillancourt.....			
9	Alphonse Brazeau.....		1		24	John Horne.....	1		
10	Napoléon Lamoureux.....	1			25	John Smith.....	1		
11	Olivier Ledoux, No. 2.....	1			26	George O. Bennett.....	1		
12	Joseph Napoléon Vaillancourt.....		1		27	Patrick Doyle.....			1
13	William Brennan.....	1							
14	Louis Héto.....		1						
15	Alfred Richard.....	1				Totals.....	16	7	4

## No. 7.

RETURN of Remission of Sentence earned by Convicts discharged from the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, during the Year ended 30th June, 1887.

Number.		No. of days earned.	Number.		No. of days earned.
1	Convict earned .....	61	1	Convict earned .....	174
1	do .....	63	4	do .....	175
1	do .....	71	1	do .....	176
2	do .....	75	3	do .....	178
1	do .....	84	1	do .....	179
1	do .....	89	10	do .....	180
1	do .....	90	1	do .....	261
1	do .....	91	1	do .....	264
4	do .....	92	1	do .....	265
1	do .....	93	1	do .....	266
2	do .....	94	2	do .....	269
1	do .....	95	3	do .....	270
19	do .....	96	1	do .....	320
1	do .....	132	1	do .....	340
1	do .....	141	1	do .....	346
1	do .....	155	1	do .....	347
1	do .....	157	3	do .....	355
1	do .....	160	3	do .....	360
1	do .....	165	1	do .....	495
1	do .....	171	1	do .....	535
1	do .....	173	1	do .....	673

## No. 8.

MOVEMENT of convicts at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, from Midnight of the 30th June, 1886, until Midnight of the 30th June, 1887.

Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining at midnight, 30th June, 1886 .....				278		278
Received since from common gaol .. .. .				103	1	104
				381	1	382
Discharged since—						
By expiration of sentence .....	86		86			
By being pardoned.....	10		10			
Transferred to Kingston Penitentiary.....	1	1	2			
Death .....	3		3			
Removed by order of court .....	1		1	101	1	102
				280		280

No. 9.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Movement of Convicts in St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for the Year ended 30th June, 1887.

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.		Par-doned.		Sent to Lunatic Asylum.		Escape.		Death.		Other Penitentiaries.					Removed by Order of Court.		Total.	
					Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.					Female.	Male.		Female.
1873-74.....	122	74	1	.....	.....	.....	74	1	75	45	.....	5	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	54	1	55	141	.....	141	124
1874-75.....	141	126	1	.....	.....	.....	126	1	127	31	.....	9	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	19	1	.....	60	1	61	117	.....	117	142	
1875-76.....	117	168	1	.....	.....	.....	168	1	169	58	.....	8	.....	1	.....	.....	1	53	1	.....	121	1	122	161	.....	161	131	
1876-77.....	161	163	.....	.....	.....	.....	163	.....	163	22	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	61	.....	.....	100	.....	100	225	.....	225	202	
1877-78.....	225	184	2	.....	.....	2	186	2	188	64	.....	20	.....	2	.....	.....	2	62	2	.....	150	2	152	259	.....	259	250	
1878-79.....	259	196	1	1	.....	.....	197	1	198	69	.....	12	.....	1	.....	.....	1	67	1	.....	150	1	151	307	.....	307	283	
1879-80.....	307	153	2	4	.....	1	158	2	160	105	.....	10	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	120	2	122	345	.....	345	225	
1880-81.....	345	151	4	.....	.....	1	152	4	156	112	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	41	4	.....	178	4	182	318	.....	318	346	
1881-82.....	318	119	2	2	.....	.....	121	2	123	95	.....	17	.....	5	.....	1	.....	2	2	1	123	2	125	316	.....	316	307	
1882-83.....	316	104	4	3	.....	1	108	4	112	100	.....	5	.....	4	.....	5	.....	.....	4	.....	116	4	120	308	.....	308	308	
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	98	.....	13	.....	1	.....	1	.....	9	.....	.....	114	9	123	261	.....	261	266	
1885-86.....	261	130	2	2	.....	.....	132	2	134	104	.....	7	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	115	2	117	278	.....	278	269		
1886-87.....	278	102	1	1	.....	.....	103	1	104	86	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	1	1	101	1	102	280	.....	280	282
Totals....	3423	1873	35	13	.....	5	1891	35	1926	1101	.....	170	.....	21	.....	16	.....	307	35	2	1638	35	1673	3551	.....	3581	.....	

## No. 10.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS, St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for the Year ended  
30th June, 1887.

Description.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Description.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Race .....	White .....	102	1	103	Crime .....	Robbery .....	5	...	5
	Indian .....	1	...	1		Assault and robbery.....	3	...	3
		103	1	104		Feloniously receiving stolen goods .....	3	...	3
Marital .....	Married .....	42	...	42		Burglary .....	3	...	3
	Single .....	61	1	62		Stealing money .....	1	...	1
		103	1	104		Refusing to provide for his wife .....	1	...	1
Age .....	Under 20 years .....	14	...	14		Obtaining money by false pretenses .....	1	...	1
	From 20 to 30 .....	50	...	50		Stealing money out of a letter .....	1	...	1
	do 30 to 40 .....	27	1	28		Manslaughter .....	2	...	2
	do 40 to 50 .....	4	...	4		Feloniously wounding with intent to kill and murder .....	1	...	1
	do 50 to 60 .....	5	...	5		Feloniously shooting with intent to murder..	1	...	1
	Over 60 years .....	3	...	3		Feloniously wounding with intent to disfigure	1	...	1
		103	1	104		Assault .....	1	...	1
Education ..	Read only .....	17	...	17		Committing damage to an amount exceeding \$20 .....	1	...	1
	Cannot read .....	18	1	19		Robbery with violence...	1	...	1
	Read and write .....	68	...	68		Larceny by a servant ....	1	...	1
		103	1	104		Indecent assault.....	1	...	1
Moral habits	Temperate .....	51	1	52			103	1	104
	Intemperate.....	52	...	52	Religion...	Catholic .....	85	1	86
	103	1	104	Church of England.....		12	...	12	
Country .....	Quebec .....	77	1	78		Methodist .....	3	...	3
	Ontario .....	2	...	2		Presbyterian .....	1	...	1
	England .....	9	...	9		Lutheran .....	1	...	1
	Ireland .....	9	...	9		No religion.....	1	...	1
	United States .....	4	...	4		103	1	104	
	Scotland .....	1	...	1	Occupation.	Laborers .....	30	1	31
France .....	1	...	1	Tailors .....		6	...	6	
	103	1	104	Shoemakers .....		5	...	5	
Crime .....	Larceny .....	31	...	31		Cabinet-makers .....	3	...	3
	Breaking into a shop and stealing therein .....	16	...	16		Carpenters .....	4	...	4
	Breaking into a house and stealing therein...	3	...	3		Fishermen .....	4	...	4
	Stealing from the person	9	1	10		Sailors .....	4	...	4
	Horse stealing.....	6	...	6		Tinsmiths .....	3	...	3
	Riot and damaging store- houses .....	4	...	4		Painters .....	3	...	3
	Felony .....	6	...	6		Blacksmiths .....	3	...	3
						Plumbers .....	3	...	3
					Farmers .....	2	...	2	
					Stonecutters .....	2	...	2	
					Bakers .....	2	...	2	
				Butchers .....	2	...	2		

No. 10.—CRIMINAL STATISTICS, St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary—*Concluded.*

Occupation.				District .....			
Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Traders .....	2	0	2	Montreal .....	63	0	63
Blacksmith helpers .....	2	0	2	Quebec .....	16	1	17
Machinist .....	1	0	1	St. Hyacinthe .....	5	0	5
Apprentice—tailor .....	1	0	1	St. Francis .....	5	0	5
Confectioner .....	1	0	1	Bedford .....	3	0	3
Saddler .....	1	0	1	Ottawa .....	3	0	3
Dyer .....	1	0	1	Gaspé .....	4	0	4
Plasterer .....	1	0	1	Iberville .....	1	0	1
Moulder .....	1	0	1	Joliette .....	1	0	1
Fireman .....	1	0	1	Terrebonne .....	1	0	1
Printer .....	1	0	1	Kamouraska .....	1	0	1
Tanner .....	1	0	1				
Steward .....	1	0	1		103	1	104
Post-office clerk .....	1	0	1				
Waiter .....	1	0	1	Sentence....			
Hatter .....	1	0	1	2 years .....	51	1	52
Coachman .....	1	0	1	3 do .....	22	0	22
Bookbinder .....	1	0	1	4 do .....	6	0	6
Telegraph operator .....	1	0	1	5 do .....	10	0	10
Stableman .....	1	0	1	6 do .....	1	0	1
Barber .....	1	0	1	7 do .....	6	0	6
Newsdealer .....	1	0	1	10 do .....	3	0	3
Stencil worker .....	1	0	1	14 do .....	4	0	4
Book-keeper .....	1	0	1				
Engine runner .....	1	0	1		103	1	104
	103	1	104				

## No. 11.

STATEMENT showing the Cost of Maintenance of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary,  
for the Year ended 30th June, 1887.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Expenditure for the year ended 30th June, 1887.....			76,292	43
OR. Revenue for the Year, viz. :—				
By Farm .....	643	63		
Rent .....	309	60		
Steward .....	158	80		
Fines .....	133	98		
Carpenters .....	118	04		
Visitors' fund.....	78	25		
Stonecutters .....	51	41		
Tailors .....	36	83		
Shoe shop.....	30	82		
Tinsmiths.....	28	18		
Blacksmiths.....	5	74		
Bakery.....	4	90		
Bookbindery.....	2	42		
Brick yard.....	0	66		
			1,603	36
By Convicts' discharge allowance.....	775	00	76,689	07
do clothing .....	1,637	80		
Transfer of convicts.....	42	55		
Maintenance of machinery.....	44	70		
Repairs to buildings.....	1,413	14		
			3,913	19
By Stonecutters and masons .....	9,178	50	72,775	88
Carpenters.....	4,122	00		
Shoemakers.....	2,462	50		
Tailors.....	3,299	50		
Tinsmiths.....	980	00		
Blacksmiths .....	1,553	00		
Steward .....	9,055	00		
Bakery .....	607	25		
Engineer .....	154	00		
Wood shed and stonebreakers.....	3,354	50		
Excavation .....	1,686	50		
Chapels and libraries.....	547	50		
Hospital orderlies.....	547	50		
Farm, garden and stables.....	2,385	00		
Horse labor for farm and institution.....	3,900	00		
			48,932	75
			28,843	13
Average number of convicts.....			282½	
do cost per capita for maintenance.....			\$257	61
Yearly cost of each convict after deducting the value of labor.....			103	10

TÉLESPHORE OUMET,  
Warden.G. S. MALÉPART,  
Accountant.

## No. 12.

STATEMENT of Debts owing to the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, 30th June, 1887.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Good debts .....	83 95	
Bad do .....	548 07	
	632 02	
Since paid .....	54 45	
Balance still due. ....		577 57

TÉLESPHORE OUMET,

Warden.

G. S. MALÉPART,

Accountant.

## No. 13.

STATEMENT showing amounts paid to several parties during the year ended the 30th June, 1887, which were not provided for in the Estimates.

	\$ cts.
Gratuities to Z Lacasse.....	479 09
F. Couvrette .....	215 25
F. Chartrand .....	800 94
J. E. Gauthier.....	472 21
Aug. Leduc.....	778 57
A. Dequoy.....	543 96
Paid to Dr. J. T. Pominville .....	42 00
Dr. Brien .....	575 35
Dr. Brunelle.....	59 00
Quinn & Weir, advocates.....	140 55
Total.....	4,097 92

TÉLESPHORE OUMET,

Warden.

G. S. MALÉPART,

Accountant.

## No. 14.

THE FARM in account with the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for the year ended the 30th June, 1887.

Description.	Rate.	Amount.	Description.	Rate.	Amount.
DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	CR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Implements, seeds, manure, pigs' feeding, tools, &c....		582 57	By 3,000 bushels potatoes..	0 50	1,500 00
Fencing and drainage .....		215 44	12,000 cabbages.....	0 05	600 00
4,000 days, convict labor...	0 50	2,000 00	600 bushels carrots....	0 50	300 00
1,000 do horse do ...	0 50	500 00	400 do beets.....	0 50	200 00
1 keeper's salary .....		550 00	200 do parsnips...	0 50	100 00
2 guards' do .....	500 00	1,000 00	700 do turnips ....	0 40	280 00
1 farmer's do .....		610 00	175 do onions....	1 00	175 00
Balance.....		305 26	30 do tomatoes .	0 50	15 00
			300 do barley .....	0 70	210 00
			700 do oats .....	0 50	350 00
			400 do mangold..	0 30	120 00
			Early vegetables .....		300 00
			6,000 bundles of hay .....	0 09	540 00
			4,000 do straw.....	0 04	160 00
			700 loads manure.....	0 25	175 00
			1,352 lbs. pork to steward	0 07	94 64
			Revenue from piggery ...		545 73
			Sundry customers,.....		97 90
Total.....		5,763 27	Total.....		5,763 27

TÉLESPHORE OUIMET,

Warden.

EDWARD KENNY,

Farmer.

(Translation.)

## No. 15.

## REPORT OF THE CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY, 1st July, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report for the year 1886-87.

Having been appointed chaplain at the end of the month of April, of the present year, I owe, for the greatest part, all my information to the kindness of my predecessor, whose remembrance, at the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, is so justly sacred.

Since the 1st of July, 1886, eighty-four new convicts were received in the Catholic Chapel, of whom sixteen were recidivists for the first time, four for the second and three for the third; six others from the Protestant Chapel were also received. Seventy-two left the Catholic Chapel, of which seven were pardoned. During the course of the year three convicts died, provided with the last sacraments and assistance of religion. One convict, who had become insane, was transferred to Kingston.

In the chapel attention and deportment are excellent. Those who are employed at the altar and in the choir are animated with constant zeal. The latter expect that our beautiful organ, now silent (there being no organist), will soon lend them its assistance; the Government, we are sure, will grant us the permanent aid of a musician to perform on this beautiful instrument, which was put up at such great expense, and will not compel us to have recourse to public charity in order to procure the happy effects of music, which, as is known, are salutary, even on the most hardened characters.

The school works well; visits and examinations have convinced me of the good influence that teaching the convicts has upon them. The general discipline requires, sometimes, that convicts be separated, and that others be deprived of the advantages of the school; but the professor does his best to avoid this uncontrolable inconvenience, and with success.

The library is well kept. I was told that the Department of Justice would in future send directly an annual supply of books. I think I ought to be allowed to supply the list of French and English authors whose works to my knowledge will be more suited to our readers. I will transmit you the list in question with as little delay as possible.

I was received with kindness by the Warden and other officers, who have for me great consideration.

The working of the penitentiary seems to me to be excellent. In the administration there is firmness and scrupulous loyalty towards everyone without exception, good understanding and fidelity among the officers; an admirable order reigns everywhere and indicates that best results are to follow.

Accept, Sir, this report and the observations which accompany it, and believe me,

Your most humble servant,

L. O. HAREL, Priest,  
*Catholic Chaplain.*

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

No. 16.

REPORT OF THE PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY, 1st July, 1887.

SIR,—The following is my report for the year 1886-87:—

Number on books, reported 1st July, 1886.....	51
do omitted to be taken off the register.....	1
	— 50
do admitted during the year.....	18
do transferred from R. C. chapel.....	2
do re-transferred.....	1
	— 21
	71
do discharged.....	13
do pardoned .....	2
do transferred to R C. chapel.....	9
do re-transferred.....	1
	— 25
	46
do remaining on books.....	<u>46</u>

The religious professions of the eighteen admitted are as follows:—

Church of England.....	12
Presbyterian.....	1
Methodist.....	3
Lutheran.....	1
None.....	1
	—
Total.....	18

The Sunday and occasional services have been regularly held, but the former mid-week expositions have not as yet been resumed. The attendance of one or other of the chief officers at the Sunday services continues to have a good effect as regards the behavior of the prisoners during the same.

On Thursday, 17th February, the Lord Bishop of Montreal, accompanied by a venerable clergyman of the diocese, who took part in the services, administered the rite of confirmation and the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. The following extracts are from the "Gazette" of Montreal of 22nd February:

"The services throughout were of the most impressive and solemn character. Twelve candidates were presented for confirmation, seven of them convicts and five from a few Protestant families in the neighborhood, all of whom, with several more besides, afterwards united in Holy Communion. The singing, led by a young lady of the neighborhood, who played the harmonium, and who, with her sister, was afterwards among the confirmed, and the communicants, was really admirable and was joined in by the whole congregation in the most hearty manner. \* \* \* But never did the bishop address a more attentive congregation. Every eye was riveted upon him and every ear seemed eagerly to drink in the words of eternal truth which fell from his lips."

I have examined the school twice during the year, and have great satisfaction in stating that the results showed Mr. Dorais to be a highly efficient teacher.

It is very desirable that some annual remuneration should be given to the young lady, who has felt necessitated to discontinue playing the organ and attending the practicing, through no recognition of her services, the want of which is deeply felt.

It can scarcely be denied that youths and young men from penal institutions in the mother country, as has been shown to be the case from pauper institutions, are purposely sent here to get rid of them. In general such persons are an utter nuisance, when, through their depredations in this country, they are sent to reformatories and penitentiaries. I have for many years found such prisoners, to be a very undesirable addition to the population standing in need of reformation and not of further degradation.

It is a general remark, in which I entirely acquiesce, that, under the management of the Warden and Deputy Warden, Messrs. Ouimet and McCarthy, the penitentiary never stood so high as it now does, with regard to discipline and industrious application.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN ALLAN,

*Protestant Chaplain.*

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,

Inspector of Penitentiaries.

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(Translation.)

No. 17.

REPORT OF THE SURGEON.

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ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY, 1st August, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you the following report, with the list annexed of diseases treated in this institution up to the 30th June.

I must tell you, Sir, that having taken charge on the 16th February last, I can report only since that date.

The sanitary state of the penitentiary is very good. I am happy to tell you that there has been no epidemic since my entering on duty.

Two convicts have died, one of consumption (pulmonary phthisis) and the other of chronic bronchitis.

One convict who had symptoms of insanity ever since his imprisonment has been transferred to the insane ward of the Kingston Penitentiary.

On the 30th of June there were only two patients in the hospital, one suffering with chronic cystitis, the other with articular rheumatism.

Mr. Manning, attached to my department, is worthy of praise for his devotion and the great care which he gives to the patients in the hospital.

I owe thanks to the Warden and to all the officers for their attention to my needs, and for having much assisted me in the discharge of my duty.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

M. H. E. GAUDET, M. D.,

*Surgeon.*

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,

Inspector of Penitentiaries.

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ANNUAL RETURN of Sick Treated in Hospital and Cells of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, during the Year ended 30th June, 1887.

Disease.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died	Remaining.
Acne		1	1		
Abscess		2	2		
Asthma		1	1		
Blepharitis		2	2		
Bronchitis (chronic)	2	5	6	1	
Cholera (sporadic)		1	1		
Contusion		11	11		
Cystitis		2	1		1
Diarrhoea		10	10		
Dyspepsia		7	7		
Dysentery	1	10	11		
Epilepsy		1	1		
Erysipelas		2	2		
Gonorrhoea		1	1		
Heart disease		4	4		
Hæmorrhoids		4	4		
Lumbago		6	6		
Ophthalmia		4	4		
Orchitis		1	1		
Phthisis (pulmonary)		2		2	
Ponaris		1	1		
Pleurodynia		4	4		
Prurigo		1	1		
Pyrosis		4	4		
Rheumatism, articular		2	1		1
Spermatorrhoea		2	2		
Stricture urethra		1	1		
Syphilis (secondary)		3	3		
Scorbu		1	1		
Tonsilitis		3	3		
Ulcer syphilitic	1	1	2		
	4	100	97	3	1

M. H. E. GAUDET, M.D.

STATEMENT of Accidents to Convicts in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for the Year 1886-87.

Date.	Name.	Where Employed.	Nature of Accident.	Cause of Accidents.	Number of Days in Hospital.	Remarks.
1886.						
Nov. 2...	Léon Hogue.....	Mason gang .....	Fracture of fibula.....	Fall from scaffold while in the act of placing a stone.	84	
Dec. 28...	Bernard Thompson...	Wood shed.....	Contusion caused by a fall. ....	Carelessness on his own part.....	3	
1887.						
March 9...	Elie Deslarosebell....	Carpenters' shop....	Cutting off three fingers of left hand by circular saw. Amputation of second phalanx of ring finger.	Inattention on his own part.....	65	

ANNUAL RETURN of Deaths in Hospital, St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for the Year 1886-87.

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.	When Admitted.	Died.	Country.	Number of Days in Hospital.	Remarks.
1835	Thomas Norman.....	31	Consumption.....	Oct. 26.....	Nov. 18.....	Ireland.....	24	
1935	Alexis Verdon.....	25	do .....	Feb. 21.....	May 14.....	Canada .....	82	
1592	Henri Laundry.....	72	Chronic bronchitis...	March 10 .....	June 11.....	France ....	92	

M. H. E. GAUDET, M.D.

No. 18.

## SCHOOLMASTER'S REPORT.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY, 1st July, 1887.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to submit you my fifth annual report on the state of the school of this institution for the fiscal year ended 30th June last, and it affords me great pleasure to say that in general my efforts to improve those committed to my care have been successful.

The regular daily attendance (45), though the same as last year, is still satisfactory, if we take into consideration the decrease of the population of the convicts, and the particular care taken by the Warden to admit to school not only men whose conduct has been found irreproachable, but again those truly desirous and fit to learn.

Those not attending school are provided with books, slates, &c., to work in their cells.

Besides the two yearly examinations held by the Chaplains, these two gentlemen often visit the school and express their satisfaction with the progress made by the pupils. Those visits never fail to produce good effects on the scholars.

The library will soon be furnished with a new supply of books to replace those unfit to be repaired.

I have the honor to be, 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, 1887.

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY, 1st July, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report, with the necessary returns, of the Dorchester Penitentiary for the year ended 30th June, 1887.

The lamented death of the late Warden, Blair Botsford, Esq., occurred on the 7th of April, 1887, in New York city, while on his way home from Florida, and immediately thereafter I was appointed to succeed him. Having been associated with him officially here as Deputy Warden for seven years, I am in a position to state that he was a faithful public servant, and a man for whose memory I personally will ever have a kind feeling, and for his many good qualities I desire to bear testimony.

On the 30th of June, 1886, there remained here 149 convicts; received since, 51; total 200. Discharged during the year by expiration of sentence, 36; by pardon, 6; death, 3; sent insane asylum, Halifax, N.S., 1; sent insane asylum, St. John, N.B., 1; which left remaining at midnight on the 30th of June, 1887, 153 convicts.

The conduct and industry of the convicts have been with very few exceptions the best I have known since the prison opened. I am pleased to be able to report that the convicts who were on the galleries were moved into the new wing, on the 7th of March last, a sufficient number of cells having been completed. There are yet 150 cells unfinished. I am in hopes that these will be completed some time soon.

I manage to keep the convicts working at one thing and another. The number of mechanics or men familiar with skilled or in fact any kind of labor, is small, the greater number is a class difficult to train in the use of tools, and the work being limited does not give that facility of teaching as many trades as might if we had more work to do.

The clerk of Public Works here has been in the habit of hiring men from outside to do work that might be done by convicts. While they remain idle, this in my opinion is not the intention; or is it wise, for several reasons. It prevents prisoners from being employed; or learning a trade; it is expensive; and is hurtful to discipline to both prisoners and officers. It makes our staff oftentimes subordinate to inferior men who may be so employed. We have officers who are quite competent to carry on all work necessary, under the directions of the Warden. We are now having this work done by convict labor under our own officers.

It will be necessary to under-pin all the officers' houses with stone next year, this will give employment to a number of convicts. We can, I think, get suitable stone on our land. I am having the cellars made safe for the present.

I am glad to be able to report to you that a tailor and baker instructor have been appointed.

The health of the prisoners is very good, and every means taken to maintain it.

There was one unsuccessful attempt to escape last fall. I am proud to be able to state, that we have not lost a single prisoner by escape since this prison opened seven years ago.

I gave the convicts a holiday on the 20th of June, in honor of our beloved Queen's Jubilee; they enjoyed themselves in the yard at different kinds of games and amusements during the day, and ended up in the evening with an entertainment; they had a stage erected in the dining hall. There were about 200 visitors, by invitation present, who enjoyed the entertainment immensely, it was really good. One of the convicts in opening delivered a speech of considerable ability; in which he pointed out the Empire's growth under the Queen's rule, and especially its territorial expansion. The performance was well conducted. I think little acts of kindness such as this have a beneficial effect in more ways than one.

It may seem a strange place to hold a Jubilee demonstration. It must, however, be admitted that hearts that prompted the getting up of such an entertainment must be sincere and loyal, as in every case the Queen was the prosecutor against those very performers.

I am very glad to be able to report that our expenditure is some \$4,200 less than our estimates.

It gives me much pleasure to be able to report the good feeling existing among our staff, and their strict attention to their several duties.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN B. FORSTER.

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, 1887. CR.

9-11

1887.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	1886.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
June 30...	To Staff—									
	Salaries .....	25,226	34			July 19... By	Cash for contingencies....	500	00	
	Retiring gratuity.....	83	33			do 31...	Officers' pay-list, No. 1 .....	2,017	81	
	Officers' uniforms.....	1,737	71			Aug. 26...	July accounts .....	1,772	30	
	To Maintenance—			27,047	88	do 31...	Officers' pay-list, No. 13.....	2,017	81	
	Rations.....	5,802	87			do 31...	August accounts .....	1,443	44	
	Convict clothing .....	2,231	53			Sept. 30...	Officers' pay-list, No. 27.....	2,017	81	
	Travelling allowance.....	338	48			do 30...	September accounts.....	1,822	73	
	Discharge clothing.....	715	50			Oct. 31 .	Officers' pay-list, No. 40.....	2,017	81	
	Bedding.....	72	80			do 31...	October accounts.....	1,198	26	
	Interments.....	18	22			Nov. 30...	Officers' pay-list, No. 53.....	2,096	87	
	Chapel.....	57	47			Dec. 14...	November accounts.....	1,795	04	
	Library.....	3	00			do 31...	Officers' pay-list, No. 70.....	2,126	14	
	School.....	1	90							
	Escape.....	64	88			1887.				
	Hospital.....	372	88			Jan. 17...	December accounts.....	1,993	41	
	To Working Expenses—			9,679	33	do 31...	Officers' pay-list, No. 83.....	2,126	14	
	Heating.....	1,236	80			Feb. 20...	January accounts.....	593	16	
	Light.....	416	36			do 28...	Officers' pay-list, No. 93.....	2,126	14	
	Repairs to buildings.....	308	43			March 20...	February accounts.....	687	08	
	Maintenance of machinery.....	365	55			do 31...	Officers' pay-list, No. 104.....	2,126	14	
	Stationery.....	13	65			April 18...	March accounts.....	836	19	
	do from Stationery Office.....	159	37			do 30...	Officers' pay-list, No. 112.....	2,211	36	
	Queen's Printer.....	71	63			May 19...	April accounts.....	1,644	15	
	Kitchen.....	146	13			do 31...	Officers' pay-list, No. 126.....	2,069	81	
	Farm.....	503	36			June 15...	May accounts.....	950	39	
	Stables.....	744	27			do 30...	Officers' pay-list, No. 136.....	2,069	81	
	To Miscellaneous—			3,955	55	July 30...	June accounts.....	2,410	36	
	Telegrams.....	47	86				Superannuation.....	80	93	
	Postage.....	71	86				Stationery.....	159	37	
	Express.....	28	77				Queen's Printer.....	71	63	
	Advertising.....	102	25							
	Travelling expenses.....	166	75							
	Transfer of convicts.....	18	45							
				375	93					
	To Industries.....			1,685	12					
	Less—Refund, P. W. D.....			238	87					
				42,982	18					
									42,982	18

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JOHN A. GRAY, Accountant.

JOHN B. FORSTER, Warden.

No. 3.--REVENUE:

DR. THE DOMINION OF CANADA in Account with the Dorchester Penitentiary, for the Year ended 30th June, 1887. CR.

1886.			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	1886.			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
July 29...	To Deposit to credit of Receiver-General..		38 98		June 30...	By Woodenware.....	2,582 44		
Oct. 30...	do do ...		175 16			Shoe shop .....	269 10		
Nov. 30...	do do ...		64 69			Carpenter shop.....	41 40		
1887.						Tailor shop .....	80 24		
Jan. 4...	do do ...		25 15			Blacksmith shop.....	42 12		
do 31...	do do ...		171 28			Baker .....	28 91		
Feb. 9...	do do ...		896 25			Farm .....	120 24		
do 28...	do do ...		20 33			Convict labor .....	45 10		
Mar. 31...	do do ...		46 43			Storekeeper .....	2 00		
April 30...	do do ...		46 10						
May 31...	do do ...		356 58						
June 30...	do do ...		1,820 60						
				3,161 55					3,161 55

JOHN A. GRAY,  
Accountant.

JOHN B. FORSTER,  
Warden.

## No. 4.

RETURN of Officers employed at the Dorchester Penitentiary, as on 30th June, 1887.

Name.	Rank.	Salary.	Age.	Date of Appointment.
John B. Forster.....	Warden.....	\$ 2,000	45	June 22, 1879
Rev. J. Roy Campbell.....	Protestant Chaplain.....	550	45	Oct. 1, 1883
Rev. E. E. Labbé.....	Roman Catholic Chaplain.....	550	44	July 1, 1880
Robert Mitchell.....	Surgeon.....	1,200	52	July 1, 1880
John A. Gray.....	Accountant.....	1,000	34	Sept. 1, 1880
George Keffe.....	Chief Keeper.....	800	64	Dec. 1, 1881
John Fraser.....	Storekeeper.....	700	50	July 1, 1880
Charles Ross.....	Steward.....	700	52	Nov. 1, 1867
James A. Piercy.....	Engineer.....	800	34	May 12, 1885
Ferdinand A. Landry.....	Hospital Overseer.....	700	44	Nov. 18, 1886
Herbert S. Pipes.....	Farmer.....	600	32	June 1, 1881
Thomas Short.....	Schoolmaster.....	600	32	July 1, 1880
Charles Miller.....	Carpenter Instructor.....	700	39	March 1, 1868
John Downey.....	Blacksmith do.....	700	48	May 1, 1868
Nathan Tattrie.....	Shoemaker do.....	600	44	Sept. 1, 1877
Richard Gough.....	Baker.....	600	51	Nov. 1, 1886
T. Layton Jenks.....	Tailor Instructor.....	800	25	April 1, 1887
James McDougall.....	Messenger.....	500	46	Jan. 1, 1873
William Hogan.....	Keeper.....	550	47	Jan. 1, 1869
Henry Godsoe.....	do.....	550	54	Aug. 1, 1869
John Johnston.....	do.....	550	45	March 20, 1871
Richard Umlah.....	Guard.....	500	70	May 1, 1872
Samuel Barnes.....	do.....	500	50	Jan. 1, 1874
Chas. N. Derrah.....	do.....	500	41	July 1, 1878
William Alexander.....	do.....	500	41	do 1, 1880
Robt. V. Greenwood.....	do.....	500	49	do 1, 1880
John Corcoran.....	do.....	500	39	do 1, 1880
Vital Legère.....	do.....	500	42	do 1, 1880
Patrick Connell.....	do.....	500	36	do 1, 1880
Jude Cormier.....	do.....	500	50	Nov. 8, 1881
Robert Colburn.....	do.....	500	30	Aug. 1, 1881
Alexander McNeil.....	do.....	500	29	March 15, 1882
James Luther.....	do.....	500	48	May 9, 1882
James A. Lane.....	do.....	500	40	July 1, 1880
Joseph LeBlanc.....	do.....	500	39	May 1, 1883
Robert Wathen.....	do.....	500	27	June 1, 1883
Willard Hutchinson.....	do.....	500	50	July 16, 1883
Adolphus Allain.....	do.....	500	31	July 10, 1883
Henry C. Poole.....	do.....	500	43	May 1, 1884
L. H. Chambers.....	Teamster.....	350	33	do 1, 1886

## No. 5.

STATEMENT of the Movement of Convicts at the Dorchester Penitentiary, for the Year ended 30th June, 1887.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining at 12 p.m., 30th June, 1886.....	148	1	149			
Received since :—						
From common gaols.....	51		51			
Discharged since :—				199	1	200
By expiration of sentence.....	36		36			
Pardon.....	5	1	6			
Death.....	3		3			
Sent to Insane Asylum, Halifax.....	1		1			
do do St. John.....	1		1			
				46	1	47
Remaining at 12 p.m., 30th June, 1887.....				153		153



## No. 7.

DISTRIBUTION of Convicts in the Dorchester Penitentiary, as on 30th June, 1887.

How Employed.	No.	How Employed.	No.
Carpenter shop.....	14	Grading yard.....	22
Tailor do.....	12	Prison work.....	12
Shoe do.....	9	Wash-house.....	6
Machine do.....	8	Kitchen.....	5
Blacksmith do.....	3	Warden's quarters.....	1
Bakery.....	1	Sick.....	5
Saw mill.....	17	Hospital.....	2
Butter tub making.....	12	Idle.....	1
Farm.....	14		
Stable and teamsters.....	9	Total.....	153

## No. 8.

RETURN of Convicts who were Pardoned out of the Dorchester Penitentiary, during the Year ended 30th June, 1887.

Name.	Crime.	Where Committed.
Thomas Collins.....	Wounding.....	St. John, N.B.
Edward Devenny.....	Larceny.....	Annapolis, N.S.
John Parsons.....	Obstructing railway.....	Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Benj. Westhaver.....	Larceny.....	Liverpool, N.S.
John Furlong.....	do.....	St. John, N.B.
Lydia Dyer.....	Perjury.....	Victoria, N.B.

## No. 9.

SUMMARY of Punishments awarded to Convicts in the Dorchester Penitentiary, during the Year ended 30th June, 1887.

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. deprived of Letters.	No. Admonished and Reprimanded.
1886.											
July.....			10	10		19	8	8	3	4	1
August.....			2	2		1	1	1		1	1
September.....			3	3		3	3	3	1	1	1
October.....			1	1		1	1	1			1
November.....			4	4	1	3	3	3	1	2	2
December.....			4	4	1	6	6	5		2	1
1887.											
January.....			5	5	3	3	3	3		1	
February.....			1	1		2	1	2	1		1
March.....			6	6		5	5	5	1	1	
April.....			5	5	1	6	6	5		2	
May.....			3	3	1	1	1	1			1
June.....			3	3		2	2	2	2		
Total.....			47	47	7	52	39	39	9	14	9

## No. 10.

RETURN of Remission Time earned by Convicts Discharged from the Dorchester Penitentiary, during the Year ended 30th June, 1887.

No.	—	Days.	No.	—	Days.
1	Convict earned.....	627	1	Convict earned.....	141
1	do.....	605	1	do.....	94
1	do.....	435	1	do.....	93
1	do.....	387	1	do.....	92
2	do.....	365	1	do.....	91
1	do.....	358	1	do.....	90
1	do.....	270	1	do.....	89
1	do.....	265	1	do.....	87
1	do.....	261	1	do.....	86
1	do.....	251	1	do.....	65
1	do.....	198	1	do.....	64
5	do.....	180	1	do.....	58
1	do.....	177	1	do.....	46
1	do.....	770	1	do.....	31
1	do.....	165	1	do.....	15

## No. 11.

RETURN of Convicts who Died in the Dorchester Penitentiary, during the Year ended the 30th June, 1887.

Name.	Crime.	Place.
George Robertson.....	Burglary and arson.....	Digby, N.S.
George Pierce.....	Horse stealing.....	do
Francis Williams.....	Larceny.....	St. John, N.B.

## No. 12.

RETURN of Convicts who have been Re-committed to the Dorchester Penitentiary, during the Year ended 30th June, 1887.

No.	Name.	Re-commitment.
1	Israel McLaughlin.....	First re-commitment.
2	John W. Bennett.....	do
3	Reuben White.....	do
4	Luke McDonald.....	do
5	Reuben Bailey.....	do
6	Thomas Tynes.....	do
7	Andrew Griswold.....	do
8	Frank Selfridge.....	do

## No. 13.

RETURN of the Products of the Dorchester Penitentiary Farm for the Year ended 30th June, 1887.

Quantity.	Articles.	Rate.	Amount.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
81	Tons English hay.....	8 00	648 00
39	do broadleaf hay.....	4 00	156 00
625	Bushels oats.....	0 40	250 00
129	do buckwheat.....	0 65	83 85
109	do barley.....	0 70	76 30
1,187	do potatoes.....	0 35	404 95
534	do turnips.....	0 25	133 50
189	do carrots.....	9 50	94 50
95	do beets.....	0 50	47 50
10	do mangels.....	0 50	5 00
4,666	Lbs. pork.....	0 08	373 28
2,189	do beef.....	0 04½	98 50
1,868	do mutton.....	0 04½	84 02
300	do wool.....	0 31	93 00
90	M. spruce logs.....	4 50	405 00
25	Cords birch logs.....	5 00	125 00
818	do firewood.....	2 00	1,632 00
	<b>Total</b> .....		<b>4,710 49</b>

JOHN A. GRAY,  
Accountant.

## No. 14.

RETURN of the Value of Labor, exclusive of materials, on work done in the Dorchester Penitentiary for the Year ended 30th June, 1887.

Various Departments.	Amount.
	\$ cts.
Shoe shop.....	724 50
Blacksmith shop .....	375 50
Carpenter do .....	2,009 00
Tailor do .....	1,514 80
Machine do .....	697 00
Saw mill.....	1,211 60
Wooden manufactures.....	1,427 00
Farm .....	984 80
Stables and teamsters .....	1,167 60
Cutting and hauling wood.....	668 80
Sawing up firewood.....	930 80
Boiler-house .....	146 40
Bakery.....	74 80
Kitchen.....	613 60
Waiters.....	345 20
Wash-house .....	605 60
Grading yard.....	876 00
Whitewashing.....	155 60
Shovelling snow .....	41 20
General prison work .....	1,359 60
Cleaning out new wing.....	99 20
Public Works Department .....	295 50
Hospital.....	34 80
Warden's quarters .....	131 60
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>16,470 50</b>

JOHN A. GRAY,  
Accountant.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Movement of Convicts at the Dorchester Penitentiary, from its opening till the 30th June, 1887.

YEARS.	ADMISSIONS.											DISCHARGES.											Remaining at 12 p.m. on the 30th June.			Yearly Average.		
	Halifax Penitentiary.		St. John Penitentiary.		Common Gaols		Kingston Penitentiary.		TOTAL.			Expiration of Sentence.		Pardon.		Death.		Kingston Penitentiary.		Insane Asylum		Total.						
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
1880-81.....	61	2	64	1	55	1	.....	.....	180	4	184	43	2	13	.....	1	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	86	2	88	94	2	96	115
1881-82.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	3	.....	.....	44	3	47	32	.....	8	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	42	96	5	101	95½
1882-83.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	.....	.....	.....	57	.....	57	25	.....	3	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	33	120	5	125	112½
1883-84.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	5	.....	.....	44	5	49	28	4	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	32	4	36	132	6	138	129½
1884-85.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	4	.....	.....	64	4	68	41	.....	6	3	2	.....	2	6	.....	.....	51	9	60	145	1	146	143
1885-86.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	4	1	.....	54	4	58	37	.....	8	1	4	.....	2	3	.....	.....	51	4	55	148	1	149	143
1886-87.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	.....	.....	.....	51	.....	51	38	.....	5	1	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	46	1	47	153	.....	153	144
	61	2	64	1	268	17	1	.....	494	20	514	241	6	46	5	16	.....	36	9	2	.....	341	20	361				

No. 16.  
PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY, 1st July, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report as Protestant Chaplain of the Dorchester Penitentiary for the year ended 30th June, 1887, on the last day of which there were 102 convicts under my charge, as against ninety-one on the corresponding day of 1886.

The duties of the position have been discharged with at least fidelity of purpose. Those convicts who were from time to time received or discharged were duly warned or encouraged as the detail of each case seemed to suggest or require; and we have the testimony of not a few to the value of their prison discipline.

The conduct of the prisoners in chapel is uniformly excellent. More attentive and reverent in manner they could not have been. In the discharge of this and all other duties I receive the most helpful courtesy of every official from the Warden downwards. Mrs. Forster has again assisted me by practicing with the choir, and also by playing during divine service. I have suggested several practical improvements of the chapel arrangements to the Warden which will tend in the direction of reverence, comfort and convenience; and I have reason to believe that as soon as work that is more immediately pressing is done, he will carry them out.

Since my last report two of the convicts under my care have died, and having previously received suitable preparation and ministrations, they were reverently and decently buried.

In the course of the year fourteen convicts were baptized, after several months' careful preparation, as well in classes as individually; and, so far, they have all proved themselves to those over them both manageable and reliable above the average, illustrating, as I think, the value of special care in detail.

The discharge of the duties of the office in this manner, however, takes more time than is evidently contemplated by the Department. My opinion of the work of the Protestant Chaplain—whatever may be that of my friend and brother Chaplain the Roman Catholic priest—is, that in order that the best return may be made to the State for the money expended, the proper instruction of more than a hundred convicts, requires all the teaching time of an observant and painstaking clergyman. More frequent services, instruction classes, choir practices, and more labor in detail with individual cases, are all required, if appreciable reformation in life is to be reasonably hoped for. This fact was recognized by the late lamented Warden Botsford; it has been more than once emphasized by Warden Forster; and Chief Keeper Keefe, after twenty-six years' experience of prison life and convict character, has frequently referred to the subject on the same lines and in the same connection. If the object in having a Chaplain be not simply to comply with a public sentiment and feeling that there should be stated public worship in the prison, but rather and beyond this, that it is to assist in reforming the convicts, that object can only and best be accomplished by giving the clergyman the largest and fullest opportunities for study of individual character, and not by relying solely or principally on advising and sermonizing on general principles, of which every one admits the truth, but of which observant men doubt the practical individual influence.

The Department will, to be sure, do what it deems to be best, but this is the candid expression of my opinion, based on several years' study and observation.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. ROY CAMPBELL,  
*Protestant Chaplain.*

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

## No. 17.

## CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY, 16th July, 1887.

SIR,—In submitting my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1887, I have much pleasure in testifying to the excellent general conduct of the convicts, committed to my spiritual charge. Their behavior, while assisting at divine service, has been irreproachable, and the respectful attention with which they have received private counsels and admonition is highly commendable.

It is gratifying also to reiterate a statement that I have been pleased to put in each of my reports, viz., that the officers of the penitentiary have invariably shown in their intercourse with me gentlemanly respect and cordial good-will.

It would be ungrateful not to mention the valuable services rendered the Catholic convicts by Mrs. Joseph LeBlanc, organist of the prison chapel. This estimable lady has trained a very efficient choir from the material furnished by the prison, and has thereby added considerably to the solemnity of the religious services and the pleasure derived therefrom.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

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

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

## No. 18.

## SURGEON'S REPORT.

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY, 2nd July, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1887.

The year just passed has been uneventful with one exception, the death of our late lamented Warden, Mr. Botsford. His demise has caused a sad blank in our institution, and is sincerely regretted by all here. He was a man overflowing with the milk of human kindness, and he will be long and kindly remembered for the parental care and consideration he invariably showed to those with whom he came in contact in his official capacity.

Our new wing containing 200 cells is now complete with the exception of some of the locks on cell doors not yet on. This gives relief to the crowded condition we have been suffering from for the last three years, and with the ordinary increase of crime will afford ample accommodation for many years to come. This wing is pleasantly situated fronting the west, is well lighted; an abundant supply of water is conveyed to every necessary point; the steam heating apparatus is quite sufficient to keep it warm and the ventilation is complete.

The physical condition of the men admitted this year is better than it has been for several years. There has been only one man above sixty, and one below sixteen in fifty-one men received in the institution.

There are fewer cases of weak-minded and semi-idiotic prisoners this year than formerly, and I am glad to be able to report that no boys or young lads have come in this year.

The sanitary condition of the prison is to-day as good if not better than it ever was, and, as now, there can be no over-crowding. I see no reason why it should not always remain in the same state.

Our dietary is all that is wanted for our men, and it has not been found necessary to alter it in any particular. The meat is good and in sufficient quantity. The bread from our own bakery is as good as any man requires, and the quantity of vegetable food sufficient.

There has been no accidents, nor have we been visited by any epidemic or contagious disease. The general health of the men has been as good as in any year since the opening of the institution, although the applications for medicine and the number of complaints, of which I have kept a correct record, are very large.

There are a large number of men who would come every day were they allowed and swallow anything in the shape of medicine, if it only affords them an excuse for temporary idleness.

There have been three deaths, two of them from phthisis, and one from chorea. As usual diseases of the respiratory system are by far the most fatal in this prison, and out of fourteen deaths that have taken place here in the last seven years, seven of them were from consumption; besides this number of deaths occurring here a considerable number have been pardoned, suffering from this disease in the hope of increasing their chance of recovery.

The number of men sent to hospital was twelve. The number of days in hospital 499.

The number of cases treated in cells 455, and total number of applications for advice and treatment during the year was 3,098.

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

ROBERT MITCHELL, M.D.,  
*Surgeon.*

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

No. 19.

CASES treated in Cells of the Dorchester Penitentiary, during the Year ended 30th June, 1887.

Disease.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining.
Abcess		4	4	
Anchylolosis		1	1	
Ascariides		3	3	
Asthma		1		1
Balunritis		2	2	
Biliousness		21	21	
Boils		2	2	
Bronchitis		5	5	
Bruises		15	15	
Burns		3	3	
Carbuncle		1	1	
Cardialgia		7	7	
Catarrh		1	9	10
Chorea		1	1	
Constipation		71	71	
Colds		41	41	
Colic		2	2	
Coughs		5	22	25
Cramps		10	10	
Debility		2	11	13
Diarrhoea		13	13	
Dyspepsia		3	11	12
Epithelioma		1		1
Erysipelas		1	1	
Exema		6	6	
Febricula		3	3	
Fistula		3	2	1
Frostbites		4	4	
Heart disease		4	3	7
Hematuræa		1		1
Hemoptysis		2	2	
Hemorrhoids		6	6	
Hernia		4	1	3
Herpes		2	2	
Insane		1		1
Insomnia		2	2	
Kidney disease		2	2	
Leprosy		1	1	
Lumbago		4	4	
Malingering		2	2	
Necrosis		3	3	
Neuralgia		7	7	
Ophthalmia		9	8	1
Otitis		1	2	3
Palpitation		5	5	
Papula		1	1	
Pleuritis		4	4	
Pyrosis		6	6	
Rheumatism		2	17	18
Scald		1	1	
Scrofula		6	7	9
Sore throa t.		26	26	
Spermatorrhœa		2	2	
Spine, Curvature of		1		1
Sprain		10	10	
Syphilis		1	1	
Tape worm		1	1	
Toothache		9	9	
Tuberculosis		5	11	10
Ulcer		2	2	

No. 19.—CASES treated in Cells of the Dorchester Penitentiary, &c.—*Concluded.*

Disease.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining.
Urticaria.....		2	2	.....
Varicose.....		2	1	..... 1
Wounds.....		26	26	.....
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>33</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>24</b>

R. MITCHELL, M.D.,  
*Surgeon.*

No. 20.

CASES treated in Hospital.

Disease.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Asthma.....	1		1		.....
Abscess.....		1	1		.....
Bronchitis.....		1	1		.....
Chorea.....	1			1	.....
Erysipelas.....		1	1		.....
Hematuria.....		1	1		.....
Insane.....	1		1		.....
Necrosis.....		2	1		..... 1
Ophthalmia.....		1			..... 1
Phthisis.....		5	2	2	..... 1
Rheumatism.....	1	1	2		.....
Scrofula.....	1		1		.....
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>5</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>

R. MITCHELL, M.D.,  
*Surgeon.*

No. 21.

## SCHOOLMASTER'S REPORT.

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY, 2nd July, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1887, and would say that the attendance and conduct at school are both gratifying and satisfactory. Average daily attendance 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Total number of scholars, 51.

The Warden and Chaplains signify their approval of the conduct, progress and well-being of the school in the usual manner. It is due to the memory of the late Warden to say that he took a kindly interest in the school, and was at all times ready to do anything for its advantage.

The general library, the books of which are showing signs of wear, is now reduced to about 325 volumes fit for distribution, out of 700 at the opening of the institution. Two-thirds of the whole have been rebound and are doing good service, and some are yet as good as new; but it must not be forgotten that these books were in use in the St. John and Halifax Penitentiaries, and a third of them were rebound before removal here. Only 33 volumes have been added since, that is, in seven years, and considering that the weekly change averaged 73 for the first year, and increased to 115 during the last year, I think the books have withstood their usage remarkably well, and beg to suggest—as the number of books fit for distribution is so small—that if a sufficient sum were granted to add 50 volumes a year to the library for four years, it would then be in good working condition again, and the loss of the old books, as they become unfit for use and were marked off, would not be felt.

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, 1887.

STONY MOUNTAIN, 28th October, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report for the last fiscal year.

Various improvements have been made to the institution during the year. These include the completion of the Warden's residence; the chapels, hospital, and laundry which are yet unfinished, and an extension to the implement shed.

With reference to the Public Works Department I would again reiterate what I have so often said before in my reports, that it would be much more preferable, as well as advantageous to the institution, if same alteration in the system which at present obtains could be arranged, so that small repairs not exceeding \$100 might be

proceeded with when called for, instead of entailing the delay of a reference to Ottawa. Therefore, I would again most strongly recommend that their agent here should have extended powers given to him, in order to make such small repairs when thought necessary by the Warden, and where reference to headquarters will not admit of delay. Very many instances can be cited of the present system being unwise, and costing more to the Government.

The present system in vogue of lighting the penitentiary with coal oil I do not consider safe; it is more expensive than the more modern lights, and, in all respects, very unsafe for a penal institution. You are aware that I brought this matter under the notice of the Honorable the Minister of Justice, during his recent visit here. Upon several occasions explosions have occurred from the use of coal oil lamps in the prison, the facts, on each occasion, being reported to the Department; and what might have been, perhaps, a very serious conflagration, has only been prevented by the ready assistance of officers, being at the time in the immediate vicinity of the accident.

The discipline of the prison during the year has been very good. The officers have performed their duties to my satisfaction, and the conduct of the convicts generally has been commendable.

I would again like to draw your attention to a point which I have frequently referred to, and that is, that for the insuring of good and efficient officers some provision ought and should be made by the Government, for the pensioning of officers who are engaged in prison work, as a reward for long and faithful service.

The health of the prison, as a whole, has been good.

It is a matter of regret to myself that I am unable to present a more favorable balance sheet, but when the isolation of this institution is compared with similar ones lying nearer markets and centres of trade, and thus being able to derive all the advantages from such a position, I think there is no reason for complaint as to expenditure. You are aware that the same trouble existed in the earlier days of this institution, when G. McMicken, Esq., Assistant Receiver General at Winnipeg, controlled the finances by auditing and paying all accounts; and likewise when Thomas Nixon, Esq., was appointed Assistant Inspector, who paid more than particular attention to the economy of this prison, and yet was unable to make any favorable comparison with similar institutions. I might also just refer to my reports for 1883-84 on this subject.

I must again express my regret, that yet no arrangement has been made by which the various Wardens could meet in some central place for conference with yourself in regard to the management and administration of our penal prisons; much good must ensue from a conference of this nature. Why should we stand aloof in this matter, when such gatherings are now a recognized necessity both in Europe and America?

I would like to bring to your notice for consideration a scheme which I had in view for some years past, and which I had hoped to have presented to you more fully, in regard to the development and settlement of the portion of our country lying on the banks of the Athabasca River, and which is marked on a recent map published by the Government as "unexplored."

The minute details of this scheme I am at present unable to give, as I am still awaiting data to be furnished me by some residents of the county (officers of the Hudson Bay Company.)

The idea largely is to draft the most worthy of the married artizan class that may be in our various penitentiaries and having to serve an unexpired term of at least five years, and who may express a wish to settle down in these districts, offering them a most liberal remission of their sentence, as well as a free grant of land upon their discharge, provided that they agree to certain conditions as regards settlement. This, to my mind would be a speedy and inexpensive way of opening the resources of this country, where, I am led to believe, exist good farming lands, precious metals, petroleum, &c. At the present time there is no regular routes of travel exist, it is impossible for an ordinary emigrant to penetrate this district. The

expense attending such a venture would be quite beyond his purse, and for this reason it would be bad to induce a settler to attempt colonization there. Huts, of logs, could be built in various parts of a tract of this country, covering say an area of about 600 miles along the banks of the lakes and rivers, with a headquarter's depot at some central point, and detachments of 12 to 20 convicts stationed at such chosen points where the country would seem to be designed by nature for settlement. The distance between stations should not be, at the most, more than from 25 to 40 miles apart, radiating from the headquarter's post.

At the commencement of the undertaking I would suggest that the number be limited to 80, or at most, 100 men. This force to be augmented if found necessary for the construction of principal trails which would ultimately become colonization roads for subsequent immigration, the convict force being subject to withdrawal from the country at any time when an influx of settlers might make it desirable, and then it would not be necessary to vacate the country entirely, but to remove further to north, east and west, to other unexplored districts equally suitable for settlement. It seems to me that the great good results which should accrue from such a scheme, carefully elaborated, would be hard to over-estimate.

The cost of equipment for such a body of men would be of the simplest and most inexpensive character.

The food supply transported would only consist of such principal articles as flour, tea, coffee and sugar; meat and vegetables could be obtained in the country itself, the former being the wild product, the latter through cultivation.

The men, of course, who would be chosen would be selected on account of their fitness for the work of pioneering.

The staff in my opinion should consist of a superintendent, two assistant superintendents, one surgeon and assistant, and a few office hands to act as accountants and storekeepers, &c.

A detachment of North-West Mounted Police might be stationed at the headquarter's depot, so as to be available in the unlikely event of their presence being required until the colony organization was complete. The discipline of each convict post would be maintained by prison officials.

Owing to the isolation of the country occupied and the great improbabilities of escape, the staff could be very limited in number, and if the lawful co-operation of the resident bands of Indians was duly encouraged and given Government recognition, I am satisfied from my knowledge of the country and of the habits of the Indians, that a most perfect cordon of protection could be rigidly maintained.

Whilst an advocate of a system of ticket of leave, under certain conditions, I would not recommend the adoption of it, or any other similar plan, until the scheme once in operation, a brief experience of its practical working would determine what system would be the wisest to pursue.

The subject having now been touched, I shall be happy at any time to enter into further particulars at greater length, and await a request for further correspondence with much interest.

Herewith I enclose the usual annual statistical 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, 1887. Cr.

1887.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	1886.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
June 30...	To Salaries.....	19,112	08			July 29...	By Cash for contingencies .....	500	00		
	Retiring gratuities.....	609	30			do 31...	Officers' pay-list .....	1,384	97		
	Uniforms.....	1,007	87			do 31...	July accounts .....	1,288	43		
				20,729	25	Aug. 31...	Officers' pay-list.....	1,384	97		
	<i>Maintenance.</i>					do 31...	August accounts.....	1,899	60		
do 30...	To Rations.....	5,893	03			Sept. 30..	Officers' pay-list .....	1,384	97		
	Clothing.....	676	54			do 30...	September accounts .....	1,790	82		
	Travelling allowance and gratuity...	775	15			do 30...	do special accounts .....	200	00		
	Convicts' discharge clothing .....	560	85			Oct. 31...	Officers' pay-list .....	1,514	13		
	Bedding .....	3	05			do 31...	October accounts.....	2,637	66		
	Chapels .....	47	29			Nov. 30...	Officers' pay-list.....	1,514	13		
	Library .....	25	00			do 30...	November accounts .....	5,022	38		
	Escapes .....	77	50			Dec 31...	Officers' pay-list.....	1,514	13		
	Hospital .....	860	06			do 31...	December accounts .....	1,663	60		
				8,918	47					23,598	79
	<i>Working Expenses.</i>					1887.					
do 30...	To Heating .....	10,785	62			Jan. 31...	By Officers' pay-list .....	1,514	13		
	Light .....	700	48			do 31...	January accounts.....	2,988	47		
	Repairs to buildings.....	637	92			Feb. 28	Officers' pay-list.....	1,514	13		
	Maintenance of machinery.....	134	17			do 28...	February accounts .....	2,385	87		
	Kitchen .....	338	58			Mar. 31...	Officers' pay-list.....	1,454	13		
	Armory .....	130	75			do 31...	March accounts .....	3,701	30		
	Stationery .....	68	00			April 30...	Officers' pay-list.....	1,454	13		
	Stationery Office and Queen's Printer	362	63			do 30...	April accounts .....	2,175	68		
	Farm .....	236	88			May 31.	Officers' pay-list.....	1,454	13		
	Stables.....	791	76			do 31...	May accounts .....	954	54		
	Prison furnishing.....	511	84			June 30...	Officers' pay-list.....	1,454	13		
	Warden's quarters .....	811	06			do 30...	June accounts .....	1,464	94		
	Officer's do .....	150	86							22,515	58
	Quarry .....	6	75			do 30...	By Warrant .....	1,009	30		
				15,665	50		Stationery Office .....	211	61		
	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>						Queen's Printer .....	150	92		
do 30...	To Telegrams .....	321	69				Superannuation .....	60	00		
	Postage .....	162	61							1,491	83
	Freight .....	172	38								
	Express .....	318	90								

63

Advertising.....	67 47		
Telephone.....	122 50		
General travelling expenses.....	62 15		
Surgeon's do.....	195 80		
Warden's do.....	114 60		
Accountant and storekeeper's ex- penses.....	136 86		
Warden's removal expenses.....	147 00		
Livery and feed.....	243 00		
Special services.....	57 10		
Rent.....	30 00		
Justice fees.....	29 00		
Industries.....	8 00		
		2,189 06	
Refund.....		44 22	
		<u>47,546 20</u>	
			<u>47,546 20</u>

P. McGOWAN,  
Accountant.

S. L. BEDSON,  
Warden.

No. 3.—REVENUE.

DR.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA with the Manitoba Penitentiary for the Year ended 30th June, 1887.

CR.

1886.				\$	cts.	\$	cts.	1887.				\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Aug. 23...	To Deposit to credit of Receiver-General.			17	53			June 30...	By Storekeeper.....		168	13			
Sept. 7...	do	do	...	72	15				Shoe shop.....		157	24			
Nov. 1...	do	do	...	37	86				Carpenter shop.....		13	36			
do 19...	do	do	...	39	30				Tailor shop.....		119	60			
Dec. 20...	do	do	...	37	10				Blacksmith shop.....		11	57			
									Farm.....		112	68			
									Stables.....		35	00			
									Quarry.....		25	12			
									Steward.....		93	24			
1887.															
Jan. 19...	do	do	...	67	10										
Feb. 17...	do	do	...	42	00										
Mar. 16...	do	do	...	90	32										
April 15...	do	do	...	93	11										
May 20...	do	do	...	115	33										
June 30...	do	do	...	36	30										
Aug. 5...	do	do	...	85	84										
							733 94								733 94

S. L. BEDSON,  
Warden.

P. McGOWAN,  
Accountant,

## No. 4.

## RETURN of Officers of Manitoba Penitentiary at Stony Mountain, 30th June, 1887.

Name.	Rank.	Date of Appointment.	Salary per Annum.
			\$ cts.
S. L. Bedson.....	Warden.....	May 23, 1871.....	2,000 00
A. W. Goulding.....	Protestant Chaplain.....	Apr. 11, 1886.....	500 00
Gabriel Cloutier.....	Catholic Chaplain.....	do 5, 1883.....	500 00
E. D. O. McDonell.....	Deputy Warden and Chief Keeper.....	Jan. 18, 1881.....	900 00
W. R. D. Sutherland, M.D....	Surgeon.....	May 1, 1882.....	600 00
P. McGowan.....	Accountant and Storekeeper.....	Feb. 9, 1886.....	1,000 00
John Mustard.....	Steward.....	Sept. 1, 1884.....	650 00
John B. Perrie.....	Engineer.....	Aug. 19, 1884.....	900 00
W. S. Richardson.....	Clerk.....	Oct. 5, 1885.....	600 00
D. D. Bourke.....	Hospital Keeper and Schoolmaster.....	July 23, 1886.....	700 00
Wm. Shead.....	Trade Instructor.....	Dec. 1, 1886.....	700 00
John Smith.....	Blacksmith and Guard.....	do 10, 1883.....	680 00
Henry Hall.....	Guard.....	Sept. 1, 1873.....	600 00
Benjamin Preston.....	do.....	do 1, 1882.....	600 00
James Fairbairn.....	do.....	Apr. 29, 1882.....	600 00
Joseph Nelmes.....	do.....	Sept. 1, 1883.....	600 00
J. H. Watson.....	do.....	Apr. 1, 1884.....	600 00
J. Puigh.....	do.....	Mar. 24, 1885.....	600 00
Geo. Eldon.....	do.....	Apr. 15, 1885.....	600 00
J. O. Beaupré.....	do.....	July 28, 1885.....	600 00
Wm. Eddles.....	do.....	Aug. 19, 1885.....	600 00
John Lovett.....	do.....	Sept. 29, 1885.....	600 00
George Addison.....	do.....	Oct. 20, 1885.....	600 00
Samuel McCormack.....	do.....	Nov. 1, 1880.....	600 00
E. Freeman.....	do and Messenger.....	June 21, 1887.....	600 00

## No. 5.

## RETURN of Movements of Prisoners, Manitoba Penitentiary, for Year 1886-87.

Distribution.	1886			1887		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining on 30th June, 1886.....				90		90
Admitted during the year.....	24		24	24		24
				114		114
Discharged since—						
By Expiration of sentence.....	15		15			
Pardon.....	13		13			
Death.....	2		2			
Escape.....	1		1			
				31		31
Remaining on 30th June, 1887.....				83		83

S. L. BEDSON,  
Warden.

## No. 6.

RETURN showing the different Offences committed by Convicts in the Manitoba Penitentiary from 1st July, 1886, to 30th June, 1887.

Months.	Insubordinate Conduct.	Speaking to other Convicts.	Disrespect to Officers.	Making signals to other Convicts.	Inattention to work.	Damaging Property.	Pilfering.	Striking Officers.	Threatening Officers.	Assaulting other Convicts.	Petty Offences.	Hesitating to obey an Order.	Disobedience of Orders.	Using obscene Language.	Total Offences for each Month.
1886.															
July	1	2	1		1	1	1	1	1	2			1		12
August			2		10	1	1		2		2	1	3	2	23
September	1	1	1		3		2	1			1		3		14
October		3			2	1	2		2		4		4		18
November	2	9	1			1	1			1	4	1	3	1	24
December		1		1		2					3		1		8
1887.															
January	1			1		4	1	1	1	2	7		2	3	23
February		7	2	2	2	2	1			6			2	2	26
March		1	1			1			1		4		3	2	13
April	2	7	4		3		1	1		2	3	2	6		31
May		8	4			1			1		6	1	7	3	31
June		4	2		1		1			2	2	2	4		18
Total	7	43	18	4	22	15	10	4	8	9	42	7	39	13	241

S. L. BEDSON,  
Warden.

## No. 7.

RETURN showing Summary of Punishments inflicted upon Convicts in the Manitoba Penitentiary, from 1st July, 1886, to 30th June, 1887.

Admonished.	Reprimanded	Deprived of Supper.	Bread and Water.	Confined to Penal Cells.	Deprived of Tobacco.	Deprived of Light.	Loss of Remission.	Reduction of Class.	Ball and Chain.	Corporal Punishment.		Remarks.
										Lashes Awarded	Lashes Inflicted.	
101	17	13	22	2	6	1	31	8	1	48	1	

S. L. BEDSON,  
Warden.

## No. 8.

RETURN showing number of days Remission of Sentence earned by Convicts in the Manitoba Penitentiary, from 1st July, 1886, to 30th June, 1887.

Year.	Number of Days Earned.	Number of Days Lost.	Number of Days Lost, Remission, Remitted.	Remarks.
1st July, 1886, to 30th June, 1887 .....	5,578½	109½	94	

S. L. BEDSON,  
Warden.

## No. 9.

RETURN showing value of Unproductive Labor performed by Convicts in Manitoba Penitentiary, from 1st July, 1886, to 30th June, 1887.

Description of Labor.	No. of Days.	Rate per Day.		Amount.		Remarks.
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	
Kitchen and scullery.....	1,490	0	25	372	50	
Bakery.....	645	0	25	161	25	
Washing clothing, &c.....	843	0	25	210	75	
Carpenter shop.....	1,229	0	25	307	25	
Tailors' do.....	1,898	0	25	349	50	
Shoemakers' shop.....	930	0	25	232	50	
Boiler room.....	574	0	25	143	50	
Blacksmithing.....	526	0	25	131	50	
Cleaning lamps, &c.....	378	0	25	94	50	
Attending stables.....	1,336	0	25	334	00	
do piggery.....	457	0	25	114	25	
Making soap.....	50	0	25	12	50	
Sawing wood and removing coal.....	876	0	25	219	00	
Garden.....	840	0	25	210	00	
Farm and roothouse.....	1,190	0	25	297	50	
General employ.....	918	0	25	229	75	
Cleaning grounds.....	716	0	25	179	00	
Butchering.....	59	0	25	14	75	
Knitting socks, &c.....	317	0	25	79	25	
Scraping horns and shredding matting.....	52	0	25	13	00	
Repairing quarters.....	285	0	25	71	25	
Ice cutting, packing, &c.....	137	0	25	34	25	
Warden's residence.....	993	0	25	248	25	
do grading grounds.....	451	0	25	112	75	
Rifle butts and trenches.....	23	0	25	5	75	
Painting and kalsomining.....	564	0	25	141	00	
Building hospital.....	54	0	25	13	50	
Hay making, hauling, &c.....	238	0	25	59	50	
Steward's Orderlies.....	694	0	25	173	50	
Storekeeper's do.....	365	0	25	91	25	
Basement door do.....	365	0	25	91	25	
Prison do.....	1,570	0	25	392	50	
Office do.....	730	0	25	182	50	
Deputy Warden's do.....	365	0	25	91	25	
Protestant Chaplain's do.....	22	0	25	55	00	
Main Hall and Librarian do.....	3	0	25	91	25	
Hospital do.....	350	0	25	97	50	

No. 9.—RETURN showing value of Unproductive Labor performed by Convicts in Manitoba Penitentiary, &c.—*Concluded*

Description of Labor.	No. of Days.	Rate per Day.	Amount.	Remarks.
Quarry and sand pit, P.W.D.....	379	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Stone cutting do .....	100	0 25	94 75	
Lime kiln do .....	278	0 25	25 00	
Drains do .....	34	0 25	69 50	
Building chapels do .....	1,313	0 25	8 50	
Plumbing, steamfitting, &c. do .....	207	0 25	328 25	
Constructing cottages do .....	174	0 25	51 75	
Erecting porches do .....	104	0 25	43 50	
Excavating hospital do .....	234	0 25	26 00	
Well boring do .....	68	0 25	58 50	
Pump repairing do .....	23	0 25	16 50	
Hauling lumber, &c. do .....	35	0 25	5 75	
Miscellaneous do .....	570	0 25	8 75	
Confined to cell.....	147		142 50	
Hospital.....	2,108			
Horse labor, teams.....	239	1 00	239 00	
Ox do .....	896	0 50	148 00	
<b>Total.</b> .....			<b>6,924 75</b>	

S. L. BEDSON,  
Warden.

No. 10.

RETURN showing Distribution of Time at the Manitoba Penitentiary, during week days in Summer and Winter, 1886 and 1887.

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	12·30	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	
<b>Total Time</b> .....			<b>12·10</b>			<b>11·10</b>	
<b>ABSTRACT.</b>							
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	
<b>Total Time</b> .....			<b>12·00</b>			<b>11·00</b>	

S. L. BEDSON,  
Warden.

## No. 11.

RETURN showing Average Number of Convicts for each Month, during the Year 1886-87.

Months.	Average.
1886.	
July.....	90
August.....	89
September.....	91
October.....	89
November.....	89
December.....	86
1887.	
January.....	84
February.....	79
March.....	77
April.....	78
May.....	79
June.....	82
Average daily for the year.....	85

S. L. BEDSON,  
Warden.

## No. 12.

STATEMENT showing the Distribution of Convicts in the Manitoba Penitentiary, on the 30th June, 1887.

How Employed.	No. of Men.	How Employed.	No. of Men.
Carpenter shop.....	3	Grading and sodding grounds, Warden's residence.....	3
Tailors' do.....	6	Hauling earth to Warden's residence (ox-carts).....	2
Shoemakers' shop.....	2	Connecting water-pipes with Warden's residence.....	1
Blacksmiths' do.....	1	Repairing quarters.....	1
Engine-room.....	1	Building hospital.....	7
Kitchen and scullery.....	4	Excavating foundation, new cottages, P.W.D.....	3
Bakery.....	2	Hauling stone, new cottages, P.W.D.....	1
Wash-room.....	2	Boring well do do.....	2
Cleaning lamps, &c.....	1	Attending on masons, new boiler, P.W.D.....	1
Steward's orderlies.....	2	Painting fence, Warden's residence do..	1
Storekeeper's do.....	1	Stonecutting, P.W.D.....	1
Basement do.....	1	Kalsomining.....	1
Prison do.....	3	Garden.....	6
Office do.....	2	Farm.....	3
Hospital do.....	1	Hauling manure.....	1
Deputy Warden's orderlies.....	1	General employ.....	1
Protestant Chaplain's orderlies.....	1	Hospital patients.....	5
Main hall and Librarian do.....	1		
Stables.....	3		
Attending piggery.....	1		
Warden's residence.....	3		
Summer-house, Warden's residence.....	1		
		Total.....	83

S. L. BEDSON,  
Warden.

## No. 13.

RETURN of the Products of the Manitoba Penitentiary Farm and Garden, for the  
Year ended 30th June, 1887.

Quantity.	Articles.		\$	cts.
750 Bushels..	Potatoes		0 45	337 50
300 do ...	Turnips		0 25	75 00
100 do ...	Sundry vegetables		0 50	75 00
331 do ...	Oats		0 35	116 85
18 do ...	Barley		0 40	7 20
1,500 Head....	Cabbage		0 05	75 00
80 Bushels..	Wheat		0 60	48 00
810 Lbs. ....	Hard soap		0 03	24 30
161 do .....	Mutton		0 15	24 15
1,847 do .....	Pork		0 06	110 82
4½ Bushels..	Beans		1 00	4 75
100 Tons .....	Hay		4 00	400 00
100 Lbs. ....	Wool		0 25	25 00
3 Young ...	Pigs sold		2 00	6 00
	<b>Total</b>			<b>1,328 57</b>

S. L. BEDSON,  
Warden.

P. McGOWAN,  
Accountant.

## No. 14.

RETURN of Value of Labor, exclusive of Material, done in the Manitoba Peni-  
tentiary, for the Year ended 30th June, 1887.

1887.		\$	cts.
June 30....	Tailor shop	1,308	37
do 30....	Carpenter shop	890	25
do 30....	Blacksmith shop	288	28
do 30....	Shoe shop	447	90
do 30....	Engineer department	254	57
do 30....	Bakery	420	00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,609</b>	<b>37</b>

S. L. BEDSON,  
Warden.

P. McGOWAN,  
Accountant.

No. 15.

MANITOBA PENITENTIARY.

METEOROLOGICAL Table of Observations during the Year 1886-87.

Months.	Baro- meter.	Thermometer.					Weather.				Direction of Winds								Rain fall.	Snow fall.	No. of days sleighing.		No. of days wheeling.						
		Average reading.			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Fine days.	Partially wet and foggy.	Wet days.	Snowing days.	North.	North-west.	North-east.	West.	South-west.	South.	South-east.	East.			Average velocity	Greatest velo- city.	Depth in inches.	Depth in inches.	Good.	Bad.	Good	Bad.	
		7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.																									
1886.																													
July.....	29.836	69	67	65	93	46	20	2	9	.....	4	7	2	5	3	3	3	5	9	21	1.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August.....	29.622	70	74	64	104	31	21	2	8	.....	2	7	3	5	3	4	5	2	7	23	0.27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September.....	29.761	65	70	62	82	22	21	.....	9	.....	4	6	2	6	5	3	2	1	9	24	2.21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October.....	29.972	56	60	55	76	20	31	.....	.....	.....	4	5	3	4	2	6	4	2	8	27	0.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November.....	30.105	62	67	61	57	-19	28	.....	.....	2	7	4	2	2	4	1	2	3	6	22	.....	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December.....	30.313	66	68	64	35	-34	24	.....	1	6	8	6	3	2	3	1	3	2	7	25	.....	3.00	.....	4	27	.....	.....	.....	.....
1887.																													
January.....	29.983	68	69	65	27	-41	21	.....	.....	10	8	8	3	5	2	2	1	2	8	24	.....	4.75	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February.....	30.117	69	66	60	28	-41	19	.....	.....	9	5	3	3	4	2	7	1	2	7	26	.....	8.25	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March.....	30.346	67	64	63	36	-39	21	1	.....	9	7	5	2	2	4	3	4	3	9	30	.....	4.25	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April.....	29.887	66	69	64	71	-7	23	2	1	4	6	2	2	3	2	6	5	2	9	28	0.01	.....	5.00	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
May.....	29.725	68	65	63	90	24	19	3	9	.....	6	3	2	7	2	4	4	2	7	28	2.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June.....	30.321	69	78	72	85	33	18	2	11	.....	5	2	1	8	3	6	1	2	6	21	3.63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	29.999	66	68	63	.....	.....	266	12	48	38	68	58	28	53	35	46	35	28	74	25	10.21	27.75	98	27	Average wheeling to Winnipeg very good.				

S. L. BEDSON,  
Warden.

No. 16.  
PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

MANITOBA PENITENTIARY,  
STONY MOUNTAIN, 22nd August, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report of Protestant prisoners for the year ended 30th June, 1887 :—

Number on books, 1st July, 1886.....	42	
do admitted during year.....	16	
		— 58
do discharged by expiration of sentence .....	7	
do do by pardon .....	5	
do escaped .....	1	
do death .....	1	
		— 14
		—
do remaining on books, 1st July, 1887.....	44	

The duties of my office—public and private—have been regularly performed, and it is very gratifying to be able to add that the convicts have shown a marked interest in and attention to the services, apart from simple submission to discipline.

We are still occupying the old chapel—which as I pointed out in my last report, is very unsuitable—but I trust that the new building will be ready for occupation in a few weeks.

The library continues to prove of great benefit to the prisoners. Through the generous grant of the Department, a number of new books will shortly be added to it.

The school is making good progress under the management of schoolmaster Burke.

I cannot close this report without referring to the great and irreparable loss which has befallen our esteemed Warden and family as well as the institution generally—the death, last December, of dear Mrs. Bedson. In her loss the Warden loses a loving and dutiful wife, the family a kind and affectionate mother, the institution and officials, a kind and always benevolent friend. May God in His mercy grant them to bow humbly to His decree.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
ARTHUR G. GOULDING, B.D.  
*Protestant Chaplain.*

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

No. 17.  
ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

STONY MOUNTAIN, MANITOBA, 1st July, 1887.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1887. I am happy to state that during this last year the general conduct of the convicts under my care has been very good and has given me great satisfaction in the discharge of my duties.

During this year new chapels were erected, though we do not use them yet. I hope that as soon as they are completed we shall have the use of one, and I am sure that the change shall produce a good effect in the minds of the convicts. The power of religion to reform shall be strengthened by the fulfilment of the ceremonies and

surroundings of worship which undoubtedly shall exert a beneficial influence on mind; and now they are far deprived of them on account of the narrow space we have.

I have this year again to deplore the poor state of health of a great many Indians. It has happened pretty often that the same men were in the hospital for weeks and for months. If something could be done in their behalf it would be quite an act of charity.

An event replete with grief and sadness took place at the beginning of 1887. The wife of the Warden breathed her last, and this sad occurrence has spread a cloud of profound sorrow over all the staff of the institution, and this feeling still exists.

I am, Sir,  
Yours respectfully,  
G. CLOUTIER, Ptre.,  
*Roman Catholic Chaplain.*

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

No. 18.

SURGEON'S REPORT.

STONY MOUNTAIN, 1st July, 1887.

SIR,—I beg to submit the annual report of my department for the year ended 30th June, 1887.

The accompanying statements show the amount of work done during the year.

There is no special feature marking this year's work, except possibly as compared with last year, the absence of epidemic disease as well as the small number of accidents of any importance.

We still have scrofula and lung troubles amongst the Indians, which give us a great deal of constant work and care, and also entails a large drain on our appropriation.

I am pleased to say that the treatment of these diseases during the year has been more successful than formerly. This I attribute to the prompt treatment which was given by being at once admitted to hospital. Our hospital accommodation having been increased during the year rendered this more easily done.

I look forward with much pleasure to the completion of the new hospital which is already well advanced.

The health of the officers has been good, although there was a considerable quantity of sickness amongst their families, happily however, without any very serious results.

Our death rate for the year is small.

The hospital keeper, Mr. Burke, is doing his work to my satisfaction and with much benefit to the patients.

I offer my best thanks to the Warden for his continued kindness to me and for his keen interest in the hospital.

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, 1886, to  
30th June, 1887.

Diseases.	Remained	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.
Bubo.....		1		1	
Bronchitis.....		1		1	
Broncho pneumonia.....		1		1	
Biliousness.....		4		4	
Constipation.....		2			1
Conjunctivitis.....		1		2	
Catarrh.....		3		3	
Contusion.....		2		2	
Debility.....	1	5		5	1
Dyspepsia.....		3		3	
Dementia.....		1			1
Diarrhoea.....		10		10	
Epilepsy.....		1		1	
Eczema.....		1		1	
Gumboil.....		1		1	
Hysteria.....		1		1	
Hamoptysis.....		1		1	
Laryngitis.....		1		1	
Mania.....		3		3	
Nephritis.....		1		1	
Neuralgia.....		2		2	
Ophthalmia.....		1		1	
Phthisis.....	1	2		3	
Piles.....		2		2	
Pleurisy.....	1			1	
Rheumatism.....		4		4	
Scrofula.....		6	2	2	2
Toothache.....		1		1	
Ulcer.....	1			1	
Varicose veins.....		2		2	
Wounds.....		2		2	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>5</b>

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

No. 19.

SCHOOLMASTER'S REPORT.

MANITOBA PENITENTIARY, 1st July, 1887.

SIR,—I beg leave to submit this my first annual report on the condition of the school of this institution.

Our enrolled attendance for the year was thirty-five. The progress made was satisfactory, considering the limited time allowed for study, and the pupils, with scarcely an exception, have shown an earnest desire to improve. The conduct was exceptionally good.

A majority of those attending school are Indians; they excel in learning to write, a fact which demonstrates their strong powers of imitation. In this connection I might say that a supply of copy books more in keeping with our requirements is needed. Our present stock consists of copy books with large text as headlines.

We require a new schoolroom, as the place now used as such is in every way unsuited for the purpose.

Many of the best books of library had become almost useless from constant handling. We have had them sorted and repaired, and they are now almost as good as new.

I am indebted to the Warden for valuable suggestions made during his visits to my school, and to the Deputy Warden for his cheerful desire to aid me, at all times, in the discharge of my duty.

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

D. D. BOURKE,  
*Schoolmaster.*

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

No. 20.

MANITOBA PENITENTIARY.

TIME TABLE—Week Day Duties throughout the year.

From 1st March to 14th October	From 15th October to 28th February.	Duties Performed.
<b>A.M.</b>	<b>A.M.</b>	
5.50	6.20	Bell rings. Prisoners rise, wash, dress, make up beds, &c. Officers parade for day duty, &c.
6.00	6.30	Bell rings. Prisoners unlocked, tubs emptied, &c.
6.45	7.15	Bell rings. Breakfast ready on stands in prison. Prisoners marched to cells.
7.00	7.30	Bell rings. Grace said, Guards relieved for breakfast.
8.00	8.30	Bell rings. Officers parade. Gangs for outside and inside work marched to their respective labors.
10.00	10.00	Office hours. Convicts on report or wishing to make complaint, brought before the Warden. Officers' reports of preceding day's duties placed before Warden. Clocks regulated by the Deputy Warden.
<b>P.M.</b>	<b>P.M.</b>	
12.15	12.15	Bell rings. Dinner ready on stands in prison. Prisoners marched to cells.
12.30	12.30	Bell rings. Grace said, Guards relieved for dinner.
12.45	12.45	Library books issued by Librarian. Schoolmaster in attendance.
1.00	1.00	Prisoners unlocked for school. Schoolmaster with assistants. Choir practice for Roman Catholics and Episcopalians on Fridays at 1.30 p.m. and 2.30 p.m.
1.30	1.30	Bell rings. Officers parade for duty. Gangs for outside and inside work marched to respective labors.
5.00	4.30	Chimneys swept by Blacksmith first Monday of every month. Convicts shaved, bathed, &c., on Fridays and Saturdays.
5.45	5.15	Night tubs taken into prison.
		Bell rings. Supper ready on stands. Tools returned daily for re-checking. Prisoners marched to cells. Names of convicts having complaints taken. Officers take respective posts for locking up.
6.00	5.30	Bell rings for locking up. Night Guard take charge of prison. Patrol Guard posted. Officers parade for orders. Keys collected.
7.30	7.00	Patrol Guard visits prison and remain within call of Night Guard.
9.00	8.00	Light in prison turned out. Prison doors locked. Whole of building visited by Patrol Guard.
		N.B.—Night Guard calls Patrol when required. Night Guard hands over cooks at 5.20 a.m. during long hours and 6.45 a.m. short hours.

No 20.—TIME TABLE—Week Day Duties in Manitoba Penitentiary throughout the year—*Concluded.*

From 1st March to 14th October	From 15th October to 28th February.	Duties Performed.
P.M.	P.M.	<b>SATURDAYS.</b>
1.00	1.00	Duties up to 1 o'clock as on other week days.
4.00	3.30	Convicts' clothes issued. Night tubs taken into prison. Change of underclothing for week placed by Steward in occupied cells.
4.45	4.15	Bell rings. Supper ready on stands. Officers take respective posts for locking up.
5.00	4.30	Bell rings for locking up. Duties, &c., to 10 p.m. carried out as on other week days. Night and Patrol Guards posted. N.B.—Fire drill upon sound of given alarm.
		<b>SUNDAYS.</b>
A.M.	A.M.	
6.20	6.50	Bell rings. Prisoners rise, wash, dress, &c. Officers parade. Accoutrements inspected by Deputy Warden. Keys issued as on week days.
6.45	7.15	Bell rings. Breakfast ready on stands. Prisoners unlocked alternately by blocks.
7.00	7.30	Bell rings. Grace said, Guards relieved for breakfast.
8.00	8.30	Bell rings. Prisoners unlocked. Dishes collected. Orderlies clean up.
8.45	9.00	Bell rings, Officers parade. Chapel for Roman Catholics every alternate Sunday. Chapel for Protestants at 11 o'clock, a.m.
P.M.	P.M.	
12.15	12.15	Bell rings. Dinner prepared as on week days.
12.30	12.30	Bell rings. Grace said, Guards relieved for dinner.
1.30	1.30	Bell rings. Duties carried out as in morning. Chapel for Roman Catholics.
4.00	3.00	Night tubs taken into prison.
4.15	3.30	Bell rings. Supper prepared as on week days. Officers take respective posts for locking up.
4.30	4.00	Bell rings for locking up. Duties up to 10 p.m. carried out as on week days. Night and Patrol Guards posted. N.B.—Chaplain visits convicts in their cells between service. N.B.—Upon the ringing of the prison alarm bell Officers will, with all speed, repair to the prison and report themselves.

S. L. BEDSON,  
Warden.

## No. 1.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY.

## REPORT OF THE WARDEN FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1887.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., 1st July, 1887.

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, 1887.

On the 30th June, 1886, there remained here 105 convicts; received since, 20. Total, 125. Discharged during the year by expiration of sentence, 32; by pardon, 1; by death, 3; which left remaining at midnight on 30th June, 1887, 89 convicts.

The insane convicts mentioned in my former report are about being removed to Kingston Penitentiary.

The conduct of the convicts on the whole has been good. Of course there are exceptions. The want of solitary cells, where the unruly could be confined, is very much needed here. A visit from you, Sir, is greatly desired. It is now nearly two years since your last visit, and the wants of this penitentiary are so many and varied that it is only by your personal inspection that you can really understand the difficulties to be overcome. The Canadian Pacific Railway is now running regularly to New Westminster, and I trust that I am not asking too much to have you visit this penitentiary at least once a year, as you visit other similar institutions.

The water supply is brought to the rear of the penitentiary, and a good substantial dam has been built. At present there is abundance of water, but I am sorry to say it has not force enough to throw it from the hydrant to the roof, therefore, in case of fire it is of very little use, and I have still to depend upon the use of buckets and the Babcock fire extinguishers. Some other means must be provided for supplying the place with a good supply of pure water, that would have sufficient force to put out any fire that might occur, and be fit for drinking and cooking purposes.

The ravine where the present supply comes from will, undoubtedly, in the near future, be dried up, as settlers are building and improving the land in the immediate vicinity, and the brush is being cleared away. I must also say that the water is not properly filtered, a great deal of vegetable matter remains in it. This should be remedied before it is turned on the building for common use.

The chapels have been improved, so far as painting and other little necessities can be mentioned, but nothing has been done to enlarge them.

The ravine is now protected with a 12-foot fence, and will afford employment to the convicts for some years to come.

A laundry and bake-house are being built, both were very much needed and will prove very beneficial to the penitentiary.

The outhouses, such as stable, cow house and cart house, are in a wretched condition, and I am afraid will not last another year, new ones should be built immediately.

The barn is not large enough to hold our increasing crops, it can be lengthened. Should the Government see fit to give me a competent mechanic who thoroughly understands building, and allow me to charge material to the Department of Justice, the greater part of these works could be done by convict labor. The present system of having to apply to the Public Works Department for every foot of lumber and every pound of nails that are required, is very unsatisfactory.

A blacksmith instructor has been appointed, and has already done good service. In fact, all of the workshops are busily employed and are a considerable saving to the Government, as well as being the means of teaching well-conducted convicts useful trades, which will enable them to make a good and honest living after their release from here, if they so desire.

Nothing has yet been done towards heating the wing, I have to use stoves in the winter; this is not satisfactory, neither are the cells heated alike.

The whole building requires painting and the outside pointing, the basement floor requires to be laid in concrete, as the wood work is quite rotten.

The roofs of all the buildings are covered with shingles and a portion of the roof on the main building is of pitch and pebbles, during the hot days the pitch falls off in great patches; this should be altered, when we are subject to forest fires it is not safe.

The houses for married guards have been completed, but no barracks for the single guards are yet built. A building for this purpose is most urgently required.

The wharf where the coal is landed requires repairing, and I have asked for \$250 to be placed in the Public Works Department estimates for that purpose.

The Government should at once begin a new wing, as the population of British Columbia is increasing very fast, and our present accommodation for the criminal class that are sure to follow is very limited.

A house for the Warden should be built, and the quarters now occupied by the Deputy Warden be converted into hospital accommodation for sick convicts.

The school is taught regularly by Mr. Keary, who takes great interest in the work. I trust that the Government will more substantially reward him for his services. He is not only schoolmaster and accountant, but also storekeeper, and fills each office creditably.

The Deputy Warden, Mr. Fitzsimmons, I must again mention. His services in organizing this penitentiary are of high value. I am sorry to see that the Government has not yet seen fit to place him on equality with deputy wardens of the other penitentiaries, a more deserving officer there can not be in the employ of the Government.

I am pleased to say that without exception the conduct of the officers has been good as a body or individually. I find them always ready to assist me in maintaining the discipline of the prison.

On the 17th July last, this penitentiary was visited by the Honorable the Minister of the Interior, and on 21st August by the Honorable the Minister of Customs and the Honorable the Minister of Fisheries.

You mentioned in your last report that it would be desirable to have gas instead of coal oil used for lighting the penitentiary. Nothing has been done towards having your wishes carried out in this matter. I hope you will call the attention of the Department to the necessity of supplying gas.

Again I beg to thank you for the kind and considerate assistance given me since you visited this penitentiary, and look forward with pleasure to your coming again. No one not employed in the prisons can form an opinion as to the benefit to be derived from the visits of the Inspector. With the facilities for travelling that are now within our reach, I think no reasonable excuse can be made for depriving this penitentiary of a visit from you at least once a year.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

ARTHUR H. McBRIDE,

Warden.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,

Inspector of Penitentiaries.



No. 3.—REVENUE.

DR. THE DOMINION OF CANADA in Account with the British Columbia Penitentiary, for Year ended 30th June, 1887. CR.

Date.	—	Amount.	Total.	Date.	—	Amount.	Total.
1886.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	1887.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Aug. 25...	To Draft remitted to the Hon. Rec.-Gen...	653 00		June 30... By	Shoe department.....	2,226 85	
Oct. 8...	do do ...	180 75		do 30...	Tailors' do .....	135 25	
do 8...	do do ...	89 00		do 30...	Farm.....	75 00	
do 15...	do do ...	92 50		do 30...	Visitors' fund. ....	13 75	
Nov. 5...	do do ...	137 75		do 30...	Blacksmith shop.....	4 99	
Dec. 8...	do do ...	246 76					
1887.							
Jan. 7...	do do ...	116 56					
Feb. 11...	do do ...	108 75					
March 8...	do do ...	106 00					
April 7...	do do ...	139 75					
May 4...	do do ...	182 47					
June 6...	do do ...	111 30					
July 11...	do do ...	291 25					
			2,455 84				2,455 84

ARTHUR H. McBRIDE,  
Warden.

W. H. KEARY,  
Accountant.

## No. 4.

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Movements of Convicts in the British Columbia Penitentiary, for Nine Years ending 30th June, 1887.

	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
<b>Admissions—</b>									
From common gaols.....	36	10	22	29	39	34	29	33	20
do recaptures.....			3	3	2	1			
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Discharges—</b>									
By Expiration of sentence.....	6	3	8	6	12	12	21	21	32
Pardon.....					2	3		2	1
Having sentence reduced.....						1	1	1	
Death.....		2	1	4	2		4		3
Order of Supreme Court.....			1						
Escapes.....	1	2	4	3	2				
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>Remaining at midnight on 30th June each year.....</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>89</b>
<b>Average daily.....</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>47.5</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>77½</b>	<b>92½</b>	<b>101½</b>	<b>94</b>

## No. 5.

## RETURN of Punishments awarded in British Columbia Penitentiary, during the Year 1886-87.

Nature of Punishment.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
Bread and water diet, with hard bed....	1	1	3	7	1		2	2	2	3	1	5	28
Deprived of lamp.....			2	2	1		2	3		1		2	13
Deprived of tobacco.....			2	2	1		1			1			7
Loss of remission.....	2	2		1	1	1	2	1	5	2	2	4	23
Admonished.....	13	4	3	3	5	6	4	3	4		3	11	59
Irons.....			1	2						1			4

## No. 6.

RETURN of Value of Labor performed by Convicts in British Columbia Penitentiary,  
during the Year ended 30th June, 1887.

Description of Labor.	Number of Days.	Rate per Day.		Total Amount.
		\$	cts.	\$ cts.
Making fence.....	3,947	0	50	1,973 50
Tailoring.....	3,047	0	50	1,523 50
Shoemaking.....	2,911	0	50	1,455 50
Farming.....	2,880	0	50	1,440 00
House cleaning.....	2,309	0	50	1,154 50
Cooking.....	1,252	0	50	626 00
Clearing land.....	1,192	0	50	596 00
Washing.....	937	0	50	468 50
Carpentering.....	532	0	50	266 00
Painting.....	279	0	50	139 50
Orderlies.....	256	0	50	128 00
Digging ditches for water pipe.....	221	0	50	110 50
Attending stable.....	207	0	50	103 50
Blacksmithing.....	194	0	50	97 00
Teamsters.....	179	0	50	89 50
Shovelling coal.....	143	0	50	71 50
Packing stones.....	113	0	50	56 50
Whitewashing.....	92	0	50	46 00
Attending piggery.....	90	0	50	45 00
Digging drain.....	91	0	50	45 50
Picking oakum.....	63	0	50	31 50
Attending root house.....	40	0	50	20 00
Making road.....	37	0	50	18 50
Cleaning yard.....	31	0	50	15 50
Nursing.....	25	0	50	12 50
Butchering.....	7	0	50	3 50
Loading sand.....	4	0	50	2 00
				10,539 50

## No. 7.

## CRIMINAL STATISTICS, British Columbia Penitentiary, for the Year ended 30th June, 1887.

Description.			Description.				
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Race.....	Whites.....	11	11	Crime.....	Stealing in dwelling house.....	1	1
	Indians.....	3	3		Rape.....	1	1
	Chinese.....	6	6		Burglary.....	2	2
	20		20	Shooting with intent to murder.....	1	1	
Marital.....	Single.....	4	4	Accessory and receiving.....	1	1	
	Married.....	16	16	Manslaughter.....	1	1	
		20	20		20	20	
Age.....	From 20 to 30 years....	9	9	Occupation	Laborer.....	11	11
	30 to 40 do....	7	7		Barber.....	1	1
	40 to 50 do....	4	4		Blacksmith.....	1	1
		20	20		Bridge carpenter.....	1	1
Country.....	Canada.....	4	4		Washman.....	1	1
	England.....	2	2		Baker.....	1	1
	Ireland.....	3	3		Cook.....	1	1
	China.....	6	6		Farmer.....	2	2
	British Columbia.....	4	4	Miner.....	1	1	
	United States.....	1	1		20	20	
	20	20	Sentence...	Life.....	4	4	
Religion.....	Protestant.....	6		6	12 years.....	1	1
	Catholic.....	8		8	7 do.....	1	1
	No religion.....	6		6	5 do.....	2	2
		20		20	4 do.....	1	1
Crime.....	House-breaking and receiving.....	1		1	3 do.....	3	3
	Larceny.....	3		3	2½ do.....	1	1
	False pretences.....	1	1	2 do.....	7	7	
	Shooting with intent to do grievous bodily harm.....	1	1		20	20	
	Forgery.....	2	2	Whence received....	New Westminster.....	6	6
	Perjury.....	1	1		Kamloops.....	4	4
	Murder.....	4	4		Lytton.....	4	4
					Victoria.....	3	3
			Clinton.....		2	2	
			Nanaimo.....	1	1		
				20	20		

## No. 8.

## FARM Account, British Columbia Penitentiary, for the Year ended 30th June, 1887.

DR.

CR.

Descriptions.	Amount.	Description and Quantities.	Amount.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
To Seeds, tools and manure.....	669 00	By 190,000 lbs. potatoes, at 1c.....	1,900 00
Labor of convicts, 2,880 days, at 50c. a day.....	1,440 00	18,900 " carrots, at 2c. ....	378 00
Labor of 3 horses for 226 days, at \$1.50 per day.....	1,017 00	13,050 " beets, at 2c. ....	261 00
		17,400 " turnips, at 1c. ....	174 00
		4,100 " onions, at 3c. ....	123 00
		14,500 " oats, at 1½c. ....	217 50
		1,200 " wheat, at 2c. ....	24 00
		7,000 " peas, at 2½c. ....	175 00
		34,000 " hay, at 1c. ....	340 00
		20,000 " straw, at ½c. ....	100 00
		12,400 heads cabbage, at 6c. ....	744 00
		400 bushels parsley, at 5c. ....	20 00
		625 loads manure, at 30c. ....	187 50
		500 lbs. beans, at 2½c. ....	12 50
Balance.....	2,332 55	5,347 " pork, at 15c. ....	802 05
	5,458 55		5,458 55

## No. 9.

## NOMINAL LIST of Officers employed in the British Columbia Penitentiary, 30th June, 1887, giving Rate of Pay, Age and Appointment.

Name.	Rank.	Salary per Annum.	Age.	Date of Appointment.
		\$		
Arthur H. McBride.....	Warden.....	1,750	52	May 16, 1878
Rev. R. Jamieson.....	Protestant Chaplain.....	500	56	January 4, 1879
Rev. E. M. J. Morris, O.M.I.....	Roman Catholic Chaplain.....	500	56	Sept. 27, 1878
James Fitzsimmons.....	Deputy Warden and Chief Keeper.....	1,100	47	August 12, 1878
Chas. N. Trew.....	Surgeon.....	600	48	do 9, 1878
W. H. Keary.....	Accountant and Storekeeper.....	800	30	March 10, 1884
Thomas A. McInnes.....	Steward.....	700	27	May 10, 1882
W. H. Keary.....	Allowance for Schoolmaster.....	200	30	March 10, 1884
George McKenzie.....	Trade Instructor.....	750	32	Novemb'r 1, 1883
John McRoberts.....	do.....	750	45	April 18, 1884
A. Coutts.....	do.....	750	36	October 1, 1886
Jas. Fitzgerald.....	Keeper.....	600	46	April 15, 1879
Jas. Doyle.....	Messenger and Guard.....	600	26	October 1, 1886
Thomas Quilty.....	Guard.....	600	36	January 18, 1882
George Hutchinson.....	do.....	600	39	April 16, 1883
Daniel Dwyer.....	do.....	600	32	March 1, 1884
John S. Gordon.....	do.....	600	29	May 1, 1884
Hamilton McKee.....	do.....	600	37	Novemb'r 7, 1884
Finlay Stewart.....	do.....	600	34	April 1, 1885
James McKee.....	do.....	600	40	June 1, 1885
A. R. McDonald.....	do.....	600	34	July 1, 1885
W. H. Patterson.....	do.....	600	30	December 1, 1885
Allan McLean.....	do.....	600	30	January 15, 1886
P. B. Curran.....	do.....	600	21	March 1, 1886
W. J. Carroll.....	do.....	600	28	July 23, 1886
John Wiggins.....	do.....	600	47	August 1, 1886
P. Smyth.....	Teamster.....	600	44	Feb'y 21, 1879

## No. 10.

RETURN of Remission of Sentence earned by Convicts Discharged from the British Columbia Penitentiary, during the Year ended 30th June, 1887.

No.	—	Number of Days.	No.	—	Number of Days.
1	Convict earned .....	64	1	Convict earned.....	164½
1	do .....	85½	1	do .....	186
1	do .....	89	1	do .....	175
4	do .....	90	1	do .....	178
1	do .....	90½	1	do .....	179
1	do .....	91	1	do .....	181½
2	do .....	91½	1	do .....	207½
2	do .....	92½	1	do .....	256
1	do .....	93	1	do .....	258½
1	do .....	107½	1	do .....	261
1	do .....	120	1	do .....	341
1	do .....	134	1	do .....	389½
1	do .....	148½	1	do .....	593
1	do .....	153½			
				Total.....	4,801

## No. 11.

RETURN of Movements of Convicts in the British Columbia Penitentiary, from 1st July, 1886, to 30th June, 1887.

Distribution.	Convicts.	Total.	Remarks.
Remaining at midnight, 30th June, 1886 .....	105		
Received since.....	20		
		125	
Discharged by expiration of sentence.....	32		
do pardon.....	1		
Deaths .....	3		
		36	
Remaining at midnight, 30th June, 1887.....		89	

## No. 12.

RETURN of Convicts who have been Pardoned out of the British Columbia Penitentiary, during the Year ended 30th June, 1887.

No.	Name.	Crime.	Place.
73	Coyote Louis.....	Cattle stealing and prison breach.....	Kamloops, B.C.

## No. 13.

DETAIL of Work done in Shoe Shop, British Columbia Penitentiary, during the Year ended 30th June, 1887.

Distribution.	No. Pairs.	Rate.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brogans, convicts.....	90	2 50	225 00	
Discharge boots, convicts.....	32	5 62	179 84	
Kip boots do.....	4	5 00	20 00	
Gaiters do.....	1	3 50	3 50	
Slippers do.....	119	1 50	178 50	
Shoe laces do.....	211	0 05	10 55	
Blacksmiths' aprons do.....	3	1 50	4 50	
Wooden leg and crutches for discharged convict.....	1	15 00	15 00	
Convicts' ready-made work on hand.....			119 50	
Officers' uniform boots repaired.....	59	1 48	87 32	
Custom work.....			1,622 35	
Convicts' boots and slippers repaired.....			135 25	
Sundry repairs for stable, &c.....			8 82	
Officers' uniform boots.....	21	8 00	168 00	
				2,778 13

GEORGE MACKENZIE,  
Trade Instructor.

## No. 14.

DETAIL of Work done in Tailors' Shop, British Columbia Penitentiary, during the Year ended 30th June, 1887.

Distribution.	No.	Rate.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Convicts—Coats, summer.....	13	1 25	16 25	
do Pants do.....	96	1 00	96 00	
do Vests, winter.....	1	0 75	0 75	
do Caps do.....	32	0 50	16 00	
do Shirts do.....	78	0 50	39 00	
do Drawers do.....	76	0 50	38 00	
do Pillow cases.....	47	0 25	11 75	
do do ticks.....	12	0 25	3 00	
do Bed ticks.....	12	0 50	6 00	
do Towels.....	92	0 15	13 80	
do Aprons.....	12	0 25	3 00	
do Socks.....	323 prs.	0 25	80 75	
do Discharge suits.....	27	8 00	216 00	
do Repairs to clothing, &c.....			1,003 00	
Officers' Uniforms—Serge suits.....	25	8 00	200 00	
do Cloth do.....	4	10 00	40 00	
do Winter do.....	21	10 00	210 00	
do Overcoats.....	3	8 00	24 00	
do Repairs to.....			180 00	
Revenue by custom work.....			100 00	
Sewing and laying four carpets.....			44 00	
				2,361 30

JOHN McROBERTS,  
Trade Instructor.

## No. 15.

STATEMENT of Work done in Blacksmith Shop at British Columbia Penitentiary, for  
the Year ended 30th June, 1887.

For whom Performed.	Value.
	\$ cts.
Farm.....	409 32
Stables.....	161 25
Prison.....	41 77
Armory.....	7 12
Shoe shop.....	6 50
Meat house.....	4 00
Custom work.....	4 99
	574 85

A. COUTTS,  
*Trade Instructor.*

## No. 16.

## PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY, 1st July, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that I have attended regularly to the duties of my office for the past year. There is nothing special to report. The school still continues to be satisfactorily conducted by Mr. Keary, schoolmaster. Those placed under my care comprise twenty-five whites, twenty-five Chinese, five Indians, and one colored. Several of them, however, only nominally under my care.

The following is a tabulated list :—

Number on 30th June, 1886.....	65	
Received during the year.....	12	
Exchanged from Roman Catholic Chapel.....	2	
	—	79
Number discharged by expiration of sentence.....	20	
do by death.....	3	
	—	23
		56
		==

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT JAMIESON,  
*Protestant Chaplain.*

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

## No. 17.

## ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY, 1st July, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1887.

A number of convicts have been discharged by expiration of sentence from my care during the year. There has been nothing of any importance to report. The school under the management of Mr. Keary has been well attended and the convicts have made great progress in learning to read, write and spell.

It affords me great pleasure to refer to the kindness and good-will of all the officers, who are willing at all times to lend a helping hand when required.

*Memorandum.*

Number of convicts under my care 30th June, 1886.....	40	
do received during the year.....	8	
	—	48
do discharged by expiration of sentence .....	12	
do by pardon .....	1	
do exchanged to Protestant chapel.....	2	
	—	15
		—
Total .....		33
		==
Whites.....	13	
Chinese.....	10	
Colored.....	1	
Indians .....	8	
Half-breeds.....	1	
	—	33
		==

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDWD. M. I. HORRIS, O.M.I.,

*Catholic Chaplain.*

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,

Inspector of Penitentiaries.

## No. 18.

## SURGEON'S REPORT.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., 1st July, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report as to the health of the convicts under my care, and the sanitary condition of this prison during the year just ended.

Reference to the accompanying table shows a decrease in the number of patients as hospital patients. A large number of the convicts have been, during the year, treated as out patients, with the result of keeping them in such a good state of health that they did not require hospital treatment.

The number of insane convicts has increased, and as to the mental condition of some of the convicts, it is difficult to say how far from the line of sanity, and on which side of it, they should be placed. Some of them belong to the confirmed criminal class, and others are merely of weak intellect.

It is satisfactory to know that arrangements are nearly complete for removing the insane to Kingston, where they will receive that thorough attention that their cases demand, and which the condition of this prison prevents them from receiving here.

Three convicts died during the year, one a white man who had become insane; the other an old Indian who was undergoing a ten years' sentence; the third a Chinaman who died from phthisis.

The water supply and the sanitary condition generally of the prison have been as good as the conditions of supply, in the one case, and buildings in the other, would permit.

Before long a better source of supply for water will have to be obtained, the present source being liable to contamination, and also to fall short of the requisite amount for the purposes of the prison.

I have, as usual, to express my thanks to the Warden and the other officers for kind assistance during the year. The steward has performed his duties to my complete satisfaction.

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, for the Year ended 30th June, 1887.

Disease.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Remarks.
Accidents—						
Injury to knee.....		1	1			
Cut throat.....	1				1	Weak intellect.
Abscess.....		2	2			
Bronchitis.....		4	4			
Constipation.....		5	5			
Colic.....		1	1			
Diarrhoea.....		6	6			
Hæmorrhoids.....		1	1			
Insane.....	3	4		1	6	Death caused by Bright's disease.
Orchitis.....		1	1			Indian.
Old age and debility.....	1			1		
Phthisis.....	1	1	1	1		
Rheumatism.....		2	2			
Ulcers.....	1	4	4		1	
Parasites, taenia.....		1	1			

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

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No. 19.SCHOOLMASTER'S REPORT.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY, 2nd July, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit to you my fourth annual report of the school for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1887.

Average daily attendance has been 39. The progress made very satisfactory. The conduct and attendance of the scholars, without any exception, has been good. The nationalities of the convicts attending school are: Whites, 8; Chinese, 17; Indians, 13; Half-breeds, 1.

Before concluding, I desire to extend my sincere thanks to Warden McBride for his generous personal treatment and encouragement, and also to the Warden and Chaplains for frequent visits to the school.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. KEARY,

*Schoolmaster.*

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,

Inspector of Penitentiaries.

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