



## ARCHIVED - Archiving Content

### Archived Content

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

## ARCHIVÉE - Contenu archivé

### Contenu archivé

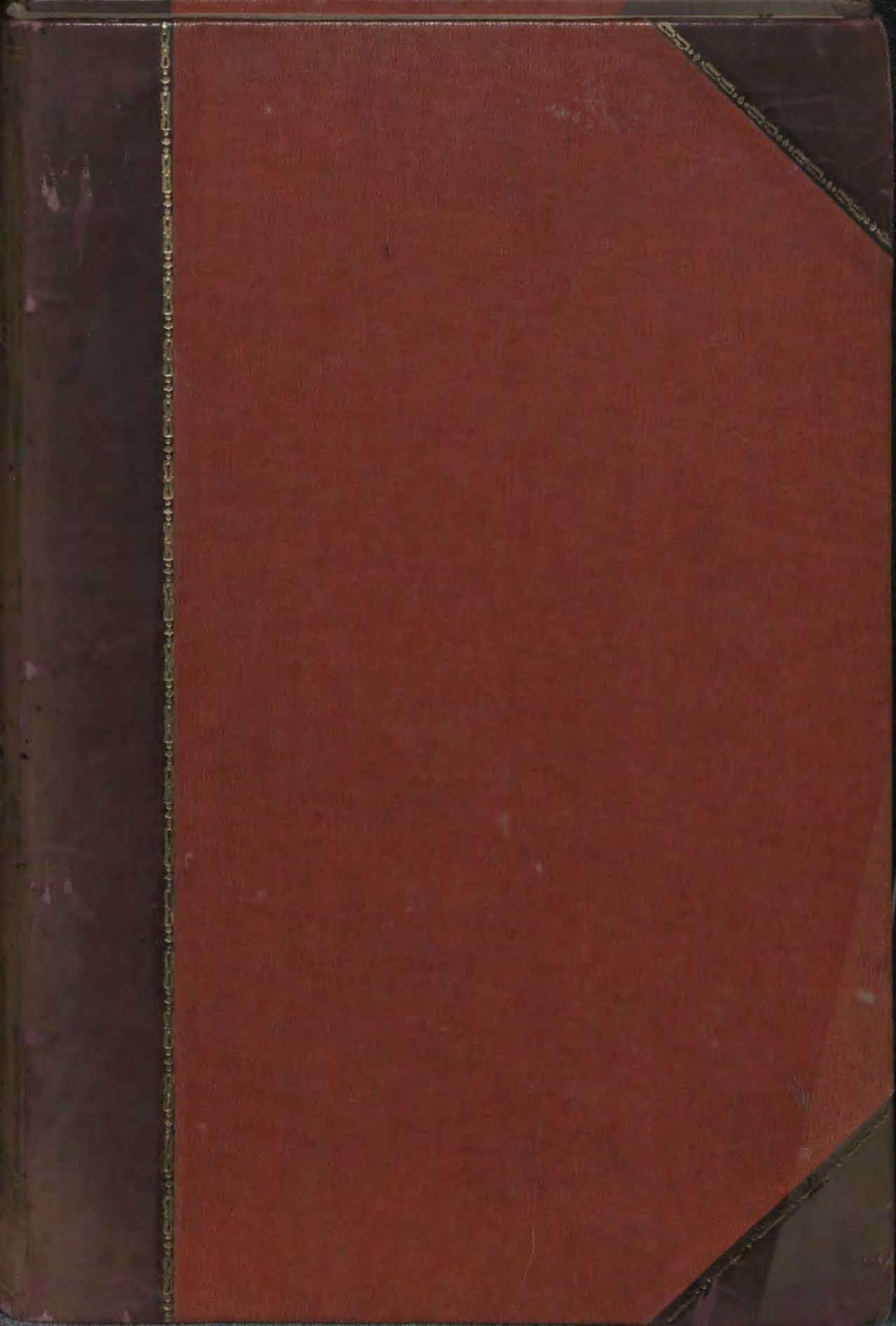
L'information dont il est indiqué qu'elle est archivée est fournie à des fins de référence, de recherche ou de tenue de documents. Elle n'est pas assujettie aux normes Web du gouvernement du Canada et elle n'a pas été modifiée ou mise à jour depuis son archivage. Pour obtenir cette information dans un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

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

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

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

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



63 VICTORIA

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

7978

A. 1900

REPORT  
OF THE  
MINISTER OF JUSTICE  
AS TO  
PENITENTIARIES OF CANADA

FOR THE  
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30  
1899

*PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT*



OTTAWA  
PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST  
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1900

[No. 18—1900]

*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Gilbert John Elliot, Earl of Minto,  
G.C.M.G., &c., &c., Governor General of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

I have the honour to submit herewith, for the information of Your Excellency, the Annual Report of the Inspector of Penitentiaries for the year ended June 30, 1899.

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

DAVID MILLS,  
*Minister of Justice.*

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
OTTAWA, January 10, 1900.

## CONTENTS.

	PAGES.
Inspector's Report .....	1— 6
Appendix "A", Wardens' Reports.....	9— 26
do "B", Per capita cost .....	29— 33
do "C", Surgeons' Reports. ....	37— 57
do "D", Chaplains' Reports.....	61— 70
do "E", School Instructors' Reports.....	73— 78
do "F", Matrons' Reports.....	81— 82
do "G", Crime Statistics.....	85—139
do "H", Labour Statistics.....	143—146
do "I", Revenue Statements. ....	149—153
do "J", Expenditure Statements.....	157—198
do "K", List of Officers.....	201—206
do "L", Farm Reports .....	209—214
do "M", Regina Jail.....	217—231
do "N", Prince Albert Jail.....	235—247

# INSPECTOR'S REPORT

# REPORT

## OF THE

# INSPECTOR OF PENITENTIARIES

FOR THE

### FISCAL YEAR 1898-99.

To the Honourable  
 DAVID MILLS, Q.C.,  
 Minister of Justice.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith reports and statistics in connection with the Penitentiaries of Canada and the Territorial Jails for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.

The summarized tables do not include the Statistics of Territorial Jails. These will be found in Appendices M and N.

#### PRISON POPULATION.

Penitentiary.	In custody July 1, 1898.	Received.		Total.	Released.					In custody June 30, 1899.	
		From Jails.	By Transfer.		Expiry of Sentence.	Pardon.	Escape.	Transfer.	Death.		By Order of Court.
Kingston.....	605	152	14	771	156	33	.....	5	6	1	570
St. Vincent de Paul....	418	199	3	620	134	25	.....	10	4	.....	447
Dorchester .....	225	108	2	335	85	17	.....	2	5	.....	226
Manitoba .....	88	33	15	136	18	4	.....	0	1	1	112
British Columbia.....	110	37	.....	147	29	1	.....	17	.....	.....	90
	1,446	529	34	2,009	432	80	.....	34	16	2	1,445

Average daily population for past five years:—

1894-5 .....	1,250
1895-6 .....	1,314
1896-7 .....	1,353
1897-8 .....	1,415
1898-9 .....	1,447

## COMPARATIVE Statement of Pardons, Deaths, and Escapes.

Fiscal Year.	Pardons.	Deaths.	Escapes.
1894-5.....	73	18	2
1895-6.....	52	8	1
1896-7.....	56	16	2
1897-8.....	53	8	2
1898-9.....	80	17	0

*Age of Convicts :—*

	1897.	1898.	1899.
Convicts under 20 years of age.....	131	159	154
“ from 20 to 30 years of age...	637	654	659
“ “ 30 to 40 “ .....	339	357	350
“ “ 40 to 50 “ .....	168	174	185
“ “ 50 to 60 “ .....	85	72	69
“ over 60 years.....	22	30	28
	<u>1,382</u>	<u>1,446</u>	<u>1,445</u>

*Duration of Sentences :—*

Under 2 years (military prisoner).....	2
2 years.....	188
Over 2 and under 3 years.....	62
3 years.....	325
Over 3 and under 4 years.....	12
4 years.....	123
Over 4 and under 5 years.....	6
5 years.....	285
Over 5 and under 6 years.....	5
6 years.....	36
7 “.....	128
8 “.....	13
9 “.....	6
10 “.....	85
11½ “.....	2
12 “.....	18
13 “.....	2
14 “.....	34
15 “.....	25
16 “.....	2
17 “.....	1
20 “.....	16
21 “.....	2
22 “.....	1
23 “.....	1
25 “.....	5
30 “.....	1
Life.....	59
	<u>1,445</u>

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

*Racial :—*

White.....	1,324
Coloured.....	74
Indian.....	24
Indian half-breed.....	10
Mongolian.....	13
	<hr/>
	1,445

*Nationality :—*

British.	{ Canada.....	1,070
	{ England.....	115
	{ Ireland.....	55
	{ Scotland.....	26
	{ Newfoundland.....	2
	{ Gibraltar.....	1
	{ Barbadoes.....	1
		<hr/>
		1,270
Foreign.	{ United States.....	107
	{ Italy.....	16
	{ Germany.....	14
	{ China.....	11
	{ France.....	9
	{ Denmark.....	3
	{ Japan.....	3
	{ Poland.....	3
	{ Norway.....	2
	{ Sweden.....	2
	{ Russia.....	1
	{ Hungary.....	1
	{ Finland.....	1
{ Cape Verde.....	1	
{ Greece.....	1	
		<hr/>
		175
		<hr/>
		1,445

*Civil Condition :—*

Single.....	949
Married.....	488
Widowed.....	8
	<hr/>
	1,445

*Social Habits :*

Abstainers.....	154
Temperate.....	842
Intemperate.....	449
	<hr/>
	1,445

*Education :—*

Cannot read or write.....	254
Can read only.....	110
Can read and write.....	1,081
	<hr/>
	1,445

*Religious Creeds :*

Roman Catholic.....	713
Church of England.....	285
Methodist.....	193
Presbyterian.....	120
Baptist.....	85
Lutheran.....	13
Jewish.....	7
Congregationalist.....	3
Unitarian.....	1
Universalist.....	1
Adventist.....	1
French Protestant.....	1
Disciple.....	1
Menonite.....	1
Christian Science.....	1
Latter Day Saint.....	1
No religion.....	18
	1,445

## COMAPRISON on percentage basis.

	Number of Convicts.	Percentage of prison population.	No. to each 10,000 of population as per last census.
Church of England.....	285	19.03	4.42
Roman Catholic.....	713	49.33	3.57
Baptist.....	85	5.88	3.3
Methodist.....	193	13.34	2.29
Presbyterian.....	120	8.3	1.59

## FINANCIAL.

\*Gross Expenditure, Revenue and Net Expenditure, 1898-9.

	Gross Expenditure.	Revenue.	Net Expenditure.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	167,212 28	38,090 86	129,121 42
St. Vincent de Paul.....	94,671 11	2,934 05	91,737 06
Dorchester.....	48,149 23	2,025 85	45,523 38
Manitoba.....	40,913 62	2,546 57	38,367 05
British Columbia.....	42,074 24	1,855 52	40,218 72
	393,020 48	43,052 85	344,967 63

\* Expenditure for special investigations is not included.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

COMPARATIVE Statement of Cost per capita, 1898-9.

	Kingston.	St. Vincent de Paul.	Dorchester.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Staff .....	137 34	111 83	132 28	249 17	250 99
Maintenance of convicts.....	42 33	45 76	41 03	56 62	70 54
Discharge expenses .....	6 27	6 46	6 56	7 44	31 19
Working expenses.....	37 85	47 33	17 74	63 61	64 04
Prison equipment.....	6 81	9 95	1 83	6 89	2 97
Industries.....	0 94	10 41	15 71	16 29	34 73
Lands, walls, &c.....	3 67	0 43	.....	10 22	0 85
Miscellaneous.....	2 28	1 33	1 29	5 78	1 32
	237 49	233 50	216 44	416 03	456 13
Deduct—Revenue.....	63 93	6 96	11 20	24 72	20 02
	173 56	226 54	205 24	391 31	436 11

COMPARATIVE Statement of Cost per capita for past three years.

	1897.	1898.	1899.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston Penitentiary .....	229 53	203 59	173 56
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.....	237 38	214 52	226 54
Dorchester Penitentiary .....	258 03	219 28	205 24
Manitoba Penitentiary.....	484 60	469 63	391 31
British Columbia Penitentiary .....	396 04	416 73	436 11

COMPARATIVE Statement of <sup>Net</sup> ~~the cost per capita~~ for past five years.

	1894-5.	1895-6.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston .....	204,630 19	126,687 48	106,733 13	81,460 59	129,121 42
St. Vincent de Paul.....	113,879 98	95,855 61	87,659 80	78,426 74	91,737 06
Dorchester.....	43,492 27	42,635 48	43,050 64	45,178 91	45,523 38
Manitoba .....	36,691 01	43,828 33	35,359 55	34,724 88	38,367 05
British Columbia .....	42,729 11	36,122 88	39,022 01	39,487 06	40,218 72
Totals.....	441,422 56	345,129 78	311,825 13	279,277 68	344,967 63
Average daily population....	1,250	1,314	1,353	1,415	1,447

*Actual Cost :—*

Value of supplies on hand, July 1, 1898 .....	\$ 80,843
Expenditure, 1898-9.....	393,020
	<u>\$473,863</u>
Deduct—Supplies on hand June 30, 1898 .....	\$110,394
Approximate value of prison labour employed in production of revenue and capital .....	75,000
	<u>185,394</u>
Net cost .....	<u>\$288,469</u>
Cost per capita .....	\$ 192 51
Cost per capita per diem.....	0 53

## SUMMARY.

	1895-6.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Gross expenditure .....	389,284 88	396,002 40	356,366 96	393,020 48
Net expenditure .....	345,129 78	311,825 13	279,377 68	344,967 63
Actual cost .....	292,286 00	348,412 00	329,517 00	288,469 00
Cost per capita.....	222 44	257 51	232 87	192 51
Cost per diem.....	0 61	0 70	0 64	0 53

## REGINA JAIL.

## COMPARATIVE Statement of Population and Expenditure for past five years.

	Average daily Population.	Expenditure.	Cost per capita per annum.
		\$	\$
1894-5 .....	231	9,548	410
1895-6 .....	224	9,055	402
1896-7 .....	214	8,151	379
1897-8 .....	204	7,576	375
1898-9 .....	154	7,722	477

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

DOUGLAS STEWART,

*Inspector of Penitentiaries.*

AT ST. VINCENT DE PAUL,

December 30, 1899.

APPENDIX A

WARDENS' REPORTS

WARRICK & PROBYN

## KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

KINGSTON, July 1, 1899.

DOUGLAS STEWART, Esq.,  
Inspector of Penitentiaries,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my first Annual Report, accompanied by the usual financial statements and statistical tables from the several departments of the Kingston Penitentiary.

The appropriation for expenditure during the year just closed was \$167,000 and the total disbursements amounted to \$165,212.28, leaving a balance in the hands of the Government of \$1,787.82.

The increase of expenditure over that of the preceding year, amounting to \$13,185.50, was occasioned, almost wholly, by the extraordinary charge for gratuities amounting to \$12,864.28, consequent upon the retirement of fourteen officers, rendered necessary by age and officially reported infirmities. Besides this it may be added that the cost of binder twine material has been very nearly doubled by the disturbance of the market occasioned by the war in the Phillipines.

The revenue for the year amounts to \$37,743.84, which is less than the revenue for the preceding year by \$32,670.84. This large falling off is explained by the fact that in 1897-8 most the season's output of binder twine had been delivered and paid for before the close of the year, whereas in 1898-9, although the product of our factory had been sold, comparatively little of it had been shipped or paid for prior to June 30.

The per capita cost after deducting for revenue, amounts to \$174.16, an apparent decrease of \$29.43 below the per capita cost for the preceding year. This calls for the following explanation:—Sometime previous to the close of the year, \$14,456.66 worth of hemp was received for which payment will be made out of the appropriation for the year just entered upon. Had this consignment of hemp been paid for when received, the per capita cost for the year would have been \$198.27—still leaving a decrease of \$5.32.

The following tabular statement shows the movements of convicts during the year just closed:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining at midnight						
June 30, 1898.....				579	26	605
Received since.—						
From common jails.....	151	1	152			
From other penitentiaries.	11	3	14			
				162	4	166
				741	30	771
Discharged since:—						
By expiration of sentence.	149	7	156			
By pardon.....	32	1	33			
By transfers.....	3	2	5			
By death.....	6	1	7			
				190	11	201
Remaining at midnight June 30, 1899.....				551	19	570
Received during year ended June 30, 1899.....						166
“ “ “ 1898.....						160

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

Increase . . . . .	6
Discharged during year ended June 30, 1899 . . . . .	201
“ “ “ “ 1898 . . . . .	166
	<hr/>
Increase . . . . .	35
	<hr/>
Number recommitted during year ending June 30, 1898 . . . . .	25
“ “ “ “ 1899 . . . . .	19
	<hr/>
Decrease . . . . .	6

There is apparently a marked improvement in the conduct of prisoners as compared with former years, and there were but two attempts to escape.

Reports and punishments during year ended June 30, 1898 . . . . .	1,242
“ “ “ “ 1899 . . . . .	998
	<hr/>
Decrease . . . . .	244

The various industries have been fairly successful, having furnished healthful employment for the convicts and having been productive of considerable revenue as well as valuable improvement to the buildings and premises. I hope to be favoured in future with contracts for the supply of articles required by the Government, such as soldiers' outfits, mail-bags and Indian clothing.

The binder twine industry produced a surplus after allowing for labour, interest on investment, salaries and cost of material. Considering the rapid rise in the cost of material after the year's output had been sold by contract, the showing is certainly satisfactory.

The most difficult problems confronting the management of an institution such as this are :

The supply of suitable employment for the convicts confined in the prison of isolation.

The care, management and treatment of those in the asylum and the classification of convicts where the industries are so varied and irregular.

Having but a single month to make observations and study these questions, I may be pardoned if I wait the ripening of my opinion before making suggestions or recommendations relative to these important subjects.

Since my entrance to this penitentiary as warden I have not failed to note the universal sympathy expressed for my predecessor in his affliction and the cheerful yet determined efforts of the officers of all ranks to make my initiation as pleasant as possible, and to bear with my short comings without murmuring.

I am indebted to Acting Warden Foster for valuable counsel and assistance and thankful to yourself for the indulgence you have shown me and the promptness with which you have replied to my numerous inquiries.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. M. PLATT,

Warden.

APPENDIX TO WARDEN'S REPORT.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, July 1, 1899.

*Memo for the Warden.*

—I have the honour to submit the following report of the various works which have been performed during the fiscal ended June 30, 1899.

*South Wing Extension.*—This building was opened for occupation on August 15, 1898.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

*West Wing Extension.*—East half of old cells removed to wall of dome and excavated for new cells 10 feet below grade. Foundation of cells and ducts built of stone; work is progressing; all departments have quantities of material ready for work of construction.

*Chief Keeper's Department.*—More room has been provided for storage by taking in south end of building that was used as a fire hall. This additional room makes the requirements of this department complete.

*Fire Hall.*—The two rooms north side of west lodge or entrance are fitted up for fire apparatus. There has been made for fire purposes, two hose reels and ladder truck, having extension ladders, poles, axes, &c.

*Protestant Chapel.*—The walls of the chapel have been decorated and seats grained; metal covering placed on ceiling of vestry. The east end of school room has been partitioned off for class room for the Protestant Chaplain.

*Steward's Department.*—The steward's office which was on west side of building, has been removed to east side of building.

*Keepers' Room.*—The keepers' room has been greatly enlarged by removing stone wall and wood partitions at north end, making a room fifty feet long by twenty-one wide; hardwood floor laid, sheet steel safe provided for keys, iron barriers placed on windows.

*Main Hall.*—A polished steel barrier with doors has been placed at south end of main hall.

*Warden's Office.*—More accommodation has been added to warden's office by the changes made. A door placed in partition in main hall gives an entrance to warden's office through clerk's office. A brick vault has been formed and provided with sheet steel doors. A metal covering placed on ceiling in clerk's office and neatly painted. New sash with large panes added to all windows.

*North Lodge or Main Entrance.*—Sash has been placed in all external openings in gate-way, making building more comfortable in cold weather.

*Hospital.*—Interior wood and stone work of cells, walls and ceilings painted and oiled, cells white-washed.

*Stable.*—A ventilator has been placed on roof, and vents from stalls connected.

*Lumber Shed.*—A shed for storage of lumber has been constructed on north-west angle of dock.

*Main Boundary Wall.*—Repointing completed, numerous stones removed and replaced with new. The coping was renewed in many places.

*Buoy.*—The buoy to mark the end of intake pipe has been placed in position.

*Water Tower.*—Interior floored, lathed and plastered.

*Lime House.*—Reshingled and painted.

*South Dome.*—Doors and frames with transom lights placed in archways leading into dome.

*Quarry.*—At the quarry there has been erected, a suitable building for office and store-room for the trade instructor.

*Farm.*—Barns painted, root cellar formed in basement, east end of No. 1 barn. More wire fencing added during the year.

*Roads.*—Portions of roads adjacent to penitentiary property have had a coating of macadam.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

*Sewage System.*—The piping of this system is about completed. Manholes, lamp holes and cleanouts have been provided where required. Two compost tanks have been constructed on farm at convenient places to receive the sludge from sewage disposal works.

*Piggery.*—New floors have been laid in pens, some in pine, others in spruce and tamarack, a record being kept to ascertain the most suitable lumber for floors.

*Printing Department.*—A printing plant has been established at small cash outlay. Considerable printing of forms has been done for this and other penitentiaries. Although the plant is small, any printing so far has been performed at a small cost. When a ruling machine is introduced we hope to do the ruling of forms.

*Weaving.*—Three hand-loom have been made for weaving towels. Some progress has been made, and it is hoped when men are more proficient that we will be able to manufacture towelling for all the penitentiaries.

*Tailor and Shoe Department.*—Have been employed in making uniforms for officers of this institution, Manitoba Penitentiary, Regina and Prince Albert jails, clothing and shoes for North-west Indians and the discharge and prison clothing of this institution.

Considerable work has been performed in repairs to buildings and for other departments.

E. J. ADAMS,  
Chief Trade Instructor.

## ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, July 1, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my annual report for the year ended June 30 last, with the usual official reports.

The population of the penitentiary on July 1, 1898, was 418, on July 1, 1899, it was 447, an increase of 29.

One hundred and ninety-nine convicts have been received during the year, three of whom came from Kingston Penitentiary.

One hundred and thirty four convicts were liberated during the past year after expiration of sentence, twenty-five pardoned and ten transferred to Kingston Penitentiary.

Four convicts have departed this life, two of whom by sudden death.

The coroner of the district has been called in the case of convict Angus Jacob's death. Verdict, natural death.

There are at present:—

326	convicts	under	1st	sentence.
80	"	2nd	"	"
30	"	3rd	"	"
6	"	4th	"	"
3	"	5th	"	"
1	"	6th	"	"
1	"	7th	"	"

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

These 447 convicts may also be classified as follows :—

35	under	20	years	old.
195	from	20	to	30 years old.
121	"	30	"	40 "
65	"	40	"	50 "
27	"	50	"	60 "
4		over		60 "

Of these 447 convicts, 172 are married, leaving a balance of 275 unmarried.

*Value of Properties.*—The penitentiary buildings and farm, the warden's house and outhouses, the brick house and building, the Protestant Chaplain's house and its ornamental grounds, the water works, the summer house and its accessories, the tramway, the sewers, the quarry, the prison wall, &c., represent a value of \$846,225.

*Education of Convicts.*—The teacher of the institution has imparted teaching to 126 pupils belonging to both denominations. I recommend the reading of his report.

*Expenditure.*—The capita cost of the expenditure of the penitentiary is \$230.25 for each convict, the total expenditure being \$98,417.59. The net revenue of the institution is figured at \$1,371. In my last year's report judicious suggestions were made as to requirements whose opportunity and necessity seem to me evident and in the best interest of the institution and its population.

*Security of the Penitentiary.*—The prison wall, notwithstanding its imposing appearance, offers a weak point for the security of the prison, that is the unfinished part of the front wall, protected by a mere wooden fence. That point is still in the same state, being a permanent cause of anxiety for those having the charge of it. The execution of this most important work will not be delayed any longer, steps have been taken for its immediate completion.

We have now plenty of stone at our disposal.

*Shed to shelter the Stonecutters.*—In the prison yard there is a large wooden building in so poor a condition that its reconstruction is very much felt, especially by those it is supposed to shelter.

*Hospital.*—Nothing has been done for the hospital, whose insalubrity and insufficiency strike everybody's eyes. The surgeon's numerous reports amply demonstrate the present objectionable condition of things.

In view of that threatening danger, I have fitted up a vacant hall for an isolated hospital for contagious diseases. The hospital being on the third story, will likely be very useful in time of epidemics.

The surgeon's report establishes that the salubrity of the institution is far from being what it should. That report is forinidably a note of interrogation which stands in front of our common solicitude.

We are seeking the causes of this unfortunate state of insalubrity.

In the report above mentioned very opportune remarks are to be found as to the advantages of the use of milk as nourishment, and those remarks furnished the opportunity to suggest the production of milk for the institution as practised in three penitentiaries in the Dominion.

To have and keep cows would be the more easy, as we have a farm, being able to contribute to their keeping. The convicts could attend to them. Such being the case, milk produced in that way would be much cheaper than pork, beef and fish.

*Drains.*—The architect of the penitentiary inaugurated an essay of system on modern sewerage, which essay was the cause of general complaints and even provoked a protest from the Mayor of St. Vincent de Paul, on behalf of public health.

The prison drains emptying in the brook crossing part of Mr. Hector Lussier's properties are the object of a law suit before the courts of justice. It seems to me that this matter is not impossible to be settled. At all events it is not an expensive essay which is expected, but a scientific, reflected system.

*Lighting.*—The least well-to-do farmer would be ashamed to light his house with the old style tallow candle; truly, in these days of improvement, it is as much humiliating for such an important institution as ours to use lamps and coal oil for lighting purposes. The electric light which penetrates as far as our remotest parishes will not be used at St. Vincent de Paul, an immediate neighbourhood of the great Canadian metropolis. The penitentiary is doomed to use the lamp of the poor while there are powerful engines in its walls.

*Women's Department.*—I claim a department for women sentenced to the penitentiary. Why send them to Kingston? We can take care of them with the same guaranty of devotion and science as at Kingston.

*Workshops.*—The number of convicts increasing every day, it is necessary to increase the variety of our industries, so as to constantly and permanently keep those unfortunate busy. I was asking and I still ask that the binding twine industry be particularly established within our walls.

*Farm.*—Everybody agrees in the utility and advantages of farm work for convicts, who derive from it, both physically and morally, a welfare of inestimable value. I take a particular interest in that department, which I recommend to your protection in favouring the enlargement of the penitentiary farm.

*Isolation System.*—I strongly advocate the erection, in our penitentiary, of isolated cells for great criminals, recidivists and insane. I advocate it with the same good faith and intensity of conviction of its utility as in the past.

I believe in the efficacy of a completely isolated confinement. Solitude, well directed, sustained by work, by the reading of moral and instructive books, by the exhortations and encouragements of generous and charitable souls that might be allowed to visit the unfortunate confined to his cell, would have on most of the criminals and prisoners a quicker effect of repression and salvation than the fear of death. The greatest criminals are recruited among the ignorant, the brute and the lazy class of society. Being condemned to work during their whole life, or, at least, a good many years; unable to have a glimpse of the outside world, some would be likely to amend, others to reform entirely, and society would benefit by this treatment.

Our penitentiary is large, and, before long, it will contain a population of 500; its importance and the considerable part of the revenue furnished by Quebec authorise me or, at least, entitle me, as a duty, to claim for us those advantages which the Kingston penitentiary has enjoyed for so long a time. The state of inferiority imposed upon our penitentiary becomes more and more humiliating and even irritating.

The use of the telephone has again been put into practice during the year. The telephone is not enough independent of the curiosity of the neighbouring offices; this is an inconvenience which is not without danger and much to be regretted.

*Insane.*—Eight insane convicts have been transferred to Kingston penitentiary.

*Convict Oscar Gagné.*—A small idiot, named Oscar Gagné, checked in his physical and mental development, was sent to this penitentiary by the Three Rivers authorities. His arrival provoked my indignation, because I saw in this event the municipal egotism repulsing in the name of the law, an irresponsible unfortunate. He is going back to Three Rivers prison, whence he came, thence into an insane asylum. It will be a well deserved treatment for those who have committed that iniquity.

*Stable.*—A large hewn stone stable is in course of construction, and a sewer starting from the stable empties itself in the central sewer. This construction will be finished in the course of the coming year.

*Target Practice.*—I have the pleasure to inform you that the officers of this penitentiary are heartily engaged in the target practice, which causes me much satisfaction.

*Widening of the Street.*—The work which you have ordered for the widening of the street in front of the prison is being pushed without interruption. These improvements

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

have given rise to sharp complaints on the part of the landlords who were disturbed in the possession and enjoyment of their property. The work, which commenced in the fall of 1897, will only be finished next year.

In concluding, I owe thanks to the whole staff attached to the service of our institution for the respect, regard and devotion which they have constantly shown me.

J. A. DUCHESNEAU,

*Warden.*

DOUGLAS STEWART, Esq.,  
Inspector of Penitentiaries,  
Ottawa.

## APPENDIX TO WARDEN'S REPORT.

*Memo for the Warden.*

Having taken charge of the industrial department on February 20 last, it is needless to say that my report covering the last quarter of the fiscal year will be very brief.

*Contagious Hospital.*—Progress of this work has been satisfactory, the apartments are now almost ready for occupation should it be found necessary to do so.

*New Protestant Chapel.*—Attention has been given to this work, and the chapel, now nearly completed, when ready for occupation will present a very neat appearance.

In connection with the removal of the chapel, a new staircase leading from the kitchen to chapel school room and present hospital has been set up, greatly improving the appearance of that part of the building, and making the access to the hospital, chapel &c., direct from yard instead of through kitchen and passage way leading to keeper's hall.

The old stone steps leading from yard and kitchen removed, the door moved one opening further east, old door fitted up as a window, and a new set of iron steps set up to new door from yard. Brick air shaft. The old brick chimney used as a ventilating shaft has been entirely removed, the space thus afforded in the main building will be utilized for bathrooms, lavatory, &c., on each flat. The removal of the chimney necessitated the strengthening of the floors under water tanks, this has been done by inserting new joists, and the bell tower, which also rested upon the chimney, made secure.

*New Ventilator.*—From the kitchen a new ventilator has been run up through school-room and attic to roof, and a new cupola set up. By means of this ventilator, much better results in ventilating kitchen, carrying away of the steam from the cooking kettles are obtained than by the old brick shaft.

*Sanitary arrangements.*—The engineer is busily engaged rearranging the sanitary fixtures in main building, all the sewer and waste pipes, and main feed pipe (from pumping station) scattered through several apartments, are being concentrated and run through old air shaft space. This alteration will facilitate in future the work of the engineer. The pipes being in one place accessible, to him at all times in case of breakages, &c.

*Accountant's Office.*—The accountant's office has been thoroughly overhauled, neatly painted, new grate put in, a new set of walnut furniture, consisting of roller top desk, high desk, stationery cabinet, book case, copying press table, wardrobe and chairs, completes the improvements.

*New stable.*—Work upon the new stable is going forward as rapidly as possible. I hope to see the building completed early in the fall.

*New Lodge.*—I am glad to note that the department has decided to complete this building, work will be resumed thereon as soon as the stable is far enough advanced to permit of it.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

*Grading Front Road.*—The grading of the front or main road is being carried on, but as there are many obstacles to be overcome, the work will be slow, when completed, however, it will be a great improvement to the prison.

*Tin Shop.*—The old shop, formerly used as a carpenter's shop has been fitted up as a tinsmiths shop, the ground floor of same building repaired, new floor of cut stone flagging laid, and a grinding mill set up for the farm instructor.

*Deputy Warden's Quarters.*—The deputy warden's quarters have prior to occupation by the present deputy, been thoroughly renovated, the drawing room, dining room and passages, repapered, bedrooms painted, sanitary fixtures and plumbing rearranged, new bath and water closet put in.

*Warden's Residence.*—The warden's residence has received deserved attention, a new roof covering of metallic shingles, new verandah in front whole exterior of house painted, fountain in front, which was leaking badly, repaired, and walks in front gravelled, constitutes the improvements, adding greatly to the value of the property.

*Telephone.*—A great convenience is the telephone communication with the city, which has been re-established, but at a very considerable saving on the original cost.

In addition to what I have enumerated, a large amount of work has been done in small repairs, &c.

I have not detailed the full nature of the work in each case. That has been fully set forth in the plans and specifications of the architect which have been adhered to.

GEO. A PRATT,

*Chief Trade Instructor.*

## DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY.

DORCHESTER, N.B., July 1, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, with the usual returns, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.

On June 30, 1898, there remained in custody 225 prisoners; received since 110; discharged by expiration of sentence, 85; pardon, 17; death, 5; transferred to Kingston, 2; total, 109; which left remaining on June 30, 1899, 222 males and 4 females, total, 226 prisoners, or an increase over the previous year of one prisoner.

The daily average prison population during the year was 234, being an increase of 17 over that of the year previous.

The total expenditure of the year just closed was \$48,217.28, as against \$46,545.63 for 1897-8, an increase of \$1,271.59.

The per capita cost is \$205.24, as compared with \$219.28 for the former year, showing the gratifying decrease of \$14.04.

The farming operations of the year were quite successful. All the crops—hay, grain and vegetable turning out well. About 10 acres of bush land were cleared and brought under cultivation. Judging from present appearances, the crops this season will be unusually large.

An increased number of prisoners has been put at work opening up the quarry this summer, with a view to getting out stone sufficient to complete the reservoir now under construction, also for the erection of a stone shed and other necessary structures within the prison yard.

The demand for butter tubs seems to be steadily decreasing. Very few have been sold this year, and the manufacture of them has been stopped.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

I regret to say that a considerable number of very young prisoners is still being received. No less than forty-two boys of twenty years of age and under, were admitted during the year just ended; and of these, nine were under sixteen.

The conduct and industry of the prisoners have been, as a rule, very good. There were no escapes.

I am glad to say that, during my temporary occupancy of the warden's chair, I have received every possible assistance from the acting deputy warden, Mr. Pipes, as well as from the other members of the staff.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES ROSS,

*Acting Warden.*

DOUGLAS STEWART, Esq.  
Inspector of Penitentiaries,  
Ottawa.

## APPENDIX TO WARDEN'S REPORT.

*Memo for the Inspector.*

Permit me to submit a report for your information, referring to each item which I consider attention should be directed.

Owing to much needed improvements and repairs required to be made, which you have set forth in your annual reports, I was ordered here last April, with a view to examine and report on, prepare drawings and estimates, on necessary requirements, and when approved to proceed with the work.

*Entrance Gate.*—The acting warden called my attention to the gates of this entrance being hard to open and shut; on examination I found the main frame was out of square, on digging around and laying the posts and sill bare, I found the underground portion of framework all rotten, so much so, that the gate was in a dangerous state, liable to break off at the ground level, either by a high wind or slamming. A new frame complete was substituted, the old gates rehung, guard room renovated, new plank walk laid from wicket in front of guard room, the guard tower removed from east side of lodge to south-west angle, affording better observation and protection both inside and outside of fence and gate.

This entrance gate situated on south side of stockade inclosure, and close to south west angle, is one of those unique or grotesque structures, singularly shed-like, erected on yard side apparently to prohibit invasion from outside, having only one pair of gates. Guard-room unsanitary, cellar-like with steps down into it, not a plank for the guards to walk on. With the prospect of a new stone boundary wall and lodge being built in near future, repairs only were thought of and performed.

*Bakery Addition.*—This isolated wooden building located on south side of yard, 33 ft. x 18 ft. containing oven 14 ft. x 14 ft. over all, leaving only a space of 17 ft. x 18 ft. to do the work in. The old oven, which is almost circular in form, has become too small for the demands needed. Drawings were prepared and approved to enlarge it to 40 ft. x 43 ft., and a new enlarged oven 11 ft. x 11 ft. 9 in. inside dimensions. The building is completed, and the new oven is being built; this enlargement will give ample facilities for producing sufficient bread, storage for flour, bread room, space for furniture and to manipulate the bread making with ease.

*New Stone Cutter's Shop.*—The necessity of providing a stone cutter's shop was obvious. Drawings and estimate have been prepared and approved for this building; 137 ft. x 45 ft., one story high, having a monitor raised roof for ventilation,

to be built of sandstone, quarried on prison farm, dressed rock faced, coursed work for outside face of walls to match the other stone buildings; inside face of walls of the same material, point dressed, having a trussed roof close boarded and covered with metal shingles, laid on sheathing paper, provided with two 8 foot entrances, well lighted and barriers to lower windows, upper and lower windows one-half to slide; provision made for two water closets and water supply. This building which is under construction is the first of the proposed permanent workshops, and occupies the north end. The site so happened to be high ground, the whole area had to be excavated to a depth of 3 ft. to form floor line and grade of yard. Trenches for foundation walls excavated 3 ft. 6 in. deep from floor line, foundations built. Stone is being quarried and dressed, and woodwork prepared during the winter, and next spring it will be pushed to completion, and will fill a great want, so as to keep the convicts employed during winter, stormy and wet weather, in preparing stone for proposed permanent workshops, boundary wall and entrance gate.

*Large Wooden Reservoir.*—The second wooden tank, 100 ft. long, 24 ft. wide, 12 ft. deep, containing 180,000 imperial gallons of water, was built in 1883, over which is erected a wooden building and wood shingled roof, to protect the upper portion of the tank. Owing to this structure being banked up around with clay and drip from roof rotted the frame sills, ends of posts and ends of the vertical boarding, rendering it unsafe for some years past, was repaired with new sills, shortening the posts and sheeting some 15 ft., which cut away all the rotten wood, and lowering the whole structure down on new sills, strengthening the frame with new collar ties to rafters, and diagonal braces from posts to rafters and collar ties, thus making the structure secure; the leaks in shingling repaired. This building will have to be reshingled next summer.

*Small Wooden Reservoir.*—This was the first wooden tank and was built in 1881 or 1882, 18 ft. long, 10 ft. wide x 9 ft. 10 in. deep, holding some 10,500 imperial gallons, located on the north end of the first obtained one acre lot, on which the spring was discovered well down on the face of a high hill, but of a much higher elevation than the high ground on which the prison is located, lying due north-east about a mile distant from prison, from which, and the large tank, a 6 in. diameter cast iron supply pipe is run to prison, giving a pressure of 50 lbs. per square inch in prison basement. This tank became leaky; it was decided to replace it with cut stone walls 30 ft. long, 15 ft. wide, 12 ft. deep, which would hold about 30,000 imperial gallons. Tank to be covered with a wooden double floor, and a framed roofed building over to protect tank.

*New Stone Reservoir.*—On assuming oversight I decided to run no risks from fire, which might take place in woods which cover the augmented one acre lot to some 15 acres, which the prison now owns, I therefore designed this new tank to take the place of the old, and proposed new one with two compartments 30 ft. x 9 ft. by 10 ft. deep, to contain about 35,000 imperial gallons, walls built of cut stone 2 ft. 1½ in. thick to water line, and arched over with brick all set in cement mortar, having concrete and cement floor, arch plastered with cement mortar, cut stone man-hole with flag cover, four 6-ft. diameter cast iron capped ventilators set in arch, the whole structure covered over with 3-ft. deep of clay, sloped down each way from centre line to be sodded. Tank outflow pipe with 6-in. valve, connected with 6-in. diameter supply main, furnished with overflow and emptying pipes. This tank has been completed and work well done. By the unceasing energy of the acting warden, he had this large job completed before the bad weather set in, the hauling of the material up those high hills and handling was a tax on prison teams and men.

*Spring Source.*—This spring was badly formed and in a neglected state, there were little or no pretensions made to centralize the water, simply a concave in the ground, with a few loose stones placed around and covered with two or three short planks, and the water conveyed to old tank in a wooden pipe, which was partly rotten and leaking; when laid bare it was evident a large quantity of water ran to waste. This has been remedied by sinking a well, walling it in with cut stone, a concave concrete floor and cut stone flagging over, concentrating the water from every apparent source, from

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

which is run two 6-in. diameter cast iron pipe, with 6-in. valves on well end, to convey the water to tanks, one branch to new and the other to large wooden tank. To further protect the spring and well from injury or molestation, the frame building which covered the first old tank and replaced with new stone one, was moved off, repaired and placed over well, door secured with padlocks.

*Reservoir Lot.*—This lot of land, which now contains about 15 acres, I have had surveyed, and cut stone posts placed at each angle and on long straight side, thus marking the boundary. All the undergrowth of bush around the tanks has been cut and ground cleaned up, so as to cut off bush fire from large wooden tank. The eastern portion up over hill about 12 acres is well covered with trees and undergrowth bush. The lower portion on west side of tanks is bare of trees; some two acres will be planted with young maple trees. It is intended to inclose this lot with a wire fence.

*Hospital.*—The old hot air furnace which heated this building for the last eighteen years, became defective by being burned out in parts, causing it to leak badly, permitting the escape of gas up into the wards, has been replaced by a new one of the same make with some improvements. This building requires renovation, and some alterations to be made to surgery and surgeon's room, enlarging them by utilising the entrance corridor, making the entrance from the rear, also improving the entrance cellar and furnace room. The above is under consideration.

*Root Cellar and Barn.*—This building 80 ft. x 36 ft. comprises a stone walled cellar used for storing root crops, and a wood framed barn over. The greater part of the double planked floor, joists, beams, and ends of posts became rotted, caused by heat of closed cellar, and little or no ventilation, have been renewed by complete new floor joists and beams; three large ventilating shafts carried up from ceiling of cellar and connected with lowered cupolas on ridge of roof. The area of cellar floor was excavated some fifteen inches, and filled in with coarse macadam, surface covered with gravel and ashes rolled down, new cut stone bases were placed under each post in cellar which supports floor.

*Sewerage.*—The sewerage throughout is defective and unsanitary, badly planned, drains are run under the buildings, of vitrified drain pipe, which is dangerous. It should be all cast iron pipe under buildings, having proper junctions and traps. Fresh inlet air pipes are omitted, and in no case are the water closet soil pipes carried up full size through roofs. It is proposed to remedy the above when making alterations, by running to main sewers from front of building eastward and parallel with east wing, and connect them with an intercepting sewer to be run along east side of permanent workshops, thence to proposed sewage works outside of boundary wall, connect all laterals from buildings with mains, with cut stone man-holes at all intersections, and lamp holes at intervals. One new cut stone man-hole has been built on line of present sewer on south side.

*Sewage Works.*—A scheme of sewage works will be projected at an early date. The sloping ground eastward of prison is well adapted for such purpose; with the available labour and material, works can be constructed with little cash outlay.

*Drains.*—The wooden drains running westward which carries waste water from wash-house hospital and female prison, a portion of which outside of stockade on face of hill was uncovered, rotten parts were renewed with new lumber, and more clay covering.

*Hydrant Drains.*—Drains were dug and built of stone from two hydrants. One near warden's residence, and the north hydrant in front of tenements, to drain off accumulating water, and prevent the recurrence of those two hydrants freezing.

*Yard drains.*—Drains were excavated and built of stone, to drain bakery and blacksmith shop basement and run to wooden trapped gully in south-east angle.

*Wooden gully.*—An intercepting wooden gully trapped, was built and placed in south-east angle of yard into which was run the water from stone drains, leading from bakery, mill building, blacksmith's shop, and surface water of this portion of yard, thence through wooden drain outwards, down field to watercourse.

*Filling low part of yard.*—The large heap of excavated clay taken out of basement of blacksmith's shop and also the large heap of coal cinder and ashes were spread over the low portion of south-east angle of yard to assist in bringing it up to grade line.

*Cinder sidewalks.*—A cinder sidewalk has been laid in front of prison property on main road from prison approach road southward, and another piece on prison approach road in front of warden's residence, both replacing worn out wooden plank walks.

*Road macadamized.*—The road leading up from entrance gate to front door received about a foot of broken stone rounding up the centre.

*Grading yard.*—In conjunction with locating the permanent workshops along east side of yard, a yard gradient to be established to give level of ground floor, from the levels taken and shown on profiles, the whole of the yard, east of cell wings running north and south will have to be graded. This work will take at least three seasons, thus providing ample work for those convicts who are not allowed to work outside, and will be better employment than breaking sandstone to no use, particularly when there is on the prison farm a conglomerate gravel bed which makes a first-class roadway.

*Water pipes in yard.*—On fixing a yard grade, I find the water service main pipes are laid low enough, through east portion of yard that requires lowering to gradient. At a point where 4-in. diameter branches are taken of 6-in. diameter main, and crossing water table, the lowest part of yard in front of new stonecutters, shop, the pipe would be about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches below new grade. This necessitates the lowering of water pipes to depth to give 4 feet of covering. It is evident that there has been gross carelessness in laying these water pipes through yard. It seems that they followed the contours of existing ground for a grade line, although the east wing was built, which would be the data to guide, and take grade from.

*Size of yard at present.*—The prison yard at present contains an area of 16 acres, 2 rods, 28 $\frac{1}{2}$  perches, inclosed by a wooden stockade some 18 feet high, constructed with spruce timber from 8 inches to 10 inches diameter, flattened on two sides, set into the ground 5 feet with two run of 4 inches x 8 inches longitudinal ribbons spiked on outside face. This fence is decaying fast at ground line, in fact the east side is showing weakness and will have to be braced, and back gate better secured. As this fence cannot be kept in safe condition many years, the construction of new boundary wall should be commenced at an early date.

*New Yard.*—The proposed new yard area as delimited will contain 7 acres, 2 rods, 26 perches. Owing to the form the yard takes, that of a rectangle 810 feet from north to south, and 412 feet from east to west, four officers will only be required to guard the boundary wall and yard, one at each angle. Every part of yard will be visible to one or other of the officers on guard towers, which is very desirable, the officers on the walls should see and command every part of the yard.

*Permanent workshops.*—The proposed new stone workshops have been located on east side of yard, and will be, when finished, 720 feet long x 45 feet wide, two stories high except stonecutters, shop, which is to be one story. The front or west line will be on east side of boiler house large chimney. The back or east side will be 45 feet from and parallel with east boundary wall, and a space of 45 feet between ends and boundary wall. Provision will be made for the following, commencing at north end, viz.: stonecutters' shop, electric light room with paint shop over, blacksmith and machine shop with carpenters' shop over; centre open to roof with cupola over entrance to first floors; wash house, laundry and changing room, with tailors and shoemakers over, night bucket apartment with storeroom over, ice house with feed storeroom over, stable and coach

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

house, with hay and straw storage loft over. This will comprise shops, &c., that will meet all requirements for this institution, constructed as near fireproof as possible and will replace all wooden buildings which stud the yard, and which are not only unsightly but a menace to the cell wings and main building.

*Block Plan.*—I have prepared a block plan showing present and proposed new buildings, old and new yard, which will be a guide for carrying out all proposed works.

*Boundary wall and Lodge.*—The new stone boundary wall and lodge will enclose new yard, having three guard towers, one at north-west, north-east and south-east angles. The lodge entrance is to be at south-west angle, and will be placed at an angle of 45 degrees with south and west walls. In this building provision will be made for large gateway, guard room and armoury one side of ground floor, the other side for storekeeper's office and stores; the whole of the upper story to be fitted up for storekeeper's stores, all built of sandstone to be in keeping with main buildings.

*Mill Building.*—This is a three-story wood building, situated on south side of yard. On the ground floor is the saw mill, on first floor tub and pail making were carried on; second floor occupied by carpenters and painters, there being little or no demand for butter tubs and pails, this business was suspended, which left a vacant shop. A rearrangement was concluded, viz., to remove and dispose of tub and pail machinery and transfer carpenters and painters to this middle shop, prepare and fit up upper floor or carpenters, shop, and transfer tailors and shoemakers from their present location on north side of yard. This work has been undertaken and will be accomplished by February 1, 1900. This will bring these two gangs into one open shop, giving better supervision.

*Wash house, laundry and changing room.*—The wooden building located on north side of yard in which are the wash house and laundry and tailor's shop on ground floor; upstairs the shoemakers, it is proposed as soon as shoemakers and tailors are transferred to their new shops in mill building to fit up on the ground floor of this building a complete new modern wash house and laundry, consisting of a steam clothes washer and centripetal wringer, steam engine and steam hot water heater, a twelve rack drying closet and twelve baths in west end, the east end to be fitted up as a changing room. This will fill a long felt want, and when changing room is fitted up the clothes which are at present stored in a compartment of kitchen will be transferred to it, as this room is wanted in connection with kitchen improvements. The wash house, bath tubs and drying closets are disgusting and unsanitary. By washing clothes in tubs with pounders it is impossible to clean them, not to speak of wear and tear. The unsightly bath tubs likely to convey contagion are housed in so that no officer could see into them to give supervision. The drying closet can only be termed a soaker, the lumber dry kiln has to be used for drying clothes during winter. The vertical hot water boiler at present in this building which heats water for washing and bathing and for drying clothes will be converted into a steam boiler to run engine, drying closet and make hot water for washing and bathing.

*Kitchen improvements, &c.*—This is a most important work and will receive attention concurrent with wash house, &c. The kitchen is situated in basement under the executive wing. It is fashioned after a gentleman's kitchen, larder and wine cellars, comprising no less than seven compartments and a long dark dividing hall 62 feet long by 10 feet wide, which would require according to prison rules not less than four officers to supervise. The food when about to be served has to be carried some 120 feet and up a narrow winding stairs to dome. The primitive cooking apparatus, comprising a large, low coal heated range, requiring a number of portable boilers and utensils to do the cooking in the range, is worn out, a cast iron cracked stove to cook for officers, mess, an agricultural boiler to make the porridge in, together with tables, side dressers, their drawers and lockers, go to make up a medley of kitchen appointments which I am really ashamed to have to describe, for the money which was laid out for new range, articles and repairs would have installed a first class steam cooking apparatus. There is also a meat freezer, unventilated and foul. This basement kitchen is floored and wainscotted

with wood, the floors are worn out and it is impossible to keep them clean, the wainscoting is a harbour for vermin, in fact the whole surroundings are a breeding place for water bugs. It is most fortunate that there are eight fire places in this basement which carry off bad smells. In a word it is unsanitary.

The proposed improvements will consist of removing three walls and supporting the upper portions with rolled steel beams and cast iron columns, taking in the hall extending to the outside walls, giving light and air from two sides, making the kitchen 30 ft. 6 in. long by 47 ft. wide, removing wood floors and wood wainscoting, relaying floors with concrete and granolithic, plastering the walls with portland cement mortar, renovating, painting, &c., and installing a complete new steam cooking apparatus, consisting of four 80 imperial gallons double jacketed cast iron steam cooking kettles; 80-gallon tea urn, steel cooking range, steam hot water heater, and a large arctic refrigerator, and fitting up store and bread room. This will greatly improve the kitchen, so that convicts will do all work under the eye of the officer. It is also proposed to make an entrance from yard into basement of dome and there serve the food to the convicts as they pass in and up to ground floor to cells, this will be close to kitchen and will enable the steward to serve the food warm.

*Cell Ventilation.*—In company with the surgeon I examined the two cell wings' ventilation, which we found worked fairly well, steam heating being in operation, which promoted the travel of air through cells and up vents. The surgeon said that he was satisfied with the cell ventilation, but desired to have corridor ceiling ventilators for summer ventilation; this he manages to a degree by opening upper portion of end windows. The cast iron cell vent fixtures are unsubstantial; in a good many cells holes have been punched through these flimsy fixtures in back division wall, permitting the convicts to talk to each other. There being no means of access into roof of east wing, I had the engineer make a hatchway, and together with him we examined the horizontal main air ducts in roofs and found all in good order.

*Alteration of North Wing.*—The gallery railings of this wing being dangerously low, are being raised to the same height as dome gallery railings; the stairs which lead to galleries of this wing are located between dome wall and end of cell block, thereby hiding them from the officers' view in dome, which is not compatible with prison construction, giving opportunities to convicts passing up and down them to do many things not permissible; it is proposed to remove these stairs and fit them up in dome side so as to have all stairs visible. Build and fit up in staircase space twelve cells with large doors and ventilated, furnished with water closets, wash basins, folding beds and tables, and shelving. The present entrance door into this wing to be made a window, and form an entrance with covered steps and porch to lead directly into dome, through the guard's look-out, having good secure doors and fastenings.

*Railway Siding.*—This railway siding, which you secured from the Intercolonial Railway, and located on prison property, will be of great advantage, being away from any thoroughfare and station, thus isolating and giving security while unloading coal, flour, &c., and so much nearer and in direct line of prison road.

*Quarry Gang.*—The small gang which has been engaged this season quarrying has done very good work; to proceed with and carry on such a large amount of proposed permanent works it must be augmented to at least, thirty (30) men, and the quarrying commenced in the spring and carried on systematically, so that quarrying and grading ground will be carried on together, and also to produce sufficient stone to employ the stone cutters both winter as well as summer.

*Deputy Warden's Office.*—A deputy warden's office has been ordered to be fitted up in south-west angle of storekeeper's store room, on ground floor, which will give him a good view of yard and entrance gate, and also in centre of shops, which will enable him to give a ready response to emergency demands. This work has been put in hand and will be ready for occupation early in the spring.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

*Female Prison.*—A work room has been ordered to be fitted up on the ground floor for the women prisoners, by throwing three compartments into one, the passage to cells, old armoury and water closet, removing division walls, building up water closet and armoury door with brick, plastering, painting, &c. The water closet to be removed and fitted up in closet room of dome basement. This work will be put in hand at an early date.

*Piggery Yard.*—It is proposed to enlarge piggery yard by moving piggery building eastwards, grading up ground, reconstructing sty yards, the tumble-down old wooden building on west side of yard to be taken down and rebuilt, formed with large doors on yard side for vehicles and machinery storage, both ground floor and loft. It is also proposed to erect a large wooden framed building on south side of the yard some 200 feet long, 60 feet wide, the ground floor to be fitted up in modern style for a cattle byre, the upper portion for hay storage. All these buildings to be covered with metal shingles.

*Farm House.*—It is proposed to erect a neat, small wooden dwelling and stable on back part of farm, west side of road, facing the east, to be occupied by an officer, who will act as caretaker.

*Stable in Yard.*—Water pipe has been laid to supply water to the stable, laid in drain made to drain foundations of new stonecutters' shop.

*Old Buildings.*—The old buildings known as the Weldon and Chandler dwellings and old school house, which were old and dilapidated, were condemned by the board of survey, were taken down, timber and stone hauled into yard; also the three old wooden out-buildings in connection with warden's residence were also condemned by the board of survey and approved. One has been removed and the other two will be taken down in the spring. The summer kitchen and fuel building rebuilt, stable moved closer up and remodeled.

*New South Wing.*—While recommending and admitting that the foregoing improvements are of the utmost importance, the erection of south wing must not be overlooked, for until it is built requirements cannot be met. By centralizing departments better results are obtained in discipline, supervising and economy. Provision should be made in this wing for kitchen, bakery, hospital, solitary cells and school room, or an enlarged chapel, and make the present chapel a school room and library.

*Inspector's Visit.*—Your visit here was most opportune, for in no other way as well, than by your presence could the many alterations, improvements, changes, delimiting of size of yard, the boundary wall, guard towers, locating entrance lodge, and permanent work shops, be decided on. No matter how well I might premeditate, some of my work would be for naught, as that person is yet unborn who can anticipate the wish of others, particularly to meet requirements in connection with a penitentiary.

JAMES ADAMS,

*Architect.*

Dec., 1899.

## MANITOBA PENITENTIARY.

STONY MOUNTAIN, MAN., October 1, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.

The movements of convicts during the year were as follows:—

Remaining at midnight June 30, 1898.....	88	
Received since.....	48	
		136
Discharged by expiration of sentence.....	18	
“      pardon.....	4	
“      order or the court.....	1	
“      death.....	1	
		24
Remaining at midnight, June 30, 1899.....	112	

The daily average during the year was 102 $\frac{3}{4}$ , as against 80 in the previous year.

The per capita cost is 18 cents less than last year. This per capita cost, in addition to the attendant expenses such as food, clothing, pay of staff, includes all outlay in connection with the building of the wall and the new galvanized iron roof put on the main prison building this year, besides fencing and other disbursements in connection with the penitentiary.

The slight increase in the expenditure is due to the increase in population, and owing to the expenditure entailed in paying the fares of time-expired convicts to British Columbia, and the purchase of galvanized iron shingles and the materials for reroofing the prison buildings.

Since my last report some improvements have been made to the buildings, the roof of the main prison building having been covered with galvanized iron shingles. I strongly recommend the roofs of the whole group of buildings being covered in the same way. Mr. E. J. Adams, Chief Trade Instructor, at Kingston Penitentiary, a most capable officer, was sent here to superintend this work, and prepare plans and specifications for rebuilding the prison laundry and for a farm stable, slaughter house, &c. The slaughter house is now completed and in use. I hope the farm stable will be commenced next summer. As I reported last year, we urgently require a new penal cell building. The present building is old fashioned and unsafe. I recommend a new and modern building being erected with the least possible delay, and the present one being turned into a storehouse.

I hope our heating apparatus will soon be replaced by more modern appliances.

The whole of the officers, quarters, as I have before reported, are in a very dilapidated state, and I think should be repaired at once, as they are fast becoming uninhabitable, and it is impossible for the officers to find quarters elsewhere.

Our old baths have been replaced by new and more modern ones.

The half mile of public road which we graded last year we have completed this year by placing broken stone and gravel on it. We have been very much handicapped in this and other work for want of teams. I recommend the purchase of more horses, as it is impossible to carry on our work satisfactorily otherwise.

I have again to report that I have had no escapes since I took charge of this penitentiary seven years ago.

I would again recommend that another tank of 5,000 gallons capacity be placed in the attic. As I mentioned last year:—

“I have commenced to plant trees along the reserve running parallel with the main road, and I hope in time to have them the whole length of the reserve. I am strongly

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

of the opinion that the best thing for the country, and the convicts themselves, is to keep them employed cultivating the soil, and improving the roads. The end in view is to make this a model farm, an object lesson to the surrounding farmers, and an attraction to prospective settlers. I would go so far as to say that another wing should be built to this prison, and prisoners sent from Kingston Penitentiary, where I understand you have not work enough to keep them fully employed. Every foot of our soil that is fit for cultivation should be cultivated, and prisoners could not be put to more profitable work for the country at large."

In connection with the above we have at present a splendid farm. Every part of it is in full view of the main building which enables the convicts to be thoroughly under supervision. What we now require is the farm to be stocked. I would strongly recommend the purchase of thoroughbred cattle (short horned) and sufficient teams to carry on the work of the farm. There are certain sections of hay land in view of the prison, the purchase of which I would recommend. The necessity for this is obvious as the stock must be fed. Without this I am every year compelled to purchase the right to cut hay on these lands.

I would recommend that a building be erected for a gymnasium and reading room for the officers. The present reading room being in the prison is not taken advantage of for the reason that the officers, after being in the prison all day, are anxious to get away from the prison surroundings.

The conduct and industry of the convicts during the year have been very satisfactory.

I attach the usual statements and reports.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. G. IRVINE,

Warden.

DOUGLAS STEWART, Esq.,  
Inspector of Penitentiaries,  
Ottawa.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY,

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., July 1, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my third annual report, with the usual returns from the British Columbia penitentiary, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.

The vote for the maintenance of the British Columbia penitentiary during the year just terminated was \$45,700. Of this amount \$42,354.95 was expended, leaving a balance unexpended in the hands of the government of \$3,345.05.

There remained in the British Columbia penitentiary on June 30, 1898, 109 male convicts and one female. We received during the year from common jails thirty-six males and one female. There were discharged during the year by expiration of sentence thirty-nine; by remission of sentence, one; transferred to Manitoba penitentiary, fifteen; transferred to Kingston penitentiary, two; making a total of fifty-seven disposed of during the year, and leaving the total population of the prison on June 30, 1899, ninety. The daily average of convicts in the British Columbia penitentiary during the year was ninety-two.

The behaviour of the convicts and the discipline of the prison have been well maintained during the past year.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

As I have said in a previous report, additional accommodation is very much required ; and as we can now make all the brick required, it would very much reduce the expense of building.

We have transferred fifteen convicts to Manitoba penitentiary, as we had not sufficient cell accommodation here. I may say that this is becoming a yearly occurrence.

We have lost two officers this year, one through his health breaking down, and one through death. The first, guard Muldoon, found that his health was suffering from the arduous duties required by his position. Storekeeper Jackson was taken from us very suddenly. He was off duty only a few days, and we lost a thorough gentleman, of magnificent physique, and the department lost a faithful servant.

I may say that our water system, shower-baths and gratings are working very satisfactorily. We are also clearing all our land, and through time will have twenty-five or thirty more acres fit for cultivation, in addition to the thirty acres now under crop.

I again have to express my regret that we have had no visit from you this year ; it is now about four years since you visited this institution.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

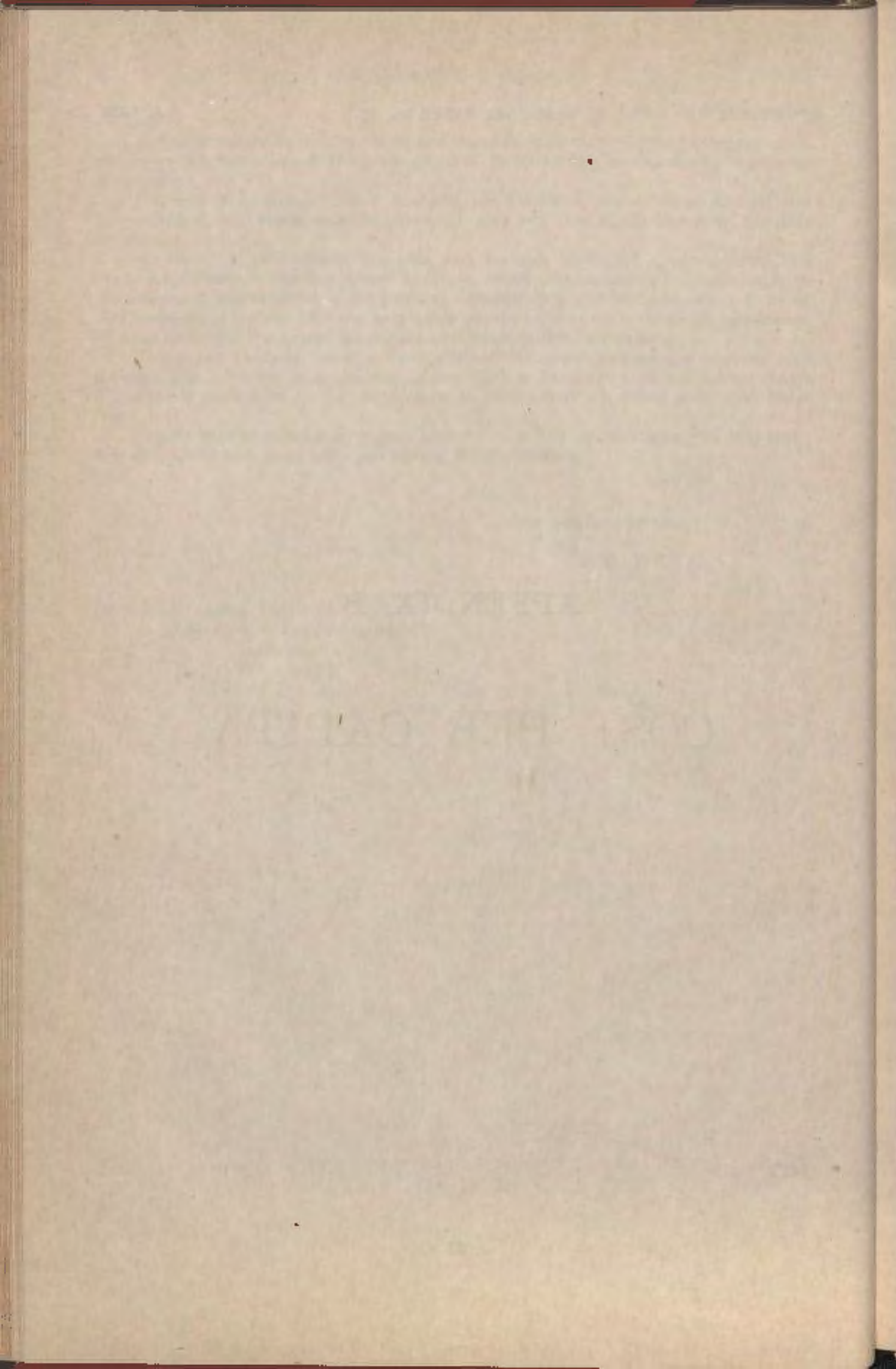
J. C. WHYTE,

*Warden.*

DOUGLAS STEWART, Esq.,  
Inspector of Penitentiaries,  
Ottawa.

APPENDIX B

COST PER CAPITA



## KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, 1898-99.

## COST PER CAPITA.

(Daily average, 596).

	Supplies on hand, July 1, 1898.	Expenditure, 1898-99.	Prison products used.	Total.	Less supplies on hand June 30, 1899.	Net cost.	Per capita cost.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Staff .....	2,567 74	80,384 63		82,952 37	1,100 11	81,852 26	137 34
Maintenance of convicts....	2,762 65	22,523 19	2,595 06	27,880 90	2,654 74	25,226 16	42 33
Discharge expenses .....	628 15	3,436 79		4,064 94	328 00	3,736 94	6 27
Working expenses.....	12,451 48	19,581 18	1,040 88	33,073 54	10,518 60	22,554 94	37 85
Prison equipment.....	704 38	3,747 89	53 50	4,505 77	448 04	4,057 73	6 81
Industries.....	24,501 08	32,978 46		57,479 54	*56,919 23	560 31	0 94
Capital .....	3,066 79	1,201 31		4,268 10	2,079 14	2,188 96	3 67
Miscellaneous .....		1,338 83		1,338 83		1,388 83	2 25
Miscellaneous, special .....		20 00		20 00		20 00	0 03
	46,682 27	165,212 28	3,689 44	215,583 99	74,047 86	141,536 13	.....

Gross cost..... \$237.49

Deduct for revenue..... 63.93

Net cost per capita..... \$173.56

Per diem per man..... 47.5c.

\* This amount includes \$14,458.66 worth of hemp delivered a few days before the close of the year, for which payment was not made till the beginning of 1899-1900.

ROBT. R. CREIGHTON,

Accountant.

## ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY.

(Daily average, 421.)

	Supplies on hand, July 1, 1898.	Purchases, 1898-9, less refund of ex- penditure.	Prison products used.	Total.	Less supplies on hand.	Net Cost.	Cost per capita.
	₹ cts.	₹ cts.	₹ cts.	₹ cts.	₹ cts.	₹ cts.	₹ cts.
Staff . . . . .	624 31	47,054 46	30 55	47,709 32	573 62	47,135 70	111 83
Maintenance of convicts . . . . .	7,032 32	16,378 49	1,109 08	24,519 89	5,231 86	19,288 03	45 76
Discharge expenses . . . . .	393 61	2,760 83		3,154 44	433 38	2,721 06	6 46
Working expenses . . . . .	5,191 45	20,161 62	735 94	26,089 01	6,140 35	19,948 66	47 33
Prison equipment . . . . .	578 78	4,002 11		4,580 89	386 11	4,194 78	9 95
Industries . . . . .	1,098 11	3,600 34	1,187 91	5,886 36	1,497 39	4,388 97	10 41
Capital . . . . .	45 50	152 78		198 28	18 37	179 91	0 33
Miscellaneous . . . . .		560 48		560 48		560 48	1 33
	14,964 08	94,671 11	3,063 48	112,698 67	14,281 08	98,417 59	...

Amount of revenue for year ended June 30, 1899 . . . . . \$1,371 08

Cost per capita . . . . . \$ 233 50

Deduct for revenue . . . . . 6 96

Actual cost per capita . . . . . \$ 226 54

J. A. DUCHESNEAU,

Warden.

G. S. MALEPART,

Accountant.

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY.

(Daily average, 234.)

	Supplies on hand, July 1, 1898.	Expenditure, 1898-9.	Prison products used.	Total.	Less supplies on hand June 30, 1899.	Net cost.	Per capita cost.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Staff .....	347 90	30,889 25	100 87	31,338 02	339 54	30,998 48	132 28
Maintenance of convicts.....	1,218 87	8,892 61	860 11	10,971 59	1,355 83	9,615 76	41 03
Discharge expenses.....	186 11	1,517 29	.....	1,653 40	116 68	1,536 72	6 56
Working expenses.....	849 81	4,067 17	216 00	5,132 98	975 23	4,157 75	17 74
Prison equipment .....	23 18	690 65	.....	713 83	285 04	428 79	1 83
Industries.....	4,399 95	1,857 68	2,434 70	8,692 33	5,011 64	3,680 69	15 71
Miscellaneous .. .....	.....	302 63	.....	302 33	.....	302 63	1 29
	6,975 82	48,217 28	3,611 68	58,804 78	8,083 96	50,720 82	.....

Amount of revenue for year ended June 30, 1899..... \$2,625 85

Gross cost..... \$216 44 per capita.  
Deduct for revenue..... 11 20

Actual cost per capita .. \$205 24

JOHN A. GRAY,  
Accountant.

CHAS. ROSS,  
Acting Warden.

## MANITOBA PENITENTIARY.

(Daily average, 102).

	Supplies on hand, June 30, 1898.	Supplies purchased, 1898-9.	Prison products used.	Total.	Less supplies on hand June 30, 1899.	Net cost.	Per capita cost.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Staff .....	218 31	25,725 91	19 42	25,963 64	361 94	25,601 70	249 17
Maintenance of convicts .....	1,128 27	5,229 95	720 21	7,078 43	1,259 71	5,818 72	56 63
Discharge expenses .....	160 96	683 55	.....	844 51	80 05	764 46	7 44
Working expenses .....	2,336 60	6,166 51	.....	8,503 11	1,967 56	6,535 55	63 61
Prison equipment .....	161 48	707 13	.....	868 61	160 55	708 06	6 89
Industries .....	138 50	776 27	983 27	1,898 04	224 39	1,673 65	16 29
Capital .....	56 99	1,029 69	.....	1,086 68	35 65	1,051 03	10 22
Miscellaneous .....	.....	594 20	.....	594 20	.....	594 20	5 78
Totals .....	4,201 11	40,913 21	1,722 90	46,837 22	4,089 85	42,747 37	.....

Gross cost .....	\$ 416 03
Deduct for revenue .....	24 72
Actual per capita cost .....	\$ 391 31

JNO. MUSTARD,  
Accountant.

A. G. IRVINE,  
Warden.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY.

(Daily average, 92.)

	Supplies on hand, June 30, 1898.	Expenditure, 1898-9.	Prison products used.	Total.	Supplies on hand, June 30, 1899.	Net cost.	Per capita cost per annum.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Staff .....	586 93	23,685 81	1 25	24,273 99	1,019 04	23,254 95	250 99
Maintenance of convicts.....	2,401 85	5,919 68	608 16	8,929 69	2,394 30	6,535 39	70 54
Discharge expenses.....	137 18	2,956 22	.....	3,093 40	203 74	2,889 66	31 19
Working expenses .....	1,461 90	6,263 92	463 00	8,188 82	2,255 15	5,933 67	64 04
Prison equipment.....	2,303 64	1,231 08	.....	3,534 72	3,259 62	275 10	2 97
Industries .....	1,103 47	1,874 60	970 78	3,948 85	731 11	3,217 74	34 73
Capital.....	.....	.....	32 50	32 50	.....	32 50	0 35
Miscellaneous .....	25 00	127 95	.....	152 95	30 00	122 95	1 32
Total .....	8,019 97	42,059 26	2,075 69	52,154 92	9,892 96	42,261 96	.....

Amount of revenue..... \$1,855 52

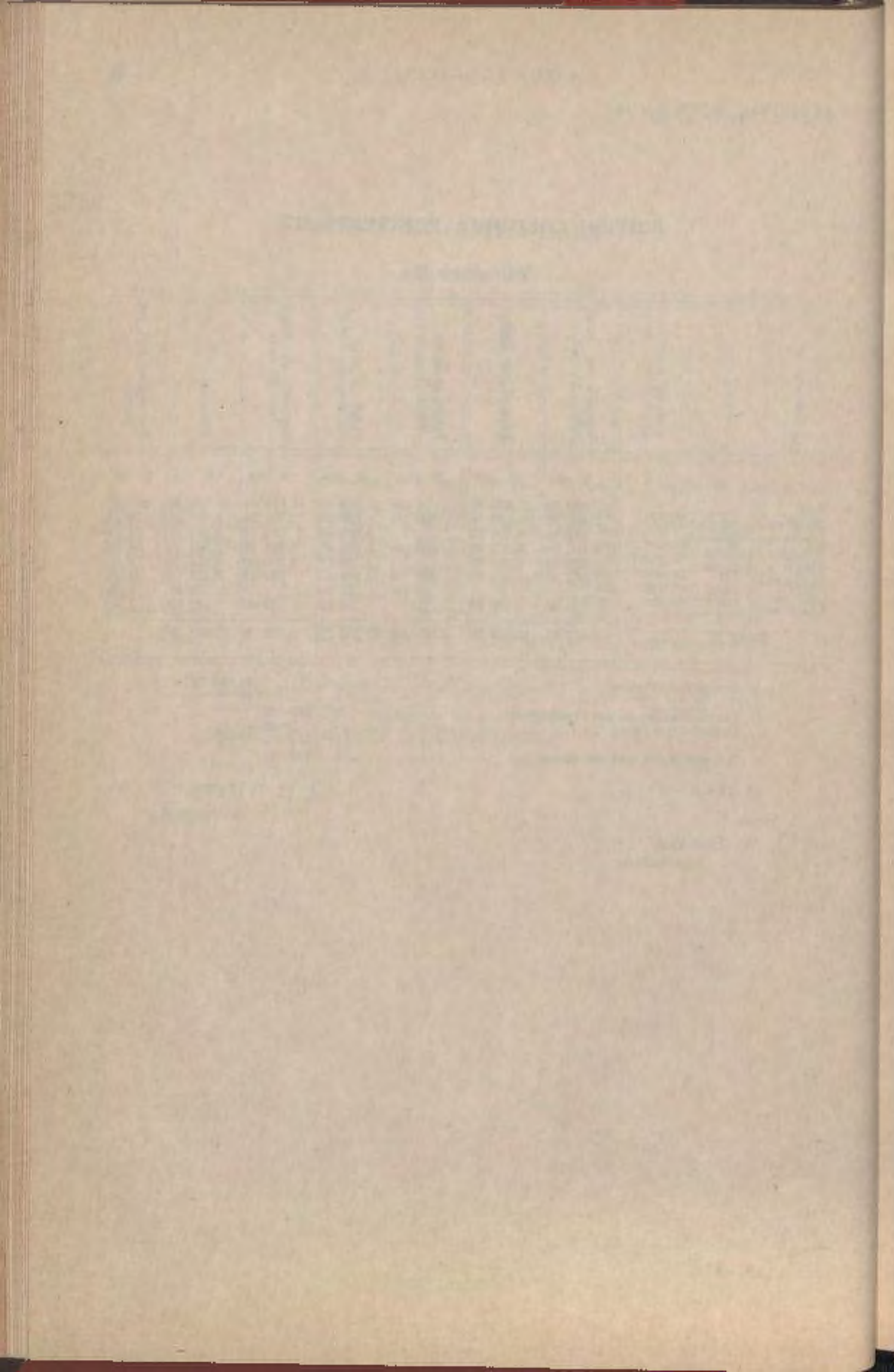
Per capita cost on net expenditure..... \$456 13

Deduct for revenue..... 20 02

Net per capita cost per annum..... \$436 11

J. C. WHYTE,  
Warden.

J. W. HARVEY,  
Accountant.



APPENDIX C

SURGEONS' REPORTS

APPENDIX  
METHODS & RESULTS

## KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

KINGSTON, September 1, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1899.

The sanitary condition of the prison has been as perfect as it is possible to have it. Every department has been scrupulously looked after regarding their hygienic arrangements, and in this I have had the assistance of those who have had them in charge. All closets have men detailed out whose duty it is to guard against the accumulation of filth and the presence of unpleasant and unhealthy odors. This, in a great measure, assists in preventing contagious diseases which might otherwise find their way into the prison.

The cells and wings have such an air of cleanliness about them that no justifiable grounds for complaint could possibly be entertained. Every care and precaution are taken daily, that thorough ventilation in the sleeping apartments and work shops is assured, and it is gratifying to be able to state that the good health of the prisoners might in part be attributed to this wholesome influence. The heating arrangements in all parts of the prison have been all that anyone could wish for even in his own house, and those who have charge of this portion of the internal machinery are at all times available, and ready to minister to the requirements of the various departments in this important work.

It is scarcely necessary to refer to the new sewage system as it leaves nothing to be desired. The wonted disagreeable odours in the pump house and its environs, have been relegated to the past, and the filtering beds with their neat and clean walks might be mistaken by the uninitiated for a beautiful flower garden. The sewage is drawn out to, and spread upon the farm, and is an abundant source of agricultural wealth. Every care is given to, and wise and painstaking supervision exercised in, this important division, and the hopes that were once entertained as to the efficiency of the new system have now been fully realized.

The water used for drinking purposes has been analyzed by me many times during the year, and in a few instances infinitesimal portion of dangerous organic matter could be detected. This, if permitted to continue, might have precipitated an epidemic, but the prompt action in preventing further contamination by surface water merits especial mention.

The general condition of the prisoners has been very good and every reasonable endeavour to supply their necessities and to keep them in good health, has been granted. No epidemic of fever occurred during the year, which happy condition of affairs is due to the excellent sanitary precautions that are rigidly maintained throughout the entire institution and its premises.

The clothing furnished the prisoners is warm and comfortable, but I would recommend some lighter material for shirtings and coats for the summer months, for in many instances diseases could be traced to the oppressive weight of the quality now in use in the warm season. That the clothing worn in winter is fit and proper apparel for summer, is incompatible with health and reason. I am glad to be able to say that the inspector has this matter under consideration.

The food furnished is nutritious, wholesome, and abundantly supplied, and satisfies the legal requirements, though on a few occasions an unavoidable scarcity of vegetables prevailed.

The use of tobacco is restricted to those who are actively and permanently engaged in doing filthy work in the sewage department. With this exception, where it is given to those in this especially disagreeable work, I am not in favour of its use amongst the prisoners, for many reasons. It is, above all things, desirable that the prison be kept clean and entirely free from odours, not only offensive but dangerous. This could not

be done if tobacco were used indiscriminately, as the expectoration of tobacco-tinctured saliva throughout the building, on the walls and floors of the cells would render the close quarters unclean and unsanitary. Tobacco juice on the floor of a cell, where it is subject to putrefactive and fermentative processes, cannot be healthy.

The practice of securing tobacco, drying it, rolling it up in paper in the form of cigarettes and smoking them in the cells has been frequently indulged in, rendering the air particularly obnoxious. The nefarious traffic carried on in trading tobacco for other articles amongst the prisoners, its being offered as a bribe in many instances, and its procurement by those who do not use it, to sell it or trade it to those who do, are some very strong reasons against its use. In many instances the habit of using it has been first acquired in prison.

A very strong reason against its use in prison is the possible communication of syphilitic infection by biting of the same plug, or where tobacco is scarce, the passage of a quid from one mouth to the other as has been frequently done. The infection of this dreaded disease has, it is well known, been transferred from one to the other in this way. Considering the large number of prisoners afflicted with syphilitic ulceration of the lips, tongue, gums and throat, as outward manifestation of a constitutional disease, one can readily understand how easily the disease could be communicated.

I am pleased to be able to state that the undesirable and antiquated system of carrying slop buckets to the cells will soon be discontinued, as the new wings, in which every detail of construction is in accordance with the most modern ideas as to sanitation, are being rapidly pushed ahead, though on account of the character of the work, many months will yet be required before completion. It is certainly surprising to know how such good health has been maintained under the bucket system, which, with its foul and unhealthy atmosphere must have been a prolific source of contamination.

A large number of the prison population suffered from influenza during the year, and necessitated a great amount of labour. The hospital on several occasions had every bed occupied, so that we were obliged to treat in their cells those whom we could not admit. This disease had a very depressing and enervating effect upon the prisoners, many of whom had a prolonged and tedious convalescence. We have had abundant evidence that this disease diminishes the resisting force, and increases the susceptibility to the invasion of other diseases.

A visitation of cholera morbus contributed further to increase labours, but the immediate change of the prison diet and the application of remedies directed towards relief had a salutary effect.

As usual a large number of prisoners come to us whose constitutions are completely broken down as the result of disease, alcoholism, filthy and vicious habits, and exposure to the vicissitudes of criminal life. I presume this is more marked in the Kingston penitentiary than in any other in the Dominion, as here we have the lowest types and the hardest criminals, the majority of whom, nursed in crime in the country to the south of us, where opportunities are greater, have been pursued across the border by officers of the law and have been discovered in their congenial occupations in the country. Again a large number of prisoners who have served terms in the states prisons come voluntarily across the line and continue their work of crime here until arrested. Few juvenile offenders find their way under our care.

Pursuant to your instructions I made an examination of the police officers of the prison, and made a report on their physical qualifications on the lines directed in your official report to the Minister of Justice.

In consideration of the unusual amount of sickness during the year, only six deaths occurred. As usual amongst life prisoners and those undergoing long sentences, death occurs from consumption, against the contagion of which every precaution is taken. No serious accident occurred during the year.

Our hospital is kept scrupulously clean, is well lighted and ventilated, and we have been able to bestow that medical and surgical care on our *clientele*, which a perfectly equipped institution makes possible. A rigid observance of the rules of hygiene and sanitation is strictly enforced and in no instance has contagion within the hospital been known to spread. Every care and attention are given the sick, and the

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

food served to them, for variety and quality, is equal to that supplied in the best hospitals in the country. A well equipped drug department presided over by a theoretical and practical chemist, certainly adds to the efficiency of the hospital.

The practice of sending to prison, men far advanced in years for paltry offences, is still being continued. It is evident there is a desire on the part of the municipalities to have transferred to our care, a class whose proper place would be the common jail or the county poor house. This class of prisoners, not being able to work, generally find their way into the hospital, and take up their position there amongst the rank and file of the incurables.

*Hospital for Insane Criminals.*—Never in the history of this department have there been such a large number of insane to deal with, and never have we been better equipped to care for them. On a few occasions the prison of isolation was utilized for quiet and harmless insane, who could with safety be given some easy work. These seemed to enjoy the slight change and made themselves generally useful. The addition of a few more cells at the north end of the corridor of the asylum is now under consideration. Asylums for the insane criminal are now on the grounds of many of the large prisons of the United States and in Europe, a very essential and convenient acquisitions to these institutions.

The more enlightened views which obtain concerning the nature of insanity, assure us that it is a disease like any other disease, and can be treated on well known principles; and the assumption once prevailing that evil spirits had taken possession of the victim and could only be exorcised by flagellation and other forms of torture, is now not entertained. An amount of liberty to the insane commensurate with their own and their attendants safety, is in accord with the modern conception of insanity. Every care is taken of the insane criminal and ample opportunity is afforded him to amuse himself either in the yard which has recently been graded and beautified, or in the large day room where various games can be indulged in. Employment is furnished those who are able and willing to work. As soon as recovery takes place, the patient is discharged from the insane ward, and is returned to his usual work. This hospital affords brilliant opportunities for the study of the insane criminal, and this is more particularly interesting at the present time when the plea of insanity is repeatedly advanced, and often successfully applied, as a defense for capital crime. The great frequency of insanity in a criminal population is well known, and whilst imprisonment, bad habits, sedentary life, loss of freedom, brooding over crime, syphilis, and various moral influences may act as contributory to their mental condition, yet the fact must be recognized that a large number of the insane prisoners are recruited from the ranks of a perverse and ill-balanced parentage. It is not so much the prison as the prisoners. Presence of mind and judgment in emergencies, self control under provocation, courage, patience, tact and watchfulness, are a few of the qualifications of those who have immediate charge of the department. The number of insane in hospital at end of year was 44; admitted during the year 33; admitted from prison alone 23; transferred to Provincial Asylum 3; discharged cured 16; improved to resume work 2; received from St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary 8; from Dorchester 2.

*Female Prison.*—The health of the female prisoners during the year was very good, the sanitary arrangements were most satisfactory, and the heating of the place was all that any one could wish for. The hospital attached to this portion of the prison is kept in first class order, is well lighted, and always presents an inviting appearance. One death occurred during the year from ulcer of the stomach, and two prisoners were transferred to Dorchester Penitentiary. The food supplied was of good quality, ample in quantity, and delivered promptly.

*Prison of Isolation.*—The sanitary condition of the prison of isolation, the heating arrangements and the other appointments gave entire satisfaction. The prisoners here as rule enjoy excellent health, and are given an hour's walk in the yard every morning. The place is kept clean and in good order.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

*Prescriptions.*—The number of prescriptions dispensed during the year independent of hospital patients amounted to, for officers 643; isolation ward 729; hospital for insane 352; females 594; prescribed for males 5,081; teeth extracted 138; number of days in hospital 3,755.

It gives me pleasure to be able to state that the administration of the Medical Department has been greatly facilitated by your prompt recognition and response to all its requirements, and by the cordial support given me in the discharge of my official duties by Mr. Gunn, hospital overseer.

Statement of expenditure for drugs and medicines.—

Stock on hand June 30, 1899.....	\$ 179.42	
Drugs and sundries purchased.....	472.12	
		\$ 651.54
June 30, 1899, drugs, &c., on hand.....		195.26
		\$ 456.28
Received for medicines supplied officers .....		80.09
		\$ 376.19
Net expenditure for year for drugs .....	\$ 376.19	
Per capita cost, 63c.		

Annexed are the usual returns.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

DANIEL PHELAN, M.D.

*Surgeon.*

DOUGLAS STEWART, Esq.,  
Inspector of Penitentiaries,  
Ottawa.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

ANNUAL RETURN of Sick treated in Hospital from July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899.

Disease.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Disease.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.
Abscess		9	9		9		Injury to eye		6	6		6	
Acne		1	1		1		Insomnia		1	1		1	
Amaraosis		3	3		3		Jaundice		2	2		2	
Angina pect.		1	1		1		Lumbago		4	4		4	
Anorexia		1	1		1		Malaria	1	9	10		10	
Apoplexy		1	1		1		Malingering		7	7		7	
Asthma		5	5		5		Mania		2	2		2	
Bronchitis		29	29		29		Meningitis		1	1	1		
Burns		1	1		1		Myalgia		3	3		3	
Bright's disease		2	2		1	1	Neurasthenia		1	1		1	
Cardialgia		2	2		2		Operation for cataract		1	1		1	
Cephalalgia		5	5		5		Ophthalmia		6	6		6	
Cholelithiasis		1	1		1		Palpitation		2	2		2	
Cholera morbus		17	17		17		Paralysis		3	3		2	1
Colic		17	17		16	1	Peritonitis	1					
Contusion		3	3		3		Pleurisy		1	1		1	
Contusion of brain		2	2		2		Phthisis		2	2	1		1
Conjunctivitis		1	1		1		Pneumonia		17	17		17	
Constipation	1	13	14		14		Phimosis		1	1		1	
Cystitis		1	1			1	Phimosis operation		1	1		1	
Diarrhoea		31	31		31		Retention of urine		1	1		1	
Dysentery		2	2		2		Rheumatism		28	28		26	2
Dyspepsia		3	3		3		Rubcola		2	2		2	
Dementia		1	1		1		Sclerotitis		1	1		1	
Debility		11	11		11		Strain		4	4		4	
Diabetes		1	1		1		Syncope		4	4		4	
Eczema		2	2		2		Sprain		1	1		1	
Epilepsy		7	7		7		Stricture operation		2	2		2	
Emesis		1	1		1		Synovitis		2	2		2	
Empyema		1	1		1		Syphilis		3	3		2	1
Febricula		15	15		15		Syphilitic ulceration of throat with hemorrhage		2	2	1		1
Fever, remittent		1	1		1		Tonsillitis		5	5		5	
Fever, typhoid		10	10		8	2	Toes, amputated		4	4		4	
Frost bite		1	1		1		Tumor		1	1		1	
Furunculus		1	1		1		Ulceration of stomach		2	2	1		1
Gonorrhoea		1	1		1		Ulcer of cornea		1	1		1	
Haemoptysis		2	2		2		Urticaria		1	1		1	
Haemorrhage	1	7	8		8		Wounds		6	6		6	
Haemorrhoids		2	2		2								
Heart disease		4	4		4								
Hydro-thorax		2	2		1	1							
Influenza		78	78		78								
							Total	4	439	443	4	429	10

ANNUAL RETURN of Deaths in the Hospital, Kingston Penitentiary, from July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899.

Number.	Names.	Age	Disease	When Admitted.	Died.	Country.	No. of days in Hospital.
517	Cardinal, George.....	22	Meningitis.....	Sept. 27, 1898..	Oct. 3, 1898..	Canada ....	6
366	Cummings, Wm. ....	33	Syphilitic ulceration of throat, with hemorrhage .....	Mar. 10, 1899..	Mar. 16, 1899..	U. S. A. ....	6
552	Boutet, Eusebe .....	61	Ulceration of stomach	April 21, 1899..	May 7, 1899..	Canada ....	16
561	Kearney, John. ....	20	Phthisis .....	Mar. 17, 1899..	June 16, 1899..	" .....	91

STATEMENT of Accidents to Convicts in Kingston Penitentiary, from July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899.

No accidents of a serious nature occurred during the year.

DANIEL PHELAN, M. D.,  
*Surgeon.*

ANNUAL RETURN of Criminal Insane Convicts in the Insane Asylum, in connection with the Kingston Penitentiary, from July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899.

Distribution.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remained under treatment on June 30, 1899.....	34	.....	34
Since admitted—			
Kingston Penitentiary ..	23	.....	23
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary .....	8	.....	8
Dorchester Penitentiary .....	2	.....	2
Manitoba " .....	.....	.....	.....
British Columbia " .....	.....	.....	.....
Total number under treatment during the above period...	67	.....	67
Discharged—			
Cured.....	16	.....	16
Improved sufficiently to resume work..	2	.....	2
Transferred to provincial asylum on expiration of sentence.....	3	.....	3
Died .....	2	.....	2
Remaining under treatment on June 30, 1899.....	44	.....	44

OBITUARY.

No.	Req. No.	Age.	Date of Death.	Duration of Insanity.	Proximate Cause of Death.
1	7,699	81	January 9, 1899.....	27 years, 185 days.....	Marasmus.
2	C 734	54	May 29, 1899.....	1 year, 271 days..	Paresis.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

NOMINAL ROLL of Convicts admitted into the Insane Ward of the above institution, between July 1, 1898, and June 30, 1899.

Number.	Name.	Date of Admission.	From whence Received.			How Disposed of.			Remarks as to present state of those still under treatment.
			Kingston Penitentiary.	St. Vincent de Paul.	Dorchester Penitentiary.	Discharged cured.	Improved to resume work.	Remaining under treatment, June 30, 1899.	
1	Bishop, Ernest.	July 4, 1898.	1				1		
	"	Sept. 4, 1898.	1				1		
2	Bishop, Charles.	Mar. 23, 1899.	1				1	1	Improved.
	"	July 14, 1898.		1			1		
	"	Aug. 13, 1898.	1				1		
	"	Sept. 21, 1898.	1				1		"
3	Kane, James.	July 14, 1898.		1			1		"
4	Gallagher, Charles.	Aug. 4, 1898.	1				1		
	"	Sept. 6, 1898.	1				1		
5	LeBar, Edward.	Aug. 9, 1898.	1				1		
6	Hoey, F. W.	" 31, 1898.	1				1		
7	Delair, John	Sept. 2, 1898.	1				1		
	"	" 23, 1898.	1				1		
8	Phillips, Harry.	" 8, 1898.	1				1		
	"	" 22, 1898.	1				1		
	"	Feb. 1, 1899.	1				1		"
9	Lawlor, Charles	Sept. 14, 1898.		1			1		Incurable.
10	Chandler, John.	" 22, 1898.	1				1		
11	McDonald, Wm.	" 24, 1898.	1				1		Improved.
12	Cram, Charles	" 24, 1898.	1				1		
	"	Dec. 2, 1898.	1				1		"
13	Shea, Wm.	Oct. 24, 1898.	1				1		
	"	Nov. 9, 1898.	1				1		
14	Latourneau, Edward.	Oct. 24, 1898.		1			1		Incurable.
15	Roy, Napoleon.	" 24, 1898.		1			1		
16	Colombe, Charles.	" 24, 1898.		1			1		
17	Hughbanks, Charles.	Nov. 23, 1898.	1				1		Improved.
18	Smith, John.	" 26, 1898.	1				1		Incurable.
19	O'Connell, Bernard.	Dec. 27, 1898.	1				1		
20	Bowman, Adam	" 14, 1898.	1				1		
21	Duprey, Paul.	" 28, 1898.		1			1		
	"	Jan. 3, 1899.	1				1		"
22	Bowker, Albert.	" 13, 1899.	1				1		Improved.
23	Glassford, John	" 18, 1899.	1				1		
	"	Feb. 11, 1899.	1				1		"
24	Deverne, Wm.	Mar. 19, 1898.	1				1		
	"	May 10, 1899.	1				1		"
25	Handley, J. R.	Apr. 22, 1899.			1		1		Incurable.
26	Fraser, Alex.	" 22, 1899.			1		1		"
27	Kahue, Edward	May 2, 1899.	1				1		Improved.
28	Dunn, John, alias Elliott.	" 3, 1899.		1			1		"
29	Henderson John.	" 17, 1899.	1				1		
30	Phillips, Wm.	" 23, 1899.	1				1		"
31	Spellman, W. J.	June 13, 1899.	1				1		"
32	Arnold, Isaac.	" 19, 1899.	1				1		"
33	Kelly Edward.	" 25, 1899.	1				1		"
			36	8	2	11	13	22	

DANIEL PHELAN, M.D.,  
Med. Sup., Insane Asylum.

## ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY.

SURGEON'S OFFICE, August 1, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1899.

In 1898, the first of July, the population of the penitentiary was of 418, and 447 the first of July, 1899. An increase of 29.

There were five patients in the hospital, the 30th June, '99, under attendance.

It appears by the analysis of my Journal, that 2,180 pathological cases have been intrusted to my solicitude, enormous amount compelling me to declare that the health of convicts was not a success during the fiscal year of 1898-1899.

Two epidemics broke out in the penitentiary and were illustrated by two deaths: an epidemic of continued fever of which some cases assumed the typhoid character; the other, an epidemic of influenza (grippe) during the months of January and February, 1899.

Sixty-six patients have been attended in the hospital; a larger number should have been admitted for attendance, but the exiguity of the local compelled me to treat in the cells a great number of serious cases. The surgeon is, alone, able to appreciate the numerous inconveniences resulting from such a state of things. And the epidemic of continued fever requested the conversion of a large vacant room into a hospital of isolation. My predecessor had already remarked, without success, in two of his anterior reports, the insufficiency and insalubrity of our hospital; and it is for the second time I repeat the same remark in the interest of the population confined inside the walls of the penitentiary. I hope that the surgeon of this institution, shall state, next year, a change becoming more and more urgent. I take, here, the opportunity of saying that, thanks to the judicious intervention of the warden, the vacant room, converted in hospital of isolation, received large repairs sufficient to admit patients, with bath and water closet to their disposition. This little hospital shall be, in the future, of an indisputable value in the treatment of contagious disease.

In examining the table of the many diseases treated, the reader shall be surprised of the high number of the alimentary canal troubles, therein mentioned: 355 cases of diarrhoea, 66 of dysentery, 120 of dyspepsia, without regard to a multitude of other affections having taken place in the said important canal, constitute the elements of an alarming statistic for the institution.

It is evident that, by its relatively excessive length, the alimentary canal is the most vulnerable part of the human body; but in the present occurrence, the excess of the troubles was and is manifest. Witnessing such an extraordinary number of diseases. I directly suspected the drinking water as being the cause of them; consequently I submitted samples of the said water to the investigation of a competent scientific man whose reports dispelled my conjectures.

In the same time the architect, Mr. J. Adams, had already inaugurated a system of temporary sewage which was the subject of general reprobation in St. Vincent de Paul village. I have made repeated visits to the premises occupied by the sewage disposed works, and my eyes have remarked a multitude of dashes of impure sewage running in open drains, abundantly disseminated throughout the said premises, and the alvine dejections of over 400 convicts where there on running under the hot rays of the sun. The 29th of August, '98, I submitted a report to the warden, relating the above mentioned facts; a month after, I submitted to you a like report concerning Mr. J. Adams' experiment; you were then at St. Vincent de Paul, as acting warden; you have declined to consider the said report, putting for condition a declaration from my part, which condition I considered as being but an odious ambush; happily I have avoided the snare laid down against my good faith.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

So long as the said experiment lasted, the deep and stoped drains, compelled the mouths of the said deep seated drains to give issue to deleterious emanations, emanations forcibly breathed by a large number of convicts obliged to work in the immediate vicinity of the said drain mouth.

And there it is.

Now, the alimentary regimen has its share of influence in the excess of the above mentioned troubles.

Our daily experience permits to observe that the foods digested by the stomach without any inconvenience and pain, very nearly as much as do the patients; some persons agree but with milk; some others being more laboriously loaded by meat than by vegetables; and a great number of persons preferring pastes and preparations of same nature.

These individual dispositions must be taken into consideration; *it is impossible to enjoin the same diet to every one indistinctly*; the special susceptibilities of any one are to be respected, and whatever these susceptibilities may appear, we have to follow the indications offered, the patient giving the best information on the matter.

The day I took charge of my duty, in April, 1898, the use of milk was, I may say, unknown, and the bill of rations being silent on the said use, I was thrown in a great perplexity. However, I recommended the use of it to the convicts offering to pay for. Immediately you prohibited the thing. Happily, in the same time, the report of the honourable Minister of Justice for the year which ended in June, 1897, allowed me to read an expense of 2,357 gallons of milk at Kingston penitentiary; naturally I was not long without prescribing the use of milk to several convict patients.

I am in favour of the use of milk, because the milk is the true type of the most complete foods, by its albuminoid principles, its fatty matter, its sugar and salts. It is the best of our alimentary tonics, at least, to the standpoint of the extent and the amount of its applications to the treatment of diseases and regimen of the patients.

Milk is an easy aliment, bringing and maintaining the calm in our organism; and by its local and general action it is nourishing without the least fatigue. As a tonic, its principal indication resides in its richness and its prompt digestion. Milk is advised in every case where tonics and animal diet are prescribed, and it dominates the therapeutic of all the disorders which are pullulating in the digestive canal.

*Insane.*—Eight convicts were sent to the Kingston asylum for cause of insanity. The insane Bishop, Kane, Coulombes and Letourneau remained too long a time in our penitentiary after having been signalized to your attention. I do not see the usefulness to recall very disagreeable and irritative remembrances.

*Idiot.*—At the expiration of August, 1898, Oscar Gagné, aged sixteen years, was sent to the penitentiary by the district magistrate of Three Rivers.

His arrival was illustrated by the general hilarity of the convicts, the surprise of all the officers and the indignation of the warden.

The unhappy sentenced boy is a poor likeness of human being, unfavoured by nature, delayed in his physical and mental unfolding, and bearing strong marks of cretinism. His sole appearance provokes a feeling of repulsion engaged with compassion.

The 30th of September following, I submitted you a report on his mental condition; you were at St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary during the confinement of the warden, Dr. Duchesneau. The second day of November of the same year you left for Ottawa; and a few days after your departure, the secretary of the warden returned back to me the aforesaid report on the mental condition of young O. Gagné.

The 5th of December following, I sent the above mentioned report to the honourable Minister of Justice, who, himself, gave it the proper official attention, as it appears by the following French answer:

‘SECRÉTAIRE D’ÉTAT, CANADA,

‘OTTAWA, 13 janvier 1899.

‘MONSIEUR,—En réponse à votre lettre du 5 du mois dernier à l’honorable ministre de la Justice relativement au cas du jeune Gagné, je suis chargé de vous informer qu’après avoir examiné le dossier du jeune détenu, Son Excellence le Gouverneur-

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

'Général considère qu'il ne serait pas à propos de le gracier sans avoir l'assurance que  
'quelqu'un s'occupera de cet enfant et pourvoiera à ses besoins,

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, monsieur,

'Votre obéissant serviteur,

'P. PELLETIER,

'*Sous-Secrétaire d'Etat suppléant.*'

*Devotion of a Convict.*—Michael Skinner, convict attached to the hospital service, deserves a mention in the present report: Day and night M. Skinner stands at the bed side of the patients, attentive, careful, multiplying himself for helping, and in time of epidemic I admire his delicacy, his patience, his dexterity, his abnegation and fearlessness; a mother could not do any better. Skinner is a model of personal sacrifice, a pearl of a high value, shining in the darkness of detention. His health is sinking, on account of staying permanently in our execrable small hospital.

*Bad Aliments.*—For any whatever reason, the steward should not permit an ounce of bad meat or bad butter to be served up to the convicts, because it is an imprudence which could be followed by a sad, a rather dangerous event. I must declare that the thing did not happen often.

*Balcony.*—In September, 1898, I submitted to the warden a report on the opportunity of erecting a balcony for the exclusive use of the patients being treated in the hospital, asking him if it would not be advisable to draw the attention of the honourable Minister of Justice on the usefulness of such an amelioration. In the same time I have manifested my intention to you personally; you showed yourself hostile to the plan, remarking that a balcony would constitute a danger of escape. The word impossible is incompatible with the age of progress we live in; a balcony may be safely erected in the immediate vicinity of the hospital, with iron bars to be proof against any attempt to escape.

It is not a privilege I am requesting, but a simple improvement attached to many other public institutions having charge of patients.

It is of daily observation nearly, that patients are advised to spend one or two hours in the yard of this penitentiary, in view of helping their recovery; and in such case a special guard is requested as security.

With a balcony, on the contrary, at any moment of the day, any patient would be in a position to take a sun or air bath without disturbing the service of vigilance.

Air and light are the agents of *Vis Medicatrix Naturae*, agents performing their work silently, promptly and perfectly. Summer is the proper time for treating chronic affections and supplying the body with a good amount of vitality for the winter following. It is a well known fact that the sunlight stimulates all the organized beings in giving them a higher vitality; the humours of the human body running more freely through their canals, the nutrition becomes improved and the noxious products of the economy are thrown out more easily.

Pure air is the best tonic against chronic and nervous diseases. Balcony here would be the equivalent of the park, making the delights of the suffocated Montrealers.

During July and August of 1898, temperature of the hospital was from 75 to 92 F. A true furnace.

*Surgeon's Office.*—The surgeon and the hospital overseer are both occupying a small room, hardly measuring 7 x 14 feet, a true cellular life, a disgrace, a shame. It is in such a mole cast we spend every day of the year mutually inconvenienced in the performance of our respective duties.

At the beginning of the present report I told you that 2,180 pathological cases had been intrusted to my solicitude. Now, I must inform you that 66 patients have been treated in the hospital and required an amount of 2,035 visits or consultations. I could double this figure of visits, because I always pay two visits to the patients under attendance in the said hospital.

The whole amount of visits to patients treated inside and outside the hospital is represented by the figures 7,819, of which 41 were made out of those effected in day time.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

## CASES Treated in the Prison during the Year 1898-9 :

DISEASES.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Remarks.
Acidity of the stomach.....	17	17		
Adenite.....	2	2		
Anus, fissure.....	1	1		
Alopecia.....	1	1		
Aneurism, abdominal dort.....	1			Patient at easy work.
Angina.....	64	64		
Anemia.....	2	2		
Ascaride.....	2	2		
Anorexy, inappetence.....	22	22		
Abcess, small ..	2	2		
Balanitis.....	1	1		
Bronchitis.....	12	12		
Blepharitis.....	3	3		
Bubo.....	1	1		
Cephalalgia.....	47	47		
Colic.....	37	37		
Constipation.....	84	84		There are a certain number of habitual costiveness.
Carboncule.....	4	4		
Chancre ..	4	4		
Coriza.....	13	13		
Contusion.....	2	2		
Cardiaque (heart trouble).....	3	2	1	Patient at easy work, but subject to relapse in winter time, chiefly.
Catarrh—bronch: chronic.....	3	3		
Cold, cough.....	115	115		Several patients submitted to a special regimen in chronic cases; many relapses.
Diarrhœa.....	355	355		
Dysentery.....	66	66		
Dyspepsia.....	120	120		
Decayed teeth.....	26	26		
Dysuria.....	21	21		
Diphtheria.....	1	1		
Debility.....	58	58		
Dilatation (of the heart).....	1			Incurable.
Ecchymosis (of the eye).....	2	2		
Epistaxis.....	9	9		
Ephelis.....	2	2		
Febricula.....	18	16	2	
Fever, typhoid.....	10	9		1 death.
Fistula, of scrotum.....	1			Many years old.
Fluxion, dentary.....	2	2		
Furuncle.....	1	1		
Furunculose.....	1	1		
Fever, intermittent.....	2	2		Old cases contracted abroad.
Gingivitis.....	4	4		
Gonorrhœa.....	26	26		
Gastralgia.....	53	53		With relapses, by regimen of the prison.
Goître.....	2	2		
Hemorrhoid, internal.....	6	6		
Hemorrhoid, external.....	23	23		
Hernia, Inguinal.....	2	2		With truss.
Hæmoptthisis.....	10	10		With some relapses.
Hemorrhage, intestinal.....	1	1		
Hemorrhage, dentary.....	2	2		
Hematemes (spitting of blood).....	4	4		
Heineralopia.....	4	4		
Gastric, embarrassment.....	9	9		
Insomnia.....	162	162		
Influenza, mild.....	3	3		
Influenza, "Grippe".....	108	107		1 death by complication on the bronchie.
Laryngitis.....	2	2		
Lumbago.....	74	74		Many relapses.
Magrim, Cephalalgia.....	2	2		
Myopy.....	11	11		With glasses.
Neuralgia.....	6	6		
Neurasthenia.....	15	15		
Esophagus, narrowed.....	1			Incurable.

## CASES Treated in the Prison during the Years 1898-9.

DISEASES.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Remarks.
Onixis, lateral.....	34	34	.....	Without extirpation.
Otelis.....	5	5	.....	
Otalgia.....	13	13	.....	
Ophthalmia.....	30	30	.....	
Orchitis.....	4	3	1	Indurated.
Pyrosis—water brash.....	12	12	.....	
Pediculi pubis.....	2	2	.....	
Pericardites.....	2	2	.....	
Palpitation of the heart.....	100	100	.....	Frequent relapses by moral and physical causes.
Presbytia.....	2	2	.....	
Pharyngitis.....	3	3	.....	
Rheumatism, articul.....	24	24	.....	1 patient bitten to the heart by.
Rheumatismal pains.....	61	61	.....	
Retention of urine.....	4	4	.....	
Rectum, prolapse of.....	1	1	.....	
Skin diseases.....	34	33	.....	1 case of general eczema, of many years, requiring arsenic.
Sprain.....	1	1	.....	
Stinking nose.....	1	1	.....	
Stomatite.....	58	58	.....	
Spermatorrh.....	23	23	.....	
Scrofula.....	5	4	1	With improvement, but confinement is a prejudice.
Syphilis.....	13	.....	.....	Some cases seem cured; some patients left under treatment.
Stricture.....	7	7	.....	No dangerous cases.
Sciatica.....	7	7	.....	
Tuberculosis.....	1	.....	1	
Tenia—tape worm.....	4	4	.....	
Tumour, small.....	1	1	.....	
Twist.....	1	1	.....	
Tetter, ring, worm.....	12	12	.....	
Uvula, prolapsus of.....	1	1	.....	
Ulcer.....	7	7	.....	
Vomiting.....	27	27	.....	
Worms, intestinal.....	3	3	.....	
Wounds.....	3	3	.....	

## RETURN of Deaths.

Name.	Disease.	When Admitted.	Date of Death.	Country.	Days in Hospital.
1898.					
Edward Bergin.....	Typhoid fever.....	July 22.....	Aug. 12..	Canada ..	22
Angus Jacob (coroner was called).....	Syncope; heart failure, the verdict.....	Sudden death.	Sept. 22..	" ..	.....
1899.					
S�raphin Cloutier.....	Rupture of anevrism.....	Sudden death.	Jan. 20..	" ..	.....
Damase Brunet.....	Bronchitis after "Grippe".....	Feb. 4.....	Mar. 2..	" ..	27

As you may observe yourself, I have not included in the present report the visits and attendance conveyed to the officers of the penitentiary, officers intitled to my gratuitous services; I considered it was a useless inflating. My task is already heavy

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

enough, in yielding my services and attendance to officers scattered throughout the St. Vincent de Paul village, in all times of the year.

And besides all the above, I was called to submit 54 reports, in *triplicate*, during my last 12 months.

At last, in closing the present annual report, I have the pleasure to thank all the officers of this penitentiary, indistinctly, for their unalterable kindness, specially the warden, Dr. Duchesneau, whose enlightened co-operation and earnestness are a subject of great satisfaction to me.

I am charmed of the zeal of Mr. O'Shea, the hospital overseer, and the least cloud of dissatisfaction has not yet darkened our common cell bearing improperly the name of pharmacy.

## STATEMENT OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Value of drugs on hand July 1, 1898.....	\$ 174 97
“ purchased during the year 1898-9.....	431 20
	<hr/>
	\$ 606 17
Less stock of drugs on hand, \$160.62.....	160 62
	<hr/>
Value of drugs distributed to convicts during the year 1898-9.....	\$ 445 55
	<hr/>
Cost per caput.....	\$ .99 $\frac{302}{447}$

L. A. FORTIER, M.D.

Surgeon.

MR. DOUGLAS STEWART,  
Inspector of Penitentiaries,  
Ottawa.

## DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY.

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY, August 15, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1899.

The sanitary condition of the prison is good. The ventilation and heating arrangements continue to give every satisfaction, and it has not been found necessary to make any very important change in either since the prison was opened. The sewerage system is in good working order, and with our unfailing supply of water for flushing purposes, we have not so far experienced any inconvenience from the escape of gas from the closets or pipes. The abundant supply of water from our new tank has proved a great source of health and comfort to our officers and their families. It supplies the thirty houses and a large overflow is constantly running.

The number of prisoners admitted last year was 108 males and two females. The lads of sixteen years of age and under were nine; sixteen to twenty; thirty-three; twenty to forty, fifty-eight; forty to sixty, seven; above sixty, three.

I am glad to find that the percentage of lads is less than formerly, and it is to be regretted that the same condition does not prevail in those between sixteen and twenty. a period of life when men who wish to live honestly can most easily earn a livelihood.

The physical condition of the men admitted during the year has only been fair; quite a number were suffering from disease of an acute character, the result of evil habits, aggravated by filth and dissipation.

Several men came here during the year, generally young persons, who are semi-idiotic, and it is just questionable to my mind, in some instances, if they are responsible

for their acts. They are, however, generally obedient, easily controlled, and do not cause any trouble. These unfortunate creatures require more careful watching and kind treatment than ordinary prisoners, as some of them have scarcely intelligence enough to make their complaints known.

A considerable number of young men who are admitted show that they have been ill nourished, some are scrofulous and others already have incipient disease of the chest or glandular enlargements in other parts of the system. To this class are chargeable a large proportion of the more expensive drugs used in this prison, although comparatively few of these men are sent to hospital. They are kept at work in the open air as much as possible and in a few weeks the effects of regular habits, good wholesome food, combined with the treatment is visible and most of these men go out in good health.

The moral effect of prison life may not be all that could be desired, but in as far as physical conditions are concerned it is of the greatest benefit to this class of men.

The abandonment of the use of tobacco in this prison about two years ago has only been productive of good, and all the evil forebodings of discontent have long since vanished. The cleanliness of the prison and cells is more easily secured and the boys have not the temptation offered them at the public expense, of becoming initiated and addicted to a habit which, to say the least of it, is expensive and useless.

The general health of the men has not been as good as last year. There has been more bronchial and throat affections owing I think, to the changeableness of the season and the weather being of such a character as not to admit of the men who work in the yard being outside as much as they generally are in the winter season. During the summer months the men are employed outside, and frequently not a man is left in the prison from illness. During the months of August and September a number of our men are frequently attacked with diarrhoea, with an occasional case of dysentery. Some of the cases are of considerable severity and have to be sent to hospital. Last year has been no exception to former years in this respect.

The order in the regulations, section 52, has been strictly carried into effect, and every man who, in my opinion should be, has been vaccinated. A number were quite ill and some were sent to hospital, a report of which I forwarded to the department at the time.

One insane man was sent to Kingston asylum; another was pardoned and handed over to the county authorities from whence he came.

We have had no serious accidents, neither have we been visited with any contagious or epidemic disease.

Five deaths took place in the prison during the year; one died from dropsy; one from tuberculosis; one from secondary fever after vaccination; one hanged himself in his cell and one died suddenly, having a previous history of convulsions.

The number of men admitted to hospital was 64; the number of days in hospital was 1,348. The number of prescriptions dispensed during last year to men not in hospital, was 6,154.

Value of drugs and medicines on hand July 1, 1898.....	\$ 162 90
“ purchased during the year.....	162 52
	<hr/>
	325 42
Value of drugs and medicines disbursed during year....	136 34
	<hr/>
“ on hand June 30, 1899.....	189 08
Per capita cost.....	00 58

Annexed are the tables showing cases sent to hospital and those treated in cells.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT MITCHELL, M.D.,

Surgeon.

DOUGLAS STEWART, Esq.,  
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

CASES treated in the Prison during the year 1898-9.

Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining.
Abcesses.....		21	21		Hemorrhoids.....	12	7	7	5
Anasarca.....		2	2		Incontinence.....		7	5	2
Anthrax.....		1	1		Indigestion.....		23	23	
Asthma.....		1	1		Insane.....	5	2	4	3
Boils.....		9	9		Lumbago.....		9	9	
Bronchitis.....		7	7		Malingersers.....	4	6	5	5
Bubo.....		1	1		Neuralgia.....		3	3	
Burns.....		2	2		Otitis.....		11	11	
Catarrh.....		21	21		Orchitis.....		2	1	1
Cephalalgia.....		12	12		Ophthalmia.....		24	24	
Coughs and colds.....		48	48		Pleurodynia.....		4	4	
Colic.....		7	7		Phthisis.....	2	3	4	1
Comedo.....		3	2	1	Psoriasis.....		5	4	1
Contusions.....		24	24		Pterygium.....		1	1	
Convulsions.....		1	1		Pyrosis.....		3	3	
Costiveness.....		23	23		Rheumatism.....		20	20	
Cutaneous eruptions.....		4	4		Scalds.....		1	1	
Cystitis.....		2	2		Scorfula.....	5	3	5	3
Debility.....		4	4		Sore throat.....		49	49	
Diarrhoea.....		51	51		Sprains.....		12	12	
Dysentery.....		12	12		Stomatitis.....		12	12	
Dyspepsia.....		3	3		Syncope.....		2	2	
Eczema.....		10	10		Synovitis.....		2	2	
Erythema.....		2	2		Syphilis.....		1	1	
Fistula.....		3	3		Stricture.....		1	1	
Frost-bite.....		4	4		Teeth extracted.....		70	70	
Gonorrhoea.....		7	7		Tonsilitis.....		10	10	
Heart-burn.....		6	6		Ulcers.....		1	1	
Heart disease.....		6	6		Urticaria.....		3	3	
Hematuria.....		1	1		Vaccinia.....		54	54	
Hemoptysis.....		1	1		Varicocele.....		1	1	
Hernia.....	3	2	4	1	Whitlow.....		1	1	
Herpes.....		3	3		Wounds.....		25	25	

## CASES treated in the Hospital during the year 1898-9.

Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remain'g on June 30, 99.	Remarks.
Abscesses . . . . .		2	2			
Amputation of fingers . . . . .	1		1			
Bronchitis . . . . .		1	1			
Colic . . . . .		1	1			
Contusions . . . . .		2	2			
Diarrhoea . . . . .		3	3			
Dropsy . . . . .		3	1	1	1	
Dyspepsia . . . . .		1	1			
Eczema of the scalp . . . . .		1			1	
Enteritis . . . . .		1	1			
Fistula ano. . . . .		2	2			
Heart disease . . . . .		1	1			
Hematuria . . . . .		1	1			
Hemoptysis . . . . .		3	3			
Insanity . . . . .		1	1			
Orchitis . . . . .		2	1		1	
Syncope . . . . .		2	2			
Synovitis . . . . .		1	1			
Syphilis . . . . .		1	1			
Tonsilitis . . . . .		4	4			
Tuberculosis . . . . .	1	1	1	1		
Vaccinia . . . . .		27	26	1		
Wounds . . . . .		1	1			
Totals . . . . .	2	62	58	3	3	

## RETURN of Deaths during the year ended June 30, 1899.

No.	Name.	Crime.	From where sent.
1	Charles Bone . . . . .	Larceny . . . . .	Pictou, N.S.
2	Gilbert Gallant . . . . .	House breaking and larceny . . . . .	Charlottetown, P.E.I.
3	Richard Mansworth . . . . .	Desertion . . . . .	Halifax, N.S.
4	John Hopkins . . . . .	Arson . . . . .	Barrington, N.S.
5	James Collicutt . . . . .	" . . . . .	Summerside, P.E.I.

ROBERT MITCHELL, M.D.,

*Surgeon.*

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

## MANITOBA PENITENTIARY.

STONY MOUNTAIN, September 19, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1899.

I regret to say the ventilation of the prison is still defective.

The general health of the convicts has, I am pleased to tell you, been fairly good.

No accidents or injuries of any serious nature to report.

The prison and the hospital are always clean and orderly.

Mr. Beaupré, hospital overseer, has been very attentive to his duties, and I feel grateful for his assistance.

Usual reports appended.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

RODERICK MACDONALD, M.D.,

*Surgeon.*

DOUGLAS STEWART, Esq.,  
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

## STATEMENT of Expenditure for the Hospital for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1899.

Drugs on hand June 30, 1898 .....	\$ 417 60½
Drugs received during the year .....	264 86
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>\$ 682 46½</b>
Drugs, &c., on hand June 30, 1899 .....	367 49½
<b>Expended</b> .....	<b>\$ 314 97</b>
Drugs supplied to officers on repayment .....	35 80
<b>Net expenditure</b> .....	<b>\$ 279 17</b>

Per capita, \$2·71.

The increase of expenditure over last year is due to the following appliances which have been provided for convicts, viz:—

1 elastic stocking .....	\$ 3 50
1 knee cap .....	3 00
15 suspensories .....	6 90
6 trusses .....	15 34
27 brushes .....	3 26
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>\$32 00</b>

## CASES treated in Cell during the Fiscal Year 1898 and 1899.

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	Diseases.	Number of Cases.
Abscesses.....	31	Lumbago.....	27
Angina pectoris.....	2	Laryngitis.....	25
Aphonia.....	1	Neuralgia.....	1
Biliousness.....	39	Nervousness.....	2
Bladder troubles.....	14	Nocturnal emission.....	4
Boils.....	33	Orchitis.....	29
Bruises.....	17	Otitis.....	15
Burn.....	1	Palpitation of heart.....	3
Catarrh.....	13	Pemphigus.....	1
Colic.....	15	Pyrosis.....	1
Cold.....	128	Rheumatism.....	75
Cough.....	46	Sprain.....	24
Constipation.....	26	Scrofula.....	3
Conjunctivitis.....	27	Self abuse.....	2
Dandruff.....	4	Stricture.....	4
Debility.....	2	Styes.....	8
Diabetes.....	1	Syphilis.....	11
Diarrhoea.....	22	Toothache.....	7
Dyspepsia.....	27	Teeth extracted.....	5
Enuresis.....	2	Torpid liver.....	12
Erythema.....	1	Tumours.....	3
Eczema.....	10	Varicose veins.....	2
Frost bite.....	2	Vertigo.....	1
Gonorrhoea.....	9	Vomiting.....	1
Headache.....	2	Worms.....	2
Heartburn.....	1	Requested tobacco.....	1
Hernia.....	34	" change of diet.....	22
Hemorrhoids.....	2	" " work.....	7
Hydrocele.....	4	" extra diet.....	44
Indigestion.....	34	" " clothing.....	8
Influenza.....	1	" brushes.....	27
Insomnia.....	7		

## RETURN of Deaths for the Fiscal Year 1898 and 1899.

No.	Name.	Age.	Country.	Disease.	Admitted.	Died.	Number of days in Hospital.
56	John Wilson....	46	West India. . . .	Aneurism.....	Oct. 9, 1898...	Dec. 21, 1899..	72

## RETURN of Insane Convicts for the Fiscal Year 1898 and 1899.

No.	Name.	Sentence.	Crime.	Remarks.
42	Paul Brown .....	Life.....	Murder .....	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

CASES treated in the Hospital during the Fiscal Year 1898 and 1899.

Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Number of days in the Hospital.
Aneurism.....		1		1		72
Angina pectoris.....		1	1			32
Abscesses.....	1	3	3		1	255
Bilious fever.....		1			1	122
Boils.....		2	2			9
Debility.....	2		2			223
Dementia.....	1		1			206
Diarrhoea.....		1	1			4
Hematemesis.....		1	1			6
Hernia.....		1	1			46
Hydrocele.....		4	4			215
Orchitis.....		3	2			129
Pemphigus.....		1	1			31
Rheumatism.....	1	3	3		1	457
Sprain.....		1	1			17
Total.....	5	23	24	1	3	1,824

RODERICK MACDONALD, M.D.,

*Surgeon.*

## BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., July 1, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report as surgeon of this penitentiary for the year ended June 30, 1899.

The health of the convicts has been about the average; no serious illness has shown itself, nor have any deaths occurred. The number of cases treated in hospital is slightly larger than last year, viz., 34 as against 32 for last year. The cases have been of a much less severe nature, however, and the number of days spent in hospital is much less—346 as compared with 685 for last year. The usual number of cases were treated in the cells, the number of prescriptions given to convicts thus treated being about the same as last year, viz., 1,175.

I regret to have to record the death of one of the officers, Store-keeper Jackson, who died rather suddenly from uraemic poisoning.

We are still greatly in need of suitable hospital accommodation. The place at present used for that purpose is a disgrace to any institution, as has been pointed out in my reports for several years back. I regret to state that I see no effort being made to improve this condition of things.

The disadvantage of obtaining drugs from Montreal continues to be apparent. As stated last year, in order to avoid running short it is necessary to order large quantities of drugs, with the result that in some instances the article is spoilt before it can be used. In many cases, too, the article supplied has been of inferior quality. This also has been pointed out by me several times.

I wish to call your attention to the distinction drawn between the surgeon and the other officers in the matter of holidays. Other officers are allowed a matter of ten days holidays every year, but the surgeon never gets a holiday. During the twelve

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

years in which I have been surgeon of this penitentiary, I have never had a holiday—that is, I have never been away without having to provide a substitute at my own expense, which no other officer is called on to do. Even when ill, I have had to pay a man to take my place. I would call your attention to the good which would accrue were surgeons of the different prisons given an opportunity to meet with each other and with the rest of the profession occasionally, for instance at the annual meeting of the Canadian Medical Association.

The Hospital Overseer, Mr. Carroll, continues to perform his duties in a most satisfactory manner.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. STEWART, Esq.  
Inspector of Penitentiaries,  
Ottawa.

W. A. DEWOLF SMITH, M.D.,  
Surgeon.

CASES treated in Hospital.

Disease.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Total.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Remarks.
Accidents—							
Bruise of nose.....		1	1		1		
Bruise of thumb.....		1	1		1		
Cut foot.....		1	1		1		
Abscess.....		2	2		2		
Colds.....		14	14		14		
Diarrhoea.....		2	2		2		
Dyspepsia.....		2	2		2		
Lumbago.....		1	1		1		
Neuralgia.....		2	2		2		
Pain in back.....		3	3		3		
Pain in side.....		1	1		1		
Phthisis.....		1	1		1		
Quinsy.....		1	1		1		
Rheumatism.....		1	1		1		
Syphilis.....		1	1		1		
Totals.....	1	33	34		34		

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

CASES treated in Cells.

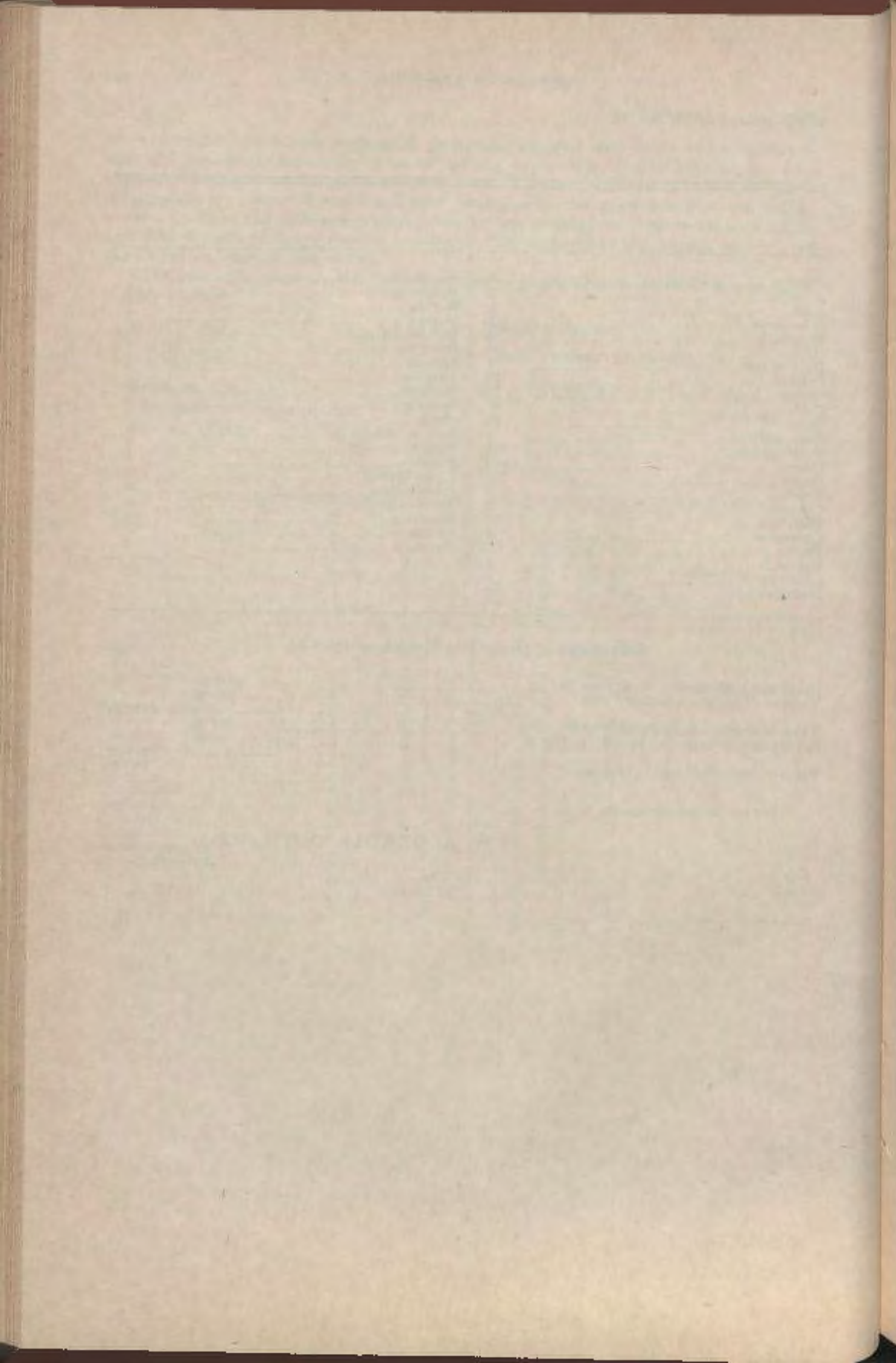
	Number of Cases.		Number of Cases.
Abscess .....	4	Headache .....	37
Adenitis .....	3	Helminthiasis .....	1
Acne .....	1	Hernia .....	1
Biliousness .....	3	Herpes .....	1
Bronchitis .....	4	Indigestion .....	36
Bruise .....	6	Insomnia .....	4
Burn of arm .....	1	Lipoma .....	1
Catarrh .....	18	Lumbago .....	5
Chapped hands .....	10	Mastitis .....	1
Colds .....	87	Neuralgia .....	9
Colic .....	24	Otitis .....	1
Conjunctivitis .....	4	Pain in back .....	24
Constipation .....	344	Pediculix pubis .....	1
Coryze .....	10	Phthisis .....	1
Cough .....	57	Pleurodynia .....	10
Coxalgia .....	1	Rheumatism .....	44
Cut foot .....	2	Teeth extracted .....	50
Diarrhoea .....	11	Tonsilitis .....	14
Dyspepsia .....	5	Toothache .....	17
Exema .....	2	Urticaria .....	2
Epistaxis .....	1		
Gingivitis .....	3	Total .....	867
Hæmorrhoids .....	6		

STATEMENT of Drugs and Medicines 1898-99.

Drugs and medicines on hand June 30 .....	\$237 65	
Value of drugs, &c., purchased 1898-9 .....	205 19	
		\$442 84
Value of drugs on hand June 30, 1899 .....	234 92	
Repayment of drugs, &c., by officers 1898-9 .....	45 93	
		280 85
Value of drugs disbursed to convicts .....		161 99

Per capita cost per annum, \$1.75.

W. A. DEWOLF SMITH, M.D.,  
*Surgeon.*



APPENDIX D

CHAPLAINS' REPORTS

RESEARCH REPORTS  
ON THE THEORY OF  
ELECTRICITY

## KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

KINGSTON, June 30, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my report for the year ended June 30, 1899.

The duties performed were much the same as last year except that the number of visits to hospital show an increase and those to isolation a falling off.

The chapel has been repainted by convict Andrew McGuire, who has taken great trouble both with the work and the design, which are nearly completed.

Besides the convicts confined in insane ward, I find a few imbeciles, also a few with epilepsy in their past history, and a certain proportion of the users of mind poisons such as alcohol or opium. "Included in the foregoing are a few cases of injury to the head. As Mandsley says, insanity, epilepsy, fever or an injury to the head have transformed a man's moral nature." Again a large proportion of our criminals,—a moiety I believe, have from one cause or another lost their homes at an early age. Many tell such a story as this: "My mother died when I was five, my father when I was thirteen, I could not get on with my step-mother and left home then," or "I was first arrested for vagrancy when I was ten years old, my step-mother having turned me out."

Besides the insane and the homeless there remain two classes, the accidental criminal and the professional. By accidental I mean the man who once in a life time gives way to strong temptation and is arrested. The professional is mentally sound and his obliquity is wholly moral.

Although believing that the bulk of our criminals are rendered such by causes over which they have little control, such as heredity and the environment of their childhood, I recognize that the criminal must be subject to restraint. The question to be decided is the nature of the restraint and its duration.

First as to its duration. What I have learned of the connection of crime and insanity leads me to say until cured, but the decision should be governed by facts. The performance of a definite task for a definite time might be taken as an evidence of cure. This, however, would not meet the case of a professional thief, whose acuteness would lead him to perform his task in order to resume his plundering and in such cases cumulative sentences increasing with each repetition of the offence might prove effective.

What we have observed of the connection of crime and insanity, may justify a suspicion that any crime may be the result of paresis or other form of insanity. The treatment of criminals should therefore move on the lines of up-to-date management of the insane, modified by the fear of making crime attractive to the slothful, self-indulgent or vicious. Work should be found for them and motives why they should perform it supplied. "Employment, nature's universal law of health, is specially beneficial to the insane." Tukes Dictionary, and St. Paul recommends it for the cure of the thief. By granting a small money payment for the completion of a task, and allowing the man a certain choice in the expenditure, a desire to learn the more profitable occupations and an eagerness to fulfil his task would be incited in most prisoners. With proper oversight to guard against scamped work, such a mode would be an effectual cure of idleness and therefore in many cases of theft.

For mental recreation during their waking hours, not employed in labour, a well selected library issued frequently affords not merely amusement, but a means of counter-acting vicious and unwholesome thoughts by supplying better mental food.

Frequent communication with their friends by letter is, as Major Arthur Griffeths, one of the English Prison Inspectors, recently pronounced it a means of humanizing the felon and lessening his hostility to society.

I submit the following table of religions :

CONVICTS on June 30, 1899.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Roman Catholic .....	201	9	
Church of England .....	116	5	
Methodist .....	126	4	
Presbyterian .....	67	1	
Baptist .....	31		
Lutheran .....	4		
Disciple .....	1		
Christian Science .....	1		
Free Thinker .....	1		
Mennonite .....	1		
Latter Day Saints .....	1		
Pagan .....	1		
Total .....	551	19	570

C. E. CARTWRIGHT,  
*Protestant Chaplain.*

J. M. PLATT, Esq.,  
*Warden.*

KINGSTON, November 1, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report as Catholic chaplain at the Kingston penitentiary.

At the close of the fiscal year I find that we had inscribed on the register the names of 200 men and 2 women. During the last twelve months the angel of death was more or less busy in the ranks, having cut off two life convicts and an inmate of the insane department. Executive clemency had been extended to one of the life prisoners, but the pardon came, unfortunately, to hand twenty-four hours after his demise.

The 'ticket of leave' system is the one topic of conversation at the present time among the convicts in general, and the vast majority of them are anxiously looking forward to the day when same will be put into operation hoping to be greatly benefited thereby.

The conduct of the men is most satisfactory, and I have nothing but words of praise to say in their behalf.

Permit me to bear testimony to the kindness and courtesy of our new warden, Dr. Platt, and all the officers of the penitentiary with whom I so often come in contact in the discharge of my duties as chaplain.

I am, sir,

Yours most respectfully,

M. McDONALD,  
*Roman Catholic Chaplain.*

DOUGLAS STEWART, Esq.,  
Inspector of Penitentiaries,  
Ottawa.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

## ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, June 30, 1899.

SIR,—I beg to forward my annual report about the Roman Catholic chapel, the library and school concerns.

There are now 336 men in our chapel. During the elapsed year 170 men were received from the court-houses; 1 was transferred from the Protestant chapel; 1 was sent from Kingston; 111 were released; 7 transferred to Kingston; 21 were pardoned; 1 died.

The number of communions during the past year was proportionally greater than before, and this fact shows the tenor of the congregation.

I profit by this occasion to return thanks to Rev. Father Brault, parish priest of St. Vincent de Paul, and to Rev. Father Leonard, his assistant, for their kind help at Easter time.

Our organist proves a zealous artist, and in no way inferior to his predecessor, and quite worthy of an increase of salary, which I most earnestly claim for him.

The librarians are more satisfied with the readers as to the care taken of the books, which are sufficiently abundant and interesting for them all.

The school meets many and laborious pupils, whom the schoolmaster teaches with the ever same zeal and success.

The social training of every class, consequential to such bad examples as abuse of liquor, sloth, feverish craving for enjoyment which require money obtained in whatever way, more and more rapidly fills the prisons, and sanctions for all the warning of the Holy Ghost: 'Serve the Lord with fear and rejoice unto Him with trembling.' Ps. II. The newspaper lightning notoriety presently attached to the least particulars of public or private life is, for all men naturally imitating each other, a constant pull at least in some points and most commonly for the worse.

The first step for a general reformation is for the conspicuous men and classes the putting into practice of the words of St. Paul: 'Be ye followers of me, as I also am of Christ.' I. Cor., iv. XVI.

To our worthy warden, and to his fresh but skilful and devoted deputy, and to the whole staff, I am happy to express my sincere thanks.

Renewing, sir, inspector, my profound gratitude to you for your benevolent help, I subscribe,

Your humble servant,

L. O. HAREL, Priest,

*R. C. Chaplain.*

DOUGLAS STEWART, Esq.,  
Inspector of Penitentiaries,  
Ottawa.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, August 31, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Convicts remaining June 30, 1898.....		76	
Received during the year.....		28	
		104	
Total for the year.....			
Movement during the year:—			
Discharged.....		23	
Pardoned.....		6	
Transferred.....		1	
Died.....		0	
Remaining June 30, 1899.....		74	
Creeds:—			
Church of England.....	64	Baptist.....	2
Methodist.....	15	Universalist.....	1
Presbyterian.....	14	Unitarian.....	1
Congregationalist.....	3	No religion.....	1
Lutheran.....	3		
Nationality:—			
Canada.....	51	Australia.....	1
England.....	19	U.S.A.....	15
Scotland.....	7	Sweden.....	2
Ireland.....	6	France.....	1
Wales.....	2		

The behaviour of the men in chapel is exemplary, a large and increasing number joining in the services, while the singing is more general and hearty, showing, I hope, a growing interest in, and appreciation of, their religious privileges.

Fourteen of the convicts under my care have availed themselves of the advantages offered by the school, and the good progress which some of these have made in their studies shows that they are really desirous of improvement. If I may offer a suggestion in regard to the school, I would recommend that the attendance of all the convicts who cannot read be made compulsory.

The library, under the careful management of Mr. Dorais, has been well patronized by the men. Considerable additions of new books have been made during the year, while many of the old, worn, books have been neatly and substantially re-bound by the convicts in the bindery, and thus preserved for further use. Advantage has been taken of the excellent work done in this department, by having a large number of discarded prayer and hymn books and Bibles belonging to the chapel, re-bound, thus saving the cost of new books.

Since leaving the house belonging to the government I have been unable to hold a service for the benefit of the families of the Protestant officials. As they are the only Protestants in the place, and would not be here were it not for their connection with the prison, I beg to submit for your consideration the necessity of such arrangements as may give them the privilege of attending divine service at least once on Sundays.

In closing, I wish to place on record my deep appreciation of the kindness and courtesy of the warden, the deputy, and the officials generally.

I remain, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. ROLLIT,

*Protestant Chaplain.*

DOUGLAS STEWART, Esq.,  
Inspector of Penitentiaries,  
Ottawa.

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY.

DORCHESTER, July 1, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report as Protestant Chaplain of this penitentiary for the year ended June 30, 1899.

On that day I had 131 convicts under my spiritual care, as against 114 on the corresponding day of 1898.

During the year three of the prisoners under my charge died ; but we had only one funeral, as the remains in two of the three cases were returned to friends.

Whatever departure from the normally quiet working of this institution necessarily arose out of a long continued inquiry into its secular management, the religious atmosphere remained undisturbed. There, at least, the Prince of Peace reigned. The chapel services during the year have been marked by what I may call the usual order and decency. The conduct of the congregation was above reproach ; and the singing and all other responsive parts of the service were entered into as heartily and, as far as man can judge, as reverently and devoutly as in any parish church in the land.

After a year's experience of the change, I am well satisfied that where he may be had, a male organist is to be preferred.

My bible class continues to give me much comfortable hopefulness. Last year I reported that forty men attended ; without any increase of prison population to explain the fact, I am glad to be able to report that nearly fifty have during the past year, availed themselves of this means of grace.

I have nothing but good words for the manner in which Mr. Papineau discharges the duties of schoolmaster and librarian. Whilst needing constant watching, the condition of the library is more satisfactory than for some time past.

Whilst I much regret the resignation in the month of May last of the courteous matron Mrs. Bartlett ; it is a great pleasure in dealing with female convicts, to be assisted in that duty by so competent a successor as Miss McMahon.

To sum up. Amidst disappointments in individual cases, I have very good grounds for believing that, as the men go out from us *some* of them learn practically the meaning of that beautiful word 'penitentiary'—a place of repentance.

The following table shows the number of convicts who were on June 30 last past, attached to the following denominations :—

Church of England . . . . .	46
Baptists . . . . .	44
Methodists . . . . .	23
Presbyterians . . . . .	15
Adventist . . . . .	1
Lutheran . . . . .	1
Protestant . . . . .	1
<hr/>	
Total . . . . .	131

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your very obedient servant,

J. ROY CAMPBELL,

Protestant Chaplain.

DOUGLAS STEWART, Esq.,  
Inspector of Penitentiaries,  
Ottawa.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

DORCHESTER, October 1, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my annual report as Roman Catholic Chaplain of this penitentiary for the year ended June 30, 1899.

At the close of the fiscal year I had inscribed on my register the names of 92 male and 3 female convicts, a total of 95, as against 111 figuring thereon twelve months previously.

During the year four deaths occurred, three from natural causes and one from suicide.

I must again render good testimony as to the excellent conduct of prisoners under my charge at Divine service, and in all my dealings with them.

I continue to deplore the fact that a large proportion of young boys have to be incarcerated with old and hardened criminals, and that in consequence germs of passions, which in these youths could under more favourable circumstances very generally be stifled, are through daily and unavoidable contact with thoroughly corrupt natures, developed into settled criminal habits. I again take the liberty therefore of humbly calling the attention of the Department of Justice to this important point.

I have much pleasure in stating that both school and library are, as far as I can ascertain, well looked after.

In conclusion I wish to convey my cordial thanks to all the officers of the prison for their uniform courtesies to me in the discharge of my official duties.

RELIGIOUS creed of prisoners in custody on June 30, 1899.

Roman Catholic . . . . .	95
Church of England . . . . .	46
Baptist . . . . .	44
Methodist . . . . .	23
Presbyterian . . . . .	15
Lutheran . . . . .	1
Adventist . . . . .	1
Protestant . . . . .	1
Total . . . . .	<hr/> 226

A. D. CORMIER,  
*Roman Catholic Chaplain.*

DOUGLAS STEWART, Esq.,  
Inspector of Penitentiaries,  
Ottawa.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

MANITOBA PENITENTIARY,

STONY MOUNTAIN, MAN., August, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report as Protestant Chaplain of the Manitoba Penitentiary for the year ended the 30th June, 1899.

Convicts on register on the 1st July, 1898 .....	64
Transferred here from B. C. Penitentiary .....	6
do Roman Catholic church .....	1
Received from Courts of Justice .....	23
	<hr/>
Total received during the year .....	30 30
	<hr/>
Making in all .....	94
Discharged—	
By expiration of sentence .....	13
By pardon .....	4
By death .....	1
Transferred to R. C. church .....	1
	<hr/>
Total discharged .....	19 19
	<hr/>
Number remaining under my care on the 1st July, 1899..	75

These are placed according to their own statement on their entrance in connection with the different churches as follows:—

Church of England ..	37
Methodist .....	14
Presbyterian .....	14
Baptist .....	4
Lutheran .....	3
Heathen .....	1
No church .....	2
	<hr/>
Total .....	75

I have attended to my duties to the best of my ability, and found our Sabbath service characterized by reverent attention and deep solemnity as in the past.

We are placed at a very great disadvantage in our service of song in having no music and seeing our beautiful organ untouched by a skilful hand; for over a year we have had no music, and in this isolated place it is difficult to secure gentlemen who can play. Guard Ward continues to render valuable aid in training our choir and leading the singing.

One of our convicts passed away in the faith and hope of the Gospel, and was reverently committed to the tomb in the sure and certain hope of a glorious resurrection.

I devote the Sabbath afternoon to close personal application of the truth to those under my charge, and find my labours highly appreciated by many.

Mr. Beaupré and his excellent staff of monitors are doing good work in the school.

Our library needs replenishing as many of the convicts assure me that they have read every book in it.

I am heartily in accord with the idea of a general library free from sectarian bitterness and helpful in the mental and moral uplifting of humanity.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

I wish to convey my thanks to the Bible Institute Colportage Association of Chicago, of which D. L. Moody is the honoured president, for the helpful literature sent me free of charge for the use of those under my care; the convicts highly appreciate the same, and I am sure they are benefited by it.

My warmest thanks is due and is hereby tendered to the Warden and his staff of officers for their uniform kindness and valuable assistance rendered me in the discharge of my duties.

Religious Creeds—

Roman Catholic . . . . .	37
Church of England . . . . .	37
Presbyterian . . . . .	14
Methodist . . . . .	14
Baptist . . . . .	4
Lutheran . . . . .	3
Heathen . . . . .	1
No religion . . . . .	2
Total . . . . .	112

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,

F. M. FINN,  
*Protestant Chaplain.*

DOUGLAS STEWART, Esq.,  
Inspector of Penitentiaries,  
Ottawa.

STONY MOUNTAIN, MAN., July 2, 1899.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended the 30th day of June last.

Thirty-seven convicts were under my charge at the above date. I may state that they have given me satisfaction in a general way. Some have done very well and their conduct is very good.

I hope every thing will pass smoothly in the course of this year.

I have the honour to be, dear sir,  
Yours truly,

G. CLOUTIER,  
*Roman Catholic Chaplain.*

D. STEWART, Esq.,  
Inspector of Penitentiaries,  
Ottawa.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

## BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY.

July, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Number of convicts under my care June 30, 1898.....	63
"    received during the year.....	24
"    discharged during the year.....	23
"    by remission of sentence.....	1
·Transferred to Manitoba penitentiary.....	6
"    Kingston penitentiary.....	2
Remaining June 30, 1899.....	55
Recommitments, 3; from other prisons, 5.	

## Religious belief—

Church of England.....	17
Methodists.....	11
Presbyterians.....	9
Baptists.....	4
Lutherans.....	2
No religion.....	12

The Sunday and Wednesday services have been regularly held, and the conduct of the convicts in the church has been all that could be desired. Most of the men enjoy the services, and we hope many of them have been spiritually benefited. I continue to meet some of the young men for religious instruction, at the close of the regular service on Sabbath morning. I am hopeful that good results will attend this effort.

I spend some time every Sabbath morning conversing with the convicts. They are brought into the chapel separately where we are free to speak about matters of a spiritual and sacred nature. This part of my work I deem very important, and am satisfied that much good is done by these earnest conversations. I am grateful to the department for supplying me with copies of the scriptures to give the convicts as they leave the institution; some of them have never had a Bible, and they seem pleased to carry away with them the Book of Life, which they promise to read.

Some of the convicts have read nearly all the books in the library, and as it is nearly three years since we had our last addition, it would be well to have a few more added soon.

The new rule which permits convicts to write to their friends only once in two months, seems to press very hard on some of them, especially the married men, and the young men who have mothers and fathers, anxious to hear from them. No doubt this rule has been made for some good purpose, but if the warden had discretionary power to grant permission in special cases, in my opinion it would be beneficial and highly appreciated. No person can have such influence over a husband, as a good wife, or over a son, as a wise mother. My thanks are due to all the officers for the uniform kindness and help, which they readily give to me in my work.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS SCOULER,

*Protestant Chaplain.*DOUGLAS STEWART, Esq.,  
Inspector of Penitentiaries, Ottawa.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., August 14, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended June 30, 1899.

I assumed office as Roman Catholic Chaplain on January 8, of this year. I had then 40 convicts under my spiritual care. Since then several have been discharged and 4 new ones received.

My first care on entering office was to become acquainted with my new men, to learn as much as possible the cause and circumstances of their present troubles in order to apply to each suitable remedies. This private and earnest conversation with the convicts is a powerful means in the hands of the chaplain; by it he soothes, advises and encourages them. Some have given great consolation, those in this class would have been more numerous perhaps could I have succeeded in convincing them of the justice of their sentence. The difference between sentences pronounced on convicts by our judges and those of Eastern Canada is the principal reason why no more have yielded to my entreaties.

Some of the convicts behave in an exemplary manner. At Divine service, all of them are attentive and listen with reverence to the various instructions given in common. The catechism classes in particular have been well attended to.

I am well pleased with the convicts; with the exception of one or two all conduct themselves well, at least externally, and all appeared to have an earnest desire to do well.

The school under the direction of Mr. W. Carroll is doing good work, most of my Indian convicts are now able to read and speak English fairly well, while the imparting of primary instruction in arithmetic etc, to convicts of other nationalities will be of great help to them when they leave this institution.

I must also pay a tribute of gratitude to Mr. Carroll for his zeal in assisting the organist Miss Bourke with the choir.

In conclusion I wish to tender my best thanks to the warden, deputy warden and other officers for their undeviating courtesies.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

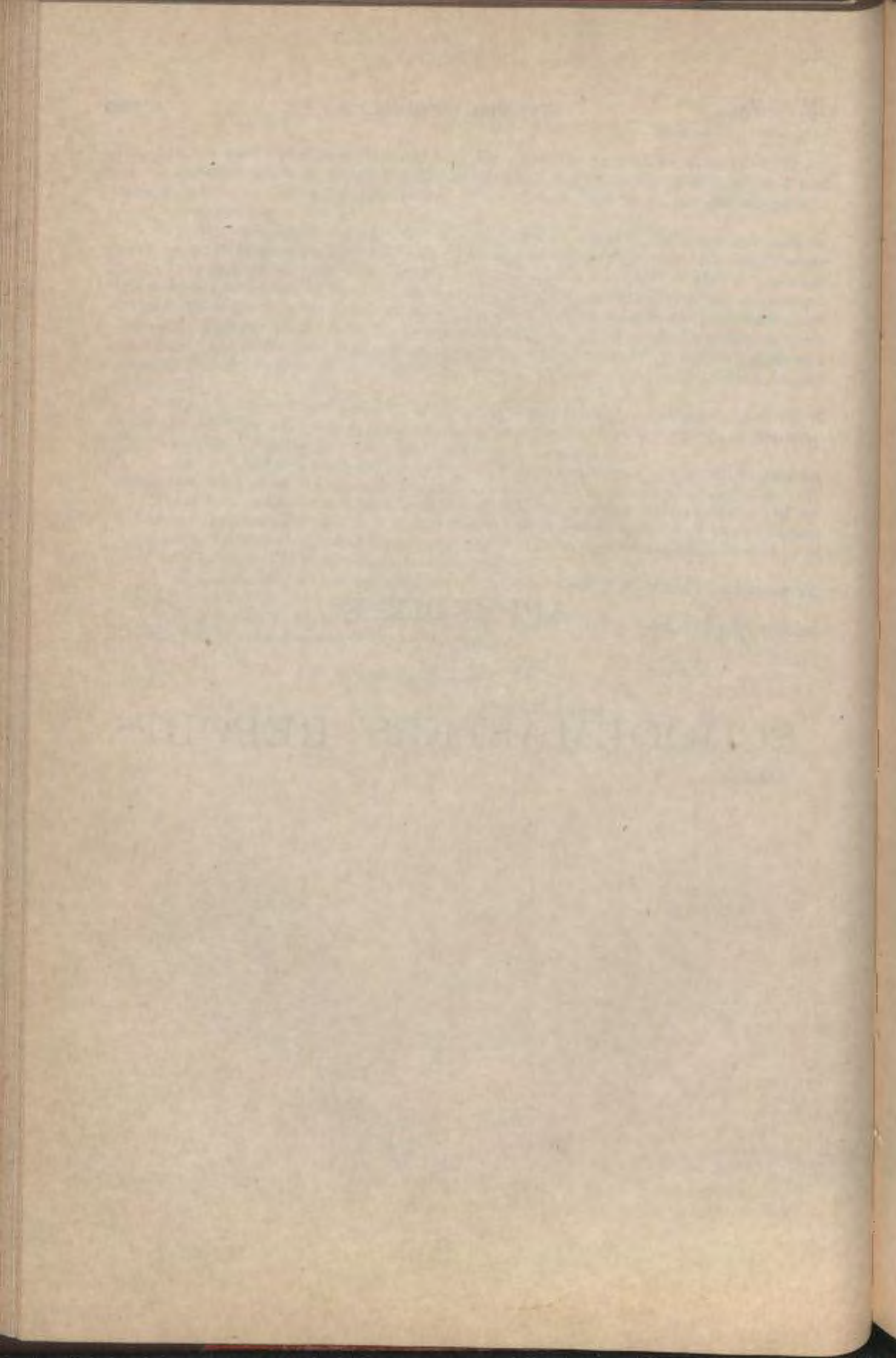
Your obedient servant,

CH. L. DE VRIENDT,

*R. C. Chaplain.*

APPENDIX E

SCHOOLMASTERS' REPORTS



KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

PORTSMOUTH, July 1, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my fourth annual report of the school in this penitentiary for the year ended June 30, 1899.

The total number enrolled during the year was eighty-five.

Of this number nineteen passed out capable of reading and writing intelligently and with a fair knowledge of the elementary rules of arithmetic.

Sixteen retired, some owing to expiration of sentence and a few from lack of application.

The present attendance is fifty, and the studies of these are divided as follows:—

Reading in Part I.....	5
"    II.....	10
Reading in 2nd book and writing.....	24
"    3rd book, writing and arithmetic.....	11

I may state that those attending school have been most studious and evince a great desire to take every advantage of the opportunities afforded for instruction both in the school room and in their cells during the evening.

Conduct and discipline while attending school are most exemplary.

Mr. Thompson, assistant schoolmaster, has been most assiduous in the discharge of his duties.

I have the honour, to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. A. GUNN,

*Schoolmaster*

DOUGLAS STEWART, Esq.,  
Inspector of Penitentiaries,  
Ottawa.

LIBRARY RETURN for Year ended June 30, 1899.

	Total Number of Volumes in Library.	Number Added during Year.	Average Number of Convicts who used Works.	Total Number of Issues during year.
General library.....	4,110	42	509	23,318
Protestant library.....	350	None.	120	1,040
Roman Catholic library.....	500	None.	100	5,680
Totals.....				

The 42 volumes added to general library during the year consisted of copies of monthly magazines bound in the prison.

## EDUCATION.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.	—	Male.	Female.	Total.
Can read and write. . . . .	488	19	457	Cannot read or write. . . . .	94	.....	94
Can read only. . . . .	19	.....	19	Total. . . . .	.....	.....	570

W. A. GUNN.

## ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, June 30, 1899.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honour to present you my seventeenth report, as schoolmaster and librarian of this institution for the year ended June 30, 1899.

The number of convicts admitted to school during the present year was 91, and the average daily attendance 46.

The school has been attended during the year by 124 pupils distributed as follows :

French pupils having learned French. . . . .	57
“ “ “ English. . . . .	41
English “ “ “ “ . . . . .	10
“ “ “ French. . . . .	18

Number of pupils on the school register at this date, 60.

Nine learning French grammar, parsing and writing dictation : fourteen reading in third reader and writing exercises ; eight spelling and learning how to shape letters on blackboard ; nine reading in the fifth reader and translating French into English and writing English dictation ; fourteen reading in the first reader and writing small exercises on the slate ; and finally six English speaking, reading French and translating in both languages.

I am much pleased to report favourably of the school whose return to its former system has been so beneficial to the scholars and so gratifying to the schoolmaster. The system of going around visiting the men in their cells, during the dinner hour, was very inconvenient to the scholars, as the noise occasioned by the instructions given disturbed the men in their cells while taking their rest and caused frequent shoutings from men around the scholars receiving instructions.

Owing to the warden's encouraging visits to school, a larger number of men have sought admission, and I am happy to express my satisfaction with the progress achieved by most of them. The conduct of men, while at school, is generally very good.

The library is in very good condition. A good supply of new books has just been added, giving general satisfaction to the readers.

Owing to the exiguity of the schoolroom and the disturbance it occasioned to the pupils, the bookbinding has been removed to the shoemaker's department.

Allow me, Mr. Inspector, before concluding this report, to tender you my sincere thanks for your kindness in dispensing me with the care of collecting and distributing the scholars to their respective departments.

I beg to express my thanks to the chaplain and superior officers for their aid in the discharge of my duties.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. T. DORAIS,

Schoolmaster.

DOUGLAS STEWART, Esq.,  
Inspector of Penitentiaries,  
Ottawa.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

EDUCATION.

	Number.		Number.
Can read and write .....	313	Cannot read or write.....	90
Can read only.....	44	Total.....	447

STATEMENT of the Library for fiscal year 1898-9.

Number of volumes in library.....	3,301
“ “ added during the year.....	233
Total outlay for the year.....	\$150.00
Number of convicts who have used books.....	327
Total number of issues during the year.....	34,008

J. T. DORAIS,  
*Librarian.*

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY.

DORCHESTER, N. B., October 16, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my second annual report as schoolmaster of this institution for the year ended June 30, 1899.

One hundred and forty-eight convicts were registered as pupils during the year. The highest number enrolled during any one month was eighty-seven, and the average daily attendance was sixty-three.

At the close of the year the school was attended by seventy-eight pupils, classified as follows:—

Reading, writing and arithmetic.....	46
Reading and writing.....	22
Reading only.....	10

Fourteen were reading in the 5th reader, seventeen in the 4th, ten in the 3rd, twenty in the 2nd, seven in the 1st, and ten in the primers.

During the past year the convicts attending school have behaved very well, and the attention they paid to their lessons has been most satisfactory.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. B. PAPINEAU,

*Schoolmaster.*

DOUGLAS STEWART, Esq.,  
Inspector of Penitentiaries,  
Ottawa.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

## STATE of education of prisoners in custody June 30, 1899.

	Number.		Number.
Cannot read.....	41	Can read and write.....	148
Can read only.....	37	Total.....	226

## LIBRARY returns, year ended June 30, 1899.

	Total number of volumes in Library.	Number added during year.	Average number of convicts who used books.	Total number of issues during the year.
General library .....	603	164	170	8,840
Protestant library .....	112		55	1,430
Roman Catholic library.....	289		65	1,690
	1,004	164	290	11,960

G. B. PAPINEAU,

*Librarian.*

## MANITOBA PENITENTIARY.

STONY MOUNTAIN, August 10, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honour to present you my seventh annual report of the school and libraries of this penitentiary for the year ended June 30, 1899.

The same number of convicts as last year; twenty-nine were on the school roll this year, and were, on admission, classified as follows: one (a Chinaman) had to learn the alphabet; ten were put in the first book; four in the second reader and three in the third. Nine studied elementary arithmetic and two the commercial.

The following promotions from one division to another took place during the year: eight from the first book to the second reader; six from the second reader to the third. Nine studied reading, spelling and arithmetic; three arithmetic and grammar, alternately, and all practiced penmanship in their cells.

Fair progress was made by the majority of them and their conduct, while at school, was most satisfactory.

The daily average attendance was 12.48.

Fifty-three convicts were supplied with school books to study in their cells, and much improvement was made by some of them.

During the year, 339 library books and 49 school books were rebound or repaired in the bookbindery department, beside other works done for the several departments.

I beg to express my gratitude to my superiors for the assistance given me in the discharge of my duty.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. O. BEAUPRÉ,

*Schoolmaster.*

DOUGLAS STEWART, Esq.,  
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

STATE of education of convicts June 30, 1899.

Can read and write.....	95
Can read only.....	9
Cannot read or write.....	8
Total.....	112

LIBRARY return for the year ended June 30, 1899.

	Number of volumes in the library	Number added during the year	Number of convicts who used books.	Total of issue during the year.
General library.....	395	.....	133	3,352
Protestant library.....	240	.....	89	2,514
Roman Catholic library.....	236	53	44	596
Total.....	871	53	.....	6,462

185 volumes of the Protestant library and 66 volumes of the Roman Catholic were transferred to the general library, during the year.

J. O. BEAUPRÉ,  
*Librarian.*

BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., July 1, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the school of this penitentiary for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.

I am pleased to be able to state that the pupils who attended school during the past year have made good progress. The conduct of the prisoners during the school hours is all I could wish for.

Twenty convicts were admitted to the school during the year, and the average daily attendance was 23.65. Of the 20 convicts admitted to the school 10 had to learn the alphabet.

I have now attending school 21 convicts, of the following nationalities:—

Indians, 10; Japanese, 2; Chinese, 3; Whites, 4; Negroes, 2.

The following are the different branches taught, with the number of pupils studying each:—

READING.

Primer.....	7	2nd Reader.....	4
Reader, part 2.....	5	3rd Reader.....	2

ARITHMETIC.

Addition.....	6	Spelling.....	2
Subtraction.....	2	Writing.....	2
Multiplication.....	6		
Division.....	2		

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

A large number of those who do not attend school are supplied with school books and slates for study in their cells.

In conclusion, I must thank my superiors for the assistance given me in the discharge of my duty.

## EDUCATION, 1898-99.

Can read and write . . . . .	66
Cannot read or write . . . . .	21
Can read only . . . . .	1
Can read and write in Japanese . . . . .	2
Total . . . . .	90

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

W. J. CARROLL,  
*Schoolmaster.*

DOUGLAS STEWART, Esq.  
Inspector of Penitentiaries,  
Ottawa.

## LIBRARY Returns for Year ended June 30, 1899.

	General Library.	Protestant Library.	Catholic Library.
Number of volumes in each library . . . . .	682	354	164
" " added during year . . . . .	27	None	11
" Convicts using libraries . . . . .	70	30	25
Circulation . . . . .	7,280	2,100	555

H. MCKEE,  
*Librarian.*

APPENDIX F

MATRONS' REPORTS

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
LIBRARY

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
LIBRARY

ALFRED R. RAY  
ALFRED R. RAY

## KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

KINGSTON, June 30, 1899.

DOUGLAS STEWART, Esq.,  
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report with the usual returns for the year ended June 30, 1899.

During the year there were 7 women discharged, 4 received, 1 pardoned and 1 died; 2 were transferred to Dorchester, leaving 19 female prisoners at present in this institution.

The conduct and industry of the female prisoners have been with few exceptions very satisfactory.

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

R. A. FAHEY,  
*Matron.*

## RETURN of Work done in Female Prison, year ended June 30, 1899.

No. of Articles.	Work Done for Male Prison.	Equal to Days.	Rate per Day.		Amount.	Total.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.		
164	Discharge shirts.....	164	0 20		32 80	
540	Flannel ".....	540	0 20		108 00	
140	Cotton ".....	140	0 20		28 00	
89	Contract ".....	89	0 20		17 80	
86	Pairs drawers.....	86	0 20		17 20	
268	" sleeves.....	268	0 20		53 60	
566	" socks.....	566	0 20		113 20	
306	Sheets.....	31	0 20		6 20	
620	Handkerchiefs.....	62	0 20		12 40	
2,139	Towels.....	213	0 20		42 60	
258	Pillowslips.....	53	0 20		10 60	
130	Bandages.....	10	0 20		2 00	
16	Bedticks.....	16	0 20		3 20	
2	Aprons.....	1	0 20		0 20	
806	Dozen pairs socks mended at 5c.....		0 20		40 30	
	Washing for officials.....		0 20			488 10
	Washing and housework.....	3,730	0 20			116 50
						746 00
	<i>Sewing for Female Prison.</i>					
15	Pairs stockings.....	30	0 20		6 00	
23	Linon aprons.....	14	0 20		2 80	
32	Coloured ".....	16	0 20		3 20	
6	Caps and 25 towels.....	6	0 20		1 20	
24	Chemises.....	24	0 20		4 80	
6	Waists and 18 B. dresses.....	24	0 20		4 80	
2	Jackets and 13 pairs drawers.....	15	0 20		3 00	
7	Flannel skirts.....	3	0 20		0 60	
4	Pillowslips, 4 sheets.....	2	0 20		0 40	
						26 80
						1,377 40

## DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY.

DORCHESTER, June 30, 1899.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honour to submit my first annual report of the female department of this institution.

I was promoted to the office of matron on May 1, 1899, for some months previous to that date I held the position of deputy matron.

On June 30, 1898, there remained five convicts, received from Kingston Penitentiary, two, discharged during the year, three, leaving four at present in the prison.

The conduct and industry of the women have been very satisfactory.

I have the honour to be, sir, yours very respectfully,

E. McMAHON,  
*Matron.*

DOUGLAS STEWART, Esq.,  
Inspector of Penitentiaries,  
Ottawa.

No. of Articles.	Work Done.	Equal to Days.	Rate per Day.	Amount.	Total.
	<i>Male Prison.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
18	Pairs socks .....	36	0 20	7 20	
1,794	Pairs socks repaired .....	150	0 20	30 00	
472	Table linen for officers' dining hall .....	52	0 20	10 40	
25	Linen for chapel .....	5	0 20	1 00	
					48 60
	<i>Female Prison.</i>				
4	Dresses .....	4	0 20	0 80	
10	Aprons .....	5	0 20	1 00	
4	Skirts .....	2	0 20	0 40	
6	Pairs drawers .....	3	0 20	0 60	
4	Pairs stockings .....	8	0 20	1 60	
6	Chemises .....	6	0 20	1 20	
4	Sheets .....	2	0 20	0 40	
4	Pillowslips .....	1	0 20	0 20	
4	Towels .....	1	0 20	0 20	
2	Women washing, cooking, &c .....	730	0 20	146 00	
					152 40
					201 00

APPENDIX G

CRIME STATISTICS

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
LIBRARY

CRIMINAL JUSTICE  
A STUDY OF THE  
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM  
IN THE UNITED STATES  
BY  
JOHN H. GARLAND

CHICAGO  
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS  
1965

CRIMINAL JUSTICE  
A STUDY OF THE  
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM  
IN THE UNITED STATES

BY  
JOHN H. GARLAND

CHICAGO  
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS  
1965

CRIMINAL JUSTICE  
A STUDY OF THE  
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM  
IN THE UNITED STATES

BY  
JOHN H. GARLAND

## MOVEMENTS OF CONVICTS.

## KINGSTON.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining at midnight June 30, 1898.....				579	26	605
Received since—						
From common jails.....	151	1	152			
" other penitentiaries.....	11	3	14	162	4	166
Discharged since—				741	30	771
By expiration of sentence.....	149	7	156			
" pardon.....	32	1	33			
" transfers.....	3	2	5			
" death.....	5	1	6			
* " death.....	1	.....	1	190	11	201
Removed by order of court.....						
Remaining at midnight June 30, 1899.....				551	19	570

## ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining at midnight on June 30, 1898.....				418	.....	418
Received from common jails.....	198	1	199			
" Kingston Penitentiary.....	3	.....	3	201	1	202
Discharged since—				619	1	620
By expiration of sentence.....	134	.....	134			
" pardon.....	25	.....	25			
" transfer to Kingston Penitentiary.....	9	1	10			
" death.....	4	.....	4	172	1	173
Remaining at midnight on June 30, 1899.....						447

## DORCHESTER.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining on hand, June 30, 1898 .....	220	5	225			
Received since—						
From common jails .....	93		93			
" military prison. ....	15		15			
" Kingston Penitentiary.....		2	2	328	7	335
Discharged since—						
By expiration of sentence.....	82	3	85			
" pardon.....	17		17			
" suicide.....	1		1			
" death .....	4		4			
" sent to Kingston Penitentiary.....	2		2	106	3	109
Remaining on June 30, 1899.....				222	4	226

## MANITOBA.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining at midnight, June 30, 1898 .....				88		88
Received since—						
From common jails .....	33		33			
" British Columbia Penitentiary .....	15		15	48		48
Discharged since—						
By expiration of sentence .....	18		18			
" pardon.....	4		4			
" released by order of the court.....	1		1			
" death .....	1		1	24		24
Remaining at midnight, June 30, 1899 .....						112

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining on June 30, 1898.....	109	1	110			
Received since—						
From common jails.....	36	1	37	145	2	147
Discharged—						
By expiration of sentence.....	39					
" remission of sentence.....	1					
" transfer.....	15	2	17	55	2	57
Remaining at midnight on June 30, 1899.....				90		*90

\*This includes one insane convict at provincial lunatic asylum.

MOVEMENT OF CONVICTS FOR PAST TEN YEARS.  
KINGSTON.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

CRIME STATISTICS.

YEARS.	ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES.															Remaining at end of year.			Daily Average.	
				Expiry of Sentence.		Pardons.		Deaths.		Suicide.	Sent to Asylum.		Escapes.	Other Penitentiaries.	Removed by Order of Court.	Total.							
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
1889-90.....	180	8	188	113	6	17	5	7	1	.....	3	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	146	12	158	565	21	586	577 $\frac{1}{3}$
1890-1.....	156	14	170	126	9	17	1	8	1	.....	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	158	11	169	562	24	586	577
1891-2.....	108	8	116	121	2	32	2	8	1	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	164	6	170	506	26	532	562 $\frac{2}{3}$
1892-3.....	107	11	118	137	3	17	1	7	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	165	4	169	448	33	481	513 $\frac{1}{3}$
1893-4.....	166	7	173	121	7	14	.....	14	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	152	8	160	462	32	494	472 $\frac{2}{3}$
1894-5.....	160	10	170	95	12	19	3	6	.....	.....	6	.....	2	1	.....	.....	129	15	144	493	27	520	510 $\frac{1}{3}$
1895-6.....	221	9	230	104	10	25	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	135	10	145	579	26	605	550 $\frac{2}{3}$
1896-7.....	183	12	195	139	10	25	.....	8	.....	1	.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	179	10	189	583	28	611	612 $\frac{1}{3}$
1897-8.....	157	3	160	130	3	20	1	3	.....	1	2	1	2	2	1	.....	161	5	166	579	26	605	615 $\frac{1}{3}$
1898-9.....	162	4	166	149	7	32	1	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	190	11	201	551	19	570	596 $\frac{1}{3}$

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

YEARS.	Remaining at 12 p.m. on June 30, 1899.	ADMISSIONS.						DISCHARGES.											Daily Average.	
		Common Jails.		Recaptured.	Total.			Expiry of Sentence.	Pardoned.	Sent to Lunatic Asylum.	Escapes.	Deaths.	Other Penitentiaries.	Total.			Remaining at end of year.			
		Male.	Female.																	Male.
1889-90.....	322	119	4	1	120	4	124	89	4	.....	2	1	4	4	100	4	104	342	342	337
1890-1.....	342	130	6	.....	130	6	136	112	6	.....	.....	4	.....	6	122	6	128	350	350	343
1891-2.....	350	148	1	.....	138	1	139	104	9	.....	.....	1	.....	1	114	1	115	374	374	353
1892-3.....	374	99	6	.....	99	6	105	84	10	.....	.....	3	2	6	99	6	105	374	374	380
1893-4.....	374	131	2	1	132	2	134	131	12	1	1	2	1	2	147	2	149	359	359	358
1894-5.....	359	150	2	.....	150	2	152	96	13	.....	.....	3	1	2	113	2	115	396	396	376
1895-6.....	396	115	5	...	115	5	120	114	10	.....	.....	1	3	5	128	5	133	383	383	397
1896-7.....	383	149	6	.....	149	6	155	114	17	.....	.....	2	3	6	136	6	142	396	396	379
1897-8.....	396	163	3	.....	163	3	166	112	15	.....	.....	1	13	3	141	3	144	418	418	402
1898-9.....	447	198	1	...	198	1	199	134	25	.....	.....	4	9	1	172	1	173	447	447	421

DORCHESTER.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

CRIME STATISTICS.

YEARS.	ADMISSIONS.						DISCHARGES.											Remaining at end of year.			Daily Average.
	Common Jails.		Kingston Penitentiary.	Total.			Expiry of Sentence.	Pardon.	Suicide.	Death.	Escape.	Kingston Penitentiary.	Total.								
	Male.	Female.														Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	
1889-90.....	70	2	70	2	72	33	22	1	1	1	2	58	2	60	174	174	173				
1890-91.....	46	2	46	2	48	41	9	1	...	2	51	2	53	168	169	175					
1891-92.....	72	4	72	4	76	54	13	1	1	4	69	4	73	172	172	170					
1892-93.....	66	4	66	4	70	40	20	...	1	3	61	3	64	177	178	175					
1893-94.....	62	1	62	1	63	37	16	1	...	1	54	1	55	185	186	179					
1894-95.....	75	3	75	3	78	50	29	8	7	3	94	3	97	166	167	180					
1895-96.....	77	3	77	3	80	37	16	2	...	55	55	188	4	192	181						
1896-97.....	76	2	76	2	78	61	6	4	...	71	1	72	193	5	198	188½					
1897-98.....	96	2	96	2	98	54	12	1	2	69	2	71	220	5	225	217					
1898-99.....	108	2	108	2	110	82	17	1	4	2	106	3	109	222	4	226	234½				

MANITOBA.

Years.	ADMISSIONS.						DISCHARGES.									Remaining at end of year.	Daily Average			
	Common Jails.		B. C. Penitentiary.		Total.	Expiry of Sentence	Pardon.		Transfer to Kingston		Transfer to B. C. Penitentiary.	Death.	Escape.	Total.						
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Female.			Total.	Male.	Female.
1889-90	34				34	23	2									27	73		73	69½
1890-91	27	1			28	13	12		2	1						29	71		71	72
1891-2	34	2			36	23	1			1						31	74	1	75	70
1892-3	20				20	20	1	1	1							23	71		71	73
1893-4	32				32	21	5									27	76		76	70½
1894-5	36		12		42	20	2									22	96		96	82½
1895-6	14				14	23	2									30	80		80	89
1896-7	25				25	25	2									28	77		77	85
1897-8	22		13		35	19	3		1							24	86		86	80
1898-9	33		15		48	16	6				1					24	112		112	102½

BRITISH COLUMBIA

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

CRIME STATISTICS.

YEARS.	Remaining at 12 p.m. on June 30.	ADMISSIONS.						DISCHARGES.											Remaining at end of year			Daily Average.				
		Common Jails.		Recaptures.	Returned by Order of Court.	Total.		By Expiration of Sentence.		By Pardon.		Death.	Removed by Order of Court.	Sent to Kingston.		Escapes.	Sent to Provincial Insane Asylum.						Sent to Manitoba Penitentiary.	Total.		
		Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.			Female.	Male.		Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Total.
1889-90. ....	91	18			18		18	25		8										33		33	75	1	76	86½
1890-91. ....	76	33			33		33	33		1	1	1								35	1	35	73		73	68½
1891-2. ....	73	19	1		19	1	20	15		1					2					18		18	74	1	75	73
1892-3. ....	75	38		1	39		39	20		2		1			1					23	1	24	89	1	90	84
1893-4. ....	90	38	1		38	1	39	13		1	1	1			1		4			20	1	21	107	1	108	99½
1894-5. ....	108	37			37		37	29		4	1	1							12	46	1	47	98		98	102
1895-6. ....	98	33			33		33	28		2										30		30	101		101	97½
1896-7. ....	101	36			36		36	31		6										37		37	100		100	99
1897-8. ....	100	50	1		52	1	53	25		2			2	2			1		12	44		44	108	1	109	103.888
1898-9. ....	109	36	1		36	1	37	40							2				15	55	2	57	90		90	92.111

CONVICTS RECEIVED.

KINGSTON.

When Received.	Name.	Age.	From where sent.	Crime	When Sentenced.	Sentence.
1898—July 4.	Walter Talbot	24	Sandwich	Horse stealing.	1898—June 30	4 years.
" " 5.	Patrick Burke	60	Brampton	Breaking and entering with intent.	" " 30	3 "
" " 5.	John Houghton	19	Pembroke	Forgery and lettering forged document.	" July 2	3 "
" " 6.	Samuel Allison	65	Ottawa	Attempt to commit suicide.	" " 5	2 "
" " 8.	Thomas Loughway	21	Owen Sound	Theft.	" " 5	2 "
" " 8.	John Sanford	55	Sudbury	Burglary and having burglar's tools.	" " 6	5 "
" " 14.	Louis Viau	55	Dist. of Montreal, Que.	Receiving stolen goods and shooting with intent to kill and murder		
" " 14.	James Kane	40	"	Wounding with intent	1886—Mar. 6	25
" " 14.	Charles Bishop	43	Dist. of St. Francis, Q.	Stealing	1898—Mar. 25	10 "
" " 14.	Frank DeSilveau	55	Sudbury	Buggery	1897—Oct. 15	2 "
" " 18.	Albert Chandler	22	Chatham	Stealing a bicycle.	1898—July 9	5 "
" " 18.	Adam Loudon	44	Brampton	Perjury	" " 11	3 "
" " 18.	James Small	43	"	"	" " 7	2 "
" " 18.	James Sammons	51	"	"	" " 7	2 "
" " 21.	Thomas Dolan	30	Kingston	Stealing with violence and threats.	" " 16	7 "
" " 26.	John Parr	53	Stratford	Arson	" " 25	5 "
" " 29.	James Stevens	28	St. Thomas	Shopbreaking and theft.	" " 26	7 "
" " 29.	James Dorsey	24	"	"	" " 26	7 "
" " 29.	John Monihan	27	"	"	" " 26	7 "
" Aug. 1.	Edward Egan	27	Guelph	Theft.	" " 15	3 "
" " 5.	Edward McKenna	26	London	Retaining stolen goods	" " 19	2½ "
" " 9.	Robert Norton	38	Owen Sound	Carnal knowledge of a girl under 14 years.	" Aug. 3	20y. & 20 lshs.
" " 10.	Thomas Carlyle	28	Toronto	Attempt to shoot and attempt to escape.	" " 1	12 years.
" " 15.	Samuel W. Betts	21	"	Housebreaking and stealing.	" July 20	5 <sup>12</sup> / <sub>32</sub> "
" " 15.	Timothy Dohinsy	28	"	Attempt to maim with a razor.	" Aug. 12	5 "
" " 15.	William Coe	21	Pembroke	Burglary and escape.	" " 12	2 "
" " 17.	Ira Fields	23	Chatham	Breaking, entering and stealing.	" " 5	3 "
" " 17.	William Butler	19	"	"	" " 5	3 "
" " 19.	Eugene Owins	36	Barrie	Housebreaking and stealing.	" " 15	3 "
" " 22.	George Gandreau	44	Pembroke	Wounding with intent	" " 16	2 "
" " 22.	E. Laundrie	20	"	Shopbreaking and stealing.	" " 15	4 "
" Sept. 1.	George Taylor	26	London	Theft	" " 18	2 "
" " 3.	George Hibbett	21	Toronto	Shopbreaking and stealing.	" " 31	3 "
" " 3.	George Webber	19	"	"	" " 31	3 "
" " 3.	William Madden	21	Windsor	Housebreaking with intent to steal.	" " 30	4 "

"	"	3	William Carroll	45	"	"	"	"	"	30	4	"
"	"	7	Charles Hamilton	18	Owen Sound	Arson	"	"	"	31	7	"
"	"	8	Fred Renfrey	19	Belleville	Shopbreaking with intent	"	"	Sept.	6	2	"
"	"	12	Thomas Donaldson	23	Stratford	Rape	"	"	"	8	15	"
"	"	14	John Smith	31	Fort William	Shopbreaking and stealing	"	"	Aug.	5	3	"
"	"	14	Charles Lawlor		Montreal	Theft	"	"	Feb.	16	2	"
"	"	16	Wm. Goodchild	60	Sandwich	Carnally knowing a female idiot	"	"	Sept.	15	2½	"
"	"	20	Alonzo Sutherland	19	Guelph	Arson	"	"	"	12	10	"
"	"	23	Frank Osier	34	St. Thomas	Shopbreaking	"	"	"	21	4½	"
"	"	23	Thomas Campbell	19	Stratford	Theft	"	"	"	19	3	"
"	"	24	Albert Edw. Lyons	45	Berlin	"	"	"	"	20	2	"
"	"	24	Henry O'Brien	40	Toronto	Bigamy	"	"	"	22	5	"
"	"	24	John Franklin	29	"	Stealing	"	"	"	21	2½	"
"	"	26	Wellington Thompson	42	Cayuga	Shooting with intent	"	"	"	23	3	"
"	"	30	R. L. Middleton	30	Woodstock	Bigamy	"	"	"	28	7	"
Oct.	3	R. W. Davis	34	Brockville	Arson	"	"	"	Oct.	1	5	"
"	3	John Hamilton	46	Brampton	Perjury	"	"	"	Sept.	28	2	"
"	10	Martha Wolfe	21	Victoria, B.C.	Murder	"	"	"	May	31	5	"
"	19	James Ledgerwood	24	Pembroke	Arson	"	"	"	Oct.	17	7	"
"	24	Edw. Letourneau		Rimouski	Theft	"	"	"	April	13	3	"
"	24	Napoleon Roy	24	Dist. of Montreal	Stealing	"	"	1897	Sept.	16	3	"
"	24	Charles Coulombe	49	"	"	"	"	"	Aug.	12	4	"
"	26	Isaac Arnold	29	Sudbury	Housebreaking with intent, &c.	"	"	1898	Oct.	12	7	"
"	26	Charles Cotter	17	"	Burglary	"	"	"	"	14	3	"
"	29	William Freeman	17	Toronto	Arson	"	"	"	"	27	5	"
"	30	Daniel Daniels	17	"	"	"	"	"	"	27	5	"
Nov.	2	David B. Johnston	29	Barrie	Rape	"	"	"	"	25	3	"
"	4	Joseph Johndreau	20	"	Theft	"	"	"	Aug.	29	4	"
"	4	James Ferguson	27	Perth	Larceny	"	"	"	Nov.	2	2	"
"	4	Michael McQuade	25	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	3	"
"	7	Austin Bowen	21	Ottawa	Conspiracy	"	"	"	Oct.	28	7	"
"	7	Baptiste Leduc	40	"	Stealing horse, buggy and harness	"	"	"	"	20	3	"
"	9	Joseph Quinlan	28	Pembroke	Forgery and uttering	"	"	"	Nov.	7	2½	"
"	11	Samuel Washington	25	Welland	Theft	"	"	"	"	3	2	"
"	12	Sidney Slocum	38	Toronto	Inciting to commit perjury	"	"	"	"	10	5	"
"	14	William Webster	18	Ottawa	Breaking, entering and stealing	"	"	"	"	7	3	"
"	14	Nellie Thurstan	26	Montreal	Stealing	"	"	"	"	3	3	"
"	16	James McInerney	25	Hamilton	Burgery	"	"	"	"	15	6	"
"	17	Joseph Smith	27	Peterborough	Stealing	"	"	"	"	9	5	"
"	19	William White	19	Toronto	Burglary	"	"	"	"	18	3	"
"	19	James Brady	23	"	"	"	"	"	"	18	4	"
"	23	Albert Reece	23	Welland	"	"	"	"	"	21	2½	"
"	23	Antoine Renaud	24	North Bay	Theft	"	"	"	"	19	2½	"
"	24	Gerald Link	18	St. Catharines	Robbery from the person	"	"	"	"	21	5	"
"	26	William McKishney	29	Chatham	Supplying noxious drugs	"	"	"	"	16	2	"
"	26	Alexander P. Burnett	76	Toronto	Forgery	"	"	"	"	23	3	"
"	26	James Wilson	21	London	Stealing	"	"	"	"	16	3	"
"	26	Belle Adams	24	Victoria, B.C.	Manslaughter	"	"	"	June	27	5	"
"	29	Christian Olsen	23	Ottawa	Stealing horse, carriage and harness	"	"	"	Nov.	25	5	"
"	29	Mathias Haley	23	North Bay	Burglary	"	"	"	"	23	3	"

When Received.	Name.	Age.	From where sent.	Crime.	When Sentenced.	Sentence.
1898—Dec. 1.	Charles Charters.....	22	Toronto.....	Breaking, entry and stealing.....	1898—Nov. 29....	3 years.
" " 1.	Henry May.....	22	".....	".....	" " 29....	3 "
" " 1.	John Thackery.....	32	".....	".....	" " 30....	3 "
" " 6.	Robert Mackie.....	36	Napanee.....	Burglary.....	" Dec. 3....	10 "
" " 10.	Louis Martell.....	32	Sault Ste. Marie.....	Carnal knowledge of a girl under 14.....	" " 1....	7 "
" " 13.	J. T. Niblock.....	31	Ottawa.....	Forgery.....	" " 12....	3 "
" " 13.	G. O. Mann.....	28	".....	Stealing.....	" " 1....	2 "
" " 19.	William Ross.....	38	Peterborough.....	Forgery.....	" " 14....	3 "
" " 20.	James Curley.....	32	Welland.....	Burglary.....	" " 14....	4 "
" " 20.	Stanley Dafeo.....	35	Cornwall.....	Theft.....	" " 19....	2 "
" " 21.	Louis Moses.....	27	Port Arthur.....	Manslaughter.....	" " 5....	10 "
" " 21.	Joseph Moses.....	32	".....	".....	" " 5....	10 "
" " 22.	William Carson.....	25	St. Catharines.....	Burglary.....	" " 17....	3 "
" " 24.	Charles Dafeo.....	39	Toronto.....	Theft (3 cases).....	" " 17....	7 "
" " 27.	Norman Staley.....	21	Barrie.....	Breaking into and stealing.....	1897—Jan. 5....	2½ "
" " 28.	Paul Dupuis.....	21	Montreal.....	Stealing.....	" Aug. 6....	4 "
1899—Jan. 3.	William Ringer.....	26	Hamilton.....	Housebreaking and theft.....	1898—Dec. 31....	3 "
" " 6.	Joseph Augustine.....	42	Toronto.....	Uttering counterfeit coin.....	1899—Jan. 5....	2½ "
" " 6.	Raffaile Semione.....	40	".....	".....	" " 5....	2½ "
" " 13.	Samuel Currie.....	37	Ottawa.....	Assault with intent to commit rape.....	" " 11....	7 "
" " 19.	James Beaverstock.....	50	Belleville.....	Incest.....	" " 13....	3 "
" " 21.	Michael Duffy.....	25	Toronto.....	Burglary.....	" " 19....	2½ "
" " 24.	Miles Parker.....	25	Woodstock.....	Larceny.....	" " 20....	4 "
" " 24.	John L. Bradshaw.....	42	Cobourg.....	Forgery.....	" " 18....	3 "
" " 25.	Albert Webber.....	27	Sandwich.....	Horse stealing.....	" " 23....	5 "
" " 25.	Henry Ronald.....	24	".....	".....	" " 23....	5 "
" Feb. 2.	John Brooks.....	20	Chatham.....	Burglary.....	" " 23....	3 "
" " 2.	John Franklin Harper.....	24	Kingston.....	Escape from prison.....	" Feb. 2....	2 "
" " 2.	Thos. J. Kearney.....	31	Cornwall.....	Burglary.....	" Jan. 31....	5 "
" " 3.	Charles Phillips.....	21	Sault Ste. Marie.....	Stealing Her Majesty's mail.....	" " 23....	3 "
" " 3.	Joseph Luc Boucher.....	20	Ottawa.....	Horse stealing.....	" " 30....	2 "
" " 17.	James Williams.....	24	".....	Stealing.....	" Neb. 16....	4 "
" " 18.	Louis Umbach.....	22	Berlin.....	Theft.....	" " 15....	3 "
" " 18.	George Hilker.....	20	".....	".....	" " 15....	3 "
" " 18.	Ruben Hilker.....	17	".....	".....	" " 15....	3 "
" " 23.	Michael Roach.....	43	Cayuga.....	Burglary.....	" " 16....	2 "
" " 25.	Wm. James McHarq.....	28	London.....	Postoffice robbery.....	" " 22....	3 "
" Mar. 6.	William Anthony.....	21	Chatham.....	Burglary.....	" " 27....	2½ "

"	"	6.	John McGregor.....	47	"	Stealing.....	"	Mar.	2.	3	"
"	"	6.	Albert W. Brown.....	42	"	Burglary.....	"	Feb.	27.	7	"
"	"	9.	Frank Lewis.....	38	Rat Portage	Wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm	"	Mar.	2.	3	"
"	"	10.	Frank Harrison.....	30	Chatham.	Forging Dominion notes.....	"	"	9.	15	"
"	"	10.	Charles Kivell.....	19	Hamilton.	Forgery.....	"	"	7.	2½	"
"	"	11.	Daniel Stevens.....	23	Brantford	Manslaughter.....	"	"	8.	20	"
"	"	11.	John W. Prior.....	33	Windsor.	Perjury.....	"	"	9.	4	"
"	"	11.	George Slack.....	24	Toronto	Assault with intent to rob.....	"	"	10.	12	"
"	"	11.	Fred. Chambers.....	18	"	"	"	"	10.	10	"
"	"	30.	James A. Valley.....	32	Cornwall.	Receiving and retaining stolen goods.....	"	"	29.	5	"
"	"	31.	Geo. W. Cline.....	55	St. Catharines	Shooting with intent to kill.....	1898—May	17.	6	"	
"	"	31.	Charles LeBar.....	38	Toronto..	Carnally knowing a girl under 14 years.	1899—Mar.	21.	3	"	
"	"	31.	John Watts.....	30	"	Horse stealing and theft.....	"	"	21.	5	"
"	"	31.	James Spring.....	40	"	"	"	"	21.	5	"
"	April	6.	Richard Thompson.....	38	Guelph.	Having explosives in his possession.....	"	April	6.	10	"
"	"	15.	Elizabeth Kettles.....	37	Toronto	Stealing from the person.....	"	"	13.	2½	"
"	"	19.	Stanley Cassels.....	43	Kingston.	Indecent assault.....	"	"	19.	2	"
"	"	20.	Joseph Stanley.....	23	Toronto	Burglary.....	"	"	18.	4	"
"	"	20.	Thomas O'Connor.....	18	"	"	"	"	18.	3	"
"	"	22.	Alexander Fraser.....	..	Halifax, N.S.	Setting fire to Her Majesty's postoffice and stealing post letter bag.	1898—Aug.	18.	10	"	
"	"	22.	Joseph Handley.....	..	"	Wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm.	1897—Mar.	20.	10	"	
"	May	1.	Michael J. Doyle.....	44	Perth	Carnally knowing an insane woman	1899—April	29	3	"	
"	"	3.	John Dunn.....	..	Montreal.	Theft.....	1898—May	10.	4	"	
"	"	3.	Joseph B. Duff.....	30	Sault Ste. Marie.	"	1899—April	25.	2	"	
"	"	6.	William White.....	25	Windsor..	Stealing.....	"	May	4.	3	"
"	"	12.	Joseph St. Lawrence.....	26	Rat Portage	Obtaining money under false pretences and uttering a forged bill.	"	"	4.	3	"
"	"	13.	William Stradwick.....	23	Toronto	Wounding.....	"	"	11.	2½	"
"	"	13.	John Douady.....	25	"	"	"	"	11.	2½	"
"	"	20.	William Phillips.....	20	Kingston.	Attempt at suicide.....	"	"	19.	2	"
"	"	23.	George Kendrick.....	19	Toronto	Theft and receiving..	"	"	17.	5	"
"	"	24.	Joseph I. Vipond.....	41	Bracebridge.	Rape.....	"	"	18.	10	"
"	"	29.	Harry Anderson.....	35	Perth	Arson.....	"	"	26.	5	"
"	June	3.	Fristbrook E. Clark.....	23	Toronto	Stealing bicycles.....	"	June	1.	3	"
"	"	3.	Frederick Joyce.....	20	"	Stealing from the person.	"	"	2.	3	"
"	"	6.	William Jas. Ball.....	22	Brockville	Stealing from the mail bags.	"	"	5.	3	"
"	"	7.	Henry Cameron.....	30	St. Catharines	Theft.....	"	"	2.	2	"
"	"	7.	Joseph West.....	24	Toronto	Stealing from the person	"	"	5.	3	"
"	"	20.	William Brownlee.....	17	Sudbury	Stealing.....	"	May	27.	2	"
"	"	21.	Gregory Rossler.....	54	Ottawa	"	"	June	16.	3	"
"	"	22.	John Copeland.....	23	Napanee.	Theft.....	"	"	21.	5	"
"	"	27.	Henry Oaten.....	42	Bracebridge	"	"	"	20.	3	"
"	"	30.	John Mullin.....	78	Toronto	"	"	"	27.	3	"
"	"	30.	William Courtney.....	28	Rat Portage	Attempt to commit buggery.....	"	"	9.	5	"

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

When received.	Name.	Age.	From where sent	Crime.	When sentenced.	Sentence.
1898—July 4.	Théophile Boutin . . . . .	21	St. Francis . . . . .	Shop breaking . . . . .	1898—June 28.	4 years.
" " 4.	Joseph Patenaude . . . . .	19	" " . . . . .	" " . . . . .	" " 28.	3 "
" " 4.	W. H. Brissette . . . . .	19	" " . . . . .	" " . . . . .	" " 28.	3 "
" " 4.	Alexandre Rouleau . . . . .	22	" " . . . . .	" " . . . . .	" " 28.	4 "
" " 6.	Michel Gibault, dit Grandbois. . . . .	16	Richelieu . . . . .	Theft . . . . .	July 5.	2 "
" " 6.	Frans. Xav. Desrosiers . . . . .	26	" " . . . . .	Assault and theft . . . . .	" " 4.	3 "
" " 11.	Alexandre Lachapelle . . . . .	45	Bedford . . . . .	Theft and breaking in . . . . .	" " 7.	2 "
" " 12.	Avila Bourdeau . . . . .	36	Montreal . . . . .	Theft . . . . .	" " 12.	5 "
" " 16.	Elzia Vermette . . . . .	45	Quebec . . . . .	" " . . . . .	" " 15.	2 "
" " 16.	Eugene Desmarteau . . . . .	20	Montreal . . . . .	" " . . . . .	" " 14.	3 "
" " 18.	Alexis Laurent . . . . .	17	" " . . . . .	" " . . . . .	" " 15.	2 "
" " 18.	Omer Jacques . . . . .	33	" " . . . . .	" " . . . . .	" " 15.	5 "
" " 21.	Alexis Manceau . . . . .	33	Bedford . . . . .	" " . . . . .	" " 19.	2 "
" " 30.	Adolphe Moquin . . . . .	30	Montreal . . . . .	" " . . . . .	" " 28.	4 "
" Aug. 2.	Ovila Gamache . . . . .	19	Iberville . . . . .	Horse stealing . . . . .	Aug. 1.	5 "
" " 5.	Honoré Frappier . . . . .	54	Joliette . . . . .	Theft . . . . .	" " 4.	2 "
" " 5.	Octavien Brissette . . . . .	34	" " . . . . .	" " . . . . .	" " 4.	2 "
" " 13.	Chas. Coulombe <i>alias</i> Colon . . . . .	49	Montreal . . . . .	" " . . . . .	" " 12.	4 "
" " 13.	Aimé Léonard . . . . .	34	" " . . . . .	Shop breaking . . . . .	" " 12.	2 "
" " 15.	Ovila Lachapelle . . . . .	26	" " . . . . .	Stealing post letter . . . . .	" " 13.	3 "
" " 24.	Oscar Gagne . . . . .	16	Trois Rivières . . . . .	Burglary . . . . .	" " 23.	4 "
" " 24.	Joseph Fontaine . . . . .	20	" " . . . . .	" " . . . . .	" " 23.	6 "
" " 29.	George Ainsworth . . . . .	19	St. Francis . . . . .	Horse stealing . . . . .	" " 25.	3 "
" Sept. 2.	Joseph Métivier . . . . .	39	Joliette . . . . .	Theft . . . . .	" " 31.	2 "
" " 5.	Urbain Maldemay . . . . .	37	Quebec . . . . .	Perjury . . . . .	" " 29.	2 "
" " 10.	Isidore Caron . . . . .	32	" " . . . . .	Horse stealing . . . . .	" Sept. 8.	5 "
" " 12.	John F. Cunningham . . . . .	27	Kingston . . . . .	Breaking in . . . . .	1894—Sept. 4.	7 "
" " 12.	William Dease . . . . .	45	" " . . . . .	Receiving stolen goods . . . . .	1896—June 11.	7 "
" " 14.	Mathew Crowe . . . . .	31	Montreal . . . . .	Shop breaking . . . . .	1898—Sept. 13.	3 "
" " 14.	Arthur Gravel . . . . .	51	" " . . . . .	Theft . . . . .	" " 13.	5 "
" " 17.	Robert Curtis . . . . .	38	Iberville . . . . .	Illegally possessing burglar's tools . . . . .	" " 16.	2 "
" " 26.	John Nesbitt . . . . .	31	Montreal . . . . .	Unlawfully wounding, intending bodily harm . . . . .	" " 22.	5 "
" " 26.	William Wallace . . . . .	30	" " . . . . .	Unlawfully shooting with intent to do bodily harm . . . . .	" " 22.	5 "
" " 26.	Arthur Déchéne <i>alias</i> Portelance . . . . .	38	" " . . . . .	Theft . . . . .	" " 19.	4 "
" " 27.	J. Bte. Guillemain . . . . .	18	St. Hyacinthe . . . . .	Murder . . . . .	July 11.	Life.

"	"	28.	William Larocque	28	Montreal	Theft	"	Sept. 13.	2	years.
"	"	30.	Patrick Lacey	31	Quebec	Stealing money	"	" 28.	2	"
"	Oct.	4.	Raoul Gareau	19	Montreal	Shop breaking	"	Oct. 4.	7	"
"	"	4.	Gaudias Fournier	18	"	"	"	" 4.	7	"
"	"	4.	Chas. Granger	18	"	"	"	" 4.	7	"
"	"	4.	Louis Giguère	17	"	"	"	" 4.	7	"
"	"	4.	Ernest Héroux	19	"	"	"	" 4.	7	"
"	"	4.	Peter Ray	17	"	"	"	" 4.	7	"
"	"	6.	Séraphin Clouthier	48	"	Theft	"	" 6.	2	"
"	"	6.	Henri Lafonde	21	"	Attempt to cause gross indecency	"	" 6.	2	"
"	"	6.	Alfred Addy	21	"	Breaking into house	"	" 6.	3	"
"	"	12.	William St. Martin	25	Bedford	Shooting with intent to do bodily harm	"	" 11.	4	"
"	"	13.	Wilfred Landreville	22	Montreal	Theft	"	" 12.	4	"
"	"	13.	John McMullen	30	"	Robbery	"	" 13.	2	"
"	"	13.	John McGuire	28	"	"	"	" 13.	2	"
"	"	20.	Ernest Thériault	17	"	Theft	"	" 19.	4	"
"	"	25.	Adélarde Vezeau	40	"	Shop breaking	"	" 25.	5	"
"	Nov.	7.	Nellie Thurston	26	"	Theft	"	Nov. 3.	3	"
"	"	7.	Chas. Khlemens	26	"	Stealing a letter	"	" 7.	3	"
"	"	8.	George Ham	19	"	Theft	"	" 8.	2	"
"	"	12.	John Cole	28	"	Receiving stolen goods	"	" 10.	3	"
"	"	12.	Narcisse Picard	53	"	Theft	"	" 11.	5	"
"	"	12.	André Larivée	37	"	"	"	" 11.	3 <sup>1</sup>	"
"	"	16.	John Stewart	62	St. Francis	Indecent assault	"	" 12.	2	"
"	"	17.	Raphaël Dutemple	45	Montreal	Shop breaking	"	" 15.	2	"
"	"	18.	Raoul Bédard	21	St. Francis	Stealing P. O. letter	"	" 17.	3	"
"	"	18.	Isaïe Lasobonière	42	Montreal	Theft	"	" 16.	5	"
"	"	21.	John Landry	45	Richelieu	"	"	" 19.	7	"
"	"	21.	Chas. <i>alias</i> Jos. Lajoie	22	Montreal	"	"	" 19.	7	"
"	"	21.	Frank South	17	"	Shop breaking	"	" 21.	3	"
"	"	21.	Alfred Gosselin	35	"	"	"	" 21.	2	"
"	"	21.	Edward Lamoureux	40	"	Receiving stolen goods	"	" 21.	3	"
"	"	21.	William McDonnough	28	"	Forgery	"	" 21.	3	"
"	"	22.	Joseph Labrie	29	"	Receiving stolen goods	"	" 22.	3	"
"	"	26.	Arthur Dagenais <i>alias</i> Vezeau	21	"	Shop breaking	"	" 25.	2	"
"	"	26.	Zénophile Riopel	55	"	Rape	"	" 26.	10	"
"	"	26.	Pierre Godin	23	Quebec	Theft	"	" 25.	2	"
"	"	28.	Edmond Daigle	19	Bedford	Shop breaking	"	" 26.	10	"
"	"	28.	Edgar Daigle	16	"	"	"	" 26.	3	"
"	"	29.	Stanislas Vallée	21	Montreal	Theft	"	" 29.	3	"
"	Dec.	1.	Isidore Therrien	30	"	Shop breaking	"	Dec. 1.	5	"
"	"	9.	David Rousseau	44	Bedford	Incest	"	" 7.	5	"
"	"	9.	Joseph Habe	29	Montreal	Theft	"	" 7.	2	"
"	"	10.	Elzear Mann	27	"	Murder	"	Nov. 4.	Life.	"
"	"	14.	James Hunt	30	St. Francis	Bigamy	"	Dec. 10.	2	years.
"	"	14.	Charles Ethier	20 <sup>1</sup>	Montreal	Shop breaking	"	" 13.	5	"
"	"	15.	Arthur Gauthier	24	"	"	"	" 15.	5	"
"	"	15.	Henri Levesque	23	"	"	"	" 15.	5	"
"	"	15.	Augustus Joly	48	"	Theft	"	" 15.	7	"
"	"	15.	Armand Legault	19	"	"	"	" 15.	5	"

## ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

88

When received.	Names.	Age.	From where sent.	Crime.	When sentenced.	Sentence.
1898—Dec. 15.	Adolphe Houle.....	19	Montreal.....	Theft.....	1898—Dec. 15..	4 years.
" " 20.	J. Edouard Garry.....	25½	".....	Shop breaking.....	" " 20..	5 "
" " 21.	Charles Désormeau.....	34	".....	".....	" " 20..	3 "
" " 23.	Israël Robillard.....	30	".....	Theft.....	" " 23..	2 "
" " 23.	Albert Marcheterre.....	25	".....	".....	" " 23..	2 "
" " 23.	Joseph Gagné <i>alias</i> Tardif.....	27	".....	Shop breaking.....	" " 27..	7 "
" " 27.	Arthur Lavallée <i>alias</i> Paquette..	23	".....	".....	" " 27..	7 "
" " 27.	Ed. P. Decubellis.....	23	".....	Counterfeiting.....	" " 27..	5 "
" " 27.	Angelo Decubellis.....	32	".....	".....	" " 27..	5 "
" " 27.	Ferdinand Decubellis.....	25	".....	".....	" " 27..	5 "
" " 30.	André Riopelle.....	23	Ottawa.....	Manslaughter.....	" " 29..	4 "
" " 30.	B. J. S. Stackhouse.....	29	".....	Using drugs with intent to procure miscarriage.....	" " 29..	3 "
1899—Jan. 2.	Valmore Dufresne.....	23	Quebec.....	Wounding with intent.....	" " 24..	2 "
" " 10.	Adolphe Champoux.....	17	Montreal.....	Theft.....	1899—Jan. 10..	3 "
" " 10.	Jules Massey.....	48	".....	Indecent assault.....	" " 10..	2 "
" " 12.	Pierre Liard.....	21	".....	Shop breaking.....	" " 12..	2 "
" " 12.	Félix Dupont.....	16	".....	Wounding with intent.....	" " 12..	7 "
" " 12.	Henri Lalonde.....	35	".....	Shop breaking.....	" " 12..	5 "
" " 17.	Alphonse Vallières.....	25	".....	".....	" " 17..	5 "
" " 18.	Francis Deslauriers.....	21	Richelieu.....	Theft.....	" " 17..	2 "
" " 18.	Edouard Boucher.....	32	".....	".....	" " 17..	2 "
" " 19.	André Panneton.....	46	Three Rivers.....	Wounding with intent to do bodily harm.....	" " 16..	15 "
" " 23.	Ls. David A. Ducharme.....	17	Richelieu.....	Theft.....	" " 20..	3 "
" " 23.	Louis Langlade.....	18	".....	".....	" " 20..	3 "
" " 26.	Edmond Racette.....	19	Montreal.....	Shop breaking.....	" " 26..	5 "
" " 26.	Alphonse Pelletier.....	19	".....	".....	" " 27..	3 "
" " 27.	Edouard Nolin.....	27	Iberville.....	Receiving stolen goods.....	" " 23..	3 "
" " 27.	Adolphe Savageau.....	44	".....	Theft.....	" " 23..	3 "
" " 27.	Pacificque Marcil.....	23	".....	Receiving stolen goods.....	" " 23..	2 "
" " 28.	Albert Danis <i>alias</i> St. Martin.....	21	St. Francis.....	Shooting with intent.....	" " 26..	3 "
" " 30.	David Godin.....	20	Montreal.....	Theft.....	" " 27..	3 "
" " 30.	Louis Godin.....	20	".....	".....	" " 27..	2 "
" " 31.	Henry Ford.....	24	".....	Highway robbery.....	" " 31..	4 "
Feb. 4.	Joseph Brassard.....	17	St. Francis.....	Shop breaking.....	Feb. 3..	2 "
" " 7.	William Hickman.....	28	Montreal.....	".....	" " 7..	2 "

"	"	9.	Philias A. Laymans	17	Richelieu	Theft	"	"	8.	3	"
"	"	14.	Arthur Labrecque	23	Montreal	Receiving stolen goods	"	"	14.	3	"
"	"	14.	John O'Loughlin	27	"	Breaking in	"	"	14.	3	"
"	"	14.	John Larney <i>alias</i> Molly Matches	61	"	Stealing from the person	"	"	14.	7	"
"	"	15.	George Benoit	31	Ottawa	Theft	"	"	9.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
"	"	15.	Jacques Léroux	23	"	"	"	"	14.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
"	"	18.	Joseph Meilleur	18	Montreal	"	"	"	17.	4	"
"	"	18.	Alfred Kilmaine	29	"	"	"	"	17.	5	"
"	"	22.	Wilfred Lejour	19	"	"	"	"	21.	3	"
"	Mar.	1.	Alfred Martin	21	Bedford	Shop breaking	"	"	28.	5	"
"	"	2.	Adolphe Sénécal	31	Montreal	Theft from person	"	"	28.	2	"
"	"	8.	Carl John Bendson	46	"	Receiving stolen goods	"	Mar.	7.	2	"
"	"	13.	J. Bte. Pouliot	30	"	Highway robbery	"	"	13.	5	"
"	"	13.	Almayor Lefebvre	28	"	"	"	"	13.	5	"
"	"	13.	Chas. Bruneau	40	"	Theft	"	"	13.	2	"
"	"	13.	Jean Chevalier	24	"	"	"	"	13.	3	"
"	"	13.	Henri Larose	28	"	"	"	"	13.	3	"
"	"	13.	Urgéle Legault	25	"	Receiving stolen goods	"	"	13.	4	"
"	"	13.	Albert Legault	25	"	"	"	"	13.	4	"
"	"	13.	Louis Archambault	35	"	Stealing from person	"	"	13.	3	"
"	"	17.	Ernest Boulanger	22	"	"	"	"	17.	3	"
"	"	17.	Edouard Chartrand	24	"	"	"	"	16.	3	"
"	"	17.	Frank Norinburg <i>alias</i> Shewn	33	"	Theft	"	"	16.	3	"
"	"	17.	William O'Hara	18	"	Shop breaking	"	"	16.	3	"
"	"	18.	William L'Heureux	22	St. Francis	Highway robbery	"	"	14.	7	"
"	"	22.	Léon Lalonde	18	Montreal	Theft from the person	"	"	22.	3	"
"	"	23.	John Peebles	23	St. Francis	Horse stealing	"	"	22.	5	"
"	"	27.	Carl Brown	18	"	Forgery	"	"	25.	2	"
"	"	27.	John Farrell	30	Montreal	Attempt to break shop	"	"	27.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
"	"	27.	Stanislas Dhronze	25	"	Shooting with intent to kill and murder	"	"	27.	3	"
"	"	29.	William Ryan	24	"	Receiving stolen goods	"	"	28.	3	"
"	"	29.	Xavier Bonin	20	Beauharnois	Theft	"	"	28.	2	"
"	April	4.	Alphonse Belisle	29	Montreal	Shop breaking	"	April	4.	6	"
"	"	4.	Archie Demers	19	"	"	"	"	4.	2	"
"	"	4.	William Harris	17	"	"	"	"	4.	2	"
"	"	5.	Homidas Sénécal	40	Iberville	Incest	"	"	1.	3	"
"	"	8.	Joseph Couture	22	St. Francis	House breaking	"	"	6.	2	"
"	"	12.	Joseph Guérin	30	Montreal	Shop breaking	"	"	11.	3	"
"	"	17.	Victor Coursol	18	Terrebonne	Theft	"	"	6.	3	"
"	"	18.	Arthur Fiset	33	Montreal	Theft and forgery	"	"	18.	7	"
"	"	18.	Vinceyo Parese	26	"	Theft from person	"	"	18.	3	"
"	"	18.	Michel de Tonio	30	"	"	"	"	18.	3	"
"	"	19.	Allan Sandiland	26	"	Theft	"	"	18.	2	"
"	"	21.	Rodolph Cantant	23	"	Shop breaking	"	"	20.	5	"
"	"	24.	John Dickson	16	Quebec	Manslaughter	"	"	21.	14	"
"	"	24.	Léon Morin	23	"	Aggravated robbery	"	"	21.	5	"
"	"	25.	Chas. Gagnon <i>alias</i> Rémillard	23	Montreal	Shop breaking	"	"	25.	3	"
"	"	28.	Amédée Doré	50	"	"	"	"	20.	9	"
"	May	2.	Alfred Auger	27	"	Theft	"	May	2.	2	"
"	"	2.	William Downey	29	"	"	"	"	2.	2	"

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

When received.	Name.	Age.	From where sent.	Crime.	When sentenced.	Sentence.
1899—May 4.	Joseph Morrissette . . . . .	22	St. Francis . . . . .	Attempt to commit rape . . . . .	1899—April 29 . . . . .	2 years.
" " 4.	James Daniel Dunn . . . . .	24	Montreal . . . . .	Forgery . . . . .	" May 4 . . . . .	2 "
" " 4.	Joseph Champagne . . . . .	32	" . . . . .	Theft . . . . .	" " 2 . . . . .	5 "
" " 4.	Xavier Champagne . . . . .	40	" . . . . .	" . . . . .	" " 2 . . . . .	7 "
" " 4.	Ovila Lajoie . . . . .	48	" . . . . .	" . . . . .	" " 2 . . . . .	5 "
" " 6.	Frank Rivers <i>alias</i> David Bernstein . . . . .	20	" . . . . .	" . . . . .	1896—Sept. 24 . . . . .	5 "
" " 10.	Herbert Eaton . . . . .	20	" . . . . .	Forgery . . . . .	1899—May 9 . . . . .	3 "
" " 10.	Thomas Jones . . . . .	61	" . . . . .	Theft from person . . . . .	" " 9 . . . . .	2 "
" " 16.	Frank Nebbs . . . . .	21	" . . . . .	Shop breaking . . . . .	" " 16 . . . . .	3 "
" " 16.	Thomas Lyons . . . . .	26	" . . . . .	" . . . . .	" " 16 . . . . .	3 "
" " 19.	Patrick Griffen . . . . .	31	" . . . . .	Assault with intent to rob . . . . .	" " 18 . . . . .	4 "
" " 19.	Thos. Jones . . . . .	18	" . . . . .	" . . . . .	" " 18 . . . . .	5 "
" " 19.	William Crèpeau <i>alias</i> Drapeau . . . . .	21	" . . . . .	Theft . . . . .	" " 18 . . . . .	2 "
" " 25.	Henri Royer . . . . .	24	Bedford . . . . .	" . . . . .	" " 22 . . . . .	3 "
" " 25.	Isiah Royer . . . . .	22	" . . . . .	" . . . . .	" " 22 . . . . .	3 "
" " 31.	Arthur Goupil Dupuis . . . . .	29	Montreal . . . . .	Robbery . . . . .	" " 30 . . . . .	5 "
" " 31.	Stanley Cooper . . . . .	20	" . . . . .	Shop breaking . . . . .	" " 30 . . . . .	2 "
" June 2.	Bruno Busseau . . . . .	22	" . . . . .	Theft . . . . .	" June 1 . . . . .	3 "
" " 2.	Chas. Landreville . . . . .	68	" . . . . .	Shop breaking . . . . .	" " 1 . . . . .	5 "
" " 14.	Frank Lamb . . . . .	32	" . . . . .	Theft . . . . .	" " 13 . . . . .	4 "
" " 14.	Louis <i>alias</i> Paul Vermette . . . . .	56	" . . . . .	Indecent assault on a male . . . . .	" " 13 . . . . .	5 "
" " 19.	Alexis Beauséjour . . . . .	43	Richelieu . . . . .	Public nuisance . . . . .	" " 16 . . . . .	2 "
" " 20.	Honoré Cassavant . . . . .	36	Montreal . . . . .	Theft . . . . .	" " 20 . . . . .	2 "
" " 20.	Edward Shannon . . . . .	26	" . . . . .	Shop breaking . . . . .	" " 20 . . . . .	4 "
" " 20.	Joseph Denis . . . . .	20	" . . . . .	Manslaughter . . . . .	" " 20 . . . . .	5 "
" " 20.	Majonque Gagnon . . . . .	34	" . . . . .	Theft . . . . .	" " 20 . . . . .	3 "
" " 23.	Etienne Hug . . . . .	41	" . . . . .	" . . . . .	" " 21 . . . . .	3 "
" " 28.	Joseph Fitzstephen . . . . .	33	Ottawa . . . . .	Burglary . . . . .	" " 7 . . . . .	7 "
" " 28.	Sebastiano de Lucca . . . . .	53	Montreal . . . . .	Wounding . . . . .	" " 27 . . . . .	2 "
" " 28.	George Cuerrier . . . . .	18	" . . . . .	Theft . . . . .	" " 27 . . . . .	2 "
" " 30.	Henri Berti . . . . .	19	" . . . . .	Shop breaking . . . . .	" " 29 . . . . .	4 "
" " 30.	Edouard Chouinard . . . . .	32	" . . . . .	Forgery . . . . .	" " 29 . . . . .	4 "

DORCHESTER.

Name.	Term.	When Received.	Nationality.	Religion.	Married or Single.	Where Sentenced.	Age	Occupation.	Crime.
1898.									
George Robard.....	2½ years..	July 5..	Canadian..	Church of England..	Married..	Yarmouth, N.S. ....	40	Labourer ...	Wounding.
Joseph Robard.....	2½ "	" 5..	" "	" "	Single ..	" "	17	" "	" "
Patrick Lennon.....	6 months.	" 5..	Irish ..	Roman Catholic ..	" "	Halifax, N. S. ....	20	Soldier . . .	Stealing money.
Thomas Jacobs.....	6 "	" 5..	" "	" "	" "	" "	23	" "	" "
Frederick Churchill..	2½ years.	" 11..	Canadian..	Church of England..	" "	" "	17	Shoemaker .	Injury to property.
Charles McMichael..	7 "	" 14..	" "	" "	" "	St. John, N. B. ....	23	Sailor .....	Larceny.
Frank Morris.....	3 "	" 14..	" "	Roman Catholic ..	Married..	" "	24	Labourer ...	" "
Alonzo Hawksworth..	6 "	" 18..	" "	Methodist .....	Single ..	Lunenburg, N. S. ...	30	Blacksmith ..	" "
Charles Crabb.....	10 "	" 22..	" "	Baptist .....	" "	Woodstock, N.B. ....	22	Farmer .....	Arson.
Melvin Crabb.....	10 "	" 22..	" "	" "	" "	" "	19	" "	" "
Daniel Kennedy.....	5 "	" 26..	" "	Roman Catholic ..	Widower..	Georgetown, P. E. I..	25	Labourer ...	House-breaking and larceny.
John A. Power.....	3½ "	" 26..	" "	" "	Single ..	" "	25	Tinsmith....	" "
Stanley Arnberg.....	5 "	Aug. 11..	" "	Baptist .....	" "	Shelburne, N. S. ....	18	Labourer....	Breaking and larceny.
Charles Bone.....	2 "	" 12..	" "	Presbyterian ..	Married..	Pictou, N.S. ....	41	Butcher .....	Larceny.
Eldon Embleton.....	2 "	" 13..	" "	Baptist .....	Single ..	Woodstock, N. B. ....	17	" "	" "
John Niles.....	2½ "	" 13..	" "	" "	" "	" "	20	Labourer ...	" "
Reuben Niles.....	2½ "	" 13..	" "	" "	" "	" "	20	" "	" "
Fred. Smith.....	2½ "	" 13..	" "	" "	" "	" "	17	" "	" "
John McLeod.....	2½ "	" 17..	English ..	Church of England..	" "	Cape Breton, N.S. ...	34	Sailor .....	" "
Alexander Fraser.....	10 "	" 19..	Canadian..	Presbyterian ..	" "	Halifax, N. S. ....	21	Blacksmith ..	" and arson.
Henry Birkenhead..	2½ "	" 19..	" "	Church of England..	" "	" "	23	Mason .....	Breaking, entering and stealing.
Edward Connors.....	2½ "	" 19..	" "	Roman Catholic ..	Married..	" "	24	Hostler ...	" "
Thomas McCormack..	4 "	" 19..	Irish .....	" "	Single ..	" "	25	Soldier .....	" "
James Mullins.....	4½ "	" 19..	" "	" "	" "	" "	24	" "	" "
Richard Mansworth..	9 months.	Sept. 17..	" "	" "	Married..	" "	36	" "	Desertion.
Edward Nickerson..	5 years..	" 21..	English ..	" "	Single ..	Kentville, N.S. ....	18	Sailor.....	Breaking, entering and stealing.
Peter Toney.....	5 "	" 21..	Canadian..	" "	" "	" "	20	Shoemaker .	" "
Peter Touffit.....	3 "	" 23..	French .....	" "	Married..	Yarmouth, N.S. ....	21	Sailor .....	" "
James Atkinson.....	3 "	" 23..	Canadian..	" "	" "	" "	24	Carpenter ..	" "
Arthur McLean.....	3 "	" 27..	" "	Methodist .....	Single ..	Windsor, N.S. ....	21	" "	Receiving stolen goods.
John Fox.....	3 "	" 27..	" "	" "	" "	" "	23	Painter .....	" "
Thomas Lonergan.....	112 days..	" 27..	Irish .....	Roman Catholic ..	" "	Halifax, N.S. ....	20	Soldier.....	Larceny.
James Ryan.....	6 months.	" 27..	" "	" "	" "	" "	23	" "	" "
John Arvidson.....	2 years..	" 29..	Swedish ..	Lutheran .....	" "	Dalhousie, N. B. ....	28	Sailmaker ..	Indecent assault.
Francis Maher.....	6 months.	Oct. 1..	Canadian..	Roman Catholic ..	" "	Halifax, N.S. ....	19	Soldier.....	Larceny.

DORCHESTER.

Name.	Term.	When Received.	Nationality.	Religion.	Married or Single.	Where Sentenced.	Age	Occupation.	Crime.
1896.									
William Smith.....	3 years..	Oct. 6..	Canadian..	Presbyterian.....	Married..	Guysboro', N. S.....	34	Labourer....	Rape.
Lall Hill.....	3 " ..	" 8..	" ..	Baptist.....	Single ..	Halifax, N.S.....	24	" ..	Larceny.
Andrew Beals.....	20 " ..	" 8..	" ..	" ..	Married..	" ..	38	" ..	Rape.
Henry Lavisconte..	3 " ..	" 11..	West Indian	" ..	Single ..	Yarmouth, N.S.....	22	" ..	Breaking, entering and stealing.
Michael Monaghan..	5 " ..	" 11..	Irish.....	Roman Catholic..	Widower..	Summerside, P.E.I..	67	Blacksmith..	Wounding with intent.
John J. McDonald..	2 " ..	" 11..	Canadian..	" ..	Single ..	" ..	16	Labourer....	Indecent assault.
Joseph Jarvis.....	5 " ..	" 18..	" ..	Church of England..	Married..	Digby, N.S.....	43	Farmer.....	Killing an ox.
Maynard Jenkins... 2½	" ..	" 18..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	32	Labourer....	Receiving stolen goods.
Sydney Stockton... 3	" ..	" 18..	" ..	Methodist.....	Single ..	Hampton, N. B.....	16	" ..	Larceny.
Vincent Desmond... 3	" ..	" 20..	" ..	Baptist.....	" ..	Guysboro', N.S.....	16	" ..	" ..
William Jackson... 3	" ..	" 20..	" ..	" ..	Married..	" ..	25	" ..	" ..
Richard Reid..... 3	" ..	" 20..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	65	" ..	" ..
Arthur Medley.... 3	" ..	" 22..	" ..	Methodist.....	Single ..	Bridgewater, N. S..	16	" ..	Stealing a horse.
John Lehane..... 9 months.	" ..	" 22..	Irish.....	Roman Catholic..	" ..	Halifax, N. S.....	21	Soldier....	Larceny.
Thomas McArthur.. 3 years..	" ..	" 25..	Canadian..	Presbyterian..	" ..	Sydney, N.S.....	17	Laundrym'n	Forgery.
John Corbey..... 9 " ..	Nov. 4..	" ..	" ..	Baptist.....	Widower..	Liverpool, N.S.....	63	Labourer....	Larceny.
Edward Walsh..... 2 " ..	" 5..	" ..	" ..	Roman Catholic..	Married..	Halifax, N.S.....	31	Painter....	Breaking, entering and stealing.
Fred Downey..... 2 " ..	" 7..	" ..	" ..	Baptist.....	Single ..	Dorchester, N.B..	18	Labourer....	Larceny.
Nicholas Power... 6 months.	" ..	" 12..	Irish.....	Roman Catholic..	" ..	Halifax, N.S.....	22	Soldier....	" ..
Richard Church... 3 years..	" ..	" 21..	Canadian..	Baptist.....	" ..	Hampton, N. B.....	18	Labourer....	" ..
Henry Davidson... Life ..	" ..	" 26..	" ..	Roman Catholic..	" ..	Antigonish, N. S..	35	Carpenter..	Murder.
James Cox..... 84 days..	" ..	" 30..	Irish.....	" ..	" ..	Halifax, N.S.....	20	Soldier....	Larceny.
Abner Keddy..... 2½ years..	Dec. 14..	" ..	Canadian..	Church of England..	" ..	Kentville, N.S.....	20	Labourer....	" ..
William Keddy.... 2½ " ..	" 14..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	23	" ..	" ..
Henry Jessop.... 2 " ..	" 14..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	20	" ..	" ..
1899.									
Peter Gilbert.... 84 days..	Jan. 7..	" ..	Scotch.....	" ..	" ..	Halifax, N. S.....	22	Soldier....	" ..
Richard Fennell... 84 " ..	" 7..	" ..	Irish.....	Roman Catholic..	" ..	" ..	25	" ..	" ..
Joseph Gaffney... 84 " ..	" 7..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	21	" ..	" ..
John Barry..... 84 " ..	" 7..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	20	" ..	" ..
James Murphy.... 3 years..	" 11..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	18	" ..	Breaking, entering and stealing.
Christopher O'Toole. 5 " ..	" 11..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	19	" ..	" ..
Michael Baker.... 112 days..	" 11..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	21	Cooper....	Larceny.
Samuel Churchill... 3 years..	" 11..	" ..	Canadian..	Church of England..	" ..	" ..	21	Shoemaker..	Breaking, entering and stealing.

James Ash	2	"	Feb. 10.	"	Baptist	"	Guysboro', N.S.	21	Sailor	Larceny.
Alonzo Izzard	2	"	" 10.	"	Church of England	"	"	17	Labourer	"
Frank Izzard	3	"	" 10.	"	Roman Catholic	"	"	16	Blacksmith	"
Stanley Izzard	3	"	" 10.	"	Baptist	"	"	17	Labourer	"
Frank Butler	2 years, 7 days	"	" 24.	"	Roman Catholic	"	Amherst, N. S.	22	"	"
Norman Kelly	3 years	"	" 27.	"	Baptist	Married	Kentville, N.S.	22	Farmer	"
William Doyle	2	"	Mar. 1.	"	Roman Catholic	Single	Charlottetown, P. E. I.	14	Labourer	"
George Donovan	3	"	" 1.	"	"	Married	"	26	Tobacco	Receiving stolen goods.
William LeBlanc	8	"	" 9.	"	"	Single	Dorchester, N. B.	24	Labourer	Breaking and theft.
Frederick Day	2	"	" 10.	"	Methodist	"	Sunbury, N. B.	27	"	"
William Hudlin	3	"	" 16.	"	Baptist	"	"	20	"	Larceny.
Frank Hachey	5	"	" 21.	"	Roman Catholic	"	Restigouche, N. B.	21	"	Arson.
Alexander McLillan	2	"	" 31.	"	Church of England	"	Annapolis, N. S.	22	"	Breaking and theft.
John Whitman	2	"	" 31.	"	"	"	"	22	"	"
Frederick Dixon	4	"	" 31.	"	Baptist	Married	Windsor, N. S.	35	Harn. m'k'r.	Larceny and jail-breaking.
Joseph Legacy	5	"	April 3.	"	Roman Catholic	Single	Restigouche, N. B.	20	Labourer	Obstructing railway trains.
William Moore	3	"	" 4.	"	Presbyterian	"	Halifax, N. S.	25	"	Larceny.
James Dean	2½	"	" 4.	"	"	Married	"	38	"	"
James Jackson	2	"	" 4.	"	Church of England	Single	"	56	"	Assault.
Louis Brideaux	3	"	" 10.	"	Roman Catholic	Married	Newcastle, N. B.	45	"	Receiving stolen goods.
Joseph Laplante	3	"	" 10.	"	"	Single	"	20	"	Larceny.
John L. Brideaux	3	"	" 10.	"	"	"	"	18	"	"
Vincent Guy	3	"	" 17.	"	Church of England	Married	Shelburne, N. S.	36	"	"
Elsworth Atkins	4	"	" 17.	"	Adventist	Single	"	18	"	Breaking, entering and stealing.
George Provo	2	"	" 17.	"	Baptist	"	"	23	"	Larceny.
Patrick Keating	4	"	" 17.	"	Roman Catholic	"	"	22	"	Breaking, entering and stealing.
Reuben Goodick	3	"	" 17.	"	Baptist	"	"	19	"	Larceny.
Peter Doucette	3	"	" 19.	"	Roman Catholic	"	Restigouche, N. B.	31	"	Arson.
Lavinia Lindsay	Life	"	" 26.	"	Church of England	"	St. John, N. B.	43	"	Manslaughter.
Mary Ann Connolly	14 years	"	" 26.	Irish	Roman Catholic	Widow	Halifax, N. S.	56	"	Wounding with intent.
John Murphy	2½	"	" 29.	Newfndl'nd	Church of England	Single	Digby, N. S.	18	"	Larceny.
Thomas Donnelly	2	"	May 4.	Canadian	Presbyterian	"	Dorchester, N. B.	32	Currier	Assault.
Martin Guthro	5	"	" 13.	"	Roman Catholic	"	Victoria, N. S.	27	Labourer	Burglary and theft.
Hugh Le Coutre	5	"	" 15.	"	Presbyterian	"	Richmond, N. S.	27	"	Wounding with intent.
Charles Seath	10	"	" 23.	"	Roman Catholic	"	Dorchester, N. B.	17	"	Burglary and theft.
Anthony Gallant	5	"	" 23.	"	"	"	"	16	"	Receiving stolen goods.
Edward Howe	10	"	" 23.	"	Church of England	"	"	16	"	Burglary and theft.
Howard M. Madison	2	"	" 23.	U'd States	Methodist	"	Queen's, N. S.	16	"	Larceny.
Thomas McAndrew	6 months	June	7.	English	Roman Catholic	"	Halifax, N. S.	30	Soldier	Fraudulent enlistment.
Joseph Maurice	3 years	"	" 13.	French	"	Married	Kent, N. B.	58	Sailor	Breaking, entering and stealing.
Fitz Shears	4	"	" 15.	Canadian	Methodist	Single	Cumberland, N. S.	19	Labourer	"
William Bryanton	5	"	" 22.	"	"	"	Prince, P. E. I.	22	"	Forgery.

MANITOBA.

Name.	Term of Years.	When Received.	Nationality.	Religion.	Married or Single.	Where Sentenced.	Age.	Occupation previous to Conviction.	Crime.
1898.									
Albert Pitts.....	2	July 12..	English.....	C. of E. ....	Single..	Winnipeg .....	17	Leather dress'r	Shop-breaking.
Chen Isn.....	3	" 28..	Chinese.....	None.....	" .....	Regina .....	45	Cook .....	Arson.
Edward Nelson.....	7	Aug. 6..	Indian Half-breed.	C. of E. ....	" .....	" .....	18	Labourer.....	Rape, and escape from custody.
Geo. Smith.....	4	" 11..	English.....	" .....	" .....	Winnipeg .....	28	Tailor.....	Receiving stolen goods.
Robt. Milson <i>alias</i> Linden..	5	" 11..	Irish.....	" .....	" .....	" .....	24	Labourer.....	Shop-breaking, and theft.
Wm. Bennet.....	2	" 20..	English.....	R. C. ....	" .....	" .....	22	Clerk.....	Theft.
Mike Gilboy.....	2	" 20..	Irish.....	" .....	" .....	" .....	19	Sailor.....	"
Frank Dempsey.....	2	" 20..	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	24	Labourer.....	"
Thos. Brown <i>alias</i> Harrison..	3	" 27..	Canadian..	Methodist..	" .....	" .....	26	Machinist.....	Forgery, altering, and previous conviction.
Jos. Barrata .....	7	Sept. 8..	Italian.....	R. C. ....	Married	Victoria, B.C.	47	Labourer..	Wounding with intent.
Jimmy Courtchan.....	7	" 8..	Canadian..	" .....	" .....	New Westm'str, B.C.	32	" .....	Assault with intent; assault to do grievous harm.
Wm. Liddle.....	5	" 8..	Scotch.....	Presbyterian..	Single..	Kamloops, B.C. ....	32	Farmer.....	Cattle stealing.
Johnny Alterteetyah.....	10	" 8..	Can. Indian.	C. of E. ....	Married	Clinton, B.C. ....	37	Labourer.....	Rape.
Jaehan.....	5½	" 8..	Canadian..	" .....	" .....	New Westm'str, B.C.	27	" .....	Robbery, 2 charges; escape from custody.
Hy. Wilkinson.....	10	" 8..	Amer. Negro	Methodist....	Single..	" .....	33	Railroader....	Shooting with intent.
Jos. Pelletier.....	5	" 8..	Canadian..	R. C. ....	Married	Kamloops, B.C. ....	29	Labourer.....	Cattle stealing.
Matthew Shea.....	2	" 8..	" .....	" .....	Single..	Nanaimo, B.C. ....	30	Baker.....	Theft.
John Williams.....	7	" 8..	American..	" .....	Married	Victoria, B.C. ....	39	Saloon keeper.	Stealing money.
Wm. King.....	5	" 8..	Canadian..	Methodist....	Single..	Cariboo, B.C. ....	33	Rancher.....	Breaking and theft.
Julian Freitag.....	7	" 8..	German.....	R. C. ....	" .....	New Westm'str, B.C.	28	Labourer.....	Burglary.
Sonyer.....	Life	" 8..	Can. Indian.	" .....	Married	Nanaimo, B.C. ....	21	Farmer.....	Attempted murder.
Chas. Harris.....	5	" 8..	Canadian..	Methodist....	Single..	Kamloops, B.C. ....	41	Miner.....	Bestiality.
Wm. Favel.....	5	" 8..	" .....	C. of E. ....	Married	Vernon, B.C. ....	45	Millwright....	Prostitution of daughter under 14.
Jimmy Page.....	15	" 8..	" .....	R. C. ....	Single..	New Westm'str, B.C.	37	Tailor.....	Manslaughter.
Jas. Mulvaney.....	2	Oct. 4..	" .....	" .....	" .....	Winnipeg .....	22	Labourer.....	Receiving stolen goods.
Jas. Black.....	3	Dec. 1..	American..	Presbyterian..	" .....	Regina .....	22	" .....	Stealing.
1899.									
A. H. Long.....	2	Jan. 24..	English.....	C. of E. ....	" .....	Winnipeg .....	27	Teamster....	Robbery.
Jas. Dunn.....	2	" 24..	Canadian..	Presbyterian..	" .....	" .....	22	Labourer.....	"
Geo. Cameron.....	2	" 24..	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	28	Machinist.....	"
C. H. Costello.....	3	" 24..	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	29	Labourer.....	Theft, 2 charges, and previous conviction.

Sam McCormick.....	5	"	31..	Irish.....	R. C.....	"	"	30	Carpenter....	Theft.
Bert Carr.....	2	"	31..	Canadian...	Baptist...	Married	"	32	Painter.....	"
G. E. Dunsterville.....	5	Feb.	2..	English.....	Protestant...	Single..	Brandon..	36	Book-keeper...	Arson.
Paul Brown.....	Life..	"	9..	Amer. Negro	"	"	Winnipeg	37	Labourer.....	Murder.
Jas. Armstrong.....	2	"	23..	Irish.....	R. C.....	"	"	69	"	Receiving stolen goods, 3 charges; 3 previous convictions.
Karl Lindbert.....	2	Mar.	7..	Dane.....	Protestant...	"	"	22	"	Shop-breaking and theft.
Hy. Cole.....	3	"	23..	Canadian...	C. of E.....	"	Portage la Prairie...	20	Painter.....	Manslaughter.
Albert Price.....	3	"	25..	American...	Baptist.....	Married	Winnipeg	22	Farmer.....	Shooting with intent.
Jas. Watson.....	2	"	25..	English.....	C. of E.....	Single..	"	21	Labourer.....	House-breaking with intent.
John Conley.....	3	"	25..	Canadian...	R. C.....	"	"	24	"	"
Chas. Foley.....	5	April	1..	Irish.....	"	"	"	25	"	Shop-breaking, and previous convictions.
Frank Webber.....	5	"	4..	American...	No religion...	"	Moosomin	25	Teamster....	Cattle stealing.
A. McWilliams.....	2	"	13..	Canadian...	"	"	Winnipeg	17	Labourer.....	Shop-breaking, theft, and 3 previous convictions.
John A. Wallace.....	2	"	22..	"	"	"	"	43	Fireman.....	Forgery, and previous convictions.
Rance Williams.....	3	"	22..	American...	Protestant...	"	Edmonton	29	Labourer.....	Stealing.
James Stone.....	2	May	13..	Canadian...	Methodist....	"	Winnipeg	31	Barber.....	Theft, 3 previous convictions.
John Wells.....	2½	"	31..	English.....	R. C.....	"	"	29	Miner.....	Shop-breaking and larceny.
Charles Johnson.....	7	June	26..	Irish.....	"	"	"	26	Labourer.....	Robbery, 3 previous convictions.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Name.	Terms.	Date of Sentence.	Nationality.	Religion.	Civil State.	Where Sentenced.	Age.	Occupation.	Crime.
1898.									
David Benson .....	3 years.	Aug. 11.	English .....	Presbyterian .....	Single .....	Revelstoke .....	21	Labourer...	Attempt at wrecking train.
James Weston .....	2 1/2 "	Oct. 14.	Canadian .....	Church of England..	" .....	Victoria .....	26	" .....	Breaking, entering and stealing.
Gin Sing.....	3 "	Sept. 26.	Chinese.....	Protestant .....	" .....	" .....	19	" .....	" .....
Belle Adams.....	5 "	June 27.	American.....	Congregationalist ..	Married ..	" .....	23	Parlourmaid	Manslaughter.
F. M. Preston.....	2 "	Oct. 17.	" .....	Methodist .....	Single .....	New Westminster.	21	Labourer...	Breaking, entering and stealing.
James Murphy .....	5 "	" 21.	English .....	Roman Catholic .....	" .....	Nanaimo.....	25	Sailor .....	" .....
James Morrissey.....	5 "	" 21.	Welsh .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	19	" .....	" .....
Thos. Smith, alias Mansfield.....	6 "	" 21.	English.....	" .....	" .....	" .....	30	" .....	" .....
A. P. Williams .....	2 "	" 25.	American .....	Methodist.....	" .....	Vancouver.....	56	Barber .....	Suffering a girl over 14 and under 16 years to be on his premises for the purpose of being carnally known by a man.
Samien .....	Life .....	May 30.	Canadian .....	Roman Catholic.....	" .....	Clinton .....	17	Labourer..	Murder.
Joseph R. Wilson.....	14 years.	Nov. 1.	German .....	Lutheran.....	" .....	New Westminster..	49	Moulder...	Shop-breaking.
" .....	2 "	" 5.	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	49	" .....	Attempting to break jail.
Robert Calhoun .....	2 "	" 5.	American.....	Roman Catholic .....	" .....	" .....	33	Waiter.....	" .....
Felix Benedict.....	5 "	" 1.	Canadian .....	" .....	Married ..	" .....	21	Labourer...	Attempting to commit rape.
Roger Cheney .....	2 "	" 1.	" .....	" .....	Widower..	" .....	52	" .....	Shop breaking.
James Thompson .....	7 "	" 14.	Barbadoes ..	Church of England..	Single .....	Vancouver.....	23	" .....	Attempt at rape.
Joseph Perry.....	6 "	" 14.	Cape Verde Islands ..	Roman Catholic .....	" .....	" .....	25	Sailor .....	" .....
O. Miura.....	Life .....	" 22.	Japanese .....	" .....	" .....	Nanaimo .....	29	Miner.....	Manslaughter.
Alexander Duteau .....	5 years.	" 21.	Canadian .....	Roman Catholic.....	Married ..	Vernon .....	31	Labourer ..	House-breaking.
K. Finlayson.....	2 1/2 "	Dec. 19.	" .....	Presbyterian .....	Single .....	Victoria .....	21	Clerk .....	Stealing.
Quee Duck .....	3 "	" 30.	Chinese.....	None .....	" .....	Nanaimo .....	28	Labourer ..	Assault causing actual bodily harm.
Imai Kohal.....	2 "	" 30.	Japanese .....	Methodist .....	" .....	New Westminster..	26	" .....	" .....
1899.									
Henry Cherd .....	2 "	Jan. 10.	Canadian .....	Roman Catholic .....	Married ..	" .....	19	" .....	Uttering a forged cheque.
David Craigie.....	3 "	" 27.	" .....	Presbyterian.....	Single .....	Victoria .....	27	" .....	Receiving stolen goods.
Lee-On-Queen .....	4 "	Feb. 9.	Chinese.....	None .....	" .....	Vancouver.....	38	" .....	Being in possession of instruments of house-breaking.
Frederick Budden .....	2 "	Jan. 26.	English.....	Church of England..	" .....	Ashcroft.....	20	" .....	Burglary.
William Robertson .....	6 "	Feb. 21.	Canadian .....	Baptist .....	" .....	Victoria .....	23	Blacksmith.	Breaking, entering and stealing.
George Rosson.....	4 "	" 22.	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	19	Labourer...	" .....

W. C. Snider.....	4	"	24..	"	Church of England..	"	.....	"	.....	25	"	.....	"	.....
John J. Sweeney..	5	"	Mar. 11..	English...	Roman Catholic....	"	.....	Vernon .....	.....	30	"	.....	"	.....
F. W. Smith.....	5	"	" 11..	American...	"	.....	"	.....	.....	28	"	.....	"	.....
Gin Far Gick.....	3½	"	April 16..	Chinese...	Protestant.....	Married..	.....	Vancouver.....	.....	40	Shoemaker..	Burglary.	"	.....
Ah Sam.....	2	"	" 24..	"	None.....	Single..	.....	New Westminster...	.....	22	Labourer....	Theft.	"	.....
Sin, <i>alias</i> Ling Sing..	2½	"	May 26..	"	"	"	.....	Vancouver.....	.....	47	"	Attempt to break and enter shop.	"	.....
George Varty.....	2	"	Jan. 5..	Canadian...	Church of England..	"	.....	Victoria.....	.....	17	Lather.....	Breaking, entering and stealing.	"	.....
George Moraes.....	2	"	" 5..	"	Roman Catholic....	"	.....	"	.....	18	Baker.....	"	"	.....
Joseph Stenager.....	6	"	May 30..	Scotch.....	Baptist.....	"	.....	Nelson.....	.....	41	Carpenter...	Attempt to commit incest.	"	.....
James Sinclair.....	2	"	" 30..	"	"	Married..	.....	"	.....	47	Telgph. Opr.	Theft.	"	.....

RECOMMITMENTS.

KINGSTON.

Number.	Name.	Recom- mitment.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.	Date.	Term.	Remarks.
1898.							
1	Samuel Allison.....	1	Attempt to commit suicide.....	Ottawa.....	July 5..	2 years..	
2	Thomas Carlyle.....	1	Attempt to shoot and attempt to escape	Toronto.....	Aug. 1..	12 " ..	
3	Samuel W. Betts.....	1	House-breaking and stealing.....	".....	July 29..	5 1/2 " ..	
4	Timothy Dohinsey.....	1	Attempt to maim with a razor.....	".....	Aug. 12..	5 " ..	
5	William Carroll.....	3	House-breaking with intent to steal..	Windsor.....	" 30..	4 " ..	
6	Alonzo Sutherland.....	1	Arson.....	Guelph.....	Sept. 12..	10 " ..	
7	Isaac Arnold.....	3	House-breaking with intent, &c.....	Sudbury.....	Oct. 12..	7 " ..	
8	Michael McQuade.....	1	Larceny.....	Perth, Co. of Lanark.....	Nov. 2..	3 " ..	
9	Austin Bowen.....	1	Conspiracy.....	Ottawa.....	Oct. 23..	7 " ..	
1899.							
10	Samuel Currie.....	2	Assault with intent to commit rape..	".....	Jan. 11..	7 " ..	
11	John F. Harpor.....	1	Escape from prison.....	Kingston.....	Feb. 2..	2 " ..	
12	Thomas J. Kearney.....	1	Burglary.....	Cornwall.....	Jan. 31..	5 " ..	
13	James Williams, alias Hughes..	1	Stealing.....	Ottawa.....	Feb. 16..	4 " ..	
14	Louis Umbach.....	1	Theft.....	Berlin.....	" 15..	3 " ..	
15	Albert W. Brown.....	1	Burglary.....	Chatham.....	" 27..	7 " ..	
16	Frank Harrison, alias Stevens..	1	Forging Dominion notes.....	".....	Mar. 9..	15 " ..	
17	John Watts, alias Watson.....	2	Horse stealing and theft.....	Toronto.....	" 21..	5 " ..	
18	James Spring.....	2	".....	".....	" 21..	5 " ..	
19	John Copeland.....	1	Theft.....	Napanee.....	June 21..	5 " ..	

Number of convicts serving their first term in penitentiary.....	466
" " second " .....	69
" " third " .....	20
" " fourth " .....	12
" " fifth " .....	2
" " sixth " .....	1
Total .....	570

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Number.	Name.	1st Recommit- ment.	2nd Recommit- ment.	3rd Recommit- ment.	4th Recommit- ment.
1	Francis Xavier Desrosiers	1			
2	Elzear Vermette	1			
3	Adolphe Moquin	1			
4	Charles Colombe			1	
5	William Dease			1	
6	Mathew Crowe	1			
7	Arthur Gravel	1			
8	Robert Curtis		1		
9	Arthur Dechene			1	
10	William Larocque			1	
11	Adelard Vezeau	1			
12	Andre Larriver	1			
13	J. Lasobonniere	1			
14	Joseph Landry		1		
15	Ed. Lamoureux	1			
16	William McDonnough	1			
17	Pierre Godin	1			
18	Isidore Therien			1	
19	Arthur Gauthier	1			
20	Augustin Joly		1		
21	Israel Robillard		1		
22	Jos. Gagnon, dit Tardif		1		
23	A. Lavallee, dit Paquette	1			
24	Valmore Dufresne	1			
25	Henri Lalonde		1		
26	Alphonse Vallierre	1			
27	Edmond Racette	1			
28	Edouard Nolin	1			
29	Adolph Sauvageau	1			
30	David Godin	1			
31	John O'Loughlin	1			
32	Urgele Legault		1		
33	Albert Legault		1		
34	Ernest Belanger	1			
35	Alphonse Belisle		1		
36	Amedee Dore		1		
37	Joseph Champagne	1			
38	Xavier Champagne		1		
39	Chas. Landreville			1	
40	Louis Vermette	1			
41	Alexis Beausejour				1
42	Magonque Gagnon	1			
43	Joseph Fitzstephen	1			
44	Edouard Chouinard	1			
	Total	26	11	6	1

Number of convicts serving first term in penitentiary	326
" " second	80
" " third	30
" " fourth	6
" " fifth	3
" " sixth	1
" " seventh	1
Totals	447

## DORCHESTER.

Name.	Recom- mitments.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.	Date.	Term.
				1898.	
Chas. McMichael.....	1st.....	Larceny.....	St. John, N.B.....	June 11..	7 years.
Frank Morris, alias Nixon..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" 28..	3 "
John Fox, alias Carter .....	" ..	Receiving stolen goods.....	Windsor, N. S. ....	Sept. 26..	3 "
Andrew Beals.....	" ..	Rape.....	Halifax.....	Oct. 7..	20 "
John Corbey.....	" ..	Larceny.....	Liverpool.....	Aug. 30..	9 "
				1899.	
Wm. LeBlanc, alias Gould ..	" .....	Breaking and theft..	Dorchester, N.B....	Mar. 8..	8 "
Alex. McLellan.....	" .....	" ..	Annapolis, N.S.....	" 18..	2 "

## MANITOBA.

Name.	Recom- mitment.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.	Date.	Term of Years.
				1899.	
Sam. McCormick.....	1	Theft.....	Winnipeg. ....	Jan. 30...	5
G. E. Dunsterville.....	1	Arson.....	Brandon.....	" 26...	5
				1899.	
Paul Brown.....	1	Murder.....	Winnipeg.....	Feb. 9...	Life.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Name.	Recom- mitment	Crime.	Where Sentenced	Date.	Term.
Thomas Smith, alias Thomas Mans- field.....	First	Breaking, entering and stealing.....	Nanaimo..	Oct. 21, '98	6 years
David Craigie.....	"	Receiving stolen goods..	Victoria.	Jan. 27, '99	3 "
Gue sar Gick.....	"	Burglary.....	Vancouv'r	Apr. 18, '99	3½ "
Sin, alias Ling Sing.....	"	Attempting to break and enter shop.....	Vancouv'r	May 26, '99	2½ "

TERMS SERVED ELSEWHERE.

	TERMS.	PENTENTIARIES.			FOREIGN PRISONS.			CENTRAL PRISON.			PROVINCIAL REFORMATORIES			COUNTY JAILS.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Convicts serving.....	1st.....	449	17	466	12	.....	12	89	.....	89	22	2	24	51	4	55
".....	2nd.....	68	1	69	2	.....	2	15	.....	15	.....	.....	24	11	.....	11
".....	3rd.....	19	1	20	1	.....	1	4	.....	4	.....	.....	24	10	.....	10
".....	4th.....	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	3	.....	3
".....	5th.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....
".....	6th.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	1	.....	1
".....	7th.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....
".....	8th.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....
".....	9th.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....
".....	10th.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....
".....	11th.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....
".....	12th.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	1	.....	1
Total .. .. .		551	19	570	15	.....	15	108	.....	108	22	2	24	77	4	81

## ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

	Canadian Penitentiaries.	Central Prison.	Reformatory.	Other Penitentiaries.
	Men.	Men.	Men.	
Convicts serving 1st term.....	326	44	12	6
" 2nd ".....	80	15	1	
" 3rd ".....	30	9		
" 4th ".....	6	4		
" 5th ".....	3	1		
" 6th ".....	1	3		
" 7th ".....	1			
" 8th ".....				
" 10th ".....		2		
" 16th ".....		1		
	447	79	13	6

## DORCHESTER.

Serving a first term in prison.....	192
" second term in Dominion penitentiary.....	28
" third " ".....	4
" fourth " ".....	2
Served a previous term in foreign prisons.....	2
" 1 " ".....	95
" 2 " terms ".....	30
" 3 " ".....	5
" 4 " ".....	4
" 5 " ".....	1
" 6 " ".....	3
" 9 " ".....	3
" 40 " ".....	1

## MANITOBA.

Number of convicts who have served a previous term or terms in prisons, jails or reformatories under provincial control.....	41
Number of convicts who have served a previous term or terms in prisons of foreign countries.....	11
Number of convicts who have served a previous term or terms in the Dominion penitentiaries.....	17
Number of convicts serving their term of imprisonment in Manitoba Penitentiary who never were in jail before.....	67

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	Male.
Prisoners serving 1st term in penitentiary.....	85
" 2nd ".....	4
" who served in foreign penitentiaries.....	1
" " provincial jails.....	4

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

WHERE SENTENCED.

KINGSTON.

County.				County.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma	7		7	Parry Sound	1		1
Brant	6		6	Prescott and Russell	2		2
Carleton	29	1	30	Prince Edward	2		2
Dufferin	5		5	Perth	9		9
Elgin	5		5	Peterborough	3		3
Essex	27	1	28	Peel	10		10
Frontenac	14		14	Renfrew	15	1	16
Grey	10		10	Rainy River, District of	6		6
Haldimand	4		4	Simcoe	22		22
Halton	2		2	Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	7		7
Huron	3	2	5	Thunder Bay, District of	6		6
Hastings	11		11	Victoria	5		5
Kent	29		29	Wentworth	30		30
Lennox and Addington	3		3	Waterloo	14		14
Lincoln	13	1	14	Welland	16		16
Lanark	7		7	Wellington	11		11
Lambton	7		7	York	106	3	109
Leeds and Grenville	12		12	British Columbia	4	2	6
Muskoka, District of	3		3	Dorchester	6		6
Middlesex	18		18	Manitoba	1		1
Northumberland and Durham	5		5	St. Vincent de Paul	21	8	29
Norfolk	3		3				
Nipissing, District of	13		13	Total	551	19	570
Oxford	7		7				
Ontario	1		1				

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

District or County.	Males.	District or County.	Males.
Montreal	305	Brought forward	427
Quebec	35	Arthabaska	4
Richelieu	14	Beauharnois	3
St. Francis	10	Beauce	3
Rimouski	10	Sweetsburg	2
Bedford	9	Sorel	2
Ilerville	10	Kamouraska	1
Three Rivers	9	Byson	1
Joliette	10	Chicoutimi	1
Montmagny	6	Ottawa	1
St. Hyacinthe	5		
Sherbrooke	4	Total	447
Carried forward	427		

## DORCHESTER.

Province.	County.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Province.	County.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Nova Scotia.....	Halifax.....	33	3	36	N. Brunswick- <i>Con.</i>	York.....	7	.....	7	
	Kings..	11	.....	11		King's.....	6	.....	6	
	Guysboro'.....	10	.....	10		Restigouche.....	7	.....	7	
	Cumberland.....	9	.....	9		Northumberland..	4	.....	4	
	Hants.....	8	.....	8		Albert.....	3	.....	3	
	Shelburne.....	8	.....	8		Sunbury.....	3	.....	3	
	Antigonish.....	6	.....	6		Kent.....	3	.....	3	
	Digby.....	5	.....	5		Victoria.....	2	.....	2	
	Queen's.....	5	.....	5		Madawaska.....	1	.....	1	
	Pictou.....	5	.....	5		Total.....	79	1	80	
	Yarmouth.....	5	.....	5		P. E. Island.....	Queen's.....	15	.....	15
	Lunenburg.....	3	.....	3			Prince.....	6	.....	6
	Colchester.....	3	.....	3			King's.....	2	.....	2
	Annapolis.....	3	.....	3			Total.....	23	.....	23
	Inverness.....	2	.....	2			Total by Provinces	Nova Scotia.....	120	3
	Cape Breton.....	2	.....	2		New Brunswick..		79	1	80
	Victoria.....	1	.....	1		P. E. Island.....		23	.....	23
Richmond.....	1	.....	1	Total.....	222	4		226		
Total.....	120	3	123							
New Brunswick..	St John.....	20	1	21						
	Westmoreland....	15	.....	15						
	Carlton.....	8	.....	8						

## MANITOBA.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
<i>Manitoba—</i>			
Eastern Judicial District.....	51	.....	51
Central " ".....	6	.....	6
Western " ".....	3	.....	3
<i>North-West Territories—</i>			
Edmonton.....	5	.....	5
Calgary.....	7	.....	7
Moosomin.....	3	.....	3
Regina.....	1	.....	1
Lethbridge.....	3	.....	3
Whitewood.....	1	.....	1
Grenfell.....	1	.....	1
Prince Albert.....	1	.....	1
<i>British Columbia—</i>			
Clinton.....	5	.....	5
Vancouver.....	5	.....	5
Nanaimo.....	2	.....	2
Victoria.....	4	.....	4
Kamloops.....	6	.....	6
Vernon.....	2	.....	2
New Westminster.....	5	.....	5
Cariboo.....	1	.....	1
Total.....	112	.....	112

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

District.	Male.	Female.	Total.	District.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Ashcroft .....	5	.....	5	Nanaimo.....	10	.....	10
Clinton .....	3	.....	3	Nelson.....	6	.....	6
Grand Forks.....	1	.....	1	New Westminster .....	22	.....	22
Greenwood.....	1	.....	1	Revelstoke .....	2	.....	2
Kamloops.....	6	.....	6	Vancouver.....	10	.....	10
Midway.....	1	.....	1	Vernon.....	5	.....	5
150 Mile House.....	2	.....	2	Victoria.....	16	.....	16
				Total.....	90	.....	90

## CRIMES.

## KINGSTON.

Crime.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Crime.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Arson, shop-breaking, stealing and escape.....	1		1	Horse stealing.....	11		11
Administering poison with intent to murder.....		1	1	House-breaking and carrying explosives.....	2		2
Abduction.....	1	1	2	Having explosives in his possession.....	1		1
Accessory to murder.....	1		1	Having counterfeit tools.....	1		1
Aiding abortion.....	1		1	Inflicting grievous bodily harm.....	1	1	2
Arson.....	31	2	33	Incest.....	6		6
Allowing prostitution in house.....		2	2	Indecent assault.....	5		5
Aggravated robbery.....	4		4	Inciting to commit perjury.....	1		1
Assault.....	1		1	Larceny.....	17	1	18
" and robbery.....	10		10	Murder.....	18	1	19
" and wounding.....	2		2	Manslaughter.....	22	1	23
" with intent to rape.....	2		2	Obstructing train and destroying property.....	7		7
" with intent to rob.....	2		2	Obtaining money under false pretenses.....	2		2
Attempt to commit suicide.....	2		2	Obtaining money under false pretenses and uttering forged bill.....	1		1
" " rape.....	1		1	Post office robbery.....	1		1
" to murder and rape.....	1		1	Poisoning cattle.....	1		1
" " ".....	5	1	6	Perjury.....	6		6
" at theft.....	1	1	2	Picking pockets.....	3		3
" to shoot with intent to escape.....	1		1	Retaining stolen goods.....	2		2
" to maim with a razor.....	1		1	Receiving.....	3		3
" to commit buggery.....	1		1	" " and shooting with intent to kill and murder.....	1		1
" to shoot with intent to murder.....	1		1	Robbery from the person.....	1		1
Bigamy.....	5	1	6	Robbery.....	12		12
Breaking, entering and stealing.....	10		10	" with violence.....	2		2
Buggery.....	9		9	Rape.....	13		13
Burglary.....	47		47	Stopping a mail.....	1		1
" and escape.....	1		1	Sodomy.....	2		2
" theft.....	6		6	Shooting with intent.....	8		8
" carrying offensive arms.....	3		3	" " to murder.....	2		2
" carrying burglars' tools.....	1		1	Shop-breaking.....	15		15
" theft and wounding with intent.....	1		1	" and theft.....	24		24
Breaking and entering with intent.....	2		2	" with intent to steal.....	1		1
Carnal knowledge of a girl 4 years of age.....	1		1	Stealing.....	8	2	10
Carnal knowledge of a girl under 14 years.....	11		11	" a bicycle.....	2		2
Carnal knowledge of an imbecile.....	1		1	" horse, buggy and harness.....	2		2
Carnal knowledge of an insane woman.....	1		1	" with violence & threats.....	1		1
Counterfeiting.....	4		4	" Her Majesty's mail.....	2		2
Conspiracy.....	2		2	Supplying noxious drugs.....	1		1
Cattle stealing.....	7		7	Setting fire to post office and stealing letters.....	1		1
Escape from prison.....	1		1	Theft.....	70	3	73
Forgery.....	10		10	" from the person.....	8		8
" and uttering forged documents.....	2		2	" and fraud.....	1		1
Fraudulent conversion of money.....	1		1	" receiving.....	2		2
False pretense and conspiracy.....	2		2	" forgery.....	2		2
Gross indecency.....	1		1	" receiving stolen goods.....	2		2
Grievous bodily harm and assault.....		1	1	" bringing goods into Canada.....	1		1
Highway robbery.....	5		5	Uttering forged bank note.....	1		1
House-breaking and assault.....	1		1	" counterfeit coin.....	2		2
" larceny.....	21		21	Wounding.....	4		4
" ".....	14		14	" with intent.....	6		6
House-breaking with intent.....	2		2				
	242	10	252		309	9	318
					242	10	252
				Total.....	561	19	570

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Crime.	Males	Crime.	Males
Theft.....	171	Larceny ..	3
Shop-breaking .....	89	Attempt to rape.....	2
Receiving stolen goods .....	18	Incest .....	3
House-breaking .....	3	Having burglars tools in his possession .....	1
Wounding with intent.....	16	Poisoning cattle.....	2
Stealing from the person.....	9	Assaulting an officer on duty .....	2
Robbery.....	5	Stealing, with firearms in their possession ..	2
Burglary.....	7	Attempt to murder .....	1
Rape.....	5	Stealing post letter.....	3
Arson.....	5	Assault and theft.....	2
Horse-stealing.....	9	Theft and Breaking in.....	1
Assault with intent.....	6	Bringing stolen goods into Canada.....	1
Manslaughter.....	8	Highway robbery.....	5
Shooting with intent.....	6	Attempt to steal from the person.....	1
Gross indecency.....	5	Perjury.....	1
Uttering a forged instrument .....	4	Breaking in.....	1
Forgery.....	10	Unlawfully shooting with intent .....	1
Murder.....	5	Stealing money.....	1
Attempt to commit rape.....	3	Indecent assault.....	1
Obtaining money under false pretences.....	4	Counterfeiting.....	3
Shooting with intent to kill and murder.....	3	Using drugs to procure miscarriage.....	1
Carnally knowing a girl under 14 years.....	2	Theft and shop breaking.....	1
Attempt to break shop.....	2	Theft from the person.....	1
Aggravated robbery.....	3	Indecent assault upon a male.....	1
Bigamy.....	3	Public nuisance.....	1
Unlawfully having explosives in their possession.....	3	Total.....	447

DORCHESTER.

Crime.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Crime.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Arson .....	11	.....	11	Larceny and jail breaking .....	1	.....	1
Arson and burglary .....	2	.....	2	Murder .....	2	.....	2
Arson and larceny .....	2	.....	2	Manslaughter .....	1	1	2
Assault.....	4	2	6	Obstructing railway trains.....	1	.....	1
Attempt to murder.....	2	.....	2	Obtaining goods under false pretences .....	1	.....	1
Attempted rape .....	2	.....	2	Rape.....	6	.....	6
Bigamy.....	1	.....	1	Rape and robbery.....	1	.....	1
Breaking and entering.....	10	.....	10	Receiving stolen goods.....	11	.....	11
Breaking, entering and stealing.....	40	.....	40	Robbery.....	1	.....	1
Burglary.....	1	.....	1	Robbery and assault.....	1	.....	1
Burglary and larceny .....	4	.....	4	Seduction.....	1	.....	1
Forgery.....	2	.....	2	Shop-breaking.....	3	.....	3
Fraudulent enlistment.....	1	.....	1	Shooting and larceny .....	1	.....	1
Gross indecency.....	1	.....	1	Shooting with intent.....	2	.....	2
Horse-stealing.....	5	.....	5	Unlawfully knowing a girl under age.....	1	.....	1
House-breaking and larceny.....	9	.....	9	Wounding.....	2	.....	2
Indecent assault.....	5	.....	5	Wounding with intent.....	4	1	5
Injury to horse.....	1	.....	1	Total.....	222	4	226
Injury to property.....	1	.....	1				
Killing cattle.....	2	.....	2				
Larceny .....	76	.....	76				

## MANITOBA.

Crime.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Crime.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Arson .....	3	.....	3	Rape .....	3	.....	3
Arson and attempted murder ..	1	.....	1	Rape and escape from custody	1	.....	1
Assault with intent .....	1	.....	1	Receiving stolen goods .....	2	.....	2
Assault, shooting with intent	1	.....	1	"    3 charges,	1	.....	1
and aggravated assault .....	1	.....	1	3 previous convictions .....	5	.....	5
Bestiality .....	1	.....	1	"    3 previous convictions	1	.....	1
Bringing stolen goods into	1	.....	1	"    2    "    and	1	.....	1
Canada .....	1	.....	1	escape .....	1	.....	1
Burglary .....	2	.....	2	Robbery with violence .....	1	.....	1
"    and theft .....	2	.....	2	Shooting with intent .....	4	.....	4
Carnally knowing girl under 14.	2	.....	2	Shop-breaking .....	1	.....	1
Cattle stealing .....	5	.....	5	"    and larceny .....	5	.....	5
Forgery and previous conviction	1	.....	1	"    and theft .....	10	.....	10
"    uttering .....	2	.....	2	"    theft and pre-	4	.....	4
Highway robbery .....	1	.....	1	vious conviction .....	1	.....	1
Horse-stealing .....	1	.....	1	Stealing .....	1	.....	1
Horse-stealing and stealing har-	1	.....	1	"    mail bag .....	1	.....	1
ness, buggy and robes .....	1	.....	1	"    money .....	1	.....	1
House-breaking and assault .....	1	.....	1	Theft .....	8	.....	8
House-breaking with intent .....	2	.....	2	"    and forgery .....	1	.....	1
House-breaking instruments in	1	.....	1	"    and previous convictions	4	.....	4
possession .....	1	.....	1	Warehouse-breaking and theft	2	.....	2
Manslaughter .....	15	.....	15	Wounding with intent .....	2	.....	2
Murder .....	7	.....	7				
Perjury .....	1	.....	1				
Prostitution of daughter under 14	1	.....	1	Total .....	112	.....	112

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Crime.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Crime.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Aggravated assault .....	1	.....	1	Manslaughter .....	4	.....	4
Assault causing bodily harm .....	3	.....	3	Possession of counterfeit tools.	1	.....	1
Accessory to breaking into ware-	2	.....	2	Possession of housebreaking	2	.....	2
house and theft .....	1	.....	1	tools .....	4	.....	4
Attempting to wreck train .....	1	.....	1	Receiving stolen goods .....	1	.....	1
Attempting to break jail .....	1	.....	1	Robbery with violence .....	1	.....	1
Attempting to break and enter.	1	.....	1	Shooting with intent .....	4	.....	4
Attempting to commit rape .....	3	.....	3	Suffering a girl over 14 and	1	.....	1
Attempting to commit incest .....	1	.....	1	under 16 to be on his pre-			
Breaking and entering .....	16	.....	16	mises for the purpose of			
Breaking shop .....	5	.....	5	being carnally known by a			
Burglary .....	6	.....	6	man .....	3	.....	3
Carnal knowledge of a girl	1	.....	1	Theft of cattle .....	3	.....	3
under 14 years .....	1	.....	1	Theft in dwelling house .....	12	.....	12
Embezzlement .....	2	.....	2	Theft .....	1	.....	1
Forgery .....	2	.....	2	Uttering counterfeit coin .....	1	.....	1
Horse stealing .....	1	.....	1	Uttering a forged cheque .....	2	.....	2
Indecent assault .....	4	.....	4	Wounding with intent .....			
Murder .....				Total .....	90	.....	90

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

OCCUPATION OF CONVICTS PREVIOUS TO CONVICTION.

KINGSTON.

Occupation.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Occupation.	Male	Female.	Total.
Accountants .....	2	.....	2	Brought forward.....	187	7	194
Agents.....	4	.....	4	Labourers.....	234	.....	234
Bartenders.....	6	.....	6	Lawyers.....	3	.....	3
Bakers.....	4	.....	4	Masons.....	6	.....	6
Basketmaker.....	1	.....	1	Moulders.....	3	.....	3
Barbers.....	7	.....	7	Miller.....	1	.....	1
Blacksmiths.....	5	.....	5	Marble polisher.....	1	.....	1
Brickmakers.....	2	.....	2	Machinists.....	5	.....	5
Broker.....	1	.....	1	Musician.....	1	.....	1
Book-keepers.....	2	.....	2	Mail carrier.....	1	.....	1
Butchers.....	10	.....	10	Newspaper man.....	1	.....	1
Boilermakers.....	1	.....	1	Optician.....	1	.....	1
Brakeman.....	1	.....	1	Publisher.....	1	.....	1
Cigarmakers.....	2	.....	2	Painters.....	13	.....	13
Carpenters.....	14	.....	14	Plumbers.....	3	.....	3
Clerks.....	10	.....	10	Pipe-fitters.....	1	.....	1
Cowboy.....	1	.....	1	Pattern maker.....	1	.....	1
Cooper.....	1	.....	1	Paper hangers.....	1	.....	1
Coachman.....	1	.....	1	Printers.....	2	.....	2
Cooks.....	9	.....	9	Postmaster.....	1	.....	1
Coffin-trimmer.....	1	.....	1	Photographer.....	1	.....	1
Candlemaker.....	1	.....	1	Railway man.....	1	.....	1
Carder.....	1	.....	1	Sailors.....	7	.....	7
Dentists.....	2	.....	2	Shoemakers.....	7	.....	7
Detective.....	1	.....	1	Steamfitters.....	6	.....	6
Engineers.....	4	.....	4	Stone-cutters.....	7	.....	7
Fruit grower.....	1	.....	1	Salesmen.....	2	.....	2
Farmers.....	69	.....	69	Stovemakers.....	3	.....	3
Fishermen.....	1	.....	1	Scenic artist.....	1	.....	1
Firemen.....	5	.....	5	Servants.....	.....	11	11
Furrier.....	1	.....	1	Shoelaster.....	1	.....	1
Gardeners.....	3	.....	3	Spring-turner.....	1	.....	1
Gilders.....	1	.....	1	School teacher.....	1	.....	1
Glass blowers.....	1	.....	1	Stage carpenter.....	1	.....	1
Gambler.....	1	.....	1	Tailors.....	20	.....	20
Hotelman.....	1	.....	1	Tailoress.....	.....	1	1
Hotel clerk.....	1	.....	1	Tinsmiths.....	7	.....	7
Horse trainers.....	3	.....	3	Teamsters.....	7	.....	7
Harnessmaker.....	1	.....	1	Telegraph operator.....	1	.....	1
Hack driver.....	1	.....	1	Upholsterer.....	1	.....	1
Housekeepers.....	.....	6	6	Waiters.....	4	.....	4
House-maid.....	.....	1	1	Weaver.....	1	.....	1
Iron worker.....	1	.....	1	Wood-turners.....	3	.....	3
Jockeys.....	2	.....	2	Watchmaker.....	1	.....	1
Carried forward.....	187	7	194	Total.....	551	19	570

## ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Occupation.	Males	Occupation.	Males
Accountants .....	2	Brought forward.....	186
Agents .....	1	Labourers.....	132
Barbers.....	10	Leather cutters.....	5
Bartenders.....	3	Letter carriers.....	2
Blacksmiths.....	4	Glass blower.....	1
Bakers.....	3	Machinist.....	6
Bookkeepers.....	7	Masons.....	1
Boilermakers.....	2	Moulders.....	1
Brakemen.....	3	Marble cutter.....	1
Brass moulders.....	2	Merchants.....	2
Bricklayers.....	5	Motorman.....	1
Butchers.....	12	Notary.....	1
Carpenters.....	21	Nickle plater.....	1
Carters.....	25	Navigator.....	1
Cigarmakers.....	9	Painters.....	20
Confectioners.....	1	P. O. clerk.....	1
Compositors.....	1	Plumbers.....	3
Cooks.....	1	Plasterers.....	2
Clerks.....	7	Porters.....	2
Checker.....	15	Printers.....	2
Cape dyer.....	1	Quarrymen.....	1
Drover.....	1	Restaurant keeper.....	1
Dentist.....	1	Rope maker.....	1
Engineers.....	7	Roofer.....	1
Engravers.....	1	Student.....	1
Farmers.....	20	Sailors.....	2
Firemen.....	6	Saddlers.....	2
Gardeners.....	5	Shoemakers.....	25
Goldsmith.....	1	Stablemen.....	3
Grooms.....	2	Stone-cutters.....	6
Grocer.....	1	Steam-fitters.....	5
Hatter.....	1	Tailors.....	15
Herborist.....	1	Tinsmiths.....	6
Hotel-keeper.....	1	Traders.....	3
Hostlers.....	2	Waiters.....	2
Interpreter.....	1	No occupation.....	1
Carried forward.....	186	Total.....	447

## DORCHESTER.

Occupation.	Number.	Occupation.	Number.
Barbers.....	4	Printers.....	3
Blacksmiths.....	3	Shoemakers.....	10
Butchers.....	2	Stone cutters.....	2
Carpenters.....	7	Stone masons.....	2
Cook.....	1	Sailors.....	11
Currier.....	1	Sail maker.....	1
Engineer.....	1	Soldiers.....	6
Electrician.....	1	Telegraph operator.....	1
Farmers.....	5	Tailors.....	2
Harness maker.....	1	Tinsmith.....	1
Hostler.....	1	Tobacconist.....	1
Labourers.....	153	Veterinary surgeon.....	1
Laundryman.....	1		
Machinist.....	1	Total.....	226
Painters.....	3		

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

MANITOBA.

Occupation.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Occupation.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Baker .....	2		2	Leather dresser .....	1		1
Barber .....	3		3	Machinist .....	2		2
Blacksmith .....	3		3	Millwright .....	1		1
Book-keeper .....	1		1	Miner .....	4		4
Brass founder .....	1		1	Painter .....	4		4
Bricklayer .....	1		1	Printer .....	1		1
Carpenter .....	4		4	Railroader .....	2		2
Clerk .....	1		1	Rancher .....	2		2
Cook .....	1		1	Sailor .....	3		3
Electro-plater .....	1		1	Saloon keeper .....	1		1
Engineer, locomotive .....	1		1	Tailor .....	4		4
"    steamboat .....	1		1	Teamster .....	2		2
Farmer .....	7		7	Upholsterer .....	1		1
Farm labourer .....	1		1	Waiter .....	2		2
Fireman .....	1		1	Watchmaker .....	1		1
Groom .....	1		1	No occupation .....	18		18
Hospital nurse .....	1		1				
Labourer .....	32		32	Total .....	112		112

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Occupation.	Number.	Occupation.	Number.
Accountant .....	1	Miner .....	3
Baker .....	2	Moulder .....	1
Barber .....	1	Painter .....	1
Blacksmith .....	1	Pumpmaker .....	1
Bricklayer .....	1	Saddler .....	1
Carpenter .....	2	Sailor .....	6
Cook .....	4	Shoemaker .....	3
Clerk .....	3	Telegraph operator .....	1
Fisherman .....	2	Tinsmith .....	1
Farmer .....	2	Waiter .....	1
Labourer .....	50		
Lather .....	2	Total .....	90



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

MANITOBA.

Number of Years Sentence.	Male.	Number of Years Sentence.	Male.
Two .....	18	Nine .....	1
Two and one-sixth .....	1	Ten .....	11
Two and one-quarter .....	1	Eleven and one-half .....	2
Two and one-half .....	1	Twelve .....	1
Two and three-quarters .....	1	Fourteen .....	3
Three .....	15	Fifteen .....	4
Four .....	6	Twenty .....	2
Five .....	23	Life .....	9
Five and one-half .....	1		
Six .....	1	Total .....	112
Seven .....	12		

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Sentence.	Male.	Sentence.	Male.
Two years .....	24	Five years and one month .....	1
Two years and a half .....	3	Six years .....	4
Two years and three-quarters .....	1	Seven years .....	1
Three years .....	19	Eight years .....	2
Three years and a half .....	2	Ten years .....	1
Four years .....	5	Fourteen years .....	1
Four years and three-quarters .....	1	Sixteen years .....	1
Five years .....	18	Life .....	6
		Total .....	90

NATIONALITY.

KINGSTON.

Where born.	Number	Where born.	Number
Canada .....	437	Sweden .....	1
Ireland .....	25	Denmark .....	2
England .....	48	Gibraltar .....	1
Scotland .....	8	France .....	1
United States .....	36	China .....	1
Germany .....	4	Italy .....	3
Finland .....	1		
Bavaria .....	1	Total .....	570
Bohemia .....	1		

## ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Where born.	Number	Where born.	Number
Canada.....	247	Italy.....	9
United States.....	34	Germany.....	5
England.....	20	Sweden.....	1
Ireland.....	11	Poland.....	3
Scotland.....	9	Greece.....	1
France.....	7	Total.....	447

## DORCHESTER.

Where born.	Number	Where born.	Number
Canada.....	196	Newfoundland.....	2
United States.....	10	France.....	1
England.....	8	Total.....	226
Ireland.....	9		

## MANITOBA.

Where born.	Male.	Where born.	Male.
Canada.....	50	Hungary.....	1
China.....	1	Norway.....	1
Denmark.....	1	Russia.....	1
England.....	26	Scotland.....	3
Ireland.....	8	United States of America.....	16
Italy.....	3	Total.....	112
Germany.....	2		

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Where born.	Number	Where born.	Number
Canada, White.....	22	Japan.....	3
" Halfbreed.....	7	Norway.....	1
" Indian.....	11	Italy.....	1
England.....	13	Germany.....	1
Scotland.....	6	Barbadoes.....	1
Ireland.....	2	Cape Verde Islands.....	1
United States.....	12	Total.....	90
China.....	9		

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

AGE OF CONVICTS.

KINGSTON.

Age.	Number	Age.	Number
Under 20 years .....	37	60 to 70 years .....	14
20 to 30 " .....	265	Over 70 " .....	3
30 to 40 " .....	143		
40 to 50 " .....	79	Total .....	570
50 to 60 " .....	29		

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Age.	Number	Age.	Number
Under 20 years .....	35	Brought forward .....	416
20 to 30 .....	195	50 to 60 years .....	27
30 to 40 .....	121	Over 60 " .....	4
40 to 50 .....	65	Total .....	447
Carried forward .....	416		

DORCHESTER.

Age.	Number	Age.	Number
Under 20 years .....	53	50 to 60 years .....	9
20 to 30 " .....	107	60 to 70 " .....	5
30 to 40 " .....	36		
40 to 50 " .....	16	Total .....	226

MANITOBA.

Age.	Number	Age.	Number
Under 20 years .....	11	50 to 60 years .....	1
20 to 30 " .....	55	Over 60 years .....	1
30 to 40 " .....	29		
40 to 50 " .....	16	Total .....	112

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Age.	No.	Age.	No.
Under 20 .....	18	40 to 50 .....	9
20 to 30 .....	37	50 to 60 .....	4
30 to 40 .....	21	Over 60 .....	1
		Total .....	90

MORAL HABITS.

KINGSTON.

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Total abstainers .....	86	.....	86	Intemperate .....	69	12	81
Temperate .....	396	7	403	Total .....	551	19	570

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

	Males.		Males.
Temperate .....	233	Intemperate .....	214
		Total .....	447

DORCHESTER.

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Total abstainers .....	52	1	53	Intemperate .....	54	2	56
Temperate .....	116	1	117	Total .....	222	4	226

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

MANITOBA.

	Male.		Male.
Total abstainers.....	9	Intemperate.....	63
Temperate.....	40	Total.....	112

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	Male.		Male.
Total abstainers.....	6	Intemperate.....	35
Temperate.....	49	Total.....	90

CIVIL CONDITION.

KINGSTON.

State.	Male.	Female.	Total.	State.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Single.....	331	18	339	Married.....	220	11	231
				Total.....			570

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

State.	Males.	State.	Males.
Married.....	172	Single.....	275
		Total.....	447

DORCHESTER.

State.	Number	State.	Number
Married.....	43	Widowed.....	7
Single.....	176	Total.....	220

## MANITOBA.

State.	Male.	State.	Male.
Single.....	87	Married.....	25
		Total.....	112

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

State.	Male.	State.	Male.
Married.....	17	Widower.....	1
Single.....	72	Total.....	90

## RACIAL.

## KINGSTON.

Race.	Number	Race.	Number
White.....	537	Indian.....	4
Coloured.....	29	Total.....	570

## ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Race.	Males.	Race.	Males.
White.....	444	Indian.....	1
Coloured.....	2	Total.....	447

## DORCHESTER.

Race.	Number	Race.	Number
White.....	186	Indian.....	3
Coloured.....	37	Total.....	226

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

## MANITOBA.

Race.	Male.	Race.	Male.
White .....	100	Mulatto .....	1
Indian half-breed.. ..	3	Negro .....	2
Indian .....	5		
Mongolian .....	1	Total .....	112

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Race.	Number	Race.	Number
White .....	57	Mongolian .....	12
Indian half-breed.. ..	7	Negro .....	3
Indian .....	11	Total .....	90

## PARDONS.

## KINGSTON.

No.	Name.	Crime.	From where sent.
1	John Daben .....	Larceny and house-breaking .....	Thunder Bay.
2	David Moore .....	Larceny .....	Renfrew.
3	James Macey .....	Carrying explosives .....	Kent.
4	Harry Davey .....	Theft .....	Peterboro'.
5	Wm. Soome .....	Putting obstruction on railway track .....	Lincoln.
6	Wm. Orman .....	Attempt at theft .....	Frontenac.
7	Frank Conlin .....	Picking pockets .....	Wentworth.
8	Wm. Allen .....	Seduction .....	Grey.
9	Frank Dwyer .....	Attempt at buggery .....	York.
10	Ephraim Convey .....	Manslaughter .....	Oxford.
11	Daniel Forsythe .....	Burglary and theft .....	York.
12	Wm. Coolican .....	Perjury .....	Leeds and Grenville.
13	Allan Murphy .....	Counterfeiting .....	Waterloo.
14	Richard Murphy .....	" .....	"
15	Bridget Blasdell .....	Abortion .....	Wentworth.
16	L'Orpha Davis .....	Theft .....	Lincoln.
17	Chas. Storms .....	Horse-stealing .....	Waterloo.
18	Wm. Delaney .....	Arson .....	Dufferin.
19	Wellington Murphy .....	Counterfeiting .....	Waterloo.
20	Henry Woods .....	House-breaking and theft .....	Muskoka.
21	Morley Allison .....	Arson .....	Wentworth.
22	Harry Lester .....	Attempt at arson .....	"
23	John Gray .....	Rape .....	Muskoka.
24	John Hanold .....	Forgery .....	Lincoln.
25	Thos. Bridger .....	Theft and forgery .....	Waterloo.
26	Arthur Ouillette .....	Highway robbery .....	Carleton.
27	F. P. Williams .....	Theft .....	York.
28	Wm. McMillan .....	Arson .....	"
29	David Moore .....	Rape .....	Middlesex.
30	Wm. Murphy .....	Counterfeiting .....	Waterloo.
31	Adolph Gauthier .....	Forgery .....	Carleton.
32	James Frew .....	Breaking, entry and stealing .....	Lanark.
33	Matt Matson .....	Manslaughter .....	Algona, District of.

## ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

No.	Name.	Crime.	Place.
1	John Huddle	Theft	Montreal.
2	Henri Blanchard	Burglary	St. Hyacinthe.
3	C. A. Schiller	Stealing a letter	Bedford.
4	William Oliver	Stealing from person	Montreal.
5	Alex. Choquette	Burglary	St. Hyacinthe.
6	Damien Bonin	Rape	Montreal.
7	Alfred Piche	Theft	"
8	Michel Guilbault	"	"
9	Antoine Prudhomme	Shooting with intent	"
10	Victor Chaput	Receiving stolen goods	"
11	Joseph Shon	Theft and shop-breaking	"
12	William McGovern	Shop-breaking	"
13	William Pellerain	"	Montmagny.
14	Donat Metivier	Theft	Montreal.
15	John Beiser	Arson	"
16	Louis Gagnon	Receiving stolen property	"
17	Romeo Dubois	Theft	"
18	John Fox	Rape	Rimouski.
19	Daniel Sheehan	Manslaughter	Montreal.
20	Angus Jacobs	"	"
21	Adolphe Choquette	Theft	"
22	William Higgins	Stealing from person	"
23	Frank Cunningham	Breaking in	Ludbury.
24	Adelard Demers	Attempted robbery and assault	Iberville.
25	Pierre Laurent	Theft	Montreal.

## DORCHESTER.

1	Michael Walker	Larceny	Halifax, N.S.
2	Norman Beals	Stealing an ox	Yarmouth, N.S.
3	Wm. Jarvis	"	"
4	James Jarvis	"	"
5	Wm. McDonald	Robbery and larceny	Bridgewater, N.S.
6	John Magee	Larceny	St. John, N.B.
7	John O'Brien	Stealing horse and wagon	Kentville, N.S.
8	Charles Brennan	Larceny	Halifax, N.S.
9	Frederick Webb	Bigamy	"
10	Jos. M. Gallant	House-breaking and larceny	Summerside, P.E.I.
11	John Evans	Larceny	Windsor, N.S.
12	Blair White	Forgery	Dorchester, N.B.
13	Geo. F. Craig	Assault	Woodstock, N.B.
14	John Fraser	Larceny	Halifax, N.S.
15	William Ross	Arson and larceny	Fredericton, N.B.
16	Murdoch Cameron	Horse-stealing	Pictou, N.S.
17	Wm. McKenzie	Larceny	Andover, N.B.

## MANITOBA.

Number	Name.	Crime.	Place.
1	Mulligan, Wm	House-breaking and larceny	Moosomin.
2	Shoultz, Fred	Shop-breaking	Calgary.
3	Alderman, Alf	Carnally knowing girl under 14	Nanaimo, B.C.
4	Rodgers, Frank	Buggery and escape from B.C. Penitentiary	New Westminster, B.C.
5	Johnson, Chas	Receiving stolen goods	Brandon.
6	Scheibe, Kurt	Theft and previous conviction	Winnipeg.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(None).

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

DEATHS.

KINGSTON.

Number	Name.	Crime.	From where sent.
1	Geo. Cardinal .....	Forgery .....	Carleton.
2	Wm. Black .....	Rape .....	"
3	Wm. Cummings .....	House-breaking and indecent assault .....	Lincoln.
4	Oliver Prevost* .....	Larceny .....	Renfrew.
5	E. Boutet .....	Murder .....	Quebec.
6	Joseph. Stanefish. ....	Larceny .....	Oxford.
7	John Kearney .....	Murder .....	Victoria.

\*Removed by order of court, and hanged at Port Arthur for murder.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Number	Name.	Crime.	Place.
1	Angus Jacobs .....	Theft .....	Canghnawaga.
2	Damasse Brunet .....	Murder .....	Plantagenet.
3	Edward Burgin .....	Theft .....	Montreal
4	Seraphin Cloutier .....	" .....	"

DORCHESTER.

Number	Name.	Crime.	From where sent.
1	Charles Bone .....	Larceny .....	Pictou, N.S.
2	Gilbert Gallant .....	House-breaking and larceny .....	Charlottetown, P.E.I.
3	Richard Mansworth .....	Desertion .....	Halifax, N.S.
4	John Hopkins .....	Arson .....	Barrington, N.S.
5	James Collicutt .....	" .....	Summerside, P.E.I.

MANITOBA.

Number	Name.	Age.	Country.	Disease.	Admitted.	Died.	Number of days in hospital.
56	John Wilson	46	West India.....	Aneurism.....	October 9, 1898..	Dec. 21, 1898.	72

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(None.)

LIST OF INSANE CONVICTS.  
KINGSTON.

No.	Name.	Date of Admission.	Discharged Cured.	Improved to Resume Work.	Remaining under Treatment, June 30, 1899.	Remarks.
1	Bishop, Ernest	July 4, '98		1		Improved.
	" "	Sept 4, '98		1		
	" "	March 23, '99			1	
2	Bishop, Charles	Aug. 13, '98		1		"
	" "	Sept. 21, '98			1	
3	Gallagher, Charles	Aug. 4, '98		1		
	" "	Sept. 6, '98	1			
4	LeBar, Edward	Aug. 9, '98	1			
5	Hoey, F. W.	Aug. 13, '98	1			
6	Delair, John	Sept. 2, '98		1		
	" "	Sept. 23, '98	1			
7	Phillips, Harry	Sept. 8, '98		1		Improved.
	" "	Sept. 22, '98		1		
	" "	Feb. 1, '99			1	
8	Chandler, John	Sept. 22, '98		1		
9	McDonald, Wm.	Sept. 24, '98			1	"
10	Cram, Charles	Sept. 24, '98		1		"
	" "	Dec. 2, '98			1	
11	Shea, William	Oct. 24, '98		1		
	" "	March 9, '98	1			
12	Hughbanks, Charles	Nov. 23, '98			1	"
13	Smith, John	Nov. 26, '98			1	Incurable.
14	O'Connell, Bernard	Dec. 27, '98	1			
15	Bowman, Adam	Dec. 14, '98	1			
16	Duprey, Paul	Jan. 3, '99			1	Incurable.
17	Bowker, Albert	Jan. 13, '99			1	Improved.
18	Glassford, John	Jan. 18, '99		1		"
	" "	Feb. 11, '99			1	
19	Deverne, William	March 19, '99		1		"
	" "	May 10, '99			1	
20	Kahue, Edward	May 2, '99			1	"
21	Henderson, John	May 17, '99	1			
22	Phillips, William	May 23, '99			1	"
23	Spellman, W. J.	June 13, '99			1	"
24	Arnold, Isaac	June 19, '99			1	"
25	Kelly, Edward	June 25, '99			1	"

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

List of convicts sent to Kingston asylum during the year 1898-9 :—

Chs. Bishop,  
James Kane,  
Charles Lawlor,  
Charles Coulombe,  
Edouard Letourneau,  
Napoleon Roy,  
Paul Dupuis,  
John Dunn.

DORCHESTER.

Name.	Crime.	Sentence.	Remarks.
Patrick Dowling.....	Arson.....	15 years....	Transferred to Kingston, August 24, 1899.....

MANITOBA.

(None.)

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(None.)

SUMMARY OF PUNISHMENTS.

KINGSTON.

Punishment.	Num-ber.	Punishment.	Num-ber.
Sent to prison of isolation.....	41	On bread and water.....	47
Reduced in grade.....	8	Deprived of light and library.....	39
Dark cell on bread and water.....	131	Deprived of library.....	3
Dungeon on bread and water.....	181	Shackled to cell door.....	5
Flogged as per sentence....	4	Sent to stone pile.....	13
Lost remission.....	388	Admonished.....	135
Deprived of light.....	3		

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Deprived of light.....	330	On bread and water.....	73
On hard bed.....	372	Admonished.....	720
Dark cells on bread and water.....	396	Lost remission.....	614
Dungeon on bread and water.....	152		

DORCHESTER.

Dark cell on bread and water.....	167	Deprived of library books.....	30
Bread and water diet.....	195	Deprived of lamp.....	35
Deprived of remission time.....	182	Dismissed from school.....	6
Deprived of letters.....	32		

## MANITOBA.

	Number of times indicated punishment was administered.	Number of different prisoners to whom indicated punishment was administered.	Number of prisoners to whom indicated punishment was not administered.
Admonished . . . . .	13	11	101
Reprimanded . . . . .	53	35	77
Severely reprimanded . . . . .	13	9	103
Bread and water . . . . .	15	11	101
"          and ball and chain . . . . .	11	7	105
Penal cells . . . . .	5	5	107
Loss of remission . . . . .	11	8	104
	53	33	79
Number of prisoners who received one or more of the above punishments . . . . .			66
"          who have received no punishment . . . . .			46
Total . . . . .			112

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Punishments.	No.	Punishments.	No.
Bread and water . . . . .	55	Confined in cell . . . . .	6
Admonished . . . . .	19	Loss of remission . . . . .	25
Dark cell on bread and water . . . . .	19		
		Total . . . . .	124

## DISTRIBUTION OF CONVICTS.

## KINGSTON.

How Employed.	No.	How Employed.	No.
Tailor shop . . . . .	32	Chief keeper's department . . . . .	10
Shoe shop . . . . .	16	Carpenters . . . . .	25
Blacksmith and machine . . . . .	18	Hospital . . . . .	19
Stone breakers . . . . .	46	Prison of isolation . . . . .	55
Stonecutters . . . . .	31	Asylum . . . . .	38
Stonemasons . . . . .	26	Tin and paint shop . . . . .	12
Bakery . . . . .	7	Farm, gardens and stables . . . . .	31
Chief Trade Instructor's department . . . . .	2	Labour gang . . . . .	11
Binder twine . . . . .	38	Laundry . . . . .	6
Boiler house, electric light and steamfitters . . . . .	23	Store department . . . . .	2
Quarry . . . . .	23	Wood yard . . . . .	11
Steward's department . . . . .	20	Wings, library and offices . . . . .	31
Change room . . . . .	16	Female prison . . . . .	19
North gate . . . . .	1		
West gate . . . . .	1	Total . . . . .	570

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

## ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

How Employed.	No.	How Employed.	No.
Piggery .....	6	Brought forward.....	352
Farm .....	26	Bakery .....	4
Cutting stone.....	39	Gate.....	1
Stone shed .....	37	Engineers.....	9
Excavation .....	27	Deputy warden's quarters.....	2
New road.....	19	" office.....	1
Tailors.....	30	Accountant.....	1
Quarry .....	22	Chief trade instructor's office .....	1
Shoemakers.....	19	Chapels.....	2
Carpenters .....	28	Messengers .....	2
Change room.....	13	Hospital aids.....	4
Wardens garden.....	10	" patients.....	4
Kitchen.....	28	Wings.....	33
Blacksmiths.....	11	Sick cells.....	8
Machine shop.....	4	New arrivals.....	6
Yard.....	5	Punishment cell.....	10
Mason's.....	13	Stablemen .....	5
Teamsters.....	5	School libraries.....	2
Tinsmiths.....	10		
Carried forward.....	352	Total.....	447

## DORCHESTER.

How Employed.	No.	How Employed.	No.
Shoe shop .....	15	Brought forward.....	115
Tailor shop.....	20	Yard, breaking stone.....	52
Carpenter shop.....	4	Clearing land .....	10
Blacksmith shop.....	5	Kitchen.....	8
Machine shop.....	4	Mess room .....	15
Saw-mill.....	15	Prison stables.....	5
Bakery .....	4	Farm stables and piggery.....	3
Farm.....	7	Household work.....	4
Quarry.....	13	Orderlies.....	1
Stonecutters.....	22	In cells.....	5
Laundry.....	6	Sick.....	8
Carried forward.....	115	Total.....	226

## MANITOBA.

How Employed.	No.	How Employed.	No.
Carpenters, dept. warden's qrs.....	8	Brought forward.....	74
Stone-cutting and wall.....	17	Engine room.....	3
Quarry.....	7	Surroundings.....	4
Unloading stone.....	4	Penal cells.....	3
Tailor shop.....	12	Laundry.....	4
Shoe shop.....	7	Chapel orderly.....	3
Painting and barbers.....	3	Hospital orderly.....	1
Basement orderly.....	1	" patients.....	5
Kitchen.....	4	Garden.....	2
Bakers.....	2	Farm, yard and stables and piggery.....	10
Steward's orderly.....	1	Main hall orderly.....	1
Prison orderlies.....	6	Fence making.....	4
In cells (crime 1, request 1).....	2		
Carried forward.....	74	Total.....	112

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

How Employed.	No.	How Employed.	No.
Baking.....	2	Brought forward.....	43
Blacksmith shop.....	3	Cutting wood.....	8
Carpenter ".....	5	Farm.....	16
Laundry.....	6	Barber shop.....	8
Shoe shop.....	6	Prison orderlies.....	6
Tailor shop.....	8	Librarian and messenger.....	1
Garden.....	2	Main hall orderly.....	1
Farm.....	3	Office.....	1
Stables.....	2	Surroundings ".....	2
Piggery.....	1	Warden's grounds and gardens.....	3
Basement orderlies.....	1	Deputy warden's grounds and garden.....	
Kitchen.....	3	Provincial Asylum for the Insane.....	1
Store room ".....	1		
Carried forward.....	43	Total.....	90

## ACCIDENTS.

## KINGSTON.

None.

## ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

None.

## DORCHESTER.

None.

## MANITOBA.

None.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

No.	Name.	Date.	Where Employed.	Nature of Accident.	Cause of Accident.	Days in Hospital.
94	Brodeur .....	July 28, '98.	Clearing land...	Cut foot.....	An axe . . . . .	28
56	Seery.....	Sept. 30, '98.	Drilling rock...	Bruise of nose...	Inflicted by convict No. 91 with a stone.	16
17	Ah Quong .....	Feb. 1, '99.	Clearing land ..	Bruise of thumb.	By log falling .....	9

PRISON OF ISOLATION.

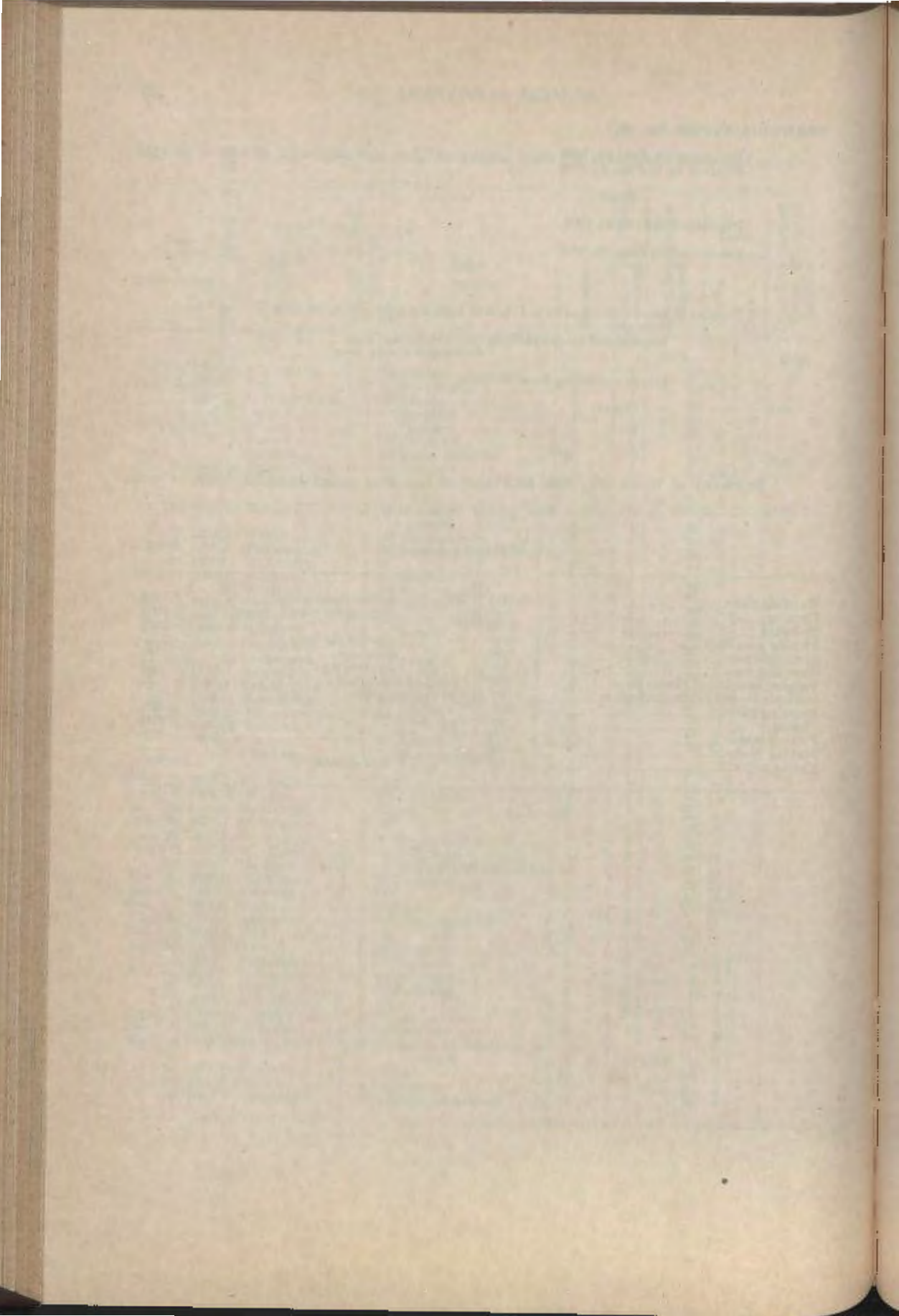
LIST OF CONVICTS Admitted into and Discharged from the Prison of Isolation, Kingston, during Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1899.

Date Received in Penitentiary.	Name.	Number of Times Committed.		Offence.	Sentence.	Number of Times Isolated.	When Isolation was Imposed.		How Long.		Date Discharged from Prison of Isolation.
		Age.					Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.	
							1898.				1899.
July 14, 1898	Louis Viau. ....	3	45	Receiving stolen goods, &c. ....	25 yrs.	1	July 14	10	7		June 1
" 14, 1898	François Dasyvoila	1	55	Bestiality .....	5 "	1	" 14	5	28		Jan. 12
May 27, 1896	Charles Gallagher.	2	25	Burglary .....	3 "	2	" 25	6			1-98. Feb. 19
Nov. 15, 1897	H. Dalton.....	1	21	Theft, assault, and attempt to do bodily harm.....	3 "	1	Aug. 5	7	26		1899. April 1
Jan. 25, 1895	J. Connors.....	1	28	Picking pockets.....	7 "	1	" 5	6	1		Feb. 6
Aug. 9, 1898	R. Norton.....	1	38	Seducing girl under age.	20 "	1	" 9	6			" 9
" 10, 1898	T. Carlyle .....	3	29	Shooting with intent to kill .....	12 "	1	" 13	6			" 13
April 16, 1894	H. Richardson....	1	58	Manslaughter.....	Life....	1	" 27	12	6		
Sept. 3, 1898	W. Carroll.....	4	45	Burglary .....	4 yrs.	1	Sept. 6	6			Mar. 6
" 12, 1898	Thomas Donaldson	1	23	Rape .....	15 "	1	" 13	6			" 15
" 16, 1898	J. W. Goodchild..	1	60	Carnal knowledge of an imbecile.....	2 1/2 "	1	" 17	6			" 17
" 4, 1895	R. McCorkell .....	2	29	House-breaking.....	7 "	1	Oct. 1	6			April 1
" 26, 1896	Jas. Anderson....	2	25	Larceny.....	3 "	1	" 1	6			" 1
April 7, 1897	W. H. Wilkinson..	4	33	Burglary .....	15 "	2	" 8	12			
Oct. 26, 1898	Isaac Arnold.....	4	29	Theft.....	7 "	2	" 27	6	12		May 8
Nov. 2, 1898	D. B. Johnston....	1	29	Rape.....	3 "	1	Nov. 2	6	6		" 8
June 19, 1897	Chas. Leonard....	3	27	Burglary .....	7 "	2	" 3	6	6		" 8
Nov. 16, 1898	Jas. McInerney...	1	25	Assault .....	6 "	1	" 16	6			" 16
Dec. —, 1896	C. Hughbank.....	1	21	Theft.....	4 "	1	" 23				
" 19, 1890	Louis Martel.....	1	32	Assault, and carnal knowledge .....	7 "	1	Dec. 10	6			June 10
May 25, 1896	John Henderson..	1	30	Shooting with intent to kill.....	15 "	1	1899. Jan. 1	6			
Jan. 13, 1899	Samuel Currie....	3	37	Assault, and carnal knowledge.....	7 "	1	" 14	6			
" 19, 1899	James Beaverstock	1	49	Incest.....	3 "	1	" 19	6			

LIST OF CONVICTS Admitted into and Discharged from the Prison of Isolation, &c.—*Con.*

Date Received in Penitentiary.	Name.	Number of Times Committed.		Offence.	Sentence.	Number of Times Isolated.	When Isolation was Imposed.	How Long.		Date Discharged from Prison of Isolation.
			Age.					Months.	Days.	
							1899.			1899.
Oct. 8, 1897	P. S. Kennedy...	1	19	Stealing .....	2½ yrs.	1	Jan. 27	12		
Jan. 3, 1898	T. Bell .....	1	21	Burglary .....	3 "	1	" 24	12		
" 3, 1898	S. J. Washington.	1	25	Theft.....	2 "	1	" 24		3	Jan. 27
" 3, 1898	J. Curly .....	1	32	Burglary .....	4 "	1	" 24		2	" 26
June 9, 1896	J. Delaire .....	1	18	Robbery .....	5 "	2	" 24	12		
" 3, 1898	A. Powell .....	1	18	Burglary .....	3 "	1	" 24	12		
"	R. Spencer .....	3	34	House-breaking..	10 "	1	" 24		1	Jan. 25
Nov. 11, 1896	M. Crowley.....	2	35	Burglary .....	7 "	1	" 24	12		
May 24, 1896	C. McDonald.....	1	30	Shooting with intent to kill .....	15 "	1	" 24	6		
" 18, 1896	M. Horan .....	1	23	Highway robbery, and assault .....	12 "	1	" 24	6		
" 11, 1893	T. Wilson .....	1	32	Manslaughter .....	12 "	2	" 24	12		
July 24, 1895	J. O'Brien.....	3	32	Obstruction of railway..	5 "	1	" 24	6		
" 24, 1895	C. McKnight.....	1	37	" .....	5 "	1	" 24	6		
Aug. 1, 1895	E. Biddle .....	2	25	Burglary .....	5 "	3	" 24	6		
"	F. W. Hoey .....	1	16	Shop-breaking.....	4½ "	1	" 25		1	Jan. 26
Mar. 9, 1898	E. Jacques.....	1	23	Assault .....	3 "	1	" 25	6		
" 9, 1898	H. Harvey.....	1	21	House-breaking.....	7 "	1	" 25		2	Jan. 27
" 9, 1898	H. May .....	1	22	Burglary .....	3 "	1	" 25		2	" 27
Nov. 10, 1896	J. Robinson .....	1	24	" .....	5 "	1	" 25	12		
"	L. Sutherland.....	2	19	Arson .....	10 "	1	" 25		1	Jan. 26
April 21, 1897	A. Angus .....	1	18	Pocket-picking.....	3 "	1	" 25	12		
Mar. 6, 1897	J. Lyner.....	2	27	Larceny .....	3 "	1	" 25	6		
June 15, 1897	H. Rimington.....	2	29	House-breaking.....	4 "	1	" 25	12		
May 25, 1898	R. Kennedy .....	1	38	Burglary .....	3 "	1	" 25	12		
" 16, 1896	M. Thomkins .....	1	25	Robbery .....	12 "	1	" 25	6		
" 26, 1896	J. Connors.....	1	25	Burglary .....	7 "	1	" 25	12		
"	J. Fletcher.....	1	19	House-breaking, and theft .....	5 "	1	" 25		2	Jan. 27
Dec. 31, 1894	J. W. Kelly .....	1	21	Theft.....	5 "	2	" 25	12		
April 3, 1894	W. Wady .....	1	23	Abduction.....	7 "	1	" 25	12		
May 24, 1896	J. McMurry .....	1	27	Burglary .....	10 "	1	" 25	6		
July 26, 1898	J. Monahan .....	1	23	" .....	7 "	1	" 25	6		
June 21, 1897	E. Dyer .....	1	25	Highway robbery.....	7 "	1	" 25	6		
May 5, 1897	F. W. Hoey .....	2	18	Burglary .....	4½ "	2	" 28	12		
" 16, 1894	J. Harrigan .....	1	23	Attempt picking pockets	10 "	1	" 31	12		
Jan. 28, 1895	R. Morrison .....	1	26	Burglary .....	8 "	1	" 31	12		
Feb. 23, 1898	C. Edwards.....	1	20	" .....	7 "	1	" 31	12		
Jan. 1, 1898	J. Tighe .....	1	30	Theft.....	5 "	1	" 31	12		
Aug. 24, 1894	J. Brothers .....	2	37	House-breaking.....	15 "	2	" 31	12		
Oct. 5, 1897	E. Keely .....	1	22	" .....	5 "	1	" 31	12		
April 16, 1894	J. O'Brien.....	1	26	Burglary .....	7 "	1	" 31	12		
Feb. 3, 1899	J. F. Harper.....	2	23	Escape .....	2 "	1	Feb. 3	6		
Mar. 31, 1899	C. LeBar .....	1	38	Seduction .....	3 "	1	April 1	6		
" 31, 1899	J. Watts .....	3	30	Burglary .....	5 "	1	" 1	6		
" 31, 1899	J. Spring .....	3	40	" .....	5 "	1	" 1	6		
Sept. 1, 1898	Geo. Taylor .....	1	26	Larceny .....	2 "	1	" 11	6		
Dec. 3, 1897	W. O'Reiley.....	2	23	Burglary .....	7 "	1	" 11	6		
May 1, 1899	Michael Doyle.....	2	44	Carnal knowledge of an imbecile .....	3 "	1	May 1	6		
" 24, 1899	J. Vipond.....	1	41	Rape .....	10 "	1	" 25	6		
June 30, 1899	J. Mullins.....	4	71	Larceny .....	3 "	2	June 30	6		
" 30, 1899	W. Courtney.....	1	23	Attempt sodomy.....	5 "	1	" 30	6		





APPENDIX H

VALUE OF LABOUR AND DISTRIBUTION OF CONVICTS

APPENDIX B

TABLE OF TYPICAL AND DESCRIPTION OF EXHIBITS

## VALUE OF LABOUR.

## KINGSTON.

Departments.	Number of Days.	Rate per Day.		Value.
		\$	cts.	
Carpenter . . . . .	7,264 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	0	30	479 23
Blacksmith and machine . . . . .	6,603 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	0	30	1,981 05
Masons . . . . .	7,775 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	0	30	2,232 69
Tin and paint . . . . .	3,112 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	0	30	933 69
Quarry . . . . .	7,251 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	0	30	2,175 45
Stone-cutting . . . . .	35,334			10,515 89
Tailor . . . . .	6,313 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	0	30	1,894 00
Shoe . . . . .	3,675 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	0	30	1,102 72
Printing . . . . .	102 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	0	30	30 68
Bakery . . . . .	2,178	0	30	653 40
Laundry . . . . .	1,853	0	30	555 90
Binder twine . . . . .	10,794	0	30	3,238 20
Change and repairing room . . . . .	6,002	0	30	1,800 60
Wood yard . . . . .	3,209	0	30	962 70
Engineer's department . . . . .	8,390	0	30	2,517 00
Kitchen and mess . . . . .	8,010	0	30	2,403 00
Wing and cells . . . . .	9,929	0	30	2,978 70
Prison of isolation . . . . .	12,216	0	30	3,664 80
Hospital and asylum . . . . .	2,388	0	30	716 40
				40,836 10

## ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Departments.	Number of Days.	Per Diem		Value.
		\$	cts.	
Quarry . . . . .	5,481	0	30	1,644 30
Excavation . . . . .	8,245 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	0	30	2,473 58
Masons' boundary wall and new road . . . . .	4,955	0	30	1,486 50
Engineers . . . . .	2,806	0	30	841 80
Bakery . . . . .	1,234	0	30	370 20
Tailors . . . . .	10,573 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	0	30	3,172 13
Shoe shop . . . . .	6,711	0	30	2,013 30
Carpenters . . . . .	9,639 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	0	30	2,891 85
Farm . . . . .	5,721 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	0	30	1,716 53
Piggery . . . . .	1,286	0	30	385 80
Stables . . . . .	1,005	0	30	301 50
Teamsters . . . . .	1,477	0	30	443 10
Change room . . . . .	4,680	0	30	1,404 00
Stonecutters . . . . .	10,517	0	30	3,173 10
Blacksmiths . . . . .	4,063 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	0	30	1,219 05
Wood-shed and stonebreakers . . . . .	11,911	0	30	3,573 30
Tinmiths . . . . .	2,658 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	0	30	797 55
Dome . . . . .	9,402	0	30	2,820 60
Steward . . . . .	11,581	0	30	3,474 30
Institution . . . . .	106	0	30	31 80
				34,234 29

## DORCHESTER.

Employments.	Number of Days.	Rate per Day.		Amount.
		\$	cts.	\$ cts.
Shoe shop .....	4,360	0	30	1,308 00
Tailor " .....	5,794	0	30	1,738 20
Carpenter shop.....	2,613	0	30	783 90
Blacksmith " .....	1,510	0	30	453 00
Machine " .....	1,082	0	30	324 60
Saw-mill .....	934	0	30	280 20
Bakery.....	966	0	30	289 80
Farm.....	4,133	0	30	1,239 90
Barns, stables and teamsters.....	3,172	0	30	951 60
Masons and stonecutters.....	3,632	0	30	1,089 60
Quarry .....	1,142	0	30	342 60
Repairing dyke .....	1,002	0	30	300 60
Washing .....	1,370	0	30	411 00
Kitchen .....	2,660	0	30	798 00
Waiters and cleaners ..	3,889	0	30	1,166 70
Barbers.....	604	0	30	181 20
Boilers.....	638	0	30	191 40
Breaking stone, &c., in yard .....	11,487	0	30	3,446 10
Woodenware .....	448	0	30	134 40
Library .....	573	0	30	171 90
Polishing cell doors .....	647	0	30	194 10
Lumbering.....	1,047	0	30	314 10
Hauling stone and coal.....	337	0	30	101 10
Shovelling snow.....	19	0	30	5 70
Gardening and whitewashing .....	71	0	30	21 30
Female prison, repairs, &c .....	1,005	0	20	201 00
				16,440 00

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

MANITOBA.

Employment.	Days.	Rate.		Total.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Farm.....	1,276	0	30	382	80
Piggery.....	318	0	30	95	40
Stables.....	559	0	30	167	60
Garden.....	431	0	30	129	30
Prison stables.....	296	0	30	88	80
Warden's quarters.....	431	0	30	129	30
Orderlies, main hall.....	441	0	30	132	30
"    prison.....	2,204	0	30	661	20
"    clothes room.....	323	0	30	98	40
"    stewards.....	325	0	30	97	50
"    basement.....	331	0	30	99	30
"    chapel.....	270	0	30	81	00
"    hospital.....	314	0	30	94	20
"    warden's office.....	87	0	30	26	10
"    deputy warden's office.....	76	0	30	22	80
General employ.....	3,240	0	30	972	00
Shaving.....	155	0	30	46	50
Bakery.....	613	0	30	183	90
Walls.....	4,910	0	30	1,478	00
Kitchen.....	1,196	0	30	358	80
Laundry.....	1,017	0	30	305	10
Boiler rooms.....	343	0	30	102	90
Maintenance of buildings.....	656	0	30	196	80
Book-binding.....	313	0	30	93	90
Deputy warden.....	55	0	30	16	50
Wood cutting.....	178	0	30	53	40
Shoe shop.....	1,100	0	30	329	98
Tailor ".....	2,005	0	30	601	46
Carpenter shop.....	1,314	0	30	393	90
Blacksmith ".....	369	0	30	110	68
Engineers' ".....	108	0	30	32	45
				7,577 27	

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Department.	Number of Days.	Rate per Day.		Value.
		§	cts.	
Bakery . . . . .	611½	0	30	183 45
Blacksmith . . . . .	962	0	30	288 60
Brick-yard . . . . .	1,208½	0	30	362 55
Building cellar, deputy warden's quarters . . . . .	33	0	30	9 90
Carpenter . . . . .	1,472½	0	30	441 75
Cell doors, cleaning . . . . .	43	0	30	12 90
Coal, unloading . . . . .	100	0	30	30 00
Farm and vegetable garden . . . . .	3,831½	0	30	1,149 45
Fence, repairing . . . . .	83	0	30	24 90
Grounds, warden's . . . . .	304	0	30	91 20
" deputy warden's . . . . .	304	0	30	91 20
Hall orderly . . . . .	517	0	30	155 10
Heating . . . . .	357	0	30	107 10
Hospital orderly . . . . .	296	0	30	88 80
Ice, cutting . . . . .	32½	0	30	9 75
Kitchen orderly . . . . .	998	0	30	299 40
Laundry orderly . . . . .	1,439½	0	30	431 85
Library " . . . . .	310	0	30	93 00
Making mats . . . . .	73	0	30	21 90
Making mattresses . . . . .	42	0	30	12 60
Office orderly . . . . .	339	0	30	101 70
Piggery, repairs . . . . .	15½	0	30	4 65
Repair shop . . . . .	609	0	30	182 70
Roads . . . . .	370½	0	30	111 15
Root-house . . . . .	133	0	30	39 90
Servants . . . . .	766½	0	30	229 95
Shaving . . . . .	216½	0	30	64 95
Shoe shop . . . . .	1,947	0	30	584 10
Stables . . . . .	308	0	30	92 40
Stone-cutting . . . . .	829½	0	30	248 85
Store orderly . . . . .	30½	0	30	91 20
Surroundings . . . . .	1,767	0	30	530 10
Tailor . . . . .	2,386½	0	30	715 95
Teaming . . . . .	1,264	0	30	379 20
Tending cows . . . . .	308	0	30	92 40
Tending pigs . . . . .	308½	0	30	92 55
Water works . . . . .	14½	0	30	4 35
Wing orderly . . . . .	1,332	0	30	399 60
Wood-cutting . . . . .	71	0	30	21 30
	26,308			7,892 40

APPENDIX I

REVENUE STATEMENTS



REVENUE STATEMENTS.

KINGSTON.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

REVENUE STATEMENTS.

1898.		\$ cts.	1899.	Revenue.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	To Transfer Warrant Acct. Indian Clothing . . .	798 95	June 30.	Binder twine department . . . . .	34,292 45	
July . . . . .	To remittances sent the Hon. Receiver General . . . . .	5,087 34		Tailor " . . . . .	1,187 71	
August . . . . .	" " . . . . .	232 10		Shoe " . . . . .	627 77	
September . . . . .	" " . . . . .	2,716 77		Carpenter " . . . . .	185 94	
October . . . . .	" " . . . . .	368 07		Engineer's " . . . . .	1 81	
November . . . . .	" " . . . . .	643 10		Stone " . . . . .	761 52	
December . . . . .	" " . . . . .	338 54		Blacksmith " . . . . .	219 93	
January . . . . .	" " . . . . .	6,366 21		Tin and paint " . . . . .	45 52	
February . . . . .	" " . . . . .	206 62		Steward's " . . . . .	1 84	
March . . . . .	" " . . . . .	2,214 14		Printing " . . . . .	3 40	
April . . . . .	" " . . . . .	401 45		Chief keeper's " . . . . .	0 15	
May . . . . .	" " . . . . .	266 32		Storekeeper's " . . . . .	1 27	
June . . . . .	" " . . . . .	18,451 25		Farm " . . . . .	51 65	
				Female prison . . . . .	122 63	
				Hospital . . . . .	50 47	
				Prison of isolation. . . . .	12 30	
				Quarry . . . . .	1 25	
				Convict labour . . . . .	1 10	
				Rations. . . . .	112 46	
				Waterworks . . . . .	12 00	
				House rent . . . . .	24 00	
				Fine fund . . . . .	25 85	
						37,743 02
				<i>Casual Revenue.</i>		
				Engineer's department . . . . .	29 61	
				Carpenter " . . . . .	6 06	
				Storekeeper's " . . . . .	23 00	
				Tailor " . . . . .	0 75	
				Blacksmith " . . . . .	0 23	
				Bakery . . . . .	40 50	
				Waterworks . . . . .	202 28	
				Shops generally . . . . .	5 58	
				Prison furnishing . . . . .	39 83	
						347 84
						38,090 86
		38,090 86				





MANITOBA.

1898.				1899.			
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.		Ordinary Revenue.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Aug. 5..	To deposit to credit of Receiver General No. 460.	7 33		June 30..	By Farm .....	1,788 47	
Sept. 2..	" " "	623. 34 75			Shoe shop .....	152 85	
Oct. 3..	" " "	817. 27 80			Tailor shop .....	41 35	
Nov. 2..	" " "	980. 79 47			Hospital supplies .....	18 64	
Dec. 2..	" " "	1138. 145 82			Blacksmith shop .....	2 55	
1899.							
Jan. 4..	" " "	1305. 174 96			Carpenter shop .....	26 71	
Feb. 3..	" " "	1489. 150 03			Laundry .....	4 52	
Mar. 3..	" " "	1643. 112 59			Maintenance of buildings .....	30 00	
April 4..	" " "	1824. 175 12			Book bindery .....	6 77	
May 3..	" " "	1936. 286 09			Engineer's department .....	1 15	
June 2..	" " "	2162. 276 68			Bakery .....	1 03	
July 7..	" " "	2361. 662 20			Wood cutting .....	53 36	
1898.				2,132 84			
Aug. 5..	" " "	460. 1 39			Casual Revenue.		
Sept. 2..	" " "	623. 44 79			By Heating .....	168 30	
Oct. 3..	" " "	817. 0 89			Rations .....	64 81	
Nov. 2..	" " "	980. 0 10			Prison utensils .....	7 00	
Dec. 2..	" " "	1138. 50 89			Farm implements .....	0 55	
1899.							
Jan. 4..	" " "	1301. 59 12			Furniture and furnishing .....	1 05	
Feb. 3..	" " "	1489. 28 08			Hospital supplies .....	17 37	
Mar. 3..	" " "	1644. 13 36			Lighting .....	4 65	
April 4..	" " "	1825. 27 63					
May 3..	" " "	1997. 22 76					
June 2..	" " "	2163. 14 72					
				263 73			
				2,396 57			
							2,132 84
							263 73
							2,396 57

JNO. MUSTARD,  
Accountant.

A. G. IRVINE,  
Warden.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

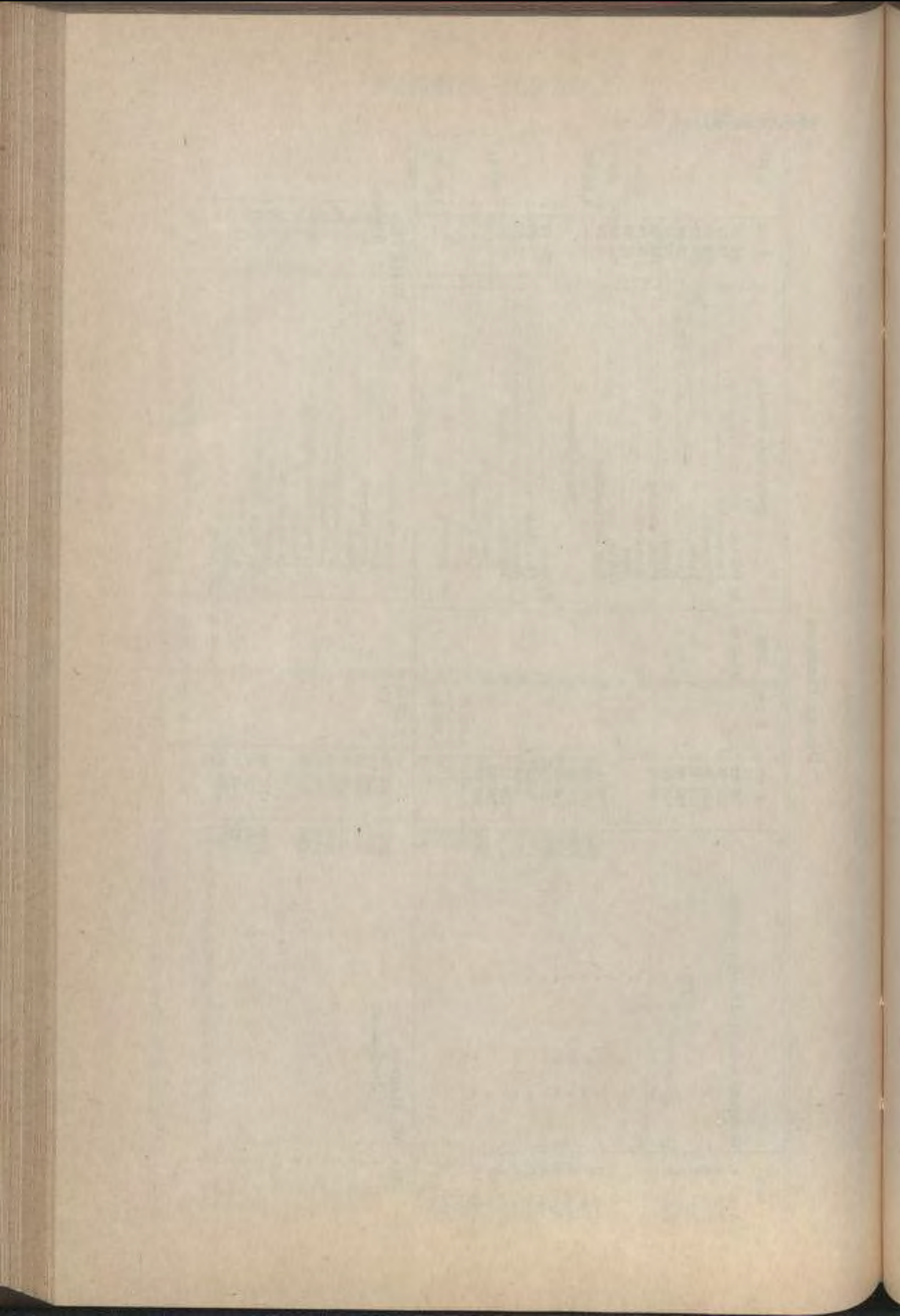
SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

REVENUE STATEMENTS.

1898.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	1898.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	
Aug. 4.	To deposit to credit of Receiver General.....	96	64			June 30..	By Bakery.....	390	21			
Sept. 9..	" " " ".....	152	26				Blacksmith.....	10	52			
Oct. 8..	" " " ".....	104	99				Carpenter.....	248	09			
Nov. 7..	" " " ".....	124	50				Farm.....	206	23			
" 7..	" " " ".....	137	99				Land.....	75	00			
Dec. 7..	" " " ".....	150	06				Piggery.....	22	75			
" 7..	" " " ".....	94	21				Prison clothing.....	133	22			
							Shoe shop.....	144	79			
1899.							Store.....	87	03			
Jan. 9..	" " " ".....	72	00				Tailor.....	159	09			
Feb. 7..	" " " ".....	132	29				Gate and fine fund.....	4	75			
Mar. 9..	" " " ".....	225	61							1,481	68	
April 5..	" " " ".....	113	79				<i>Casual Revenue.</i>					
" 5..	" " " ".....	23	50				By Store.....	258	79			
May 10..	" " " ".....	84	07				Shoe shop.....	15	00			
" 10..	" " " ".....	5	00				Armoury.....	13	50			
June 6..	" " " ".....	109	12				Transfers.....	86	55			
" 6..	" " " ".....	126	63							373	84	
July 10..	" " " ".....	102	86									
											1,855	52
											1,855	52

JAS. W. HARVEY,  
Accountant.

J. C. WHYTE,  
Warden.



APPENDIX J

EXPENDITURE

THE  
LIBRARY OF THE  
MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ZOOLOGY  
AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY  
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE.

KINGSTON.

<i>Salaries—General.</i>		\$ cts.	<i>Salaries—Police.</i>		\$ cts.
Warden, J. H. Metcalfe, 10 m. 16 d. at \$2,000		1,754 27	Deputy warden, D. O'Leary, 1 y		1,500 00
Warden, J. M. Platt, 1 m. 15 d. at \$2,000		247 30	Chief keeper, &c., W. S. Hughes, 11 m. 26 d. at \$1,200		1,183 56
Surgeon, D. Phelan, 1 y		1,800 00	Keepers, 2, each 1 y. at \$700		1,400 00
Chaplain, Protestant, Rev. C. E. Cartwright, 1 y		1,200 00	" 6, each 1 y. at \$600		3,600 00
Chaplain, Roman Catholic, Rev. J. V. Neville, 1 y		1,200 00	" 1, 8 m. at \$600		400 00
Accountant, Robt. R. Creighton, 6 m. at \$1,100, 6 m. at \$1,150		1,125 00	" 1, 4 m. at \$600		200 00
Engineer, Wm. H. Derry, 11 m. 26 d. at \$1,000		986 20	" 1, 6 m. at \$560 and 4 m. 6 d. at \$590		486 30
Warden's clerk, J. R. Forster, 1 y		600 00	Guards, 33, each 1 y. at \$500		16,500 00
Storekeeper, Thos. W. Bowie, 1 y		700 00	" 1, 11 m. 1 d. at \$500		459 15
Asst. storekeeper, T. A. Keenan, 1 y		600 00	" 2, each 10 m. at \$500		833 32
Steward, C. H. Martin, 1 y		700 00	" 1, 9 m. at \$500		374 94
Hospital overseer, W. H. Gunn, 1 y		800 00	" 1, 8 m. at \$500		333 33
Asst. hospital overseer, Thos. Thompson, 1 y		600 00	" 1, 2 m. 20 d. at \$500		110 72
Matron, Rose A. Fahey, 1 y		600 00	" 1, 1 m. 12 d. at \$490		56 94
" temporary, Mary E. Walsh, 27 d. at \$600, 10 d. at \$500		58 08	" 2, each 6 m. at \$490 and 6 m. at \$500		990 00
Deputy matron, Mary Smith, 1 y		400 00	" 2, each 6 m. at \$460 and 6 m. at \$490		950 00
" temporary, M. H. Smith, 16 d. at \$400		17 53	" 1, 1 m. 12 d. at \$400 and 10 m. 19 d. at \$500		489 17
Electrician, Chas. Baylie, 1 y		800 00	" 1, 2 m. at \$400 and 10 m. at \$500		483 32
Asst. electrician, R. McDonald, 1 y		500 00	" 1, 5 m. 18 d. at \$400 and 5 m. 22 d. at \$500		424 84
Overseer sewage works, C. A. Sullivan, 8 m. at \$500, 4 m. at \$550		516 06	" 1, 1 y		400 00
Messenger, M. J. Kennedy, 1 y		600 00	" 1, 11 m. 26 d. at \$400		394 52
Fireman, W. Coffey, 7 m. at \$500		291 62	" 1, 11 m. 21 d. at \$400		389 66
" P. Healy, 1 m. 25 d. at \$500		75 91	" 1, 10 m. 16 d. at \$400		350 86
" R. Irwin, 1 y		500 00	" 1, 9 m. 11 d. at \$400		312 05
" I. Seymour, 9 m. 27 d. at \$500		413 36	" 1, 3 m. 24 d. at \$400		127 94
" temporary, W. Coffey, 5 d. at \$400		5 48	" 1, 3 m. at \$400		100 00
" " W. Gilmour, 2 m. 25 d. at \$400		94 25	" 1, 2 m. at \$400		66 66
" " C. H. Fenning, 1 m. 26 d. at \$400		62 37	" 1, 15 d. at \$400		16 44
		17,248 13			32,933 72
LESS—Refund from J. H. Metcalfe		1 57			
		17,246 56			
<i>Salaries—Industrial.</i>			<i>Uniforms.</i>		
Chief instructor, E. J. Adams, 1 y		1,000 00	Pant buttons, 72 gross at 8c		5 76
Supt. twine dept. T. P. Connor, 1 y		1,500 00	Vest " 5 " 40c		2 00
Asst. supt. twine dept., John Price, 1 y		900 00	Barrel " 2 " \$10.80		21 60
Trade instructors, 10, each 1 y. at \$700		7,000 00	Pant buckles, 1 " 12 1/2c		0 13
" 1, 6 m. at \$690, 6 m. at \$700		695 00	Silesia, 248 1/2 y. at 8 1/2c		21 74
" 1, 6 m. at \$660, 6 m. at \$690		675 00	" 497 1/2 y. at 8 1/2c		41 04
" 1, 1 m. 26 d. at \$500		77 28	Cheese bandage cloth, 1,043 1/2 y. at 3c		31 31
Stable guards, 4, each 1 y. at \$500		2,000 00	Farmers satin, 1,111 y. at 8c		88 88
		13,847 28	French canvas, 450 y. at 6 1/2c		30 38
			" 500 " 6 1/2c		31 25
			Mohair sleeve lining, 73 y. at 25c		18 25
			Drill, 474 1/2 y. at 5 1/2c		26 97
			Holland, 281 1/2 y. at 10 1/2c		29 56
			" 405 1/2 y. at 9 1/2c		38 55
			Wadding, 6 bales at \$4.75		28 50
			Braid, 4 gross at \$5.10		20 40
			" 3 1/2 " \$4		13 00
			" 1 " \$2.65		0 66
			" 3 " \$1.50		4 50
			Machine silk, 5 lbs. at \$5.62 1/2		28 12





Kingston—Continued.

Freedom Suits—Con.		\$ cts.	Heating—Con.		\$ cts.
Capes, 4 at \$2.50		10 00	Valve for Toby heater, 1 at \$8.75		8 75
" 1 at		4 00	Oven grates, 3		7 50
Jacket, 1 at		2 50	Customs entries		2 25
Shawls, 4 at \$2.50		10 00	Freight		7 75
Hats, 7 at \$1.50		10 50			
Bonnet, 1 at		2 00			5,574 83
Collars, 4 doz. at \$1.15		4 60	Less refund of expenditure.		17 00
Mufflers, 4 doz. at \$3.		12 00			5,557 83
Dress goods, 64½ yds. at 25c		16 09			
Lining, 55 yds. at 10c		5 50			
Tweed, 898 yds. at 30c		269 41	<i>Lighting.</i>		
Check shirting, 453½ yds. at 9c		40 79	Coal screenings, 1,026½ tons at \$1.89		1,940 87
Silesia, 323½ yds. at 5½c		18 21	Grate coal, 534½ tons at \$3.14		1,677 75
Farmer's satin, 58½ yds. at 8c		4 66	Coal oil, 616½ galls. at 13c		80 12
Holland, 95 yds. at 9½c		9 02	Candles, 373 lbs. at 10c		37 80
Drill, 118½ yds. at 5½c		6 74	Matches, 60 boxes at 9c		5 40
Elastic canvas, 150 yds. at 6½c		9 38	Wicks, 1 roll at		0 45
Spools, 200 yds., ½ gross at \$3.60		0 60	" 1 roll at		0 60
Yarn, 100 lbs. at 30c		30 50	" 1 roll at		0 65
" 12 lbs. at 30c		3 60	Wire, No. 12 R. C., 2,000 ft. at \$1.44		28 80
Coat buttons, 6 gross at 66c		3 90	" No. 14 " 2,022 ft. at \$1.04		21 03
Bone collar buttons, 2 gross at 60c		1 20	" No. 16 " 1,630 ft. at 95c		15 49
Canada kip, 231½ lbs. at 45c		104 07	" No. 16 " 1,000 ft. at \$1.		10 00
		803 94	" No. 18 ann., 14½ lbs. at 25c		3 66
			" No. 18 copper, 10½ lbs. at 21c		2 15
			" No. 18 amp. fuse, 5 lbs. at 21c		2 00
<i>Convicts Travel Allowance.</i>			Lamp cord, 100 yds. at 8c		8 00
Convicts, 1 at		5 00	Lamps, 10 c. p., 105 v., 400 at 20c		80 00
" 2 at \$6		12 00	" 16 " 105 v., 100 at 20c		20 00
" 13 at \$8		104 00	" 25 " 105 v., 100 at 23c		23 00
" 4 at \$9		36 00	" 32 " 105 v., 200 at 28c		56 00
" 31 at \$10		310 00	Lamp holders, 1 doz. at 45c		0 45
" 50 at \$12		600 00	Postage on lamp holders		0 12
" 5 at \$13		65 00	Lamp burners, 6 at 12½c		0 75
" 3 at \$14		42 00	Lantern, 1 at 75c		0 75
" 36 at \$15		540 00	Lantern globes, 1 at \$1.40		1 40
" 5 at \$16		80 00	" 1 doz. at		0 70
" 9 at \$17		153 00	" 1 doz. at		0 85
" 6 at \$18		108 00	" 1 doz. at		0 75
" 14 at \$20		280 00	Key sockets, 2,000 at 12c		24 00
" 2 at \$22		44 00	Packing sockets		0 20
" 1 at		24 50	Carbons, 100 at \$2.85		2 85
" 3 at \$25		75 00	Fuse blanks, 24 at 20c		4 80
" 1 at		30 00	Fuses, 24 at 5c		1 20
		2,508 50	Rolled tempered copper, 10 lbs. at 55c		5 50
			Street hood, 1 at		1 92
<i>Transfers.</i>			Mica, 3 lbs. at \$5.40		16 20
Travelling expenses		436 60	Bic. potash, 1 lb. at		0 30
Less refund of expenditure.		340 95	Fire bricks, 500 at \$32		16 00
		95 65	Refilling commutators, 2 at \$85		170 00
			Pure rubber hose, ½-in., 6 ft. at 20c		1 20
<i>Interments.</i>		40 70	Customs entries		2 75
Less refund of expenditure.		12 00	Freight and cartage		5 22
		28 70	Express charges		9 00
					4,280 68
			<i>Water Supply.</i>		
			Bar iron, 506 lbs. at \$1.75		8 86
			Iron water pipe, 752 lbs. at 2c		15 04
			Cast iron soil pipe, 24 ft. at 80c		19 20
			Medium soil pipe, 20 ft. at 20c		4 00
			Galvanized iron pipe, 33½ ft. at 15c		5 81
			" " 51½ ft. at 7½c		36 57
			" " 52½ ft. at 5½c		26 76
			" " 72½ ft. at 4½c		30 78
			" " 46½ ft. at 3½c		17 34
			Lead pipe, 3 lengths at		2 64
			Bends, 719 lbs. at 3c		21 57
			" 385 lbs. at 2½c		10 59
			" 1 only at		0 75
			" 1 "		1 25
<i>Heating.</i>					
Grate coal, 1,431.250 tons at \$3.14		4,493 86			
Chestnut coal, 21.400 tons at \$3.14		66 43			
Soft coal, 20.570 tons at \$2.18		44 55			
Hard wood, 106½ cords at \$3.97		419 33			
Soft wood, 205½ cords at \$2.47		506 97			
Gasoline, 5 galls at 20c		1 00			
Jenkin's discs, 12 at 8c		0 96			
Castings, 354 lbs. at 3½c		12 39			
Elbows, 6 at 16c		0 96			
" 6 at 2½c		0 15			
" 6 at 3c		0 18			
Stop cocks, 2 at 60c		1 20			
Tees, 1 at 60c		0 60			

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

## Kingston—Continued.

Water Supply—Con.		\$	cts.	Water Supply—Con.		\$	cts.
Bends, 7 only at \$1.15		8	05	Globe valves, 1 doz. at		12	25
" 2 " 38c		0	76	" 2 doz. at \$8.75		17	50
" 1 " "		0	75	" 1 doz. at		6	00
Elbows, 7 " 5c		9	35	" 1 doz. at		4	55
" 3 " 6c		0	18	" 1 doz. at		3	40
" 2 " 10c		0	20	" 1 doz. at		2	50
" 7 " 7c		0	49	" 1 doz. at		1	25
" 30 " 4c		1	20	Angle valves, 3 only at 25c		0	75
" 12 " 12c		1	44	" 3 only at 40c		1	20
" 6 " 15c		0	90	" 1 only at		0	65
" 1 " "		1	17	" 2 only at \$2.30		4	60
" 4 " 45c		1	80	Gate valves, 1 only at		6	08
" 4 doz. at 32½c		1	30	" 1 only at		6	84
" 4 " 43½c		1	75	Unions, 3 only at 15c		0	45
" 3 " 66½c		2	00	" 24 only at 10½c		2	52
" 3 " 80c		2	40	" 24 only at 12c		2	88
" 3 " \$1.16½		3	50	" 24 only at 13c		3	12
Bibbs, 1 " "		7	00	" 24 only at 16c		3	84
" 1 " "		5	50	" 24 only at 20c		4	80
" 1 only at		0	70	" 24 only at 27c		6	48
Washers, 2 " 10c		0	20	" 2 doz. at 70c		1	40
Crosses, 1 " "		0	12	" 2 doz. at 75c		1	50
Stop and waste cocks, 2 only at \$5.75		11	50	" 2 doz. at 85c		1	70
Buckles, 2 only at 7c		0	14	" 2 doz. at \$1		2	00
" 3 " 5c		0	15	" 2 doz. at \$1.37½		2	75
" 2 doz. at 20c		0	40	" 2 doz. at \$2.25		4	50
" 2 doz. at 25c		0	50	U's soil pipe, 4 only at 51c		2	04
" 2 doz. at 27½c		0	55	" screwed, 2 only at 37c		0	74
" 2 doz. at 40c		0	80	" " 2 only at 41c		0	82
Buckles, 2 doz. at 30c		0	60	N. P. brass closet hinge, 1 only at		0	25
" 2 doz. at 32½c		0	65	Hose, 4 ply, ¾-inch, 7 feet at 17c		1	19
" 2 doz. at 45c		0	90	" 4 ply, 1-inch, 150 feet at 23c		34	50
" 2 doz. at 60c		1	20	Nozzle, 1 only at		1	00
Faucets 3 at 85c		2	55	" cap for hydrant, 1 only at		1	00
Tees, 1 only at		1	75	Ceiling plates, 1-inch, 8 only at 9c		0	72
" 1 only at		0	11	" 1½-inch, 6 only at 12c		0	72
" 1 only at		0	45	Duck, 40-inch, 2 yards at 35c		0	70
" 3 only at 12c		0	36	Gasoline, 25 galls. at 20c		5	00
" 6 only at 6c		0	36	Deep well pump, 1 only at		28	00
" 1 only at		0	08	Pump rod, 48 lbs. at 2½c		1	20
" 1 only at		0	20	Rod couplings, 6 only at 6c		0	36
" 2 only at 20c		0	40	Threadings		0	50
" 1 only at		0	14	Customs entries		2	25
" 1 only at		0	53	Freight and express charges		10	78
" 2 doz. at 32½c		0	65				
" 2 " 47½c		0	95			518	38
" 2 " 35c		0	70	Less refund of expenditure		0	79
" 2 " 60c		1	20			517	59
Junctions, 4 only at 90c		3	60				
" 4 " \$2.65		10	60	<i>Prison Stables and Vehicles.</i>			
Plugs, 40 only at 3c		1	20	Rims, 1½ X, 1 set at		1	30
" 1 only at		0	13	" carriage, ½ set at \$1.80		0	90
" 8 doz. at 10c		0	80	Spokes, 1½ X X, 1 set at		3	10
" 2 doz. at 15c		0	30	" cart, 2½, 1 bdl. at		2	75
" 2 doz. at 17½c		0	35	" 1½, 1 set at		2	50
" 2 doz. at 20c		0	40	Hubs, 7 x 9, No. 1, 1 set at		1	60
" 2 doz. at 30c		0	60	" carriage, ½ set at		0	03
Bushings, 2 only at 18c		0	36	Axles, 1 set at		6	50
" 1 only at		0	30	Car knobs, 2 gross at 50c		1	00
" 2 only at		1	10	Harness leather, 70½ lbs. at 28c		19	74
" 6 doz. at 57½c		3	45	Japan buckles, 2 gross at \$1		2	00
" 2 doz. at 37½c		0	75	Harness snaps, ½ gross at \$2.75		0	69
" 2 doz. at 25c		0	50	" rings, ¼ gross at 80c		0	20
" 2 doz. at 20c		0	40	" needles, 6 papers at 8c		0	48
" 2 doz. at 17½c		0	35	Whip, 1 only at		0	65
Vents, 8 only at 85c		6	80	Oilcloth cover, 1 only at		3	00
Y's, 1 only at		0	75	Robes, 2 at \$7.50		15	00
" 2 only at 70c		1	40	Moss, 25 lbs. at 10c		2	50
Couplings, 12 only at 12½c		1	50	Sponges, course, ½ doz. at \$2		1	00
Reducer, 1 only at 30c		0	30	" fine, ½ doz. at \$2.50		1	25
Globe valves, 1 only at		1	12	" carriage, 3 only at 40c		1	20
" 1 doz. at		18	50				

## Kingston—Continued.

<i>Prison Stables and Vehicles—Con.</i>		§	cts.	<i>Maintenance of Buildings—Con.</i>		§	cts.
Fibre horse brushes, 12 only at 25c	...	3	00	Bolts, carriage, 100 only at	...	0	62
Stable brooms, 3 only at 65c	...	1	95	" stove 100 "	...	0	19
Harness dressing, 6 qts. at 50 c.	...	3	00	" " 100 "	...	0	21
Axle grease, $\frac{1}{2}$ gross at \$4.50	...	2	25	Butts, 4 doz. at 21c	...	0	84
Soft soap, 1 can at	...	0	60	" 6 " 27c	...	1	62
Castor oil, 10 lbs. at 12c	...	1	20	Sash lifts 1 "	...	0	50
Salt petre, 10 lbs. at 10	...	1	00	Hinges, 76 lbs. at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c	...	3	23
Salt, 1 brl. at	...	1	10	Locks, sash, 2 doz. at \$1	...	2	00
Linseed meal, 100 lbs. at 3c	...	3	00	" brass drawer, 1 doz at	...	4	50
Bran, $\frac{1}{2}$ ton at \$17	...	8	50	" " cupboard, 1 only at	...	0	50
Oats, 100 bushels at 36c	...	36	00	Latches, Yale, 6 only at \$1.60	...	9	60
Horse liniment	...	1	00	" " 2 " \$2	...	4	00
M. Dolan, covering dish with patent leather	...	7	00	Iron washers, 105 lbs. at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c	...	4	74
W. S. Nicholls, V.S., professional services	...	13	00	Rings, 2 gross at 53c	...	1	06
				Hooks and eyes, 18 gross at 15c	...	2	70
				Jap. buttons, 4 dozen at 10c	...	0	40
				Bends, 2 only at \$1.15	...	2	30
				Reducer, 1 only at	...	2	58
				Increaser, 1 only at	...	1	10
				Iron pipe, 102 ft. at \$1.04	...	106	08
				Angle iron, 1,040 lbs. at \$1.10	...	11	44
				Iron, 9,230 lbs. at \$1.70	...	156	92
				" 840 " \$1.75	...	14	71
				" 1,880 " \$1.85	...	34	78
				" 116 " \$2.15	...	2	49
				" 289 " \$2.45	...	5	06
				" 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ " \$3.20	...	2	96
				" 143 " \$2.05	...	2	93
				" galvanized, 1,530 lbs. at \$4.25	...	65	03
				Iron, galvanized, 3,043 lbs. at \$4.50	...	137	03
				Steel 488 lbs. at \$6.25	...	30	50
				Block tin, 296 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. at 18c	...	53	19
				Zinc, 90 lbs. at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c	...	5	85
				Twisted fence wire, 602 lbs. at 4c	...	24	08
				Screen wire, 125 ft. at 9c	...	11	25
				" 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. at 14c	...	4	67
				" 3 yds. at 20c	...	0	60
				Crimped wire, 148 sq. ft. at 12c	...	17	76
				Flexible auger, 1 only	...	31	50
				Metal ceilings, 1 "	...	41	50
				" 1 "	...	17	50
				" 1 "	...	16	00
				Pine, fine to clear, 1,200 ft. at \$25	...	30	00
				" good common, 30,975 ft. at \$18	...	557	61
				" t. and g., 16,500 ft. at \$18	...	297	00
				" scantling, 2,317 ft. at \$15	...	34	75
				Basswood, 4,000 ft. at \$15	...	60	00
				Oak, 1,947 ft. at \$45	...	87	62
				" 700 ft. at \$40	...	28	00
				Elm, 1,500 ft. at \$10	...	15	00
				Maple flooring, 1,000 ft.	...	28	00
				Ash, 2,000 ft. at \$15	...	30	00
				Birch, 570 ft. at \$18	...	10	26
				Spruce, 5,301 ft. at \$13	...	68	91
				Hemlock, 3,664 ft. at \$13	...	47	63
				Maple, 400 ft. at \$18	...	7	20
				Shingles, 4,000 only at \$2.40	...	9	60
				Laths, 20,000 only at \$1.50	...	30	00
				Sand, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. at \$1	...	22	33
				Portland cement, 50 brls. at \$2.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	108	76
				C. V. brown stone, 3 pcs.	...	45	00
				White lead, dry, 10 lbs. at 8c	...	0	80
				" Johnston's, 4,000 lbs. at \$5.25	...	210	00
				Alabastine, 100 lbs. at 7c	...	7	00
				" 190 lbs. at 6c	...	11	40
				Yellow ochre, 50 lbs. at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c	...	0	75
				English vermilion, 10 lbs. at \$1.25	...	12	50
				American " 5 lbs. at 25c	...	1	25
				" 5 lbs. at 30c	...	1	50
				Whiting, 336 lbs. at 90c	...	3	02
				Raw sienna, 50 lbs at 4c	...	2	00

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

Kingston—Continued.

<i>Maintenance of Buildings—Con.</i>		\$	cts.	<i>Maintenance of Machinery—Con.</i>		\$	cts.
Venetian red, 650 lbs. at \$1.25	8	13	Rolled tempered copper, 90 lbs. at 55c	49	50		
Frankfort green, 100 lbs. at 8c	8	00	Steel, 888 lbs. at \$2.15	\$19	09		
Ultra marine blue, 145 lbs. at 10c	14	50	Less 3 p.c.	0	57		
Umber, 100 lbs. at 6c	6	00				18	52
Red lead, 212 lbs. at \$4.50	9	54	Boiler tubes, 1,120 ft. at 14c	156	80		
Turpentine, 180 galls. at 45c	81	00	Welding boiler tubes, 62 h. at 25c	15	50		
Paint, Prussian blue, 13 cans at 60c	7	80	Pattern for bush for dynamo, 1 h.	0	30		
" green, 1 can	0	30	Brass bush, 22 lbs. at 30c	6	60		
" " 1 can	0	20	Boring bush, 19 h. at 40c	7	60		
Chrome yellow paint, 12 cans at 22c	2	64	Fitting bush, 1/2 h. at 30c	0	15		
" " 6 cans at 20c	1	20	Repairing boilers, 616 h. at 30c	184	80		
Oak graining, 6 lbs. at 25c	1	50	Welding tubes, 3 only at 85c	2	55		
Paint, wine colour, 6 cans at 30c	1	80	Candles, 1 lb.	0	15		
" " 6 cans at 35c	2	10	Stay bolt, 1 only	0	30		
" mist green, 3 cans at 20c	0	60	Boring pulleys, 4 h. at 40c	1	60		
" " 6 cans at 45c	2	70	Altering gears	0	15		
" raw umber in Japan, 6 cans at 35c	2	10	Small gear, 1	1	45		
" burnt sienna in Japan, 6 cans at 35c	2	10	Rollers for wringing machine, 2 only	11	00		
" assorted colours, 10 tubes at 10c	1	00	Gauge glasses, 1 dozen	1	56		
Boiled oil, 86 galls. at 51c	43	86	Dodge wood pulleys, 2 only at \$1.85	3	70		
Raw " 43 1/2 galls. at 48c	20	75	" " 1 only	4	00		
Lighting dryer, 5 galls. at 55c	2	75	Back pressure valve, 1 only	4	00		
Surfacing varnish, 1 gall.	3	95	Rubber gaskets, 24 only	0	55		
Hard oil finish, 20 galls. at \$1.10	22	00	Rubber balls, 3/4 doz. at \$15	10	00		
Muriatic acid, 5 galls. at 35c	1	75	Air vents, 2 doz. at \$2	4	00		
Aluminum bronze, 1 lb	2	50	Lubricators, 6 only at \$6	36	00		
Glue, 50 lbs. at 15c	7	50	Brass screws, 1 gross	0	38		
" 111 lbs. at 10c	11	10	Commutator screws, 3 gross at 40c	1	20		
Putty, 484 lbs. at \$2.25	10	89	Plug tap, 1 only	0	30		
" 999 lbs. at \$1.85	18	47	Taper tap, 1 only	0	30		
Borax, 100 lbs.	5	75	Copper wire, 5 lbs. at 19c	0	95		
Russia rope, 30 1/2 lbs. at 13 1/2c	4	04	Sand paper, 6 qrs. at 15c	0	90		
Fire clay, 1/2 ton at \$14	3	50	Caustic soda, 25 lbs. at 4 1/2c	1	13		
" 1 1/2 tons at \$10	10	20	" 120 lbs. at 6c	7	20		
Toilet paper, 4,000 bdles. at \$55	220	00	Sal ammoniac, 25 lbs. at 12c	3	00		
Copperas, 356 lbs. at 75c	2	67	Gasoline, 5 galls. at 20c	1	00		
Alumino ferric, 23,258 lbs.	189	74	White cotton waste, 1,138 lbs. at 6 1/2c	73	97		
Chloride of lime, 480 lbs. at 3c	14	40	Garlock packing, 19 1/2 lbs. at 65c	12	38		
" 25 lbs. at 5c	1	25	" 11 1/2 lbs. at 70c	7	88		
Hobbs' sanitary fluid, 472 1/2 galls. at \$1.25	590	54	" 69 1/2 lbs. at 60c	41	77		
Lessive phoenix, 784 lbs. at 7c	54	88	Rubber packing, 15 1/2 lbs. at 45c	69	53		
" 3,445 lbs. at 5c	172	25	Asbestos packing, 21 lbs. at 50c	10	51		
Barrels for lessive phoenix, 5 only at 30c	1	50	Plumbago packing, 3 lbs. at 20c	0	60		
Phenyle, 367 only at 10c	36	70	Candle wick packing, 5 lbs. at 20c	1	00		
Sal soda, 11,250 only at 95c	106	87	Threading pipe	0	75		
Soap, 12,985 only at 3c	389	55	Fibre, 3 1/2 lbs. at 30c	1	05		
Castile soap, 280 only at 8c	22	40	Lace leather, 5 lbs. at 70c	3	50		
Silver dust washing powder, 14,339 only at 5c	716	95	" 10 1/2 lbs. at 57c	5	84		
Barrels for washing powder, 48 only at 10c	4	80	Oak tan belting, 12-in., 80 ft. at \$1.24	\$99	20		
Sand paper, 15 qrs. at 14c	2	10	Less 3 p.c.	2	98		
Rubber, 8 1/2 lbs. at 85c	7	23				96	22
Cyclone paper, 20 rolls at 50c	10	00	Oak tan belting, 5-in., 28 ft. at 60c	16	80		
Time burning kiln, 5 days at \$1.50	7	50	" 3-in., 12 ft. at 14c	1	68		
Care of drains	64	00	Repairing electric belt, 4 1/2 d. at \$3	13	50		
Customs entries	0	75	Cement for electric belt	4	25		
Freight, cartage and express charges	81	84	Fire extinguisher hose, 3/4-in., 23 ft. at 30c	6	90		
	5,819	16	Steam hose, 1 in., 52 ft. at 35c	17	50		
Less—Refund of expenditure	3	44	" 1 in., 100 ft. at 41c	41	00		
	5,815	72	Hose, 3-ply, 3/4-in., 25 ft. at 17c	4	25		
<i>Maintenance of Machinery.</i>			Wire flue cleaners, 1 only	1	75		
Castings, 1,024 lbs. at 2 1/2c	25	60	" " 6 at \$1.55	9	30		
" 611 lbs. at 3 1/2c	21	40	" " 2 at \$1.60	3	20		
Babbit metal, 98 lbs. at 15c	14	70	" " 6 at \$1.90	11	40		
Magnolia metal, 56 lbs. at 23c	12	88	Brass ferrule, 1 only	0	24		
			Brass grease and resin box, 1 only	1	10		
			Washer cutter, 1 only	1	00		
			Pump plunger, 1 only	0	50		
			Speed indicator, 1 only	1	50		
			Castor oil, 2 lbs. at 12c	0	24		
			Olive " 2 1/2 galls. at 70c	2	02		

## Kingston—Continued.

<i>Maintenance of Machinery—Con.</i>		\$	cts.	<i>Roman Catholic Chapel—Con.</i>		\$	cts.
Cylinder oil, 175 $\frac{1}{2}$ galls. at 50c.....		87	66	Gimp, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. at 10c.....		0	55
Engine " 261 $\frac{1}{10}$ " 33c.....		86	41	Fibre, 15 lbs. at 5c.....		0	75
Sweet " $\frac{1}{2}$ gall. at 70c.....		0	35	Altar cloths, 2 only.....		4	00
Machine " 43 galls. at 22c.....		9	46	Under " 2 ".....		1	75
Coal " 41 $\frac{3}{4}$ galls. at 13c.....		5	45	Altar stone cover, 1 only.....		0	40
Vaseline, 25 lbs. at 20c.....		5	00	" lace, 1 only.....		2	50
Albany compound, 40 lbs. at 20c.....		8	00	" gimp, 1 only.....		1	40
Glycerine, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. at 17c.....		2	27	Purple stole, 1 only.....		0	75
Customs entry.....		0	25	Linen rollers, $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.....		2	70
Freight, wharfage, cartage and express charges.....		26	83	Red ribbon, 4 yds. at 12c.....		0	48
				White ribbon, 4 yds. at 12c.....		0	48
		1,306	47	Artificial flowers.....		16	00
Less Refund of Expenditure..		0	80	Repairing albs, 3 only.....		1	35
		1,305	67	Making purificators, 4 only.....		1	58
				Vestment collars, 5 at 25c.....		1	25
<i>Maintenance of Armoury.</i>				Making red silk cuffs for alb.....		1	11
Care of armoury, 12 m. at \$4.....		48	00	Ribbons, 4 yds. at 15c.....		0	60
Vaseline, 2 lbs. at 20c.....		0	40	Repairing cassocks.....		1	60
Repairing revolvers.....		0	75	" chaplain's surplice.....		1	10
Firing pins, 12 only.....		4	81	Benediction corporal.....		1	25
" 6 at 60c.....	\$	3	60	Chalice and paten covers, 2 only.....		0	50
" springs, 6 at 5c..		0	30	Washing & ironing small linens, 1 yr..		10	00
D. A. hammers, 6 at 50c.....		3	00	Caring for altar, 1 year.....		14	00
		6	90	Butler's catechisms, 3 doz. at 38c...		1	14
Less 25 %..		1	72	French prayer books, 3 only.....		0	85
				Peter's sodality, 12 at 38c.....		4	56
		5	18	Catholic youth's hymns, 12 at 52c....		6	24
Postage on ".....		0	12	Gregorian chants, 12 at 70c.....		8	40
Marlin cartridges, 4,000 only.....		92	40	Music paper, 4 quires at 40c..		1	60
Freight.....		1	50	Repairing and tuning organ.....		38	00
Customs entry.....		0	25	Charcoal, 4 boxes at 50c.....		2	00
		153	41	Olive oil, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ galls. at 70c.....		2	45
				Incense, 6 boxes at \$1.....		6	00
<i>Maintenance of Chapels—Protestant.</i>				Floats, 12 " 10c.....		1	20
Carpet, 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. at \$1.35.....		84	88	" 12 " 12c.....		1	50
Crimson Rep, 12 at \$1.25.....		15	00	Candles, 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. at 50c.....		33	75
" Mats, 2 at \$1.50.....		3	00	Altar wine, 7 bottles at 50c.....		3	50
Gold silk, 1 yd.....		0	90	Large altar breads, 200..		0	70
Baize, 6 yds. at 50c.....		3	00	Small " 1,000.....		2	00
Bullion fringe, 15 yds. at \$1.10....		16	50			248	54
Cord, 4 yds. at 10c.....		0	40	Protestant chapel.....	\$	199	89
Paper, 50 yds. at 7c.....		3	50	Roman Catholic chapel....		248	54
Church choir manuals, 6 at 35c.....		2	10			448	43
" " 6 at 25c.....		1	50				
Gospel hymn books, 12 at 90c.....		10	80	<i>Maintenance of School.</i>			
Sacred songs, 12 only.....		3	75	Geographies, 6 at 60c.....		3	60
Canticles, 12 at 30c.....		3	60	First readers, part 1, 3 doz. at 96c....		2	88
Music paper, 1 quire.....		0	40	" " 2, 3 doz. at \$1.44..		4	32
Finnish Bible, 1 only.....		1	50	Public school arithmetics, 3 doz. at \$2.40.....		7	20
White chalk, 1 box.....		0	06	Slates, 1 doz.....		0	72
Repairing, tuning & regulating organ.		20	00	Slate pencils, 2 boxes at 11c.....		0	22
Removing and recapping tuning caps of organ pipes.....		25	00			18	94
New metal organ pipe.....		3	00	<i>Stationery.</i>			
Altar wine, 2 bottles at 50c.....		1	00	Sundries from Stationery Dept.....		276	39
		199	89	" Queen's Printer.....		710	99
				Freight and express charges.....		11	99
<i>Roman Catholic Chapel.</i>						999	37
Carpet, 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. at \$1.....		57	25				
Paper, 40 yds at 7c.....		2	80				
Cutting carpet.....		1	50				
Vases, 1 pair.....		0	60				
" 1 ".....		0	70	<i>Postage</i> .....			
Flower pots, 4 only at 30c.....		1	20				
Tumblers, 6 only at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.....		0	75				
Brocade plush, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. at \$2.50.....		3	75	<i>Telegrams</i> .....		66	74

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

Kingston—Continued.

<i>Telephones.</i>	\$ cts.	<i>Furniture and Furnishing—Con.</i>	\$ cts.
Warden's office, residence and store-keeper's office.....	80 50	Wood pushes, 8 only at 9c.....	0 54
Engineer's residence.....	25 00	Circuit batteries, 24 only at 40c.....	9 60
Hospital.....	28 75	Zincs for circuit batteries, 144 only at 5c.....	7 20
Message.....	0 30	Twine, 31 lbs. at 18c.....	5 58
	134 55	" 24 " 24c.....	5 78
		" 5 " 37c.....	1 85
		" 3 " 40c.....	1 20
<i>Truckage.</i> .....	3 50	Linen towels, 4 doz. at \$1.75.....	7 00
		" 13 " \$1.80.....	23 40
<i>Freight</i> .....	1 75	Crash towelling, 100 yds. at 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.....	7 75
		" 1,995 " 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.....	134 67
<i>Furniture and Furnishing.</i>		White tape, 1 gross.....	0 45
Office sundries from stationery department.....	106 51	Beads, 6 doz. at \$1.20.....	7 20
Cork carpet, 45 yds. at \$1.....	45 00	Scapulars, 12 doz. at 60c.....	7 20
Packing carpet.....	0 75	Customs entry.....	0 25
Linolium, 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. at 75c.....	34 00	Freight, cartage and express charges..	8 36
Oilcloth, 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. \$1 10.....	32 27	Tolls.....	0 40
" 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. at 30c.....	0 45		1,190 31
" 6 yds. at 25c.....	1 50	Less Refund of Expenditure..	4 80
Velvet, 2 yds. at 50c.....	1 00		1,185 51
Felt, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. at 75c.....	0 84	<i>Machinery.</i>	
Print, 12 yds. at 10c.....	1 20	Mechanical stoker, 1 only.....	950 00
Bunting, 10 yds. at 30c.....	3 00	Paint mill, 1 only.....	8 00
Blinds, 2 only at \$3.50.....	7 00	Vertical Austin separator, 1 only.....	22 00
" 8 " at 65c.....	5 20	Heintz steam savers, 2 only at \$13.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 75
" 1 ".....	1 45	Gordon press, 13 x 19, 1 only.....	180 00
" 1 ".....	1 95	Paper cutter, 1 only.....	50 00
Cocoa mats, 2 only at \$2.....	4 00	Galley job press, 1 only.....	22 50
" 1 ".....	1 50	Lead cutter, 1 only.....	2 00
" 1 ".....	2 50	Acme staple binder, 1 only.....	9 00
Mirrors, 3 only at 75c.....	2 25	Freight.....	1 00
Imitation leather, 2 yds. at 45c.....	0 90		1,272 25
" 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. at 50c.....	0 60	<i>Beds and Bedding.</i>	
Leather trimming, 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. at 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.....	9 53	Castings, 289 lbs. at 6c.....	17 34
" 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 18c.....	5 04	Barrel, 1 only.....	0 25
Oak clock, 1 only.....	5 00	Ticking, 332 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.....	42 22
Repairing clocks.....	8 00	Twilled grey cotton, 1,606 yds. at 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.....	110 41
Clock dial forms, 1,000 only.....	8 00	Blankets, 150 only at \$1.60.....	240 00
Electric shades, 8 only at 50c.....	4 00	Baling.....	0 80
" 3 " at 40c.....	1 20	Rubber sheets, 6 x 3, 6 only at \$1.50.....	9 00
" 2 " at 35c.....	0 70	Aug. hyd. fort, 5 lbs. at 40c.....	2 00
" 1 ".....	0 75	Freight, cartage and express.....	1 80
Box for electric shades.....	0 15		423 82
Cuspidors, 2 only at 25c.....	0 50	Less Refund of Expenditure..	14 40
Water jug, 1 only.....	0 30		409 42
" 1 ".....	0 35	<i>Prison Utensils.</i>	
Tumblers, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. at \$1.....	1 50	Spoons, 1 gross.....	3 25
Marble washbasins, 2 only at \$14.50..	29 00	" 2 doz. at \$1.25.....	2 50
Basin clamps, 3 only at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.....	0 38	" 1 only.....	0 10
Rolled rimmed enamelled bath tub....	28 50	Cups and saucers, 3 doz. at \$1.20.....	3 60
N.P. double bath cocks.....	2 00	Agate cups, 1 doz.....	1 00
N.P. douche.....	3 00	Jug, 1 only.....	0 40
Automatic closet set.....	28 80	Butcher knives, 3 only at 50c.....	1 50
Boxing and cartage on ditto.....	1 00	" " 3 " at 35c.....	1 05
Automatic combination closet sets, 8 only at \$21.....	168 00	" " 1 " ".....	3 50
Closet bowl, 1 only.....	4 00	" saws, 1 " at \$1.75.....	3 50
Brass flushometers, 5 only at \$9.50....	47 50	Bread knives, 2 " at \$1.25.....	2 50
Radiator tops and bases, 24 only at \$12.90.....	309 60	Large pot, 1 only.....	0 85
Cupboard locks, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. at \$11.75.....	5 88	Steel rakes, 1 doz.....	3 49
Drawer " 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " at \$4.50.....	6 75	Scoops, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. at \$7.80.....	11 70
" handles, 1 doz.....	1 80	" $\frac{1}{2}$ " \$8.35.....	4 18
" " 2 doz. at \$4.50.....	9 00	Snow shovels, 2 doz. at \$3.....	6 00
Brass door pulls, 6 doz. at \$1.75.....	10 50	Sinker cord, 15 lbs. at 35c.....	5 25
Casters, 4 sets at 20c.....	0 80		
Chair seats, 6 only at 20c.....	1 20		
" 6 " 25c.....	1 50		
I. B. bells, 4-in., 6 only at 55c.....	3 30		



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

## Kingston—Continued.

Shops Generally—Con.		\$	cts.	Shops Generally—Con.		\$	cts.
Iron, hoop, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, 403 lbs. at \$2.90 ..		11	69	Nuts, 50 lbs. at \$5.25 .....		2	63
" " 1-inch, 695 lbs. at \$2.50 ..		17	38	" 25 " \$6.75 .....		1	69
" " $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, 200 lbs. at \$2.50 ..		5	00	" 15 " \$8.25 .....		1	24
Musket steel, $17\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. at \$45 .....		7	88	Rim taps, 1 only at .....		0	54
Steel, Black Diamond, 200 lbs. at \$6.35		12	70	Postage .....		0	06
" " 498 " \$6.25 .....		31	13	Rim taps, 1 only at .....	45c.		
Badger blenders tin, 12 lbs. at 60c ..		7	20	" " .....	55c.		
Tinned copper, $34\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. at \$30 .....		10	85	" " .....	60c.		
Copper bar, $15\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. at \$22 .....		3	41	" " .....	90c.		
Canada plate, 3 boxes at \$2.25 .....		6	75		—2 50		
Cut tacks (papers), 2 doz. at $14\frac{1}{2}$ c. ....		0	29	Less 50 p. c. ....	1 25		
" " 4 " 13c .....		0	52			1	25
" " 4 " 14c .....		0	56	Rim dies, 1 pr. at .....	\$1 50		
" " 2 " $15\frac{1}{2}$ c .....		0	31	" 2 " .....	2 00		
" " 1 " 19c .....		0	19	" 2 " .....	2 50		
Gimp tacks, 6 pkgs. at 5c .....		0	30	" 1 " .....	1 75		
N. P. screws, 1 doz. ....		0	30	" 1 " .....	2 00		
Brass screws, 1 gross .....		0	40		—9 75		
" 1 " .....		0	30	Less 25 p. c. ....	2 44		
" 1 " .....		0	50			7	31
" 3 " at 60c .....		1	80	Soc hoes, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. at \$2.92 .....		1	46
" 1 " .....		0	55	Compass saws, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. at \$2 .....		0	50
" 1 " .....		0	75	Milk can handles, 12 prs. at .....		3	00
Screw eyes, 1 doz. ....		0	20	" " .....		2	75
" " 1 " .....		0	30	Tinned Kettle ears, 50 lbs. at 14c .....		7	00
" hooks, 2 doz. at 8c .....		0	16	Turn webs, $\frac{3}{4}$ doz. at \$1.25 .....		1	04
Hooks and eyes, 1 gross .....		0	48	Smoothing irons, 24 lbs. at 5c .....		1	20
" " 1 " .....		0	60	Snips, 6 prs. at \$2.25 .....		13	50
" " 1 " .....		0	72	Callipers, 6 only at 35c .....		2	10
Brass wire, $19\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. at 25c .....		4	88	Pliers, 2 prs. at \$1.20 .....		2	40
Iron " 100 " 2c .....		2	00	Jaws for 14-in. Trimo wrench, 3 only			
Steel " 148 " \$3.65 .....		5	40	at 50c. ....		1	50
" " 55 " \$2 .....		1	10	Jaws for 14-in. trimo wrench, 1 only at		0	90
Picture " 6 rolls at 10c .....		0	60	Emery wheels, 2 only at \$3.50 .....		7	00
Files, 1 doz. at .....		0	52	Compasses, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. at \$1.75 .....		0	88
" 4 " 69c .....		2	56	Shovels, 1 doz. at .....		6	50
" 1 " .....		0	70	Centre bit, 1 only at .....		0	07
" 3 " 62c .....		1	86	Boxwood rules, 3 doz. at 70c .....		2	10
" 1 " .....		1	03	Gasoline blow torches, 2 only at \$2.40 ..		4	80
" 3 " \$1.14 .....		3	42	Pincers, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. at \$6 .....		3	00
" 1 " .....		2	33	" " \$4.50 .....		2	25
" 5 " \$1.69 .....		8	45	Coal scoops, $1\frac{1}{2}$ doz. at \$8.75 .....		13	13
" $2\frac{1}{2}$ " \$1.02 .....		4	80	Oil gates, 6 only at 60c .....		3	60
" 1 " .....		1	34	" 6 " 30c .....		1	80
" 1 " .....		1	50	Button hole scissors, 3 doz. at \$2.50 ..		7	50
" 2 " \$1.11 .....		2	22	Shears, 11 in., 2 doz. at \$15 .....		30	00
" 2 " \$1.45 .....		2	90	Sash tools, 4 in., 1 doz. at .....		0	55
" 3 " \$3.40 .....		10	20	" 6 in., 1 doz. at .....		0	80
" 1 " .....		1	79	Sledge hammer handles, 2 doz. at \$2.40 ..		4	80
" $\frac{1}{2}$ " \$2.47 .....		1	24	Shovel handles, 3 doz. at \$1.75 .....		5	25
Drills, $\frac{1}{2}$ " \$7.26 .....		3	63	" 1 doz. at .....		1	00
" 1 " .....		3	78	Tailor's goose, 40 lbs. at 5c .....		2	00
" 2 " \$1.89 .....		3	78	Smithy coal, $8\frac{1}{2}$ tons at \$6 .....		53	55
" $\frac{1}{2}$ " \$15.39 .....		7	70	Emery cloth, 40 quires at 35c .....		14	00
" 1 " \$5.61 .....		5	62	" 71 " 44c .....		31	24
" 1 " \$2.19 .....		2	19	Sand paper, 15 " 12c .....		1	80
" 1 " .....		10	26	" 20 " 14c .....		2	80
" 1 " .....		5	94	Emery flour, 25 lbs. at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. ....		1	31
" 1 " .....		0	90	" 15 " 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. ....		0	41
" 1 " .....		0	80	Weight, 100 lb., 1 only at .....		0	40
" $1\frac{1}{2}$ " \$3.51 .....		5	28	Blacksmith's vice, 40 lbs. at 15c .....		6	00
" 3 " \$4.32 .....		2	16	Lock, 1 only at .....		0	40
Rivets, 85 lbs. at 5c .....		4	25	Postage on lock .....		0	02
" 54c .....		4	69	Varnish brushes, $1\frac{1}{2}$ doz. at \$2.15 .....		3	23
Copper rivets, 2 lbs. at 40c .....		0	80	" 1 doz. at .....		1	46
Coe's wrenches, $1\frac{1}{2}$ doz. at \$3.75 .....		4	38	" " .....		1	26
" " " \$5.25 .....		3	07	" " .....		3	10
" " " \$14 .....		3	50	Artist fitches, 2 " 80c .....		1	60
" " " \$8.50 .....		1	42	Camel hair brushes, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. at \$4 .....		2	00
Nuts, 50 lbs. at \$3.25 .....		1	63	Brushes, 5 oval, 1 doz. at .....		6	40
" 90 " \$4.25 .....		3	83	" 4 x 4 wall bristle, $1\frac{1}{2}$ doz. at			
" 105 " \$4.60 .....		4	83	\$7.20 .....		10	80



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

Kingston—Concluded.

<i>Binder Twine—Con.</i>	\$ cts.	<i>Buildings.</i>	\$ cts.
Jenny captans, bored and turned, 15 only at \$1.25	18 75	Cast iron pipe, 979 lbs. at 2½c	24 48
Steel gears, 2 only at \$3.25	6 50	Cantilevers, 4,620 lbs. at 2½c	127 05
" 2 " \$4.25	8 50	Double end vents, 400 lbs. 2½c	11 00
Plummer blocks and covers, 4 only	2 98	Single end vents, 1,047 lbs. at 2½c	28 80
Castings, 14 pieces at 40c	5 60	Iron, 5,003 cwt. at \$1.70	85 05
Box for castings	0 25	" 1,312 cwt. at \$1.50	19 68
Castings, 21½ lbs. at 7c	1 48	" 4,713 cwt. at \$1.15	54 20
" 1,108 lbs. at 3½c	38 80	" 317 cwt. at \$1.05	3 33
Boring cylinder, 21½ hrs. at 40c	8 60	Steel, 964 cwt. at 2½c	19 28
Spool heads, 525 only at 5½c	29 42	" 1,335 cwt. at \$2.65½	35 61
Cases for spool heads, 2 only	1 00	Galvanized shingles, 16 sqres. at \$5.25	84 00
Machine steel, 120 lbs. at 8½c	3 90	Slaters' nails, 50 lbs. at 5c	2 50
Boiler plate, 109, lbs. at 2½c	2 45	Brass chain, 200 feet at 4c	8 00
Biederman coil springs, 8 only at \$1.25	10 00	" jack chain, 202 yds. at 15c	30 30
Bobbin washers, 71 lbs. at 13c	9 23	" S hooks, 174 only at ¾c	1 31
Steel spring wire, 25 lbs. at 5c	1 25	Iron wire screw hooks, 5 gross at 60c	3 00
Set screws, 3 doz. at 50c	1 50	Galvanized iron cleats, 3 doz. at \$3	9 00
Knives, 2 doz. at \$1.50	3 00	Screw eyes, 1 gross	0 50
Chip wax, 149 lbs. at 5c	7 45	Pine, 657 ft. at \$22	14 45
Tallow, 59½ lbs. at 5c	2 98	" 2,571 ft. at \$18	64 28
Leather belting, 150 ft. at 6c	9 00	" T. & G., 3,500 ft. at \$18	63 00
" 1½ 400 " 7½c	30 00	Cedar, 640 ft. at \$18	11 52
" 1½ 250 " 10c	25 00	" 144 l. ft. at 12c	17 28
" 2½ 288 " 13c	37 44	Sand, 233 c. yds. at 90c	209 70
" 3 350 " 14c	49 00	Cement, 102 brls. at \$2.50	255 00
" 3 296 " 15c	44 40	Freight and cartage	18 24
Belt fasteners, 100 only	2 50	Customs entries	0 75
" 100 " "	5 00		1,201 31
" 150 " at \$3	4 50	<i>Advertising.</i>	
Repairing belt, 1 day	3 00	Tenders for supplies	241 30
Cement for belt	0 25		
Stencil brushes, 12 only at 25c	3 00	<i>Travelling Expenses.</i>	
Rubber type, 3 sets at \$2.75	8 25	Douglas Stewart	275 00
Numerals, 1 set	0 75	George L. Foster	155 95
Fancy twine, 12 balls	0 60	W. H. Derry	140 00
Tags, 75,000 only at 20c	15 00	E. J. Adams	100 00
Linen bags, 5,000 only at 6½c	325 00	P. A. Moncrieff	50 00
Wrapping paper, 22,234 lbs. at 2½, less, 4 p. c.	480 26	J. R. Forster	42 05
H. N. Bate & Sons. Refund of amount overpaid on account of twine	1 00	H. G. Smith	24 72
T. J. Mathers, professional services, on account of John Connors	28 08	Kingston, Portsmouth and Catarauqui Electric Railway, street car tickets	49 75
Kerr, Macdonald, Davidson & Paterson, professional services, on account of Ontario Twine Co.	3 31	British American Hotel, board of George L. Foster	601 17
A. Ballantyne, services as arbitrator	500 00		1,438 64
Telegrams	23 44	LESS—Refund of Expenditure.	341 11
Postage stamps	25 00		1,097 53
Advertising for tenders for twine	497 00	<i>Miscellaneous Special.</i>	
Freight on hemp	453 13	Prizes for revolver practices	20 00
Freight, cartage and express charges	289 71		
Customs entries	3 25		
	31,562 29		
LESS—Refund of Expenditure.	247 01		



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

RECAPITULATION—*Concluded.*

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Industries</i> :—						
Farm.....			245	32		
Implements.....			18	57		
Piggery.....			33	41		
Shops—generally.....	1,661	20				
Less refund of expenditure.....		298		32		
			1,362	88		
Binder twine.....	31,562	29				
Less refund of expenditure.....		247		01		
			31,315	28		
<i>Capital</i> :—						
Buildings.....					32,978	46
					1,201	31
<i>Miscellaneous</i> :—						
Advertising.....			241	30		
Travelling expenses.....	1,438	64				
Less refund of expenditure.....		341		11		
			1,097	53		
					1,338	83
<i>Miscellaneous "Special"</i> :—						
Prizes for revolver practice.....					20	00
					165,212	28

ROBT. R. CREIGHTON,  
*Accountant.*

## ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

	\$	cts.		\$	cts.
Salaries.....	43,213	32	Brought forward.....	85,102	28
Officers' uniform.....	2,398	58	Queen's Printer and Stationery.....	1,171	32
Retiring allowance.....	695	00	Postage.....	81	80
Police mess.....	747	56	Furniture and furnishings.....	178	67
Rations.....	12,506	09	Machinery.....	1,873	67
Christmas extras.....	78	78	Beds and bedding.....	550	57
Prison clothing.....	2,447	95	Prison utensils.....	187	27
Hospital.....	1,345	67	Libraries.....	191	41
Freedom clothing.....	1,013	33	Office books.....	4	75
Travelling allowance.....	1,583	00	Fire protection.....	1,015	77
Transfers.....	153	25	Farm.....	443	27
Interments.....	11	25	" stable.....	583	98
Heating.....	5,663	26	" implements.....	752	73
Lighting.....	1,159	43	Piggery.....	393	88
Water supply.....	1,402	52	Shops generally.....	730	48
Prison stable.....	1,575	72	Quarry.....	152	78
Maintenance of buildings.....	7,462	00	Brick yard.....	696	00
" machinery.....	374	61	Rifle competition.....	50	00
" armoury.....	448	45	Escapes.....	21	06
" chapels.....	264	09	Advertising.....	76	42
Freight.....	481	91	Travelling expenses.....	382	25
Telegrams.....	26	66	Legal expenses.....	30	75
Telephones.....	46	85			
Stationery.....	3	00			
Carried forward.....	85,102	28		94,671	11

G. S. MALEPART,  
*Accountant.*

J. A. DUCHESNEAU,  
*Warden.*

## STAFF SALARIES.

*General.*

Rank.	Name.	Period.		Salary.	Amount.
		Months.	Days.		
				\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Warden .....	J. A. Duchesneau .....			2,000 00	2,000 00
Surgeon .....	L. A. Fortier .....			1,500 00	1,500 00
Roman Catholic Chaplain.....	L. O. Harel .....			1,200 00	1,200 00
Protestant Chaplain.....	J. Rollit .....			800 00	800 00
Accountant .....	G. S. Malepart .....			1,100 00	1,100 00
Warden's clerk .....	E. Lachapelle .....			600 00	600 00
Storekeeper.....	G. B. Lamarche .....			900 00	900 00
Engineer.....	E. Champagne .....			900 00	900 00
Steward .....	N. Charbonneau .....			800 00	800 00
Hospital overseer.....	D. O. Shea .....			680 00	680 00
Schoolmaster .....	J. T. Dorais .....			700 00	700 00
Assistant engineer .....	E. Trudeau .....	5	19	500 00	283 83
" .....	E. Leclair .....	6	6	500 00	258 10
Messenger.....	C. Taillon.....			500 00	500 00
					12,171 93

*Industrial.*

Chief trade instructor.....	L. O. Labelle.....	8		1,000 00	666 64
" .....	Geo. A. Pratt.....	4	9	1,000 00	360 14
Farmer .....	E. Kenny .....			700 00	700 00
Instructors, 4.....				700 00	2,800 00
Instructor, 1.....		6		690 00	345 00
" 1.....		6		700 00	350 02
" 1.....		6		630 00	315 00
" 1.....		6		660 00	330 00
" 1.....		11		700 00	641 63
" 1.....		1		700 00	58 37
" 1.....		1		700 00	58 33
Teamster, 1.....		6		400 00	199 98
" 1.....		11		400 00	366 63
Stable guard, 1.....		3		400 00	99 99
" 1.....		3		500 00	125 06
" 1.....		1		500 00	41 70
					7,458 49

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

## Staff Salaries—Concluded.

## Police.

Rank.	Name.	Period.		Salary.	Amount.
		Months.	Days.		
				\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Deputy warden .....	O. Beauchamp .....	4	12	1,500 00	553 57
Chief keeper .....	C. N. Contant .....	9	..	900 00	675 00
" .....	U. Chartrand .....	1	24	900 00	135 00
" .....	" .....	1	..	800 00	66 66
Keeper, 1 .....	" .....	9	6	600 00	460 00
Keepers, 4 .....	" .....	6	..	600 00	2,400 00
Keeper, 1 .....	" .....	6	..	590 00	294 90
Keepers, 6 .....	" .....	6	..	600 00	300 00
Keeper, 1 .....	" .....	6	..	590 00	295 04
" 1 .....	" .....	6	..	560 00	279 96
" 1 .....	" .....	3	24	600 00	190 00
" 1 .....	" .....	8	6	500 00	341 61
" 1 .....	" .....	2	24	600 00	140 00
Guards, 17 .....	" .....	6	..	500 00	8,500 00
" 4 .....	" .....	6	..	500 00	999 84
" 3 .....	" .....	6	..	490 00	734 94
" 3 .....	" .....	6	..	500 00	750 12
" 2 .....	" .....	6	..	490 80	490 04
" 2 .....	" .....	6	..	460 00	459 96
" 1 .....	" .....	9	6	500 00	383 27
" 3 .....	" .....	9	..	500 00	1,125 06
" 3 .....	" .....	3	..	400 00	299 97
" 2 .....	" .....	7	..	500 00	666 72
" 2 .....	" .....	3	..	400 00	199 98
" 1 .....	" .....	6	10	500 00	263 85
" 1 .....	" .....	2	..	500 00	83 32
" 4 .....	" .....	3	..	500 00	500 24
" 4 .....	" .....	3	..	400 00	399 96
" 3 .....	" .....	2	14	400 00	246 63
" 1 .....	" .....	2	11	400 00	78 88
" 1 .....	" .....	2	..	400 00	66 66
" 1 .....	" .....	1	..	400 00	33 33
					22,414 57

## Special.

Architect .....	James Adams .....	9	16	1,500 00	1,191 67
-----------------	-------------------	---	----	----------	----------

## RECAPITULATION.

General .....	\$12,171 93
Industrial .....	7,458 49
Police .....	22,414 57
Special .....	1,191 67
Total .....	\$43,236 66
Less—Refund of expenditure .....	23 34
	\$43,213 32







## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

## St. Vincent de Paul—Continued.

<i>Maintenance of Buildings—Con.</i>	\$ cts.	<i>Maintenance of Buildings—Con.</i>	\$ cts.
Shingles, 1,000 cases.....	3 00	Cartage.....	1 50
" 5 squares.....	14 30	Tampico, 31½ lbs.....	2 36
Rat poison, 8 bxs.....	5 65	Plaster, 4 brls.....	6 40
Rope, 414½ lbs.....	64 41	Rubber packing, 59½ lbs.....	19 64
Casters, 18 sets.....	21 35	Rice root, 30 lbs.....	4 50
Jet black, 10 boxes.....	5 00	Sand.....	71 80
Brushes, 12 doz.....	20 10	Emery wheel, 1.....	3 25
Pearline, 9 bxs.....	45 60	Transome lifts, 4.....	2 00
Birch, 1,125 ft.....	39 38	Galvanized iron pipe, 310½ ft.....	15 06
Oak, 5,739 ft.....	412 34	Babbit metal, 55 lbs.....	7 15
Elm, 2,043 ft.....	63 19	Tees and elbows, 53 lbs.....	2 92
Iron, 22,965 lbs.....	396 06	Maple, 3,444 ft.....	103 32
Brass, 13½ lbs.....	2 97	Black Japan, 70 galls.....	42 00
Steel plate, 1,687 lbs.....	39 44	Latches, 16.....	10 72
Circular flanges, 170 lbs.....	5 10	Grating, 1,020 lbs.....	42 00
Rivets, 55½ lbs.....	5 02	Lever, 3.....	0 45
Brass cocks, 18 lbs.....	10 60	Chain, 20 ft.....	0 60
Leaver handle, 1 lb.....	0 25	Fence castings, ½ doz.....	1 50
Grinding stone, 662 lbs.....	6 62	Snow shovels, 165 doz.....	33 00
Oil stone, 1 lb.....	1 40	Pitch, 4 lbs.....	0 08
Glass, 45 bxs.....	72 15	Boiler repaired.....	20 00
F. D. sets, 1.....	3 00	Venetian red, 830 lbs.....	47 20
Prussian blue, 5 lbs.....	2 25	Benzine, 5 galls.....	3 00
Blank keys.....	0 82	Sponges, 14.....	2 40
Bolts, 1,000 lbs.....	9 33	Toilet soap, 12 doz.....	2 40
Wire, 406 lbs.....	8 79	Disinfectant, 100 galls.....	52 00
Lumber, 94,652 ft.....	2,374 68	Wall paper and border.....	50 56
Buttons, ½ gross.....	10 50	Planes, 12.....	6 12
Bell pull, 1 gross.....	1 00	Axes, 3.....	1 75
Glass, 56 lengths.....	30 80	Plane irons, 6.....	2 85
" 24 panes.....	12 00	Blank keys, 3 doz.....	0 80
Bolts, 75 doz.....	15 00	Spoke shave, ½ doz.....	1 50
Sand paper, 4 reams.....	9 92	Brass nails, 1,000 lbs.....	1 35
Whiting, 1,087 lbs.....	4 90	Porcelaine plates, 2.....	1 50
Putz, 4 gr.....	16 60	Red felt, 5 yds.....	3 75
Pumice stone, 4 lbs.....	0 45	Red lead, 75 lbs.....	7 50
Raw oil, 20 galls.....	11 48	Metal ceiling, 1.....	73 25
Chain, 100 ft.....	3 10	Washers, 22 lbs.....	1 39
White lead, 2,500 lbs.....	137 50	Keys, 50.....	4 40
Mason's line, 7½.....	3 88	Flush apparatus, 1.....	10 00
Jaws for tongue, 3.....	5 25	Cast steel lathe dogs, 1 set.....	8 00
Strap hinges, 32 lbs.....	1 60	Gold size, 1 gall.....	2 60
Brass pulls, 10 doz.....	3 75	Bronze, 18 pkgs.....	3 90
Hinges, 2½ doz.....	4 75	Door pull, 1.....	0 65
" 2 prs.....	9 90	Tin plate, 250 lbs.....	23 04
" 1½ gr.....	2 48	Water guages, 1 doz.....	2 40
Vermillion, 30 lbs.....	21 25	Brass and rubber springs, 120 lbs.....	69 00
Lard oil, 5 lbs.....	3 75	Guage cutters, 2.....	5 50
Bench screws, 3.....	1 80	Chloride lime, 344 lbs.....	10 32
Spirit levels, 2.....	5 00	Steel, 1,292½ lbs.....	64 63
Pliers, 1 pr.....	0 90	Malleable iron fittings, 329 lbs.....	23 43
Steel squares, 14.....	18 75	Steel elbows, 9.....	1 35
H. W. Tank, 1.....	55 00	Brass handles, 25.....	4 27
Valves, 33.....	57 71	Brass hooks, 22.....	4 45
Ventilators, 41.....	48 15	Spring screws, 2.....	3 00
Steel, 2,959 lbs.....	174 68	Oiled paper, 420 lbs.....	4 00
Glue, 200 lbs.....	29 00	" 8 rolls.....	7 20
Shellac, 15 galls.....	31 50	Varnish, 3 galls.....	11 15
Canada plate, 6 bxs.....	12 90	Hickory, 3½ cords.....	67 00
Wire, 253½ lbs.....	6 18	Black lead, 1 gross.....	1 90
Snips, 1 pr.....	1 70	Victoria blue, 6 lbs.....	0 93
Nuts, 50 lbs.....	2 13	Dryer, 2 lbs.....	0 12
Tin, 24 bxs.....	173 75	" 2 galls.....	1 50
Walnut, 560 ft.....	80 22	Fire set, 1.....	8 75
Soil pipe and connections, 460 ft.....	129 04	Sawdust, 54 bags.....	3 66
Traps, 2.....	4 33	Butts, ½ gross.....	3 35
Frame, 1.....	0 75	Pulley, 1.....	0 10
Gasoline, 3 galls.....	2 00	Borax, 567 lbs.....	28 35
Burnt umber, 10 galls.....	1 25	Tubes, 3 ft.....	0 60
Catches, 2½ doz.....	1 90	Chrome yellow, 112½ lbs.....	8 13
Sewer pipe and junctions.....	57 85	Basswood, 2,367 ft.....	54 94
Lavatories and fittings.....	73 78	Burnt sienna, 11 lbs.....	1 65

## St. Vincent de Paul—Continued.

<i>Maintenance of Buildings—Con.</i>		§	cts.	<i>Maintenance of Chapels.</i>		§	cts.
Marine blue, 38 lbs. . . . .		7	60	Silk vestment . . . . .		20	00
Pine, 1,050 ft. . . . .		47	25	Scapulars, 2 gross . . . . .		5	00
Window guards, 9 . . . . .		62	40	Washing and pressing, 6 . . . . .		24	00
W. C. complete, 5 . . . . .		68	15	Hosts, small, 1,500 . . . . .		2	25
Spruce deals, 2,039 ft . . . . .		18	35	" large, 120 . . . . .		0	43
Shipping cull, 5,010 ft. . . . .		70	14	Candles, 25 lbs. . . . .		11	25
Copper bar, 26½ lbs. . . . .		4	17	Organists' salary . . . . .		99	96
Tacks, 96 pkgs. . . . .		2	02	Death register. . . . .		2	00
Eureka files, 1 doz. . . . .		8	00	Beads, 1 gross . . . . .		6	00
Ingot tin, 325 lbs. . . . .		38	63	Surplice washed . . . . .		0	50
Russian plate, 83 lbs. . . . .		5	81	Books, 60 . . . . .		18	00
Size, 50 lbs. . . . .		2	20	Visits, 104 . . . . .		26	00
Drop black, 5 lbs . . . . .		1	00	Mission books, 60 . . . . .		24	00
Spruce, 3,069 ft. . . . .		27	62	Ornaments repaired . . . . .		2	70
Rubber strips, 4½ lbs. . . . .		4	28	Incense, 1 box. . . . .		4	00
Cement, 3 tins. . . . .		0	95	Wine, 4 galls. . . . .		7	00
Run knobs, 2. . . . .		1	30	Olive oil, 1 can . . . . .		8	25
Door bell. . . . .		0	95	Paschal candle . . . . .		2	25
Moth balls, 7 lbs . . . . .		1	05	Oil, 1 bottle . . . . .		0	50
Rose pink, 5 lbs. . . . .		1	00				
Spindles, 3 . . . . .		0	82			264	09
Emery cloth, 2 reams . . . . .		1	90	<i>Freight.</i>			
Spouts, 2. . . . .		0	23	Freight. . . . .		481	91
Steel wire rope, 160 ft. . . . .		17	20				
Hard ash, 1 cord . . . . .		10	00	<i>Telegrams.</i>			
Axle trees, 3. . . . .		1	50	Telegrams . . . . .		26	66
Hay poles, 6. . . . .		1	50				
Telephone poles, 55. . . . .	140	00		<i>Telephones.</i>			
Derrick castings. . . . .	2	50		Telephones. . . . .		46	85
Acme bolts, 33½ doz. . . . .	6	67					
Sweed iron, 51 lbs. . . . .	1	50		<i>Queen's Printer and Stationery.</i>			
Clock dials, 1 box. . . . .	4	00		Queen's Printer and stationery. . . . .		1,171	32
Clock repaired . . . . .	4	55					
Door trimmings . . . . .	1	95		<i>Stationery.</i>			
Photograph . . . . .	3	00		Stationery. . . . .		3	00
Solder . . . . .	1	25					
Door bell. . . . .	3	00		<i>Postage.</i>			
		7,644	19	Postage. . . . .		81	80
LESS—Refund of Expenditure. . . . .		182	19				
<i>Maintenance of Machinery.</i>		7,462	00	<i>Furniture and Furnishings.</i>			
Machine oil, 139½ galls. . . . .	68	10		Furnace, 3. . . . .		32	50
Cylinder oil, 83 galls. . . . .	61	85		Thimbles, 1 doz. . . . .		3	00
Cotton waste, 682 lbs . . . . .	45	11		Soap tray. . . . .		0	40
Belting, 90 ft. . . . .	58	91		Office towels, 12. . . . .		3	00
Cotton wicks, 10 lbs . . . . .	2	50		Heater, 3. . . . .		32	66
Boiler compound, 1,221 lbs. . . . .	122	10		Key rings, 1 doz. . . . .		0	33
Lathe follower. . . . .	8	00		Woollen mats, 3. . . . .		4	80
Lathe gear. . . . .	5	00		Bedsteads, 6 . . . . .		65	40
Belt lacing, 3½ lbs. . . . .	3	04		Keys, 3. . . . .		0	45
		374	61	Corn brooms, 12 doz. . . . .		25	20
<i>Maintenance of Armoury.</i>				Wire bed and fittings. . . . .		5	00
Rifle cartridges, 10,000. . . . .	201	00		Felt, 4 yds. . . . .		2	93
Revolver " 2,500. . . . .	19	50		Curtains. . . . .		2	25
Shackle keys, 12. . . . .	3	00		Leather gmp. . . . .		0	75
Vise. . . . .	4	00					
Revolvers repaired, 4. . . . .	3	50					
Turnscrew . . . . .	1	75					
Spring screws, 12. . . . .	3	12					
Carbines and slings, 12 . . . . .	141	38					
Rifles repaired, 5 . . . . .	12	00					
Lamp bracket. . . . .	0	65					
Revolvers, 12 . . . . .	56	70					
Firing pins and extractors, 6. . . . .	3	49					
		450	09				
LESS—Refund of expenditure. . . . .		1	64				
		448	45			178	67

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

## St. Vincent de Paul—Continued.

<i>Machinery.</i>		\$ cts.	<i>Farm Crops—Con.</i>		\$ cts.
Lathe and planer, complete.....	1,377	24	Land plaster, 15 brls. ....	15	75
Damper regulator .....	125	00	Fertilizer, 2 tons .....	65	00
Damper .....	10	00			
Korting repaired .....	9	75		448	65
Pipe machine, complete .....	351	68	Less—Refund of Expenditure...	5	38
	1,873	67		443	27
<i>Beds and Bedding.</i>			<i>Farm Stable.</i>		
Twine, 85½ lbs. ....	22	72	Horses, 3 .....	345	00
Palm leaves, 7,059 lbs. ....	352	95	Oats, 54 bags .....	39	02
Grey blankets, 101 prs .....	163	65	Veterinary services .....	41	00
Linen, 93¾ yds .....	11	25	Horse-nails, 75 lbs. ....	8	63
	550	57	Bran, 2 tons .....	28	00
<i>Prison Utensils.</i>			Horse-shoes, 100 lbs .....	3	22
Toilet clippers, 2 .....	5	50	Pine tar, 10 galls .....	4	00
Brooms, 48 doz .....	100	80	Birch brooms, 10 doz .....	4	00
Whisks, 6 doz .....	5	40	Hay, 8 tons .....	60	00
Tumblers, 1½ doz .....	3	25	Straw, 10, <sup>200</sup> / <sub>100</sub> tons .....	40	61
Pot .....	0	39	Horse blankets, 4 .....	8	00
Tinned spoons, 3 gross .....	14	40	Double hames, 2 prs. ....	2	50
Barber's soap, 4 bxs .....	14	00		583	98
Frying pans, 3 .....	0	80	<i>Farm Implements.</i>		
Large basket .....	1	50	Scythe stones, 1 doz .....	0	72
Spring .....	0	15	Cradle sheathes, 3 .....	8	25
Razors, 1 doz .....	10	50	Mower repaired .....	7	00
Crambo combs, 3 gross .....	19	20	Harness leather, 153 lbs. ....	42	98
Union scale .....	4	75	Buckles, 5 gross .....	6	25
Barber's shears, ¼ doz .....	1	38	Hay press .....	240	00
Gazoline stove, .....	5	25	Threshing machine .....	285	00
	187	27	Harrow teeth, 6 .....	3	60
<i>Libraries.</i>			Shovels, 3 doz .....	20	07
Linen, 5 yds .....	1	50	Spades, ½ doz .....	4	50
History of Canada, 1 vol .....	3	00	Plow traces, 2 pr .....	1	20
Scientific American .....	3	00	" points, 1½ doz .....	5	70
Books, 381 vols .....	153	31	Soleplate .....	0	50
Subscription for papers .....	27	00	Yellow felt, 20 lbs. ....	10	00
Imperial jean, 48 yds .....	3	60	Horse-power threads, 12 .....	6	00
	191	41	Riddle sieve .....	2	75
<i>Office Books.</i>			Emery wheel .....	4	85
Cruikshand Magistrate Guide .....	4	00	Road scraper .....	10	00
Sauvage Guide .....	0	60	Potato digger .....	3	00
Postage .....	0	15	Castings, 2 pcs .....	1	75
	4	75	Snaps, 2 doz .....	5	50
<i>Fire Protection.</i>			Reaper and binder .....	110	00
Pig lead, 221 lbs. ....	8	62	Cultivator .....	10	00
Oakum, 56 lbs. ....	3	60	Manure forks, 1 doz .....	4	12
Rubber hose, 1,006 ft. ....	551	35	Rakes, ½ doz .....	1	08
Cases, 4 .....	2	20	Hoes, ½ doz .....	1	38
Fire extinguishers, 30 .....	450	00	Spade forks, ½ doz .....	2	68
	1,015	77	Plow lines, 3 pr .....	1	40
<i>Farm Crops.</i>			Seeder castings and rubber .....	2	45
Paris green, 300 lbs. ....	52	00		752	73
Pepper, 15 lbs. ....	2	50	<i>Piggery.</i>		
Hellebore, 20½ lbs. ....	6	15	Pease, 31½ bush .....	22	05
Potato baskets, 4 doz .....	12	00	Oats, 45½ bags .....	36	12
Pressing hay, 19 tons .....	19	00	Chopper .....	57	93
Eclipse wire machine .....	5	00	Freight on chopper .....	3	27
Potato seed, 299½ bags .....	209	65	Hose, 150 ft. ....	24	00
Onion seed, 2 brls .....	7	00	Nozzle .....	0	75
Seed .....	54	60	Hose couplings, 3 .....	0	90
			Veterinary services .....	56	25
			Grain, ground .....	41	61
			Underrunner mill .....	135	00
			Yorkshire boar .....	16	00
				393	88



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

## DORCHESTER.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Staff:—</i>				
Salaries, general . . . . .	\$10,683	30		
" industrial . . . . .	5,483	33		
" police . . . . .	13,455	88		
			29,622	51
Uniforms . . . . .			883	53
Police mess . . . . .			383	21
				30,889 25
<i>Maintenance of Convicts:—</i>				
Rations . . . . .	6,260	02		
Prison clothing . . . . .	2,144	54		
Hospital supplies . . . . .	328	05		
Keep of insane convict . . . . .	160	00		
				8,892 61
<i>Discharge Expenses:—</i>				
Freedom suits . . . . .	524	00		
Travel allowances . . . . .	770	00		
Transfers . . . . .	197	66		
Interments . . . . .	25	63		
				1,517 29
<i>Working Expenses:—</i>				
Heating . . . . .	2,118	96		
Lighting . . . . .	245	26		
Maintenance of buildings . . . . .	414	04		
" machinery . . . . .	269	77		
" chapel . . . . .	151	00		
Queen's Printer . . . . .	472	82		
Stationery . . . . .	258	08		
Postage . . . . .	60	12		
Telegrams . . . . .	25	60		
Telephone . . . . .	31	50		
Freight . . . . .	20	02		
				4,067 17
<i>Prison Equipment:—</i>				
Furnishings . . . . .	68	06		
Beds and bedding . . . . .	471	66		
Prison utensils . . . . .	126	68		
Library . . . . .	18	00		
Fire protection . . . . .	6	25		
				690 65
<i>Industries:—</i>				
Farm crops . . . . .	274	95		
" stables . . . . .	868	86		
" implements . . . . .	152	98		
" piggery . . . . .	15	00		
Shops . . . . .	545	89		
				1,857 68
<i>Miscellaneous:—</i>				
Escapes . . . . .	18	53		
Advertising . . . . .	119	92		
Travelling expenses . . . . .	47	93		
Legal expenses . . . . .	48	20		
Penitentiary Commission—travelling expenses . . . . .	68	05		
				302 63
			48,217	28

## Dorchester.

<i>Salaries—General</i>		\$	cts.	<i>Uniforms—Con.</i>		\$	cts.
Warden, John B. Forster . . . . .	2,400	00		17 lbs. toe tacks . . . . .		2	55
Surgeon, Robt. Mitchell . . . . .	1,400	00		Subscriptions to Tailor's Journals, 2 y.			20
Accountant, John A. Gray . . . . .	1,200	00					883
Protestant Chaplain, Rev. J. Roy Campbell . . . . .	600	00					53
Roman Catholic Chaplain, Rev. A. D. Cormier . . . . .	600	00		<i>Police Mess.</i>			
Storekeeper, F. A. Landry . . . . .	700	00		3,224 lbs. beef . . . . .		172	37
Steward, W. J. Macleod . . . . .	700	00		674 " sugar . . . . .		26	45
Engineer, James A. Piercy . . . . .	900	00		20 galls. molasses . . . . .		5	74
Hospital overseer and schoolmaster, G. B. Papineau . . . . .	800	00		16 lbs. rice . . . . .		0	60
Matron, Mrs. Bartlett, 10 mos. . . . .	416	60		53 " onions . . . . .		1	32
" Miss McMahon, 2 mos . . . . .	83	40		4 galls. vinegar . . . . .		0	80
Asst. matron, Miss McMahon, 10 mos.	333	30		732 lbs. butter . . . . .		135	43
Messenger, Jas. McDougall . . . . .	550	00		56 " tea . . . . .		9	80
				184 " raisins . . . . .		10	12
				20 " pepper . . . . .		3	00
				12 " baking powder . . . . .		4	20
	10,683	30		2½ brls. flour . . . . .		11	10
<i>Salaries—Industrial.</i>				6 pkgs. corn starch . . . . .		0	60
Architect, Jas. Adams, 2 mos. 14 days	308	33		2 bottles lemon . . . . .		1	10
Carpenter instructor, Chas. Miller . . . . .	700	00		½ lb. nutmeg . . . . .		0	40
Blacksmith " John Downey . . . . .	700	00		½ lb. ginger . . . . .		0	28
Shoemaker " Nathan Tattrie . . . . .	700	00		3 " cinnamon . . . . .		0	90
Tailor " W. R. Burns . . . . .	700	00					383
Baker " A. M. McDonald . . . . .	675	00		<i>Rations.</i>			
Farmer " A. B. Pipes . . . . .	700	00		614½ brls. flour . . . . .		2,728	88
Stable guards, 2 at \$500 . . . . .	1,000	00		41,909 lbs. beef . . . . .		2,233	77
				8,500 " codfish . . . . .		286	88
	5,483	33		4,176 " sugar . . . . .		167	70
<i>Salaries—Police.</i>				42 brls. oatmeal . . . . .		181	44
Deputy Warden, Charles Ross . . . . .	1,500	00		26 " cornmeal . . . . .		53	60
Keepers, 3 at \$600 . . . . .	1,800	00		1,651 lbs. onions . . . . .		41	29
Guards, 18 at \$500 . . . . .	9,000	00		807 " tea . . . . .		96	84
" 1 " 500, 6 mos . . . . .	249	96		857 galls. molasses . . . . .		244	21
" 1 " 500, 4 mos. 13 days . . . . .	185	98		788 lbs. split pease . . . . .		15	76
" 1 " 490 . . . . .	489	96		70 " pepper . . . . .		7	00
" 1 " 460, 6 mos . . . . .	229	98		432 " rice . . . . .		16	20
				784 " barley . . . . .		14	51
	13,455	88		2,586 " beans . . . . .		49	14
<i>Uniforms.</i>				54 galls. vinegar . . . . .		10	91
123½ yds. serge at 85c . . . . .	104	97		7,036 lbs. salt, coarse . . . . .		26	39
256½ " " at 72½c . . . . .	185	96		200 " fine . . . . .		1	25
159½ " frieze . . . . .	76	56		20 " hops . . . . .		3	00
36 " sleeve lining . . . . .	9	36		45 " malt . . . . .		1	80
77½ " overcoat lining . . . . .	16	33		250 " lard . . . . .		17	50
22½ " pocketing . . . . .	2	25		20 " suet . . . . .		2	00
2½ " scarlet cloth . . . . .	13	75		290 " geese . . . . .		29	00
36 helmets at \$1 . . . . .	36	00		1 doz. herring . . . . .		0	20
1 seal cap . . . . .	1	50		75 bush. potatoes . . . . .		26	25
2 caps gold-braid . . . . .	6	00					6,260
2½ lbs. machine silk . . . . .	15	73		<i>Prison Clothing.</i>			
1 " twist . . . . .	5	56		231½ yds. check . . . . .		99	54
2 gross overcoat buttons . . . . .	3	50		260½ " gray and black . . . . .		122	32
1 pr. gold embossed crowns . . . . .	2	00		718 " red, gray and black . . . . .		346	11
1 gross tubular braid . . . . .	3	65		428 " twiled cotton . . . . .		30	50
1 " black " . . . . .	4	50		1,058½ " gray kersey . . . . .		256	63
½ " Connaught " . . . . .	2	00		260 " French canvas . . . . .		17	23
3 " hooks and eyes . . . . .	0	28		95 " stay linen . . . . .		9	26
15 pairs gaiter tops . . . . .	18	75		162 " cheese cloth . . . . .		5	47
32 " calf fronts . . . . .	48	00		243 " gray cotton . . . . .		13	11
33 " oxford fronts . . . . .	36	30		51 " coloured duck . . . . .		7	65
7 doz. sheepskins . . . . .	30	00		50½ " duck, 10 oz. . . . .		5	66
46½ lbs. kip . . . . .	21	04		107½ " blue denim . . . . .		13	98
203½ " sole leather, No. 1 . . . . .	42	79		248½ " cottonade . . . . .		33	51
198½ " " No. 2 . . . . .	38	65		41½ yards gray flannel . . . . .		6	64
167 " calf . . . . .	116	90		103½ " crash . . . . .		7	76
1 pat. calfskin . . . . .	3	75		2 rolls tape . . . . .		0	10
3 sides wetting . . . . .	13	50					
4 pieces boot webbing . . . . .	1	40					

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

## Dorchester—Continued.

<i>Prison Clothing—Con.</i>		\$	cts.	<i>Travel Allowances.</i>		\$	cts.
303 lbs. woolen yarn		98	48	Convicts travel allowances, 28 at \$ 6.		168	00
180 straw hats		18	00	" " " 3 at 7..		21	00
12 pairs moccasins		17	00	" " " 19 at 8..		152	00
40½ doz. handkerchiefs		24	72	" " " 24 at 10..		240	00
12 gross cotton reels		42	12	" " " 5 at 12..		60	00
16 lbs. linen thread		29	52	" " " 1 at 14..		14	00
3 gross pant buttons		5	40	" " " 5 at 15..		75	00
1,412 lbs. sole leather No. 1, 21c.		296	63	" " " 2 at 20..		40	00
1,618½ " " No. 2, 20c		323	70				
431 lbs. upper leather		142	23			770	00
24 lbs. iron nails		0	96	<i>Transfer of Convicts.</i>			
135 lbs. zinc nails		14	85	1 insane convict transferred to Windsor, N.S.		15	01
110 lbs. hungarian nails		11	00	3 convicts transferred to Kingston Penitentiary.		182	65
8 gross lasting tacks		1	60			197	66
24 bottles ink		3	60	<i>Interments.</i>			
7 bushels pegs		7	70	Clothing and coffin fittings		25	63
1 set boat trees		3	00				
12 lbs. thread		7	20	<i>Heating.</i>			
6 boxes eyelets		2	10	808 tons soft coal at \$2.39.		1,931	26
2 gross peg awls		1	60	37½ tons hard coal at 5.00.		187	70
2 doz. rasps		4	00			2,118	96
4 doz. sewing awl handles		1	00	<i>Lighting.</i>			
10 lbs. printer's ink		3	00	1,533½ galls. coal oil at 15c.		230	01
2,640 lbs. soap		85	80	20 gross matches		5	60
1,568 lbs. sal-soda		16	45	1 lamp		0	65
Railway freight		7	46	12 doz. lamp burners at 65c		7	80
		2,144	54	6 doz. lamp collars		1	20
						245	26
<i>Hospital.</i>				<i>Maintenance of Buildings.</i>			
Drugs and medicines		142	02	34 casks lime		44	50
5 clinical thermometers		8	50	44½ galls. raw oil		20	94
3½ gallons scotch whisky		20	50	43½ galls. boiled oil		21	12
19½ lbs. soda biscuit		1	07	6 kegs nails, 10d.		12	30
16 lbs. pilot biscuit		0	80	6 " " 8d.		12	60
3 doz. eggs		0	36	6 kegs spikes, 6-inch		12	30
1 doz. apples		0	10	20 M red brick at \$8		160	00
256 yards white cotton		15	70	Fittings for bake oven		45	00
Services of Dr. Teed		139	00	1,395 lbs. tarred paper		23	02
<i>Keep of Insane Convict.</i>		328	05	9 rim locks		2	48
32 weeks board in Provincial Lunatic Asylum at \$5.		160	00	10 door knobs		0	83
<i>Freedom Suits.</i>				2 night locks		2	00
315 yards tweed		179	46	30 lbs. blasting powder		4	80
65 " grey cloth		40	20	100 feet fuse		0	50
247 " fancy silesia		22	23	3 bushels hair		1	50
168 " black "		15	17	1,200 lbs. soap		39	00
243 " farmer's satin		21	92	Bathroom fittings		2	03
20 lbs. linen thread		5	00	2 cold water seats		0	50
5½ lbs. machine silk		43	22	1 lead box trap		2	00
2 lbs. b. h. silk		11	12	1 closet pan		0	95
2 lbs. sewing silk		16	00	Railway freight.		5	67
3½ lbs. beeswax		1	23			414	04
2½ bales wadding		9	50	<i>Maintenance of Machinery.</i>			
30 papers needles		0	90	1 shingle saw 36-in., fitted to flange		20	25
2 women's hats		2	30	55 ft. double oak belting 12-in.		92	07
30 doz. white handkerchiefs		13	00	40 ft. belting		6	69
3 gross pant buttons		5	40	2 sides lace leather		9	00
8 doz. undershirts		26	00	43½ galls. engine oil		14	23
8 doz. drawers		26	00	5 galls. gasoline		3	00
7½ doz. shirts		24	45	5 galls. E. E. varnish		4	25
7½ doz. hats		35	00				
1 doz. caps		4	80				
7 doz. neckties		7	00				
7 doz. braces		9	10				
		524	00				

## Dorchester—Continued.

<i>Maintenance of Machinery—Con.</i>		\$	cts.	<i>Furniture and Furnishings—Con.</i>		\$	Ots.
2 expansion joints, 2-in . . . . .		19	50	1 Red Cloud stove, No. 1 . . . . .		6	67
4 doz. hot water seats . . . . .		1	00	1 set brick for Little Gem . . . . .		0	75
2 comp. cock disks . . . . .		0	50	1 grate door " . . . . .		1	75
2½ in. I. P. male stop cocks . . . . .		3	00	1 ring and draw grate . . . . .		1	30
24 elbows, 1-in. R. & L. . . . .		4	99	1 set bricks . . . . .		1	50
89 feet W. I. pipe . . . . .		4	85	104 yards towelling . . . . .		7	80
188½ " " 1-in. and 2-in. . . . .		13	06			68	06
3 elbows, R. and L., 1 coupling . . . . .		0	73				
1 box Canada plate . . . . .		2	75	<i>Beds and Bedding.</i>			
2 bags charcoal . . . . .		1	40	102 yards duck, No. 1, 26-in . . . . .		32	64
2 bags fire clay . . . . .		2	50	100 single blankets . . . . .		160	00
1 5-in. tube cleaner . . . . .		0	75	1,022 yards sheeting . . . . .		201	85
3 galls. metallic paint . . . . .		3	00	444 " ticking . . . . .		57	17
600 stove bolts . . . . .		1	30	100 " French linen . . . . .		20	00
50 lbs. vermilion . . . . .		4	00			471	66
100 lbs. galv. iron . . . . .		4	25	<i>Prison Utensils.</i>			
4 qrs. emery cloth . . . . .		2	60	26 doz. brooms . . . . .		44	20
3 lbs. emery flour . . . . .		0	24	1 " whisks . . . . .		1	25
10 lbs. powder . . . . .		1	60	5 rat traps . . . . .		6	25
100 feet fuse . . . . .		0	60	6 mouse traps . . . . .		1	38
Repairs to boiler feeder . . . . .		6	75	1 pair hand clippers . . . . .		3	00
100 saw teeth bits . . . . .		3	50	Repairs to clippers . . . . .		3	68
10 lbs. elastic cement . . . . .		1	20	1 water pitcher . . . . .		0	30
2 brls. sal-soda . . . . .		4	70	1 butter dish . . . . .		0	15
400 electric clock dials . . . . .		3	20	1 frying pan . . . . .		0	35
6½ lbs. muriatic acid . . . . .		0	75	1 farmer's boiler . . . . .		19	20
Repairs to sewing machine . . . . .		0	18	1 fire-pot . . . . .		1	85
1 piece boiler felt . . . . .		0	75	19½ lbs. sad irons . . . . .		0	97
Inspection of boilers . . . . .		10	00	6 doz. potato parers . . . . .		5	47
Railway freight . . . . .		16	63	1 gross table spoons . . . . .		4	50
		269	77	15 lbs. barber's soap . . . . .		5	70
<i>Maintenance of Chapel.</i>				1 doz. " combs . . . . .		0	85
R. C. organist, Mrs. LeBlanc . . . . .		50	00	1 pot, 6 galls. . . . .		1	75
Protestant organist, W. C. Forster . . . . .		50	00	1 kettle . . . . .		0	65
1 set R. C. vestments . . . . .		16	00	1 doz. wash-tubs . . . . .		7	00
6 lbs. altar candles . . . . .		2	50	2 lbs. wicking . . . . .		0	24
1 box incense . . . . .		2	00	3 " asbestos . . . . .		0	99
4 doz. prayer beads . . . . .		2	00	2 jugs, 2-gal. . . . .		1	00
1 " catechisms . . . . .		0	50	1 doz. coal scoops . . . . .		12	00
1 surplice . . . . .		3	00	1 pr. muffs . . . . .		1	25
Repairs and tuning of organ . . . . .		25	00	1 tea-pot . . . . .		0	55
		151	00	1 frying-pan . . . . .		0	25
<i>Stationery.</i>				1 sauce-pan . . . . .		0	40
Queen's Printer . . . . .		472	82	25 lbs. black lead . . . . .		1	50
Stationery . . . . .		258	08			126	68
		730	90	<i>Library.</i>			
Postage . . . . .		60	12	1 vol. Kingsford's History of Canada . . . . .		3	00
Telegrams . . . . .		25	60	2 copies Canadian Magazine, 3 yrs. sub.		15	00
Telephone . . . . .		31	50			18	00
Freight . . . . .		20	02	<i>Fire Protection.</i>			
		137	24	50 feet hose, ¾-inch rubber, coupled . . . . .		6	25
<i>Furniture and Furnishings.</i>				<i>Farm Crops.</i>			
Repairs to clocks . . . . .		18	00	Garden and field seeds . . . . .		153	80
2 grates for Globe heater . . . . .		2	10	10 bush. potatoes at \$1 . . . . .		10	00
3 C. S. grates . . . . .		4	26	87 " " . . . . .		36	90
1 furnace grate . . . . .		1	53	2 tons potato phosphates at \$33 . . . . .		66	00
1 fire pot, Globe heater . . . . .		0	90	50 lbs. paris green . . . . .		8	25
8 lbs. stove castings . . . . .		0	48			274	95
215 " linings . . . . .		9	68				
85 lbs. galv. iron . . . . .		3	19				
239 lbs. sheet " . . . . .		5	38				
1 doz. bath brick . . . . .		0	35				
1 basin wrench . . . . .		2	00				
3 lbs. rope . . . . .		0	42				



## MANITOBA.

<i>Staff.</i>	\$ cts.	<i>Working Expenses—Con.</i>	\$ cts.
Salaries, general.....	\$9,630 91	Telephones.....	150 00
" police.....	9,299 86	Freight.....	230 60
" industrial.....	4,632 09		
	23,562 86		6,168 51
Uniforms.....	1,113 83	<i>Prison Equipment.</i>	
Retiring allowances.....	948 19	Furniture and furnishing.....	81 37
Police mess.....	101 03	Beds and bedding.....	244 79
	25,725 91	Library.....	103 57
<i>Maintenance of Convicts.</i>		Office books.....	20 50
Rations.....	3,480 18	Prison utensils.....	213 30
Prison clothing.....	1,453 85	Police weapons.....	43 60
Hospital supplies.....	295 92		707 13
	5,229 95	<i>Industries.</i>	
<i>Discharge Expenses.</i>		Farm crops.....	308 89
Freedom suits.....	121 10	" stables.....	176 25
Travel allowances.....	562 45	" implements.....	87 98
	683 55	Piggery.....	37 34
		Shops generally.....	165 81
<i>Working Expenses.</i>			776 27
Heating.....	2,851 52	<i>Capital.</i>	
Lighting.....	263 61	Walls.....	1,029 69
Water supply.....	12 26		
Prison stables and vehicles.....	31 67	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	
Maintenance of buildings.....	1,807 27	Advertising.....	61 85
" machinery.....	12 00	Travelling expenses.....	519 35
" armoury.....	29 80	Legal expenses.....	13 00
" chapel.....	106 13		594 20
" school.....	1 25	Total.....	40,913 21
Stationery and Queen's Printer.....	488 40		
Postage.....	40 00		
Telegrams.....	142 00		



## Manitoba—Continued.

<i>Prison Clothing.</i>		\$	cts.	<i>Travelling Allowances.</i>		\$	cts.
Gray cotton, 208 yds.....		15	08	Convicts, 7 at \$20.....		140	00
Straw hats, 8 doz.....		5	10	" 1 at \$15.....		15	00
Soap, 2,076 lbs.....		102	28	" 10 at \$10.....		100	00
Buttons, 38 gross.....		8	58	" 3 at \$5.....		15	00
Flannel, 53 yds.....		7	68	Railway fares.....		297	45
Tweed, 502½ yds.....		251	13			567	45
Castile soap, 21½ lbs.....		1	94	<i>Heating.</i>			
Starch, 24 lbs.....		1	27	Tamarac wood, 242 cords.....		1,210	89
Ball blue, 11 lbs.....		1	21	Poplar " 82½ ".....		240	94
Duck, 159 yds.....		17	89	Coal, soft, 221 tons.....		1,415	36
Canton flannel, 365 yds.....		36	51			2,867	19
Duffle, 25 yds.....		30	00	LESS—Refund of Expenditure.		15	67
Towelling, 357 yds.....		28	43			2,851	52
Thread, 28 lbs.....		71	85	<i>Lighting.</i>			
Cowhide leather, 300 lbs.....		111	00	Signal oil, 10 galls.....		7	00
Cariboo skins, 28 lbs.....		35	00	Coal oil, 958 ".....		221	17
Moccasin leather, 201 lbs.....		70	35	Lamp burners, 6 doz.....		4	52
Parisian paste, 10 lbs.....		2	00	" glasses, 15 ".....		7	20
Hemp, 10 lbs.....		7	00	" wicks, 3 ".....		1	95
Burnishing ink, 8 bots.....		1	60	" repairs.....		0	50
Eyelets, 10 M.....		2	00	" fonts, ½ doz.....		0	60
Gum tragacanth, 1 lb.....		80		Matches, 20 gross.....		8	00
Buckles, 12 doz.....		90		Lanterns, 9.....		6	31
Shoe nails, 90 lbs.....		11	00	" globes, 2 doz.....		2	58
Kersey, 525½ yds.....		130	12	Candles, 1 box.....		3	78
Sole leather, 1,047 lbs.....		230	34			263	61
Dennum, 320½ yds.....		44	10	<i>Water Supply.</i>			
Washing Soda, 1,300 lbs.....		19	52	Iron pipe, 102 ft.....		2	81
Beeswax, 5 lbs.....		2	25	Elbows, 12.....		0	20
Tape, 3 gross.....		1	65	Globe valves.....		0	25
Woollen yarn, 200 lbs.....		68	00	Pump.....		9	00
Moose skins, 6.....		30	00			12	26
Convicts suits, 15.....		102	07	<i>Prison Stables and Vehicles.</i>			
Concentrated lye, 8 doz.....		5	20	Horse shoeing.....		3	45
		1,453	85	Riding bridles, 2.....		8	00
<i>Hospital Supplies.</i>						2	25
Drugs.....		215	06	Double reins, 1 set.....		1	45
Trusses, 14.....		14	10	Sponges, 3.....		1	90
Brandy, 4 bottles.....		7	05	Bride bit.....		1	00
Lemons, 5 doz.....		1	50	Sleigh pole.....		1	00
Atomizers, 6.....		4	20	Bass-wood, 170 ft.....		7	65
Syringes, 18.....		4	70	Repairs to vehicles.....		1	87
Brushes, 6 doz.....		9	00	Halter shank.....		0	60
Medicine spoons, 4 doz.....		70		Whip.....		0	50
Corks, 36 doz.....		82		Carriage varnish, ½ gall.....		3	00
Goggles, 1 doz.....		68				31	67
Elastic stockings, 1 pair.....		3	50	<i>Maintenance of Buildings.</i>			
Bandages, 2 doz.....		3	46	Concentrated lye, 8 doz.....		5	20
Whiskey, ½ gallon.....		2	10	Emery cloth, 16½ doz.....		5	03
Dr. McLeod, holding inquest.....		25	85	Paint oil, boiled, 87½ galls.....		58	65
Smoking tobacco, 4 lbs.....		3	00	" raw, 5 galls.....		3	50
Droppers, ½ doz.....		20		Empty coal oil barrels, 12.....		10	80
		295	92	Rent of coal shed site, 2 years.....		2	00
<i>Freedom Suits.</i>						41	80
Freedom suits, 2.....		16	00	Lumber, hardwood, 760 ft.....		564	19
" boots, 2 pairs.....		4	50	" soft, 23,963 ft.....		18	14
Silesia, 224½ yds.....		19	01	Chloride of lime, 16½ doz.....		0	05
Mufflers, 12.....		6	50	Washers, ½ lb.....		94	05
Buttons, 7 gross.....		6	94	Iron, 3,657½ lbs.....		57	95
Machine silk, 1 lb.....		7	00	Paint, wet, 880 lbs.....		59	28
Pebbled leather, 108½ ft.....		15	19	" dry, 608 lbs.....		18	00
Cordovan, 121½ lbs.....		23	61	Varnish, 10 galls.....		3	25
Braces, 1 doz. prs.....		1	75	Putty, 100 lbs.....			
Handkerchiefs, 1 doz.....		0	50				
Gloves, ½ doz.....		2	10				
Drawers, 1 doz.....		3	50				
Under shirts, 1 doz.....		3	50				
Fur caps, 1 doz.....		11	00				
		121	10				

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

## Manitoba—Continued.

<i>Maintenance of Buildings—Con.</i>		\$	cts.	<i>Maintenance of Chapel—Con.</i>		\$	cts.
Glue, 198 lbs		46	95	Altar rug		5	00
Turpentine, 48½ galls		30	26	Incense, 2 lbs		2	00
Japan, 15 galls		18	15	Washing chapel linen		14	85
Shellac, 2 galls		5	00	Tapers, 6 boxes		4	50
Galvanized iron, 3,882 lbs		203	80	Eight-day glass		0	75
Slating nails, 25 lbs		1	00	Ring and chain		0	75
Screws, 45 gross		7	49				
Muriatic acid, 2½ galls		2	88			106	13
Block tin, 143 lbs		31	46	<i>Maintenance of School.</i>			
Charcoal, 110 bushels		24	75	Chinese bible		1	25
Salamoniac, 11 lbs		1	90				
Padlocks, 2		3	17	<i>Stationery.</i>			
Building paper, 34 rolls		17	80	Queen's Printer		314	62
Roofing nails, 200 lbs		6	50	Stationery		173	78
" valley, 50 ft		7	50			488	40
Aspinall's enamel, 1 doz		5	50	<i>Postage.</i>			
Nails, 475 lbs		14	15	Postage		40	00
Key rings, 1 doz		0	35				
Laths, 1,000		3	00	<i>Telegrams.</i>			
Shingles, 3,000		8	25	Telegrams		142	00
Sulphate of iron, 379 lbs		9	48				
Rivets, 17 lbs		3	43	<i>Telephone.</i>			
Wire screen, 11½ yds		2	20	Telephone		150	00
Glazier's points, 3 pkgs		0	30				
Glass, 200 ft		9	00	<i>Freight.</i>			
Stove pipe wire, 3 lbs		0	30	Freight		230	60
Nuts, 20 lbs		1	40				
Hip roll, 100 ft		7	00	<i>Furniture and Furnishing.</i>			
Iron shingles, 61 squares		322	86	Oil stove		0	90
Fire bricks, 200		10	00	Looking glasses, 2 doz		3	00
Return bends, 21		4	68	Table oilcloth, 3 rolls		6	00
Iron pipe, 75 feet		3	75	Bunting, 90 yds		15	75
Bushings, 3		0	08	Cupboard and drawer locks, 19		14	03
Stovepipes, 25 lengths		2	25	Flag		11	25
Blank keys, 1 doz		0	80	Chair bottoms, 6		1	20
Stovepipe elbows, 4		0	80	Brass tacks, 1 box		1	00
Battery zincs, 1 doz		1	20	" butts, 1 doz		1	50
Whiting, 6 barrels		9	00	Carpet tacks, 1 doz. pkgs		0	35
Plaster of paris, 1 barrel		3	50	Red cloth, 2½ yds		8	00
Window-blind cord, 4 hanks		1	60	Cretonne, 4½ yds		2	80
Sash cord, 8 lbs		2	80	Screen catches, 4		0	73
Door springs, 4		0	68	" cloth, 183½ ft		3	67
Putz pomade, 2 doz		1	10	Green felt, 6 yds		4	50
Door knobs, 2		1	01	Fire clay, 1 sack		2	75
Copper bronze, 9 ozs		1	80	Shade pulls, 9		0	90
Cement, 2 barrels		9	50	Repairs to stoves		3	04
Door pulls		0	95			81	37
Rivets, 10 lbs		0	70	<i>Beds and Bedding</i>			
Cockroach paste, 1¼ lbs		1	25	Blankets, 80		128	80
Carriage bolts, 25		0	55	Gray cotton, 457½ yds		27	76
Plasterers' hair, 1 bushel		0	25	Ticking, 107½ yds		14	55
Corner blocks, 4		0	20	Twilled cotton		73	68
English mirror		6	10			244	79
		1,802	27	<i>Prison Utensils.</i>			
<i>Maintenance of Machinery.</i>				Scrub brushes, 4 doz		8	40
Inspecting boilers		12	00	Shoe "		1	60
<i>Armoury.</i>				Bannister "		18	75
Rangoon oil, ½ gall		0	65	Corn brooms, 7 doz		15	05
Cartridges, 750 rounds		7	15	Tin kettles, 6		12	00
Handcuffs, 4 pairs		22	00				
		29	80				
<i>Maintenance of Chapel.</i>							
Olive oil, 10 galls		12	00				
R. C. organist, M. Beupré		50	00				
Protestant organist, Wm. Durden		5	78				
Service books, 12 vols		10	50				



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

## Manitoba—Concluded.

<i>Shops—Con.</i>	\$	ots.	<i>Shops—Con.</i>	\$	ots.
Grinding scissors, 7 pairs.....	1	40	Tracing linen, 5½ yds.....	2	58
Curved sticks, 2.....	1	50	Drills, 2.....	1	30
Tailor's chalk, 1 box.....	0	75	Shoe lasts, 11 prs.....	4	40
Sewing machine needles, 6½ gross.....	15	06	Rubber rings, 6.....	0	25
Take up springs, 6.....	0	60	Sash tools, 24.....	2	31
Tailor's shears, 1 pair.....	8	50	Blacksmith's vise.....	7	75
Measuring tapes, 12.....	1	00	Carpenter's hammers, 2.....	1	40
Shoe knives, 12.....	1	50	Sewing machine repairs.....	1	50
Shoe rasps, 12.....	2	25			
Sand paper, 12 quires.....	2	40			165 81
Bristles, 1 lb.....	7	50	<i>Walls.</i>		
Lasting tucks, 4 lbs.....	0	80	Derrick pole.....	4	50
Eyelet set.....	0	65	Masons' wages, 305 days.....	915	00
Emery strops, 12.....	2	00	Carriage bolts, 500.....	2	87
Sewing awls, 24 doz.....	3	50	Crow bar repairs.....	5	25
Ply awl hafts, 24.....	2	00	Quarry picks, 6.....	2	88
Sewing awl hafts, 36.....	0	90	Hammer handles, 7 doz.....	8	85
Ply awls, 12 doz.....	0	90	Lime, 255 bushels.....	40	80
Oxalic acid, 1 lb.....	0	10	Crow bar.....	17	00
Glazier's diamond.....	7	00	Blacksmith's coal, 2 tons.....	24	00
Paint brushes, 39.....	7	59	Maple lumber, 42 feet.....	2	73
Tinsmith's shears.....	2	00	Iron, 129 lbs.....	5	81
Fire pot.....	3	00			1,029 69
Knitting needles 150.....	3	65	<i>Advertising.</i>		
Cloth brushes, 4.....	3	36	Advertising.....	61	85
Check springs, 12.....	0	50	<i>Travelling Expenses.</i>		
Machine oil, 1 gall.....	2	00	Inspector, D. Stewart.....	125	00
Ammonia, 1 gall.....	1	00	Warden, A. G. Irvine.....	260	55
Rasps, 6.....	3	99	Instructors and guards.....	133	80
Borax, 5 lbs.....	0	50			519 35
Carpenter's planes, 12.....	11	00	<i>Legal Expenses.</i>		
Bench screws, 3.....	1	75	Legal expenses.....	13	00
Mallets, 4.....	1	69			
Measuring rules, 3.....	0	90			
Grate, tailor's.....	0	30			
Augers.....	0	70			
Fiches, 6.....	2	25			
Tailor's square.....	2	50			
Rotten stone, 4 lbs.....	0	40			

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

<i>Staff.</i>	\$ cts.	<i>Working Expenses—Con.</i>	\$ cts.
Salaries, general.....	\$ 7,600 00	Telegrams.....	122 70
" industrial.....	4,177 78	Telephones.....	101 05
" police.....	10,890 06	Freight.....	46 16
	22,667 84		6,357 19
Uniforms.....	710 65	<i>Prison Equipments.</i>	
Retiring allowance.....	300 00	Furniture and furnishing.....	103 20
Police mess.....	7 32	Machinery.....	122 45
	23,685 81	Beds and bedding.....	215 59
<i>Maintenance of Convicts.</i>		Prison utensils.....	161 37
Rations.....	4,953 27	Library.....	20 00
Prison clothing.....	758 24	Police weapons.....	77 07
Hospital supplies.....	254 37	Fire protection.....	532 32
	5,965 88		1,232 00
<i>Discharge Expenses.</i>		<i>Industries.</i>	
Freedom suits.....	299 94	Farm crops.....	304 84
Travel allowance.....	1,047 95	Stables.....	704 87
Transfers.....	1,763 63	Implements.....	146 42
	3,111 52	Piggery.....	395 95
<i>Working Expenses.</i>		Shops generally.....	322 52.
Heating.....	1,200 09		1,874 60
Lighting.....	1,503 96	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	
Water supply.....	84 32	Advertising.....	75 95
Prison stables and vehicles.....	70 86	Travelling expenses.....	11 00
Maintenance of buildings.....	2,476 26	Legal expenses.....	6 00
" machinery.....	58 18	Special allowance.....	35 00
" armoury.....	140 41		127 95
" chapels.....	109 31		
Printing and stationery.....	404 89		
Postage.....	39 00	Total.....	42,354 95





SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

British Columbia—Continued.

<i>Prison Clothing—Con.</i>		\$ cts.	<i>Travel Allowance—Con.</i>		\$ cts.
Pebble leather, 63 ft.....		9 55	3 men at 18.00.....		54 00
Cordovan leather, 26½.....		3 73	1 man at 16.00.....		16 00
French kip, 3, ½ lbs.....		3 38	2 men at 15.00.....		30 00
Canadian kip, 39 lbs.....		19 30	2 " 14.00.....		28 00
Upper leather, 162 lbs.....		64 80	4 " 12.50.....		50 00
Buff sheepskins, 1½ doz.....		6 67	5 " 12.00.....		60 00
Tan canvas, 25 yds.....		3 75	1 man at 11.50.....		11 50
Iron nails, 82 lbs.....		3 69	3 men at 10.00.....		30 00
Brass nails, 70 lbs.....		14 00	1 man at 9.00.....		9 00
Shoe tacks, 15 lbs.....		1 80	1 " 8.00.....		8 00
" wax, 9 lbs.....		0 90	1 " 7.55.....		7 55
Machine silk, 1½ doz.....		6 25	1 " 6.50.....		6 50
" linen, 2 doz.....		4 80	1 " 5.00.....		5 00
Wax thread, 3 lbs.....		3 45	Fares.....		460 40
Heel ball, ½ gross.....		0 90			
Tubular rivets, 4 lbs.....		2 00			
		758 24			1,047 95
<i>Hospital Supplies.</i>			<i>Transfers.</i>		
Butter, 62½ lbs.....		11 21	1 1st class ticket New Westminster to Stony Mountain.....		25 55
Eggs, 54 doz.....		10 80	1 1st class ticket Stony Mountain to New Westminster.....		25 55
Corn Starch, 4 lbs.....		0 32	1 2nd class ticket New Westminster to Stony Mountain.....		20 55
Granulated sugar, 10 lbs.....		0 75	18 2nd class tickets New Westminster to Stony Mountain.....		369 90
Coffee, 6 lbs.....		1 85	4 2nd class tickets Stony Mountain to New Westminster.....		82 20
Tea, 1 lb.....		0 50	1 1st class ticket New Westminster to Kingston.....		65 95
Cocoa, 18 lbs.....		16 20	6 2nd class tickets New Westminster to Kingston.....		333 90
Mutton, 20 lbs.....		2 49	2 2nd class tickets Toronto to New Westminster.....		111 60
Beef, 54 lbs.....		4 86	4 2nd class tickets, tourist.....		31 00
Elastic.....		0 20	1 1st class sleeper ticket New West- minster to Renfrew.....		20 00
Drugs.....		193 16	Incidental expenses.....		656 40
Medical appliances.....		12 08	Corn beef, 8 tins.....		2 15
		254 37	Tongue, 5 tins.....		2 95
<i>Freedom Suits.</i>			Deviled ham, 2 tins.....		0 30
Sole leather No. 2, 178½ lbs.....		38 64	S. C. ham, 12 lbs.....		1 70
Canadian calf, 24½ lbs.....		17 15	Lobster, 3 tins.....		1 05
Russet leather, 8½ lbs.....		2 72	Salmon, 6 tins.....		0 60
Grain " 11½ lbs.....		7 65	Pickles, 4 bottles.....		1 15
Cordovan " 51½ lbs.....		7 17	W. sauce, 1 bottle.....		0 25
Buff " 68 lbs.....		9 52	Corn, 2 tins.....		0 20
Pebble " 16½ lbs.....		2 61	Pease, 2 tins.....		0 40
Buff sheepskins, 1½ doz.....		6 66	Milk, 10 tins.....		1 30
Machine silk, shoe, 3 doz.....		2 50	Sugar, 5 lbs.....		0 28
French canvas, 112½ yds.....		8 44	Butter, 4 lbs.....		0 80
Farmer's satin, 165½ yds.....		20 82	Soda biscuits, 15 lbs.....		0 95
Drab silesia, 32½ yds.....		2 44	Mixed " 6 lbs.....		1 10
Black " 47½ yds.....		3 87	Jam, 6 tins.....		1 80
Fancy " 41½ yds.....		4 14	Pineapple, 4 tins.....		1 40
Machine silk, 7½ lbs.....		57 95	Pears, 3 tins.....		0 65
Covered coat buttons, 1 gross.....		1 00	Peaches, 3 tins.....		0 90
" vest " 1 ".....		0 75	Coffee, 2 tins.....		0 75
Metal pant " 4 ".....		0 42	Cheese, 2½ lbs.....		0 35
" fly " 4 ".....		0 36			
Rubber tissue, 1½ box.....		1 87			1,763 63
Linen thread, 1½ box.....		3 12	<i>Heating.</i>		
Hair cloth, 12 yds.....		3 90	Coal, best B. C., 178 tons 220 lbs.....		869 86
Felt hats, 5½ doz.....		47 50	" Comox nut, 79 tons 960 lbs.....		298 05
Suspenders, 2½ doz.....		4 00	" anthracite, 1 ton.....		7 00
Neckties, 2 doz.....		3 80	" scoop shovels, ½ doz.....		5 50
Felt padding, 26½ yds.....		9 18	" grates and fire bricks, 2 sets.....		16 83
Grey flannel, 233½ yds.....		31 26	Casting for range, 1 only.....		2 85
Pant buckles, 2 gross.....		0 50			1,200 09
		299 94			
<i>Travel Allowance.</i>					
7 men at \$20.00.....		140 00			
1 man at 19.50.....		19 50			
3 men at 19.00.....		57 00			
3 " 18.50.....		55 50			

## British Columbia—Continued.

<i>Lighting.</i>		<i>Maintenance of Buildings—Con.</i>	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Gas, 690,800 ft.	1,376 80	Wire cloth, 1 roll	4 00
" warden's residence	22 00	" 16½ yds.	2 50
Coal oil, 82½ galls.	21 76	Sandpaper, 64 doz.	8 20
Matches, 2 tins	3 50	Window spring bolts, 2 doz	0 80
Candles, 12 lbs.	1 92	Upholsterer's needles, 2 only	0 25
Auer light mantles, 8 only	6 00	Ground pumice, 2 lbs.	0 24
" chimneys, 7 only	1 05	Fly paper, 6 boxes	4 50
Gas globes, ½ doz.	2 10	Pipe crosses, ¾-in., 6 only	0 90
Reflectors, 1½ doz.	8 63	Nickle-plated elbow, 1 only	2 25
Sun lights, 22 only	44 00	Nipples, R. and L., 6 only	1 00
" mantles, 8 only	4 00	Sash cord, 11 lbs.	4 40
Hall gas chandelier, 1 only	11 50	Whiting, 1 bbl.	5 40
Gas burner, 1 only	0 40	Plaster of Paris, 1 bbl	6 00
Freight on gas globes	0 30	Fire brick, 100 only	6 00
	1,503 96	Sal ammoniac, 25 lbs.	3 65
		La planche zincs, 2 doz.	2 40
<i>Water Supply.</i>		Porous cups, 2 only	0 80
City water	79 52	Brass spring wire, 2 lbs	0 50
Brass screw for water gate	4 80	Sash rollers, 1 doz.	0 75
	84 32	Rubber packing, 6 lbs.	1 80
		Gauge glasses, 2 only	0 40
<i>Prison Stables and Vehicles.</i>		Stove pipes and elbows	1 25
Rubber cloth, 5½ yds.	5 50	Wire hat hooks, 2 doz.	0 25
Green carriage cloth, 4½ yds	2 90	Gas brackets, 102 joint, 4 only	4 67
Eyelets, 2½ doz.	0 25	Rotary door bell, 1 only	0 90
Carriage knobs, 3 doz.	0 30	Gate hooks and eyes, 2 doz.	0 50
Curtain fasteners, ½ doz	1 00	Key blanks, 2½ doz.	1 00
Carriage buttons, 1½ doz.	0 10	Wall paper	40 75
Dash leather, 21 ft.	4 20	Candle wick, 1 doz. balls	0 60
Whip socket, 1 only	0 35	Castors, 2-in., 1 pr.	0 50
Shaft leathers, 1 set.	1 00	Whitewash brushes, 1 doz.	2 00
Sockets and bows, 1 pr.	1 75	Sapolio, 2 doz.	2 50
Road cart, 1 only	40 00	Baling rope, 246 lbs.	35 01
Buggy shafts, 1 pr.	2 00	Manilla rope, 76 lbs.	11 24
Buggy shaft tips	0 20	Block tin, 20 lbs.	6 00
Single tree, 1 only	0 25	Single and double tackle blocks, 4 only	2 50
Oak, 18 ft.	2 16	Sail twine, 6 lbs.	1 50
Leather buggy washers, 2 only	0 15	Oak, 1 piece	1 25
Half rims, 2 only	4 00	Repairs to electric bells	4 60
Hickory spokes, ½ doz.	1 20	Sash pulleys, 6 doz.	2 40
Lined rugs, 2 only	2 80	Taper tap, 1 only	0 75
Anti-rattlers, 5 prs.	0 75	Borax, 10 lbs.	0 70
	70 86	Putty knives, 6 only	1 20
		Hand screws, 6 only	1 50
<i>Maintenance of Buildings.</i>		Cupboard catches, 1 doz.	0 60
Lumber	909 86	Mouse traps, 1 doz.	1 00
Paint sundries	82 73	Rat traps, 1½ doz.	3 00
Varnish, 10 galls.	32 95	Wire screen, 3-in. x 3-in. x 30-in. 4½ ft	1 20
Iron and steel, 2,115½ lbs.	117 66		2,476 25
Hinges, assorted, 13½ doz.	12 41	<i>Maintenance of Machinery.</i>	
Nails, 2,170 lbs.	74 96	Castings, &c., for machinery	38 14
Boiled, raw and hard oil, 116½ galls.	97 25	Leather belting, 2-in., 18 ft	2 76
Pipe and fittings, valves, &c.	268 67	" 2½-in., 37 ft.	7 40
White and red lead, 1,500 lbs.	96 50	" 1½-in., 8 ft	0 80
Wood screws, 72 gross	19 84	Garlock packing, ½ lb.	0 75
Locks and escutcheons, 6½ doz.	25 16	Machine oil, 5 galls	2 50
Cement, 27 bbls.	118 25	Gauge glasses, 2 only	0 25
Putty, 177½ lbs.	6 22	Rubber packing, ¾-in., 11 lbs.	3 08
Turpentine, 43½ galls	41 89	Babbitt metal, 10 lbs.	2 50
Glue, 98½ lbs.	15 34		58 18
Lime, 37 bbls.	47 50	<i>Maintenance of Armoury.</i>	
Coal tar, 3 bbls.	21 00	Salary of armourer	24 00
Stockholm tar, ½ gall.	0 35	Cartridges, 38·55, 500	16 10
Glass, 586 ft.	34 30	" 44 W.C.F., 1,000	15 90
Sanitary fixtures	212 39	" Canadian S. & W. 38, 1,500	12 00
Cut tacks, 6 doz. pkgs.	2 10	" 45·90, 1,000	35 13
Ice, 3,244 lbs.	16 22	" American S.&W. 38, 1,000	11 28
Lye, 274 lbs.	27 40	" Martini-Henri, 1,500	22 50
Asphaltum, 9½ galls.	9 60		

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

British Columbia—Continued.

<i>Maintenance of Armoury—Con.</i>		\$	cts.	<i>Prison Utensils—Con.</i>		\$	cts.
Repairs to gun .....		2	25	Bath brick, 1 doz. ....		0	70
Freight and cartage on ammunition. . .		1	25	Hair brush, 1 only. ....		1	50
<i>Maintenance of Chapels.</i>		140	41	Cloth " 1 " .....		0	50
Salaries of organists .....		100	00	Barbers shears, 1 pair. ....		1	00
Candles, 6 lbs. ....		0	96	Galv. iron tubs, 3 only. ....		3	00
Japanese New Testaments, 3 only. ....		1	65	Dish pan, 21 qts., 1 only. ....		0	40
" Old " 3 " .....		1	95	Clothes pins, 1½ doz. pkgs. ....		1	80
" Hymn books, 5 only. ....		1	75	Shaving mug, 1 only. ....		0	35
Lexicons, 6 only. ....		3	00	Hair brooms and barber's brush, 1 only		2	60
<i>Printing and Stationery.</i>		109	31	Feather dusters, ½ doz. ....		2	50
Supplies .....		404	64	Large coffee pots, ½ doz. ....		10	50
Seals, 1 box .....		0	25	Syrup cans, ½ doz. ....		1	25
<i>Postage.</i>		404	89	Wash boards, ½ doz. ....		1	50
Stamps. ....		34	00	Corn brooms, 7 doz. ....		19	25
Rent of post office box. ....		5	00	Corn whisks, 6 doz. ....		6	60
<i>Telegrams.</i>		39	00	Scrub brushes, 7½ doz. ....		13	13
Telegraph account .....		122	70	Mouse traps .....		1	50
<i>Telephone.</i>				<i>Library.</i>		161	37
Rent of instruments. ....		99	00	History of Canada, 1 .....		3	00
Tolls on trunk line .....		2	05	Subscription to Canadian magazine,		5	00
<i>Freight.</i>		101	05	2 years .....		5	00
Freight .....		46	16	Subscription to Vancouver Daily		5	00
<i>Furniture and Furnishings.</i>				World, 1 year .....		2	00
Web, 6 yds .....		0	20	Subscription to Toronto Globe, 1 year.		3	00
Revolving and fitting chair irons, 2		6	00	" Criminal Record, 1 year..		2	00
sets .....		4	00	" Evening Journal, 1 year..		2	00
Clock dials, 500. ....		93	00	<i>Police Weapons.</i>		20	00
Day time register, 1 only. ....				Leg irons, 15 pairs. ....		67	50
<i>Machinery.</i>		103	20	Screws for Lenninger shackles, 6 ...		1	50
New bracket band saw with fittings		122	45	Express charges on Leg Irons. ....		8	07
and extras, 1 only. ....				<i>Fire Protection.</i>		77	07
<i>Beds and Bedding.</i>				Fire extinguishers, 6. ....		90	
Sheeting, 114 yds. ....		8	83	Fire hose, 1,750 feet. ....		405	50
Duck, 18 oz., 202 yds. ....		66	66	Hose couplings, 25 sets. ....		24	00
Hair felt, 1,800 sq. ft. ....		102	60	Freight on hose and couplings. ....		12	82
Sail twine, 6 lbs. ....		1	50	<i>Farm Crops.</i>		532	32
Freight on felt. ....		36	00	Manure, 297 leads. ....		148	50
<i>Prison Utensils.</i>		215	59	Seeds, red clover, 125 lbs. ....		15	50
Galv. iron pails with lids, 7 doz. ....		36	75	" peas, 2,000 lbs. ....		40	00
Wooden wash tub, 1 only. ....		0	55	" banner oats, 1,000 lbs. ....		12	50
Razors, ½ doz. ....		15	00	" rye grass, 400. ....		32	00
B. & S. hair clippers, 3 prs. ....		15	00	" sundry .....		22	59
Can opener, 1 only. ....		0	30	Assorted shrubs .....		7	75
Tinned spoons, ½ gross. ....		1	50	Service of bulls. ....		26	00
Heavy sheet iron pans, 4 only. ....		1	17	<i>Stables.</i>		304	84
Galv. iron coal hods, 3 only. ....		1	50	Chopped feed, 22 tons 76 lbs. ....		528	91
Tin dinner plates, 6 doz. ....		2	70	Services of veterinary surgeon. ....		18	00
Pails, 3 qts., 2 doz. ....		2	40	Harness, 1 set. ....		45	00
Rack combs, ½ gross. ....		3	00	Hames straps, 2 doz. ....		6	00
Barber's comb, 1 only. ....		0	50	Harness snaps, 1 doz. ....		3	00
Tin cups, 12 doz. ....		11	00	Collar pads, ½ doz. ....		4	50
Tin plates, 6 doz. ....		1	92	Collars, 1 doz. ....		2	50
				Harness leather, 7½ lbs. ....		23	55
				Hames, 1 pair. ....		2	25
				Shoeing horses. ....		2	00
				Axle grease, 1½ doz. ....		2	50
				Horse shoes, 299 lbs. ....		13	95
				Horse nails, 28 lbs. ....		4	20
				Stable sponges, 1½ doz. ....		7	50
				Castile soap, 25½ lbs. ....		3	08
				Wagon tires, 4 in., 1 set. ....		20	25
				Dandy brushes, 1 doz. ....		2	00

## British Columbia—Concluded.

<i>Stables—Con.</i>		<i>Shops Generally—Con.</i>	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Stable brooms, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	2 33	Carpenter Shop—	
Patent leather, 3 pieces.....	4 05	Screw wrench, 10-inch, 1 only.....	1 00
Line snaps, 2 doz.....	1 00	Eye auger, 1 only.....	1 83
Zinc collar pads, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	3 00	Brad awls, 1 doz.....	0 50
Whip socket, 1.....	25	Hutter's patent grooved head, 1 only.....	6 40
Wagon bushing, 1.....	1 50	Cant files, 2 doz.....	5 76
Curry combs, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	1 25	Pick handles, 1 doz.....	2 50
Drugs,.....	1 90	Chalk line, 400 ft.....	1 00
Iron spoke shaves, 2.....	40	Circular rip saw, 1 only.....	2 50
		Brass bound rules, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	1 80
		Pruning knife, 1 only.....	1 00
<i>Farm Implements.</i>	704 87	Axes, 1 doz.....	7 50
Pick handles, 1 doz.....	2 50	Axe handles, $1\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	3 38
Fanning Mill, 1.....	27 50	Adze, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	0 60
Axe handles, 4 doz.....	8 00	Lance-tooth saw and handles, 8 ft., 1 only.....	6 00
Lawn mower.....	8 00	Centre bit, 1 only.....	0 20
Bone cutter, knives, 8.....	4 00	Gimlet bit, 1 only.....	0 10
Shovels, 6 doz.....	57 00	Jennings bits, 4 only.....	0 90
Wagon bushing.....	1 50	Glaziers' points, 12 pkgs.....	1 20
Plough points, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	6 00	Steel, square, 1 only.....	1 25
Manure forks, 2 doz.....	19 00	Belt punch, 1 only.....	0 10
Garden rakes, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	2 00	Blacksmith shop—	
Hoes, 1 doz.....	3 00	Cumberland coal, 4 tons 1,988 lbs....	95 39
Scythe stones, 2 doz.....	1 75	Pick handles, 2 doz.....	5 00
Mower sections, 1 doz.....	1 50	Tar brushes, 2 only.....	0 50
Mower section rivets, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	0 15	Mill saw files, 2 doz.....	2 50
Scythes, 3 only.....	3 00	Fuse, 60 ft.....	0 50
Chain, 20 ft.....	2 52	Farriers' knife, 1 only.....	0 35
		Horse rasps, 2 only.....	1 10
<i>Piggery.</i>	146 42	Tailor shop—	
Brewer's grains, 186 loads.....	93 00	Tailors' stoves, 2 only.....	23 00
Whole corn, 2,138 lbs.....	252 45	Sewing machine needles, 18 doz.....	18 00
Furnace doors and frames, 2 sets.....	6 00	Darning needles, 6 pkgs.....	0 30
Fire bars, 300 lbs.....	9 00	Tailors' needles, 56 pkgs.....	1 68
Galv. iron caldrons, 60 galls., 2 only..	30 00	Crayons, 2 boxes.....	1 70
Bear pig, 1 only.....	5 50	Sponges, 2 doz.....	2 40
		Thimbles, 3 doz.....	0 45
<i>Shops Generally.</i>	395 95	Sail needles, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	0 15
Shoeshop—		Knitting needles (machine) 150 only.....	2 33
Pegging awls, 4 gross.....	3 20	Subscription to journals.....	10 00
Sewing awls, 2 gross.....	3 20	Bakery—	
Square awls, 1 gross.....	1 60	Bakers' sieves, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	0 34
Sewing hafts, 3 doz.....	0 60		
Pegging hafts, 2 doz.....	1 60	<i>Advertising.</i>	322 52
Skiving knives, 1 doz.....	2 50	The Times P. & P. Co.....	26 10
Rasps, 1 doz.....	2 00	" Columbian.....	30 60
Steel shanks, 1 gross.....	0 70	" Vancouver World.....	11 00
Knife strops, 1 doz.....	0 75	" Inland Sentinel.....	8 25
Tubular rivets, 4 M.....	2 00		
Lap lasts, 4 only.....	0 80	<i>Travelling Expenses.</i>	75 95
Shoe polish, 2 galls.....	2 00	J. C. Whyte.....	11 00
Bristles, 9 ozs.....	4 50		
Acme jacks, 2 only.....	25 00	<i>Legal Expenses.</i>	
Counter dies, 2 only.....	4 00	A. Malins, swearing accounts.....	6 00
Shoe ink, 2 galls.....	1 00		
Shoe wax, 10 lbs.....	1 00	<i>Special.</i>	
Emery strops, double, 2 doz.....	1 50	Repairs to plate of teeth.....	5 00
Sable oil, $\frac{1}{2}$ gall.....	2 50	Silver spoons (for rifle and revolver competition), 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	30 00
Rubber cement, 2 doz.....	2 80		35 00
Carpenter shop—			
Paint, varnish, kalsomine, &c., brushes, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	18 32	Total.....	19,687 11
Sledge handles, 2 doz.....	3 60	Add Salaries.....	22,667 84
Bastard millsaw and tape files asst., 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	15 25	Grand Total.....	42,354 95
Bench hammers, 4 only.....	3 34		
Planes, 4 only.....	3 40		
Plane irons, 4 only.....	1 20		
Stanley adjustable plane, 1 only.....	2 75		
Putty knife, 1 only.....	6 20		

APPENDIX K

OFFICERS EMPLOYED

No.	Name	Rank	Company	Regiment	Service
1	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	...	...	...	...
9	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	...	...	...	...
11	...	...	...	...	...
12	...	...	...	...	...
13	...	...	...	...	...
14	...	...	...	...	...
15	...	...	...	...	...
16	...	...	...	...	...
17	...	...	...	...	...
18	...	...	...	...	...
19	...	...	...	...	...
20	...	...	...	...	...
21	...	...	...	...	...
22	...	...	...	...	...
23	...	...	...	...	...
24	...	...	...	...	...
25	...	...	...	...	...
26	...	...	...	...	...
27	...	...	...	...	...
28	...	...	...	...	...
29	...	...	...	...	...
30	...	...	...	...	...
31	...	...	...	...	...
32	...	...	...	...	...
33	...	...	...	...	...
34	...	...	...	...	...
35	...	...	...	...	...
36	...	...	...	...	...
37	...	...	...	...	...
38	...	...	...	...	...
39	...	...	...	...	...
40	...	...	...	...	...
41	...	...	...	...	...
42	...	...	...	...	...
43	...	...	...	...	...
44	...	...	...	...	...
45	...	...	...	...	...
46	...	...	...	...	...
47	...	...	...	...	...
48	...	...	...	...	...
49	...	...	...	...	...
50	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX A

OFFICERS EMPLOYED

No.	Name	Rank	Company	Regiment	Service
1	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	...	...	...	...
9	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	...	...	...	...
11	...	...	...	...	...
12	...	...	...	...	...
13	...	...	...	...	...
14	...	...	...	...	...
15	...	...	...	...	...
16	...	...	...	...	...
17	...	...	...	...	...
18	...	...	...	...	...
19	...	...	...	...	...
20	...	...	...	...	...
21	...	...	...	...	...
22	...	...	...	...	...
23	...	...	...	...	...
24	...	...	...	...	...
25	...	...	...	...	...
26	...	...	...	...	...
27	...	...	...	...	...
28	...	...	...	...	...
29	...	...	...	...	...
30	...	...	...	...	...
31	...	...	...	...	...
32	...	...	...	...	...
33	...	...	...	...	...
34	...	...	...	...	...
35	...	...	...	...	...
36	...	...	...	...	...
37	...	...	...	...	...
38	...	...	...	...	...
39	...	...	...	...	...
40	...	...	...	...	...
41	...	...	...	...	...
42	...	...	...	...	...
43	...	...	...	...	...
44	...	...	...	...	...
45	...	...	...	...	...
46	...	...	...	...	...
47	...	...	...	...	...
48	...	...	...	...	...
49	...	...	...	...	...
50	...	...	...	...	...

LIST OF OFFICERS ON JUNE 30, 1899, GIVING RANK, CREED,  
APPOINTMENT, DATE OF BIRTH, &c.

## KINGSTON.

Name.	Rank.	Creed.	Date of First Appoint- ment.	Date of Present Appoint- ment.	Date of Birth.	Salary.
						\$
J. M. Platt.....	Warden.....	Methodist.....	May 17, '99	May 17, '99	Apr. 18, '40	2,000
D. O'Leary.....	Deputy warden.....	Roman Catholic..	Aug. 9, '97	Aug. 9, '97	Oct. 15, '53	1,500
D. Phelan, M.D.....	Surgeon.....	".....	" 4, '97	" 4, '97	Sept. 8, '54	1,800
R. R. Creighton.....	Accountant.....	Presbyterian.....	Feb. 1, '82	Dec. 29, '92	Aug. 29, '61	1,100
Rev. C. E. Cartwright	Protestant chaplain..	Church of England	Oct. 25, '75	Oct. 25, '75	May 15, '37	1,200
Rev. J. V. Neville..	Roman Catholic "	Roman Catholic..	Dec. 28, '93	Dec. 28, '93	Dec. 6, '62	1,200
J. R. Forster.....	Warden's clerk.....	Church of England	July 1, '94	Jan. 1, '98	Aug. 14, '75	600
W. S. Hughes.....	Chief keeper and clerk of industries.....	Presbyterian.....	Jan. 13, '93	" 1, '96	June 2, '61	1,200
T. W. Bowie.....	Storekeeper.....	".....	Aug. 5, '97	Aug. 5, '97	Apr. 6, '41	700
E. J. Adams.....	Chief trade instructor.	".....	Apr. 6, '94	Feb. 1, '96	Feb. 26, '61	1,000
W. H. Derry.....	Engineer.....	Congregationalist..	Sept. 1, '97	Sept. 1, '97	July 12, '47	1,000
Chas. Baylie.....	Electrician.....	".....	Oct. 1, '90	Oct. 1, '90	Jan. 19, '69	800
R. McDonald.....	Asst. electrician.....	Roman Catholic..	June 1, '94	June 1, '94	Mar. 8, '52	500
C. H. Martin.....	Steward.....	Methodist.....	Aug. 4, '97	Aug. 4, '97	Feb. 5, '58	700
W. A. Gunn.....	Hospital overseer and school instructor....	Church of England	June 1, '90	June 1, '90	" 16, '45	800
T. Thompson.....	Asst. hospital overseer and school instructor	Methodist.....	Feb. 1, '69	Mar. 1, '96	Jan. 17, '43	600
T. A. Keenan.....	Asst. storekeeper.....	Roman Catholic..	Aug. 4, '97	Aug. 4, '97	Apr. 16, '64	600
T. P. Connor.....	Superintendent binder twine dept.....	".....	July 1, '94	July 1, '94	Nov. 2, '62	1,500
Jno. Price.....	Asst. supt. binder twine dept.....	Church of England	" 1, '94	" 1, '94	Apr. 16, '48	900
Rose A. Fahey.....	Matron.....	Roman Catholic..	Mar. 6, '86	Mar. 6, '86	Aug. 15, '49	600
Mary Smith.....	Deputy matron.....	Presbyterian.....	June 1, '89	June 1, '89	Jan. 4, '52	400
C. A. Sullivan.....	Overseer sewage works	Roman Catholic..	Jan. 1, '94	July 1, '96	Mar. 25, '69	550
*J. B. P. Mathewson	Asst. tailor instructor.	".....	Sept. 1, '60	Nov. 28, '91	July 4, '36	700
Wm. Coward.....	Baker.....	Methodist.....	June 6, '78	June 6, '78	June 19, '55	700
Richard Young.....	Mason.....	".....	Apr. 6, '86	Dec. 22, '90	Oct. 31, '50	700
Robt. Pogue.....	Shoe.....	Church of England	Sept. 1, '87	Sept. 1, '87	June 1, '48	700
Thos. Conley.....	Tailor.....	Methodist.....	Jan. 20, '88	Jan. 20, '88	Feb. 25, '36	700
P. Moneriff.....	Tinsmith.....	Presbyterian.....	Aug. 1, '88	Sept. 5, '95	Mar. 6, '62	700
B. H. Sherring.....	Stonecutting.....	Church of England	" 22, '92	Oct. 1, '94	May 13, '51	700
J. A. McCaugherty.	Farm.....	Presbyterian.....	Apr. 1, '93	Apr. 1, '93	Dec. 22, '65	700
Jno. Gordon.....	Mason.....	".....	Oct. 2, '94	Oct. 2, '94	May 7, '60	690
R. J. Burns.....	Carpenter.....	Church of England	June 1, '95	June 1, '95	July 23, '55	700
T. W. Gibson.....	Quarry.....	Methodist.....	July 8, '96	July 8, '96	Nov. 6, '57	700
H. L. Walker.....	Blacksmith.....	Church of England	" 3, '97	" 3, '97	Mar. 25, '65	700
Edward Mooney.....	Keeper.....	Roman Catholic..	Sept. 7, '64	" 1, '87	Aug. 10, '43	600
M. Brennan.....	".....	".....	Oct. 3, '65	" 1, '89	July 4, '43	600
Jas. Evans.....	".....	Church of England	Jan. 16, '68	Nov. 1, '81	" 12, '36	600
†John Kennedy.....	".....	Roman Catholic..	May 1, '70	Sept. 24, '95	July 12, '52	600
John Mills.....	".....	Methodist.....	" 12, '74	Aug. 1, '89	Jan. 1, '51	600
Alex. Atkins.....	".....	Presbyterian.....	July 1, '78	July 1, '91	Apr. —, '57	600
Thos. Moore.....	".....	Church of England	May 9, '70	Mar. 1, '99	Aug. 8, '44	600
P. O'Connor.....	Keeper binder twine factory.....	Roman Catholic..	Dec. 18, '82	Dec. 18, '93	" 7, '53	700
‡Æ. D. O. Macdonell	Keeper Prison of Isola- tion.....	".....	Sept 26, '76	Feb. 5, '94	June 8, '46	700
Lawrence Walsh....	Guard.....	".....	Dec. 18, '76	Dec. 18, '76	Jan. 19, '44	500
Chas. Bostridge....	".....	Church of England	Apr. 10, '82	Apr. 10, '82	Nov. 20, '48	500

\* Resigned July 4, 1869; reapointed Nov. 2, 1869.

† Resigned March 31, 1872; reapointed (teamster) Jan. 1, 1877.

‡ Appointed guard at the Manitoba Penitentiary Sept. 21, 1876; removed from office Sept. 9, 1892; reapointed to present office on above date.

## KINGSTON—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Creed.	Date of First Appointment.	Date of Present Appointment.	Date of Birth.	Salary.
						\$
J. A. Rutherford.	Guard	Methodist	Mar. 1, '84	Mar. 1, '84	Feb. 17, '51	500
P. M. Beaupre.	"	Roman Catholic	Jan. 10, '85	Jan. 10, '85	July 23, '60	500
Jno. Bannister.	"	Methodist	May 23, '85	May 23, '85	Sept 13, '51	500
Jas. Doyle.	"	Roman Catholic	" 27, '85	" 27, '85	Oct. 19, '60	500
A. McConville.	"	"	July 1, '85	July 1, '85	July 4, '62	500
Wm. Mooney.	"	Methodist	" 4, '85	" 4, '85	Mar. 1, '58	500
Michael Koen.	"	Roman Catholic	" 12, '86	" 12, '86	May 25, '42	500
*Thos. Tobin.	"	"	Sept. 1, '87	Sept. 1, '87	Nov. 20, '49	500
Wm. Newman.	"	Presbyterian	Oct. 1, '88	Oct. 1, '88	Dec. 23, '48	500
Patrick Madden.	"	Roman Catholic	Aug. 1, '89	Aug. 1, '89	Apl. 27, '64	500
Thos. Fowler.	"	"	" 1, '89	" 1, '89	Mar. 22, '64	500
A. Thompson.	"	Church of England	" 1, '89	" 1, '89	June 20, '50	500
Wm. Holland.	"	"	" 1, '89	" 1, '89	Mar. 26, '50	500
E. R. Davis.	"	Methodist	Feb. 1, '90	Feb. 1, '90	" 29, '50	500
Wm. Ryan.	"	Roman Catholic	May 31, '90	May 31, '90	Nov. 14, '53	500
J. R. Birmingham.	"	Methodist	Sept. 8, '90	Sept. 8, '90	Dec. 16, '58	500
C. W. Wood.	"	"	Jan. 1, '91	Jan. 1, '91	Apl. 10, '56	500
Jno. Givens.	"	Roman Catholic	June 7, '92	June 7, '92	June 6, '66	500
Alex. Spence.	"	Church of England	" 9, '92	" 7, '92	Aug. 12, '54	500
C. S. Wheeler.	"	"	July 23, '92	July 23, '92	Oct. 7, '52	500
Edward Johnson.	"	Roman Catholic	Aug. 23, '92	Aug. 23, '92	Nov. 21, '51	500
Geo. McCauley, jr.	"	"	" 24, '92	" 24, '92	Sept 19, '63	500
F. Hornbrook.	"	Church of England	Sept. 1, '92	Sept. 1, '92	Dec. 15, '55	500
Wm. Kenny.	"	Methodist	Mar. 1, '93	Mar. 1, '93	Nov. 5, '58	500
Jno. O'Neil.	"	Roman Catholic	Feb. 1, '94	Feb. 1, '94	Dec. 5, '60	500
Jas. Bennett.	"	Church of England	" 14, '94	" 14, '94	Jan. 8, '54	500
R. Corby.	"	Roman Catholic	May 7, '94	May 7, '94	May 9, '69	500
R. Patterson.	"	Methodist	Aug. 7, '94	Aug. 7, '94	Apl. 1, '49	490
John Hughes.	"	Roman Catholic	Feb. 22, '95	Feb. 22, '95	Nov. 4, '69	490
Saml. McCormack.	"	Presbyterian	July 26, '95	July 26, '95	" 3, '55	500
G. H. T. Marsh.	"	Church of England	Sept 25, '95	Sept 25, '95	Aug. 23, '66	500
T. H. Hennessy.	"	Roman Catholic	" 26, '95	" 26, '95	Nov. 13, '61	500
S. J. Greer.	"	Methodist	Oct. 1, '95	Oct. 1, '95	Mar. 17, '59	500
W. H. Carrighan.	"	Presbyterian	Jan. 1, '96	Jan. 1, '96	Aug. 16, '74	500
R. D. Dowsley.	"	"	May 6, '96	May 6, '96	Dec. 3, '58	500
R. Bryant.	"	Methodist	Jan. 1, '98	Jan. 1, '98	Feb. 12, '72	500
Thos. Reid.	"	Presbyterian	" 1, '98	" 1, '98	Nov. 9, '71	500
J. B. Toner.	"	Methodist	Sept 23, '95	Sept 23, '95	July 6, '70	500
Geo. Sullivan.	"	Roman Catholic	Aug. 22, '98	Aug. 22, '98	Apl. 20, '75	500
Victor Eccles.	"	"	Sept. 1, '98	Sept. 1, '98	May 27, '65	500
M. P. Reid.	"	Church of England	Aug. 24, '98	Aug. 24, '98	Jan. 3, '71	500
Robt. Irwin.	Fireman	"	Sept. 1, '98	Sept. 1, '98	Oct. 12, '67	500
I. Seymour.	"	Roman Catholic	Jan. 10, '99	Jan. 10, '99	Dec. 2, '67	500
I. Houghton.	Teamster	Church of England	Dec. 1, '91	Dec. 1, '91	Mar. 20, '38	500
Michael Tobin.	"	Roman Catholic	" 7, '91	" 7, '91	" 46	500
P. Stover.	"	Methodist	Sept. 1, '94	Sept. 1, '94	Apl. 6, '54	500
James Weir.	"	"	May 4, '96	May 4, '96	Aug. 4, '56	500
M. J. Kennedy.	Messenger	Roman Catholic	Apl. 1, '72	May 1, '84	July 12, '52	600

\* Dismissed Aug. 22, 1898; reappointed March 1, 1899.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

## ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Name.	Rank.	Creed.	Age.	Date of Appointment.	Salary.
					\$ cts.
*J. A. Duchesneau.....	Warden.....	Roman Catholic.	66	April 13, 1898	2,000 00
Rev. Mr. Harel.....	Catholic chaplain	"	50	" 27, 1887	1,200 00
Rev. J. Rollit.....	Protestant "	Ch. of England..	57	Oct. 25, 1895	800 00
Geo. S. Malepart.....	Accountant.....	Roman Catholic.	49	Sept. 21, 1880	1,100 00
L. A. Fortier, M.D. ....	Surgeon.....	"	65	April 13, 1898	1,500 00
E. Lachapelle.....	Warden's clerk.....	"	39	May 7, 1898	600 00
G. B. Lamarche.....	Storekeeper.....	"	56	" 20, 1873	900 00
N. Charbonneau.....	Steward.....	"	48	July 1, 1873	800 00
E. Champagne.....	Engineer.....	"	44	Feb. 1, 1890	900 00
D. O'Shea.....	Hospital overseer	"	38	Aug. 23, 1882	680 00
J. T. Dorais.....	School instructor.....	"	54	July 24, 1882	700 00
E. Kenny.....	Farm "	"	47	Jan. 1, 1876	700 00
D. O'Berne.....	Mason "	"	55	June 1, 1877	700 00
A. Rochon.....	Baker "	"	55	Mar. 1, 1882	700 00
F. Nantel.....	Blacksmith.....	"	52	" 10, 1887	700 00
V. Lortie.....	Shoemaker "	"	44	July 15, 1895	630 00
W. Prevost.....	Quarry "	"	37	Aug. 31, 1896	700 00
C. Normand.....	Tailor "	"	44	May 18, 1898	700 00
U. Chartrand.....	Keeper.....	"	55	Jan. 1, 1878	600 00
G. Chartrand.....	"	"	56	July 1, 1876	600 00
J. B. Lemay.....	"	"	60	June 1, 1879	600 00
G. Nixon.....	"	Ch. of England..	51	Aug. 6, 1883	560 00
W. W. Gibson.....	"	"	54	" 6, 1886	600 00
V. Bisson.....	"	Roman Catholic.	48	July 12, 1884	600 00
J. D. Fitzgibbon.....	"	"	38	June 25, 1887	600 00
A. Plouffe.....	Guard.....	"	51	" 14, 1883	500 00
F. Lesage.....	"	"	52	Aug. 29, 1883	500 00
J. E. Bertrand.....	"	"	39	" 1, 1885	500 00
J. Charlebois.....	"	"	52	May 4, 1887	500 00
G. Charbonneau.....	"	"	50	June 30, 1888	500 00
D. J. McLennan.....	"	"	42	Aug. 16, 1888	500 00
H. Roger.....	"	"	57	Jan. 1, 1889	500 00
F. Clermont.....	"	"	35	July 19, 1889	500 00
P. Forster.....	"	Ch. of England..	25	Sept. 1, 1889	500 00
J. B. Charbonneau.....	"	Roman Catholic.	47	Aug. 22, 1891	500 00
J. Flood.....	"	"	49	Mar. 1, 1892	500 00
A. Desjardins.....	"	"	35	Nov. 9, 1893	500 00
M. Despre.....	"	"	31	May 1, 1894	500 00
P. J. G. Lynch.....	"	"	28	" 1, 1894	500 00
H. C. Fatt.....	"	Ch. of England..	39	Aug. 22, 1894	460 00
E. Letang.....	"	Roman Catholic.	39	April 27, 1894	460 00
J. Lawlor.....	"	"	..	Sept. 18, 1896	500 00
P. Blondin.....	"	"	27	Oct. 19, 1896	500 00
H. Sigouin.....	"	"	26	Mar. 8, 1897	500 00
J. Desjardins.....	"	"	23	Oct. 1, 1897	500 00
W. Grece.....	"	Ch. of England..	..	" 1, 1897	500 00
C. Clermont.....	"	Roman Catholic.	23	" 13, 1897	500 00
L. Normand.....	"	"	24	Nov. 2, 1897	500 00
T. Mulroney.....	"	"	..	" 5, 1897	500 00
H. Peloquin.....	"	"	38	May 6, 1898	500 00
I. Cloutier.....	Teamster.....	"	54	Nov. 4, 1881	500 00
C. Taillon.....	Messenger.....	"	58	May 1, 1880	500 00

\*First appointed Dec. 15, 1895; removed from office Jan. 24, 1881.

## DORCHESTER.

Name.	Rank.	Creed.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.	Date of Present Appointment.	Salary. \$
*John B. Forster..	Warden.....	Church of England	Apl. 5, 1842	June 25, 1879	Apl. 11, 1887	2,400
Charles Ross.....	Dep. Warden..	Presbyterian..	Mar. 5, 1835	Nov. 1, 1867	June 4, 1889	1,500
Robert Mitchell, M.D..	Surgeon.....	"	June 25, 1835	July 1, 1880	July 1, 1889	1,400
Rev. J. Roy Campbell..	Protestant chap	"	May 30, 1853	Sept. 1, 1880	Sept. 1, 1880	1,200
†John A. Gray.....	Accountant...	"	Aug. 7, 1841	Oct. 1, 1883	Oct. 1, 1883	600
Rev. A. D. Cormier....	R. C. chaplain.	Church of England	Nov. 27, 1854	Dec. 1, 1889	Dec. 1, 1889	600
Ferdinand A. Landry..	Storekeeper...	Roman Catholic	Jan. 28, 1843	Nov. 15, 1886	Jan. 1, 1898	700
William J. Macleod....	Steward.....	Presbyterian..	Aug. 7, 1868	Jan. 1, 1896	" 1, 1898	700
James A. Percy.....	Engineer.....	Methodist.....	" 15, 1852	May 12, 1885	May 12, 1885	900
Gordon B. Papineau...	Hosp. overseer & school inst'r.	Roman Catholic	June 22, 1856	Jan. 1, 1886	Jan. 1, 1898	800
Elizabeth McMahon...	Matron.....	"	Apl. 7, 1870	" 21, 1898	May 1, 1899	500
Charles Miller.....	Carpenter inst'r	Church of England	Nov. 13, 1847	Mar. 1, 1868	Mar. 1, 1879	700
John Downey.....	Blacksmith "	Baptist.....	Mar. 17, 1840	May 1, 1868	May 1, 1868	700
Nathan Tattrie.....	Shoemaker...	Presbyterian..	Apl. 3, 1844	Sept. 1, 1877	Sept. 1, 1877	700
William R. Burns.....	Tailor.....	Roman Catholic	Mar. 14, 1858	May 10, 1891	May 10, 1891	700
†Angus M. McDonald..	Baker.....	"	Nov. 26, 1865	June 1, 1891	Nov. 1, 1894	690
Arthur B. Pipes.....	Farmer.....	Church of England	Oct. 31, 1853	" 25, 1889	June 25, 1889	700
William Hogan.....	Keeper.....	Roman Catholic	Apl. 17, 1843	Jan. 1, 1869	July 1, 1897	600
Henry Godsoe.....	"	"	Dec. 25, 1833	Aug. 1, 1869	" 1, 1897	600
William Alexander.....	"	Methodist.....	Aug. 31, 1846	July 1, 1880	Jan. 1, 1898	600
John Corcoran.....	Guard.....	Roman Catholic	Apl. 12, 1847	" 1, 1880	July 1, 1880	500
James A. Lane.....	"	"	Oct. 14, 1843	" 1, 1880	June 1, 1882	500
Robert Colburn.....	"	"	July 10, 1856	Aug. 1, 1881	Jan. 1, 1882	500
James Luther.....	"	Methodist!	June 1, 1840	May 9, 1882	May 9, 1882	500
Joseph LeBlanc.....	"	Roman Catholic	" 29, 1849	" 1, 1883	" 1, 1883	500
Adolphus Allain.....	"	"	Feb. 1, 1855	July 10, 1883	Dec. 1, 1883	500
Lorenzo H. Chambers..	"	"	Apl. 20, 1853	May 1, 1886	Nov. 1, 1888	500
John McDougall.....	"	"	May 6, 1861	Apl. 5, 1891	Oct. 1, 1891	500
T. Frank Gillespie...	"	Church of England	July 3, 1873	Oct. 18, 1891	" 1, 1892	500
Nicholas A. Burden...	"	"	" 25, 1852	" 1, 1892	Feb. 1, 1893	500
Angus A. McDonald...	"	Roman Catholic	Feb. 27, 1866	Feb. 1, 1893	" 1, 1893	500
Leonard S. Hutchinson..	"	Church of England	Oct. 18, 1874	" 1, 1893	May 1, 1894	500
John McCaull.....	"	Presbyterian	Mar. 1, 1850	July 23, 1894	July 23, 1894	490
Charles S. Elsdon....	"	Methodist.....	Sept. 4, 1869	" 23, 1895	" 23, 1895	500
Sinclair McDougall...	"	Presbyterian..	Oct. 18, 1871	" 23, 1895	" 23, 1895	500
Arthur Brown.....	"	"	Sept. 26, 1864	Jan. 1, 1898	Jan. 1, 1898	500
George Drillio.....	"	"	Apl. 27, 1865	" 1, 1898	" 1, 1898	500
John H. DeForest.....	"	Church of England	June 26, 1870	" 1, 1898	" 1, 1898	500
Stephen H. Getson.....	"	Presbyterian..	Feb. 3, 1873	" 1, 1898	" 1, 1898	500
John McLeod.....	"	"	Sept. 20, 1860	" 1, 1898	" 1, 1898	500
§Patrick Connell.....	"	Roman Catholic	Aug. 6, 1849	July 1, 1880	Feb. 15, 1899	500
John S. Milton.....	Stable guard..	Baptist.....	Nov. 22, 1853	May 1, 1894	July 1, 1898	500
Thomas Walsh.....	"	Roman Catholic	Jan. 1, 1859	Dec. 1, 1896	" 1, 1898	500
* James McDougall.....	Messenger....	Presbyterian..	July 19, 1841	Jan. 1, 1873	" 1, 1883	500

\* Employed on I. C. Railway from Dec. 1, 1868 until July, 1874. † In Customs service from Dec. 1, 1879 to Sept. 1, 1880. ‡ Resigned March 31, 1894. Appointed baker instructor, Nov. 1, 1894. § Retired Dec. 31, 1897. Reappointed Feb. 15, 1899.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

## MANITOBA.

Name.	Rank.	Creed.	Date of Present Appointment.	Present salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
				\$		
Irvine, A. G.	Warden	Church of England	Oct. 13, 1892	2,150	Dec. 7, 1837	May 1, 1870
Manseau, A.	Deputy warden.	Roman Catholic	Sept. 2, 1898	1,500	Jan. 14, 1858	July 1, 1891
†Macdonald, R. M.D.	Surgeon	"	Feb. 16, 1898	1,500	" 9, 1852	Sept. 1, 1877
Finn, Rev. F. M.	Protestant chap.	Methodist	Mar. 1, 1898	800	Feb. 9, 1832	Mar. 1, 1898
*Cloutier, Rev. G.	R. C. chaplain.	Roman Catholic	Feb. 11, 1898	800	" 1, 1851	Apr. 4, 1883
Mustard, J.	Accountant	Presbyterian	July 1, 1894	1,050	June 12, 1844	" 16, 1883
Power, B. F.	Storekeeper	Roman Catholic	" 1, 1894	950	" 14, 1846	Feb. 18, 1892
Beaupré, J. O.	Hosp. overseer & school instr.	"	Nov. 1, 1892	800	July 2, 1859	July 28, 1885
Smith, J.	Engineer and blacksmith.	Church of England	" 1, 1889	990	Dec. 8, 1848	Dec. 10, 1883
§Lusignan, E.	Carpenter instr.	Roman Catholic	April 1, 1892	700	May 11, 1852	Apr. 1, 1892
†Farquar, D.	Mason	Presbyterian	Mar. 16, 1893	1,000	Feb. 15, 1849	Mar. 16, 1893
Grahame, W.	Farm	"	Oct. 24, 1893	700	Oct. 19, 1860	July 1, 1891
Miller, T.	Shoemaker	Church of England	July 23, 1895	700	Dec. 17, 1857	Nov. 10, 1892
Mercer, F.	Tailor	Presbyterian	May 30, 1899	700	Feb. 27, 1845	May 30, 1899
Harris, E.	Keeper	Baptist	Jan. 1, 1899	600	July 15, 1867	Nov. 10, 1895
Freeman, E.	Guard	Church of England	June 1, 1886	650	May 12, 1856	Feb. 1, 1886
Eddles, W.	"	"	Aug. 19, 1885	650	July 17, 1858	Aug. 19, 1885
¶Addison, G.	"	Methodist	Oct. 20, 1885	650	May 15, 1838	Sept. 29, 1881
McFarlane, P.	"	Presbyterian	Feb. 1, 1888	600	Mar. 29, 1854	Feb. 1, 1888
Sutherland, D. G.	"	"	Dec. 11, 1888	600	" 6, 1850	Dec. 11, 1888
Gingras, C.	"	Roman Catholic	Feb. 1, 1891	600	Jan. 27, 1867	Feb. 1, 1891
Bourke, E.	"	Church of England	Sept. 1, 1891	600	Mar. 2, 1867	Sept. 1, 1891
Bourke, W.	"	"	Dec. 6, 1892	590	Apr. 20, 1863	Dec. 6, 1892
Gillies, A., jr.	"	Presbyterian	Mar. 1, 1898	500	Oct. 9, 1865	Mar. 1, 1898
Ward, A.	"	Church of England	May 1, 1898	500	June 6, 1858	May 1, 1898
Shead, W. H.	Fireman	"	" 1, 1898	500	" 4, 1869	" 1, 1898
French, W. H.	Guard	Methodist	April 4, 1899	500	Mar. 24, 1873	Apr. 4, 1899
Hogue, J.	"	Roman Catholic	May 11, 1899	500	Nov. 13, 1874	May 11, 1899
Douglas, T.	"	Methodist	June 1, 1899	500	Feb. 8, 1869	June 1, 1899

\*Rev. G. Cloutier, removed January 7, 1898; Reappointed February 11, 1898.

†Dr. Macdonald, left June 31, 1881; Reappointed February 16, 1898.

§Lusignan, E., dismissed February 14, 1898; Reappointed May 1, 1898.

||Eddles, W., dismissed February 14, 1898; Reappointed May 1, 1898.

†Farquar, D., left July, 1890; Reappointed March 16, 1893.

¶Addison, G., left April 30, 1884; Reappointed October 20, 1885.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

206

Name.	Rank.	Creed.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.	Date of Present Appointment.	Salary.
						\$ cts.
J. C. Whyte	Warden	Presbyterian	Aug. 2, 1861	Nov. 27, 1896	Nov. 27, 1896	2,000 00
D. D. Bourke	Deputy warden	Roman Catholic	" 15, 1845	July 23, 1886	April 1, 1896	1,500 00
Rev. T. Scouler	Protestant chaplain	Presbyterian	July 10, 1843	Jan. 1, 1897	Jan. 1, 1897	800 00
Rev. Chas. DeVriendt	Roman Catholic chaplain	Roman Catholic	April 7, 1861	" 13, 1899	" 13, 1899	800 00
W. A. DeWolf Smith, M.D.	Surgeon	Episcopalian	Oct. 6, 1859	Nov. 1, 1887	June 30, 1890	600 00
J. W. Harvey	Act. and warden's clerk	"	Feb. 23, 1856	June 29, 1895	Feb. 27, 1896	1,200 00
Benjamin Burr	Storekeeper	Reformed Episcopal	Mar. 26, 1844	Oct. 1, 1888	May 1, 1899	700 00
R. J. Robertson	Steward	Presbyterian	June 28, 1865	" 11, 1887	Oct. 1, 1895	700 00
W. J. Carroll	Hospital overseer, school instructor	Roman Catholic	Mar. 15, 1860	July 23, 1886	" 1, 1895	800 00
George McKenzie	Shoemaker instructor	Presbyterian	July 4, 1852	Nov. 1, 1883	Nov. 1, 1883	750 00
Alex. Coutts	Blacksmith	"	Sept. 13, 1850	Oct. 1, 1886	Oct. 1, 1886	750 00
James Miller	Baker	"	May 18, 1841	Sept. 24, 1888	Sept. 24, 1888	700 00
H. Disney	Carpenter	Episcopalian	Dec. 17, 1866	Mar. 1, 1895	Mar. 1, 1895	690 00
J. N. Aitchison	Tailor	Presbyterian	Mar. 14, 1868	Aug. 9, 1898	Aug. 9, 1898	700 00
T. W. Quilty	Keeper	Roman Catholic	July 1, 1850	Jan. 18, 1882	Nov. 10, 1890	700 00
Hamilton McKee	"	Presbyterian	May 24, 1849	Nov. 7, 1884	Oct. 2, 1895	600 00
John McNiven	Farm instructor	"	" 6, 1856	June 1, 1889	" 1, 1895	700 00
F. Stewart	Guard	"	Aug. 16, 1852	April 1, 1885	April 1, 1885	600 00
James Doyle	"	Roman Catholic	Mar. 8, 1862	Oct. 1, 1886	Oct. 1, 1886	600 00
Patrick Smyth	"	"	" 17, 1843	Feb. 21, 1879	Feb. 21, 1879	600 00
Thomas Sampson	"	"	May 25, 1859	April 1, 1890	April 1, 1890	600 00
D. McMaster	"	"	Oct. 28, 1864	Nov. 1, 1888	Feb. 1, 1891	600 00
W. A. Patchell	"	Episcopalian	Aug. 12, 1862	Aug. 18, 1890	Aug. 18, 1890	600 00
Richard Atkins	"	Methodist	Dec. 3, 1860	April 1, 1885	Sept. 1, 1892	600 00
Ralph Dynes	"	Roman Catholic	Oct. 31, 1867	Jan. 1, 1894	Jan. 1, 1894	560 00
Alex. McNeill	"	Presbyterian	June 17, 1862	" 29, 1894	" 29, 1894	560 00
J. A. Johnson	"	Methodist	July 7, 1856	Oct. *1, 1895	Oct. 1, 1895	500 00
Thos. G. Lobb	"	Episcopalian	May 31, 1857	" 1, 1895	" 1, 1895	500 00
William Walsh	"	Roman Catholic	Feb. 14, 1864	June 1, 1896	June 1, 1896	500 00
R. J. Sansbury	"	"	Dec. 31, 1872	April 1, 1899	April 1, 1899	500 00
Edward Walmsley	"	Episcopalian	Feb. 8, 1878	May 10, 1899	May 10, 1899	500 00

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

APPENDIX L

FARM REPORTS

THE JOURNAL OF THE  
ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE  
PART II  
1888

APPENDIX

TABLE REPORTS

THE JOURNAL OF THE  
ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE  
PART II  
1888

Dr.

## REPORTS OF FARM INSTRUCTORS.

Cr.

KINGSTON.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

FARM REPORTS.

18-14

Articles.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.	Total.	Articles.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To farm implements, tools, etc.			64 30		By Apples	bush.	7	0 38	2 66
Stationery			2 59		Beets	"	212 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 60	127 40
Coal			24 43		Beans, green	"	3	0 75	2 25
Hardwood			58 40		"	lbs.	540	0 01 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 10
Manure			97 60		Barley	bush.	533	0 39 $\frac{1}{2}$	212 45
Express charges on hogs			6 25		Bones	lbs.	2,530	0 00 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 65
" seeds			0 35		Cabbage	doz.	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 33 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 70
Freight charges on seeds			0 74		"	heads.	1,133	0 03	33 99
Alex. Tait (threshing) bush.	2,628	0 01 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 42		Celery	bunches.	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 03 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 48
Lime (piggery)			0 75		Corn	doz.	16	0 10	1 60
Seeds on farm			256 96		Carrots	bunches.	50	0 04	2 00
Weighing charges on barley			1 50		"	bush.	364 $\frac{3}{8}$	0 29 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 46
1 boar			14 00		Hay	tons.	67 $\frac{3}{8}$	5 50	371 83
Travelling expenses (J. McCaugherty)			1 66		Lettuce	heads.	125	0 01	1 25
Convict labour on farm days.	2,851	0 30	895 30		Onions	bunches.	963	0 03 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 93
Use of teams on farm			295 50		"	bush.	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 65 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 87
Dr. Nicholl's professional services			1 00		Oats	"	2,374	0 29 $\frac{1}{2}$	699 58
Dr. Bell			2 00		Pork	lbs.	31,115	0 06 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,633 54
Barley (piggery) bush.	493		192 70		Potatoes	bush.	1,502	0 44 $\frac{1}{2}$	666 01
Pease "	245		135 00		Pease	"	283	0 55 $\frac{1}{2}$	157 80
Potatoes "	33		9 90		Roots (piggery)	"	480	0 23 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 25
Roots "	480		116 25		Rhubarb	bunches.	61	0 05	3 05
Straw "			120 00		Sage	"	25	0 05	1 25
Salary instructor			700 00		Turnips	bush.	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 70
Salary teamsters (2)			1,000 00	4,096 60	Straw	tons.	58 $\frac{3}{8}$	4 00	234 46
				530 99	Parsnips	bush.	106	0 60	63 64
					Tomatoes	"	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 51	23 89
					Labour (Penitentiary roads) days.		168	0 30	50 40
					" (J. C. McCaugherty) "		2	0 30	0 60
					" (Dep. Warden's garden) "		46	0 30	13 80
Balance				4,627 59					4,627 59

JOHN A. McCAUGHERTY, Farm Instructor.

209

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, June 30, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1899. I am pleased to be able to show an increase in the farm produce over the previous year as well as a decrease in the cash expenditure.

The improvement to the property fell short of my anticipation. Owing to the many necessary works in course of construction here I could not have a sufficiency of help to carry on any work excepting that of attending to the crops. The penitentiary property contains about one hundred and seventy acres, this includes the penitentiary yard and outbuildings, roads and quarries, and the warden's house and grounds. A deep ravine crosses the farm, causing a considerable amount of land to be of little use for farming purposes. Taking into consideration the revenue derived from such a small area under cultivation, it is evident that farming is the most remunerative industry in the penitentiary. An additional two hundred acres could be farmed for about the same cash expenditure as at present and would furnish to the institution a full supply of all the farm produce needed. I therefore recommend the purchase of two hundred acres of land as near the penitentiary as possible.

I have on hand a larger number of pigs than usual. This increase was made with a view to providing the penitentiary with a full supply of pork, but the accommodation being insufficient I would ask to have the piggery enlarged as soon as possible. I have to thank you, sir, for the gentlemanly and kind treatment I have received at your hands, and my acknowledgments are also due to the Deputy Warden and Chief Keeper for the assistance given me in the performance of my duties.

I am, sir,

Yours very respectfully,

E. KENNY.

*Farm Instructor.*

DOUGLAS STEWART,

Inspector of Penitentiaries,

Ottawa.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

FARM ACCOUNT, St. Vincent de Paul, for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Dr.	\$ cts.	CR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Sundry stocks on hand July 1, 1898...	1,113 50	By 1,595 bds. onions at 2c.....	31 90	
Seed, Paris green, fertilizer, &c. ....	303 46	49 bush. onions at 50c.....	24 50	56 40
Cash, piggery, veterinary services, &c.	174 93			
7,008 days convict labour at 25c. ....	1,752 00	5,700 lbs. mangels at \$5 a ton	14 25	
1,330 days horse labour at 50c.....	665 00	23 loads mangels for.....	63 25	77 50
Two-thirds instructor's salary.....	466 66			
Vegetables furnished to piggery.....	820 85	12 bds. beets for.....	0 25	
Balance.....	319 56	22 bush. beets at 25c.....	5 50	
		1 bush. beets at 40c.....	0 40	6 15
		12 bds. turnips for.....	0 25	
		30 bush. turnips at 20c.....	6 00	
		9 1/2 bush. " 25c.....	22 88	
		10 bush. " 30c.....	3 00	
		15 bags " 37c.....	5 55	
		17 bush. " 40c.....	6 80	
		1,210 lbs. " \$5 a ton.	3 02	47 50
		5,102 heads cabbage at 2c...	102 04	
		300 " " 1c...	3 00	
		705 " " 1c...	7 05	112 09
		3 bds. hay at 25c.....	0 75	
		1 ton hay at \$4.....	4 00	
		1/2 " \$6.....	1 50	
		4 " \$8.....	32 00	
		4 1/2 " \$9.....	36 90	
		5 1/2 " \$9.....	50 63	
		10 1/2 " \$9.....	91 84	
		5,003 lbs. hay at \$8 a ton...	20 01	
		16 1/2 tons hay at \$12.....	198 00	
		5,780 lbs. hay at \$12 a ton..	34 68	
		14,640 lbs. hay at \$13 a ton..	95 16	565 47
		60 bush. potatoes at 20c....	12 00	
		278 bags " 25c.....	69 50	
		6 1/2 bush. " 25c.....	1 63	
		5,110 lbs. " 25c. bus.	21 29	
		2,015 bags " 45c.....	906 75	
		2 bags " 50c.....	1 00	
		161 1/2 bags " 70c.....	112 88	1,125 05
		639 bush. oats at 34c.....	217 26	
		22,158 lbs. " 1c.....	221 58	
		800 lbs. " 1c.....	8 00	446 84
		12 bds. carrots for.....	0 25	
		800 bds. carrots at 2c.....	16 00	
		108 bush. " 25c.....	27 00	
		3 1/2 tons " \$8....	26 00	69 25
		662 lbs. barbed wire at 1c...	6 62	6 62
		30 cedar posts at 15c.....	4 50	
		12 " 25c.....	3 00	7 50
		500 lbs. straw at \$3 a ton...	0 75	
		7 1/2 tons " \$3.....	22 50	
		15,030 lbs. " \$3.75 a ton.	28 19	
		2 bds. " 4c.....	0 08	
		7 tons " \$4.....	28 00	
		3 tons " \$5.....	15 00	
		5,570 lbs. " \$5 a ton...	13 92	
		32,853 lbs. " \$4 a ton...	65 70	
		2 tons " \$6.....	12 00	
		5,914 lbs. " \$6 a ton...	17 74	203 88
		184 bush. barley at 70c....	128 80	
		51 bush. " 60c....	30 60	
		1,990 lbs. " 1c.....	19 90	
		1,640 lbs. " 60c. a bus.	20 50	199 80

FARM ACCOUNT, St. Vincent de Paul—*Concluded.*

Dr.	\$ cts.	Cr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		2 baskets crab apples at 10c.	0 20	
		8 bush. mixed grain at 40c.	3 20	0 20
		15,084 lbs. " " 1c.	150 84	
				154 04
		Forage . . . . .	1 50	1 50
		5 lbs. chaff . . . . .	0 10	0 10
		64 bush. parsnips at 25c . . . . .	16 00	16 00
		1 bush. mixed vegetables . . . . .	0 25	0 25
		Ice cutting, &c. . . . .	11 43	11 43
		1 lot condemned blankets . . . . .	0 25	0 25
		1 lot old fencing . . . . .	3 00	3 00
		1 lot manure . . . . .	2 25	2 25
		7 bush. pease at 60c . . . . .	4 20	
		11 bush. " 80c . . . . .	8 80	
		2,786 lbs. " 1c . . . . .	27 86	40 86
		720 loads manure at 30c. . . . .	216 00	216 00
		Sundry customers, pork . . . . .	18 00	18 00
		350 lbs. grease at 5c . . . . .	17 50	17 50
		13,637 lbs. pork at 6c . . . . .	818 22	
		3,308 lbs. " 7c. . . . .	252 56	1,070 78
		<i>Stocks on hand, viz. :</i>		
		208 pigs at \$5 . . . . .	1,040 00	
		2 pigs . . . . .	15 00	
		1 ton feed . . . . .	25 00	
		50 bags grain . . . . .	50 00	
		3 tons straw at \$3.25 . . . . .	9 75	1,139 75
				5,615 96
	5,615 96			5,615 96

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

DORCHESTER.

DR.	\$ cts.	CR.	\$ cts.
To hay, grain and vegetable seeds . . .	200 70	By 300 tons English hay at \$5 . . . . .	1,500 00
Fertilizers . . . . .	66 00	56 " broad leaf hay at \$3 . . . . .	168 00
50 lbs. Paris green . . . . .	8 25	50 " ensilage at \$4 . . . . .	200 00
744 lbs. salt . . . . .	2 77	1,243 bush. oats at 30c . . . . .	372 90
11½ galls. n. f. oil . . . . .	12 25	100 " barley at 50c . . . . .	50 00
224 lbs. sulphur . . . . .	6 72	30 " buckwheat at 35c . . . . .	10 50
Implements, tools, repairs, &c. . . . .	149 45	1,866 " potatoes at 30c . . . . .	559 80
Farm instructor's salary . . . . .	700 00	2,500 " turnips at 20c . . . . .	500 00
One teamster's salary . . . . .	500 00	423½ " carrots at 30c . . . . .	126 98
Use of six horses . . . . .	750 00	92½ " beets at 35c . . . . .	32 35
4,133 days convict labour at 30c . . . . .	1,239 90	100 " parsnips at 30c . . . . .	30 00
		200 " mangels at 25c . . . . .	50 00
		1,364 galls. milk at 20c . . . . .	272 80
		1,232 lbs. beef at \$5.33 per cwt. . . . .	65 66
		4,907 " pork at 6c . . . . .	294 42
		140 " onions at 2½c . . . . .	3 50
		821 heads cabbage at 5c . . . . .	41 05
		8 oxen sold . . . . .	470 00
		3 calves sold . . . . .	40 00
		61 young pigs sold . . . . .	148 25
		Service of boar . . . . .	9 00
		Pasturage . . . . .	3 00
Balance . . . . .	1,812 17		
	4,948 21		4,948 21

A. B. PIPES,

*Farm Instructor*

MANITOBA.

DR.	\$ cts.	CR.	\$ cts.
To Farm instructor's salary . . . . .	695 00	By 1,191 bush. wheat at 54c . . . . .	1,191 24
440 days of teams at \$1.25 . . . . .	550 00	2,544 " oats at 25c . . . . .	636 00
2,618 days convict labour at 30c . . . . .	785 40	923 " barley at 20c . . . . .	184 60
Farm stock . . . . .	130 00	2,158 " potatoes at 20c . . . . .	413 60
Services of veterinarian . . . . .	33 00	408 " turnips at 15c . . . . .	61 20
Threshing grain . . . . .	113 46	118 " beets at 30c . . . . .	35 40
Field and garden seeds . . . . .	188 10	52 " carrots at 30c . . . . .	15 60
Binder twine . . . . .	60 00	14,672 lbs. cabbage at ½c . . . . .	73 36
Fencing . . . . .	105 89	199 " onions at 1c . . . . .	1 99
Implements, tools and repairs . . . . .	141 09	1,312 " greens at ½c . . . . .	6 56
		1,046 " beef at 5½c . . . . .	54 92
		32 " tallow at 5½c . . . . .	1 68
		80 " hides at 6c . . . . .	4 80
		4,719 " pork at 5½c . . . . .	247 74
		8,204 " " live at 4½c . . . . .	389 69
		98 tons hay at \$2.50 . . . . .	245 00
		999 galls. milk at 10½c . . . . .	104 90
		1 boar . . . . .	8 00
		Bull service . . . . .	7 00
		Boar " . . . . .	6 75
Balance . . . . .	888 09		
	3,690 08		3,690 08

W. R. GRAHAME,

*Farm Instructor.*

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
To Labour of convicts, 4,140 days at 80c	1,242 00	By 101,460 lbs. potatoes.....	507 32
Seeds (including potatoes, oats, &c.)	180 09	27,749 " carrots.....	92 49
297 loads manure.....	148 50	10,196 " turnips.....	34 00
Implements, tools, &c.....	123 39	2,297 " onions.....	11 51
Repairs.....	32 69	3,509 " cabbage.....	11 72
1,000 lbs. B. B. C. coal.....	2 58	920 " parsnips.....	3 07
5,410 " C. N. ".....	10 14	2,615 " beets.....	8 71
186 loads brewer's grains.....	93 00	109 " cauliflower.....	0 37
17,163 lbs. corn.....	205 95	78 " green beans.....	0 26
44,091 " potatoes.....	220 46	95 " rhubarb.....	0 36
3,000 " turnips.....	10 00	38 " salsify.....	0 12
3,000 " carrots.....	6 67	3,182½ " pease.....	39 77
1,000 " beets.....	3 33	78 " leeks.....	0 39
1 boar.....	5 50	84 " radishes.....	0 42
Service of bull.....	26 00	528 " beef.....	47 52
Labour of horses, 207 days at 50c...	103 50	6,745 " pork.....	351 58
Salary of farm instructor.....	700 00	25 sucking pigs.....	22 75
		9,280 lbs. oats.....	92 80
		1,600 " barley.....	24 00
		39,600 " mangels.....	132 00
		839½ galls. milk.....	167 81
		230 cords wood.....	460 00
		30 tons hay.....	270 00
		6 " straw.....	30 00
		3 calves.....	37 68
		1 pr. cow's horns.....	0 25
		8 loads manure.....	4 00
		Teaming.....	0 50
		Labour of convict, 122 days.....	36 60
		Balance.....	725 80
	3,113 80		3,113 80

J. McNIVEN,

*Farm Instructor.*

APPENDIX M

REGINA JAIL



## REGINA JAIL,

REGINA, N.W.T., Nov. 27, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report with sundry returns for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.

During the year there was one pardon, no escapes and no deaths.

The net cost per capita amounting to \$477.54 is large, but when the small daily average of prisoners for the year is considered ( $15\frac{317}{805}$ ), also that the cesspool house, pumps and other furnishings were destroyed by fire during the winter, entailing an expenditure of \$131.17 to replace same, also the expenditure of \$444.89 for materials with which to erect a boundary fence around the 160 acres of prison premises, the per capita cost is not so excessive.

The products of the farm turned out well, considering the small piece of land under crop, giving abundance of vegetables and oats for prison use, and a good surplus to convert into cash. There were five acres of new land broken during the year, which, added to the seven acres for the previous year makes a field of twelve acres of new land which will be brought under crop when freed from wild rose and wolf willow roots by cultivation. I may here state I cannot go into farming to the extent that I would like, owing to the limited staff, so much time being taken up with the ordinary routine work of the prison, and repairs to the premises which are numerous. Again, our sewerage system is artificial, everything passing through the drains into the cesspool, having to be pumped out and carted away. Our well water used in the prison has also to be hauled from the well near the cottages for officers. Everything is done by prison labour, and it often occurs that work has to be done outside the prison walls which requires only one or say two prisoners to do it, yet an officer has to accompany these prisoners, thus leaving the inside turnkey with too many prisoners to look after, seeing he is responsible for the cell wing, the basement and the prison yard.

The conduct of the staff has been good excepting those whom I reported to you, and in this connection I beg to express surprise that the officer who assaulted me in the prison building on December 24, 1898, notwithstanding the reports sent you and the action taken by the courts, was still in possession of one of the officer's cottages at the close of the fiscal year, thus apparently making the prison premises an asylum for rowdies originally from the United States.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. L. LUNAN, *Jailer.*

DOUGLAS STEWART, Esq.,  
Inspector of Penitentiaries,  
Ottawa.

## SURGEON'S REPORT.

REGINA, N.W.T., November 27, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended June 30, 1899.

The general health of the staff has been good and that of the inmates fairly good. Regina can now congratulate itself on having a small hospital. Cases that formerly were treated as vagrants, being in reality cases of sickness, as far as this district is concerned, will be sent to the hospital, and not to the jail as was the former practice.

During the year the North-west Administration passed an ordinance which allows lunatics being held at their place of residence pending the necessary examination of the evidence in each case. If committed to an asylum, they are taken direct to the asylum. A few cases still are sent to Regina Jail where the medical evidence is absent or not satisfactory, and held till the surgeon makes a report. This plan will relieve the jail in a large degree from a class of inmates in transit to the asylum that hitherto, on account of limited accommodation, caused a great amount of annoyance and trouble.

This jail has been badly constructed. During the keen cold weather and high wind that prevails there are portions of this jail unfit for habitation. Last winter there were days, in Ward C, when, notwithstanding the steam was on, the temperature was down to forty degrees and in the Jailor's office, down stairs, and in the Bursar's office; up stairs, with steam on, the thermometer stood at four degrees below freezing. With this exception, I beg to report the sanitary condition of the jail good.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

O. C. EDWARDS, M.D.,

*Jail Surgeon.*

DOUGLAS STEWART, Esq.,  
Inspector of Penitentiaries,  
Ottawa.

## CASES treated in Cells.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Disease.	Number of Cases.
Constipation.....	3	Episatoxis.....	1
Catarrh.....	5	Boils.....	1
Inflammatory rheumatism.....	1	Lumbago.....	1
Tonsilitis.....	1	Conjunctivitis.....	2
Headache.....	4	Nephritis.....	1
General debility.....	7	Diarrhoea.....	3
Pleurodynia.....	1	Ingrowing nail.....	1
Muscular rheumatism.....	8	Vomiting.....	2
Empyæma.....	1	Scrofula.....	1
Chancreoid.....	1	Cystitis.....	1
Indigestion.....	10	Hysteria.....	2
Toothache.....	14	Eczema.....	1
Abscess.....	2	Paralysis.....	1
Bronchitis.....	6	Earache.....	1

Lunatics examined during the year..... 30

Stock of drugs on hand, June 30, 1898..... \$197 00

" " 1899..... 173 02

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

## MATRON'S REPORT.

REGINA, N.W.T., November 27, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.

The following is a statement of the prisoners under my care during that period :—

In custody June 30, 1898.....	1
Received since .....	4
	5
Total .....	5
Discharged .....	4
Pardoned .....	1
	5

These prisoners have been employed at sundry work such as washing, sewing and scrubbing. Their conduct was good.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

FLORA HOURIE,

*Acting Matron.*

DOUGLAS STEWART, Esq.,  
Inspector of Penitentiaries,  
Ottawa.

## MOVEMENTS of Prisoners.

	Lunatics.			Committed for Trial and Convicted Prisoners.			Total	
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
Remaining at midnight June 30, 1898.....				11	1	12	12	32
Received since .....	28	2	30	36	4	40	70	
Discharged since by expiration of sentence .....				26	4	30	30	61
Pardon .....					1	1	1	
Lunatics transferred to Brandon Asylum.....	23	2	25				25	
Lunatics discharged by Lieut.-Governor .....	5		5				5	
								21
Remaining at midnight June 30, 1899.....				21		21		21
Number of convicted prisoners received during year included in above.....				28	4	32		

List of Prisoners Received during the year.

Name.	Term.	When Received.	Nationality.	Religion.	Married or Single.	Whence Received.	Age	Occupation.	Crime.
1898.									
Albert E. Hillsden	Insane	July 5	English	Ch. of Eng	Single	Lethbridge	27	Upholsterer	
Modeste Mc. Gillies	"	" 6	Canadian	R. Catholic	Married	Wood Mountain	55	Rancher	
James Sterling	"	" 14	"	Presbyterian	Single	Qu'Appelle	27	Labourer	
Robert Crofts	"	" 18	English	Methodist	"	Estevan	30	Farmer	
Edward Rawlinson	1 month	" 20	"	Ch. of Eng	"	Moosomin	27	Labourer	Burglary.
James W. Hawkes	C. for T.	" 22	Canadian	Methodist	"	Regina	27	Farmer	Theft.
William Daniel	2 mos. H.L.	" 23	"	R. Catholic	Married	Touchwood Hills	28	"	Assault.
Clara Jacobs	1 month	" 26	Austrian	"	Single	Regina	14	Domestic	Theft.
Web. Kennemore	Insane	" 28	United States	"	Married	"	45	Bricklayer	
Joseph Patton	"	" 29	"	Methodist	Single	Calgary	48	Rancher	
James	"	Aug. 4	"	Baptist	"	Estevan	50	Labourer	
Frank Adams	19 mos. H.L.	" 11	English	Ch. of Eng	"	Wolsely	19	"	Theft.
Spogan (Squaw)	1 month	" 11	Indian	None	Married	Whitewood	30	Mar'ed woman	Drunk.
Charles Semoni	Insane	" 15	Canadian	R. Catholic	"	Regina	50	Labourer	
Joseph Pritchard	2 years H.L.	" 21	"	"	"	Fort Qu'Appelle	21	"	Theft.
Lewis Hudson Salter	Insane	" 22	"	"	"	Yorkton	"	"	
Charles W. Cowan	2 years H.L.	" 22	English	Ch. of Eng	Married	Moose Jaw	21	Tinsmith	"
Byron Moth	Insane	" 29	Canadian	Plymouth Br.	"	Oxbow	38	Farmer	
Jas. A. Williamson	C. for T.	Sept. 1	"	Presbyterian	Single	Regina	43	Labourer	House-breaking.
George Dowling	"	" 1	"	"	Widower	"	39	"	"
Simon Crow Moccasin	1 year H.L.	" 6	"	Salvat'n Army	Married	"	22	Carpenter	Theft.
Berton McEwan	Insane	" 13	"	Methodist	Single	"	27	Labourer	
Samuel Prior	"	" 18	English	Ch. of Eng	"	Qu'Appelle	18	"	
Robert Lowrie	2 years H.L.	" 24	Irish	"	"	Regina	24	Cook	Theft.
Alexander Goyer	"	" 30	Canadian	R. Catholic	Widower	Fort Qu'Appelle	38	Shoemaker	"
Baptist Robillard	C. for T.	Oct. 9	"	"	Single	"	20	Labourer	Perjury.
James W. Hawkes	1 year H.L.	" 12	"	Methodist	"	Regina	27	Farmer	Theft.
G. W. L. McLeod	Insane	" 19	Scottish	Presbyterian	Married	Moosomin	37	"	
Henry Ham	"	" 29	English	Ch. of Eng	Single	Regina	48	"	
Julia Heisinger	6 mos. H.L.	Nov. 18	Hungarian	R. Catholic	Married	Whitewood	19	Mar'ed woman	Theft.
Edward D. Habgood	Insane	" 19	English	Ch. of Eng	"	Gleichen	35	Confectioner	
Ignatz Dristovitz	"	" 20	Pole	"	"	Qu'Appelle	"	"	
David Calder	"	" 22	Canadian	"	Married	Medicine Hat	35	"	
Richard Moses Bailey	C. for T.	" 24	"	Methodist	"	Fort Qu'Appelle	40	Farmer	Child neglect.
Adam Engel	2 mos. H.L.	" 28	Hungarian	R. Catholic	Single	Indian Head	11	Labourer	Theft.

James Black	C. for I.	"	28	American	Presbyterian	"	Regina	20	"	Theft.
John Smith	"	"	28	Canadian	"	"	"	20	"	"
Edward Sprague	1 month H.L.	"	30	American	Congregation <sup>l</sup>	"	"	22	"	"
Daniel Taylor	Insane.	Dec.	5	Canadian	Methodist	"	Olds.	28	"	"
Mrs. Sidney Watt	"	"	20	Irish	Presbyterian	Married..	Calgary	37	Mar'ed woman	
1899.										
Campbell Kip Johnson	"	Jan.	8	American	"	"	"	40	Labourer	
Frederick James Gordon	"	"	9	Canadian	Methodist	Single	Regina	35	Farmer	
Arthur W. Sellars	"	"	12	Scottish	Episcopalian	"	"	30	Rancher	
Dan. Murray	1 year H.L.	"	18	American	Baptist	"	"	24	Labourer	Theft.
Nicolai Monolulak	3 months "	"	20	Austrian	Greek	Married..	Saltcoats	33	Farmer	Vagrancy.
G. T. Marsh	4 " "	"	23	Canadian	Presbyterian	"	Moosomin	44	"	Contempt of court.
George E. Bassett	24 hours "	"	24	English.	Ch. of Eng	Single	Regina	28	Iron-monger	Theft.
Alexander Martin	Insane.	Feb.	4	"	"	"	"	"	Farmer	
Edward Cameron	2 mos.' H.L.	"	10	Canadian	Presbyterian	Single	Moose Jaw	20	Fireman	Forgery.
Baptiste Robillard	1 month "	"	14	"	R. Catholic	"	Regina	20	Labourer	Perjury.
Julia Ann Ockenden	Insane.	"	18	"	Ch. of Eng.	Married..	Fort Qu'Appelle	26	Mar'ed woman	
John Samuel Nevill Horner	"	"	18	English.	Methodist	Single	Fleming	26	Labourer	
William Waddell	2 mos.' H.L.	"	23	Scottish	Presbyterian	"	Regina	40	Landscape p'tr	Vagrancy.
J. S. N. Horner	Insane.	Mar.	14	English.	Methodist	"	Fleming	26	Labourer	
John Dargie	"	Apr.	10	Scottish	"	"	Medicine Hat	33	Herder	
John K. Welsh	2 years' H.L.	"	14	"	Presbyterian	Married..	Qu'Appelle	41	General agent.	Indecent assault.
W. M. Kennedy	30 days "	"	14	"	None	Single	Oxbow	35	Mind reader	Vagrancy.
Joseph Swallow	1 year "	"	17	English.	Ch. of Eng.	"	Indian Head	20	Labourer	Theft.
May Lafontaine	1 month "	"	18	American	R. Catholic	Married..	Wolseley	19	Mar'ed woman	Prostitution.
Danl. McFadden	2 years' "	"	20	Scottish	Presbyterian	"	Edmonton	30	Engineer	Seduction.
The Young Saulteaux (Ind'n)	15 mos.' "	"	20	Canadian (Ind)	None	"	Grenfell	27	Labourer	Burglary.
Fred. Sylvester	C. for T.	"	29	English.	Ch. of Eng.	Single	Regina	21	"	Uttering threatening letter.
Daniel Wilkinson	Insane.	May	1	"	"	"	"	37	Farmer	
Reuben	3 mos.' H.L.	"	5	American (Ind)	R. Catholic	Married..	Fort Qu'Appelle	30	Labourer	Supplying intoxicants to Indian
Louis Nobbes	4 " "	"	5	Canadian	"	"	"	31	Blacksmith	"
Rudolf Pachal	1 year "	"	11	Russian	Baptist	"	Yorkton	24	Labourer	House-breaking.
John Bumfrey	Insane.	June	1	English.	Ch. of Eng	"	Moose Jaw	40	Farmer	
John F. Kline	1 year H.L.	"	7	Canadian	Methodist	"	Sintaluta	25	Stonemason	Theft.
Alexander McGowan	6 months' "	"	9	"	Presbyterian	Single	Moose Jaw	23	Electrician	
Frank Hockin	Insane	"	14	"	"	Married..	Medicine Hat	40	Merchant	"

## PER CAPITA COST.

DAILY AVERAGE, 15<sup>317</sup>/<sub>365</sub>.

	Supplies on hand July 1, 1898.	Expendi- ture, 1898-1899.	Prison Products Used.	Total.	Less Supplies on hand June 30, 1899.	Net Cost.	Per Capita Cost.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Staff .....	15 95	4,423 23	.....	4,439 18	21 50	4,417 68	278 39
Maintenance of convicts....	1,894 90	851 58	105 26	2,851 74	1,821 79	1,029 95	64 91
Discharge expenses.....	8 95	127 00	.....	135 95	18 45	117 50	7 40
Working expenses.....	202 18	2,050 44	110 00	2,362 62	305 48	2,057 14	129 64
Prison equipment.....	501 31	92 75	.....	594 06	540 53	53 53	3 37
Industries.....	31 15	31 65	.....	62 80	27 20	35 60	2 25
Capital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous.....	.....	76 00	.....	76 00	.....	76 00	4 79
	2,654 44	7,652 65	215 26	10,522 35	2,734 95	7,787 40	

Per capita cost..... \$490 75  
 Deduct for revenue, \$209.55=..... 13 21  
 Net cost per capita..... \$477 54

J. G. BLACK,  
*Bursar.*

A. L. LUNAN,  
*Jailer.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the movements of Prisoners since opening of Jail.

	ADMISSIONS.							DISCHARGES.												Remaining at end of year.	Daily Average					
	Prisoners General.		Lunatics		Total.			Expiry of Sentence		Pardon.		Lunatic Asylums		Deaths.		Escapes.		Other Jails or Penitentiaries				Total.				
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
1890-91.....	13	...	1	1	14	1	15	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	8	1	9	6
1891-2.....	40	2	12	3	52	5	57	40	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	6	49	17	...	17	17
1892-3.....	37	2	9	4	46	6	52	39	...	...	...	9	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	49	4	53	14	2	16	15
1893-4.....	55	...	13	5	68	5	73	51	1	...	...	13	5	2	...	...	...	3	...	69	6	75	13	1	14	19
1894-5.....	55	4	11	2	66	6	72	46	2	1	...	10	2	...	1	...	...	2	...	60	4	64	19	3	22	23
1895-6.....	20	5	18	5	23	10	48	16	3	...	...	17	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	34	7	41	23	6	29	22
1896-7.....	34	3	15	3	49	6	55	33	6	...	...	18	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	9	60	21	3	24	21
1897-8.....	31	2	15	6	46	8	54	40	4	1	...	15	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	10	66	11	1	12	20
1898-9.....	36	4	28	2	64	6	70	31	4	...	1	23	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	7	61	21	...	21	15

## STATE of Education.

	Number.
Able to read and write .....	23
Not able to read or write .....	9
Total .....	32

## OCCUPATION.

	Number.		Number.
Blacksmith .....	1	Labourers .....	11
Carpenter .....	1	Landscape painter .....	1
Cook .....	1	Locomotive fireman .....	1
Domestic .....	1	Mason .....	1
Electrician .....	1	Mind reader .....	1
Engineer .....	1	Sailor .....	1
Farmer .....	3	Shoemaker .....	1
General agent .....	1	Tinsmith .....	1
Iron monger .....	1	Wines .....	3
		Total .....	32

## CRIMES.

	Number.		Number.
Assault .....	1	Indecent assault .....	1
Attempted theft .....	1	Perjury .....	1
Burglary .....	1	Prostitute .....	1
Contempt of court .....	1	Seduction .....	1
Drunk .....	1	Supplying intoxicants to Indians .....	2
Forgery .....	1	Theft .....	16
House-breaking .....	1	Vagrancy .....	3
		Total .....	32

## PUNISHMENTS.

	Number.
Dark cell on bread and water diet .....	24
Deprivation of use of library and lamp light .....	1
"    of lamp light .....	1
Hard bed with bread and water diet .....	1
Reprimanded .....	18
Total .....	45

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

PREVIOUS Commitment.

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
First term .....	27	4	31	Previous term in Dominion Penitentiary .....	1	...	1
				Total .....	28	4	32

CIVIL Condition.

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Single .....	15	1	16	Widower.....	1	..	1
Married .....	12	3	15	Total .....	28	4	32

MORAL Habits.

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Total abstainers .....	11	1	12	Intemperate.....	5	2	7
Temperate .....	12	1	13	Total .....	28	4	32

ETHNOLOGY.

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
White .....	21	3	24	Halfbreed.....	4	...	4
Indian .....	3	1	4	Total .....	28	4	32

NATIONALITY.

Canadian .....	13	Russian .....	1
English .....	5	Anstrain .....	2
American .....	4	Hungarian.....	2
Scottish.....	4		
Irish.....	1	Total.....	32

PARDON.

Name.	Crime.	Place.
Julia Hiesinger .....	Theft .....	Whitewood.....

AGE.

Age.	No.	Age.	No.
Between 10 and 20 years .....	8	Between 40 and 50 years.....	2
" 20 and 30 " .....	16	Total.....	32
" 30 and 40 " .....	6		

CREED.

Roman Catholic.....	10	Salvation Army.....	1
Church of England.....	6	Congregational.....	1
Presbyterian.....	6	Greek Church.....	1
None.....	3	Total.....	32
Methodist.....	2		
Baptist.....	2		

DURATION of Sentences.

Sentences.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Sentences.	Male.	Female.	Total.
24 hours .....	1		1	1 year .....	6		6
30 days .....	1		1	15 months .....	1		1
1 month .....	3	3	6	19 " .....	1		1
2 months.....	5		5	2 years.....	6		6
3 " .....	2		2	Total .....	28	4	32
4 " .....	1		1				
6 " .....	1	1	2				

DR.

FARM ACCOUNT.

CR.

Description.	Amount.	Description.	Amount.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
To sundries, seeds .....	1 20	By 11 tons sheaf oats at \$10. ....	110 00
5 lbs. binder twine at 9c.....	0 45	9 bush. carrots at 25c.....	2 25
4 pigs at \$5 .....	20 00	6 " parsnips at 25c.....	1 50
5 " \$2 .....	10 00	352 " turnips at 10c.....	35 20
Convict labour, 300 days at 30c.....	90 00	408 " potatoes at 30c.....	122 40
Allowance for use of oxen from prison stables .....	50 00	1,503 head cabbage at 2c.....	30 06
Balance.....	228 16	945 lbs. dressed pork at 6c.....	56 70
	399 81	834 lbs. live pork at 5c.....	41 70
			399 81





SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

DETAILS of Expenditure—*Concluded.*

<i>Stationery.</i>	\$ cts.	<i>Prison Clothing—Con.</i>	\$ cts.
Freight.....	4 08	½ doz. 3½-in. files.....	0 50
Truckage.....	0 50	1 wrench.....	0 65
	4 58	6 scoop shovels, at \$1.40.....	8 40
<i>Postage.</i>		5 paint brushes, at 25c.....	1 25
Rent of box.....	6 00	5 " " at 20c.....	1 00
Stamps.....	6 21	6, 14-in. flat files, at 50c.....	3 00
	12 21	6 kalsomine brushes, at \$1.....	6 00
<i>Telegrams.</i>		1 soldering iron.....	0 75
Sundries.....	15 13	4 kalsomine brushes, at \$2.75.....	11 00
		1 doz. 6-in. taper files.....	1 10
<i>Telephones.</i>		1 " 3½-in. ".....	0 60
Rent.....	30 00	4 " granite soup dishes, at \$1.80...	7 20
		1 " water jugs.....	7 80
<i>Truckage.</i>	0 50		67 50
		<i>Library.</i>	
<i>Machinery.</i>		Kingsford's History of Canada, Vol. 10	3 00
1 drilling machine.....	13 00	<i>Crops.</i>	
4 twist bits.....	2 00	Sundry seeds.....	1 20
	15 00	<i>Implements.</i>	
		5 lbs. binder twine, at 9c.....	0 45
<i>Beds and Bedding.</i>	\$ cts.	<i>Piggery.</i>	
58 yds. cotton at 12½c.....	7 25	4 pigs, at \$5.....	20 00
		5 " " at \$2.....	10 00
<i>Prison Utensils.</i>			30 00
3 sash tools.....	0 25	<i>Advertising.</i>	
2, 8-gall. iron pots, at \$5.25.....	10 50	Advertising for tenders for supplies...	11 00
½ doz. mop sticks at \$2.40.....	1 20	<i>Travelling Expenses.</i>	
4 " sheets sandpaper.....	0 80	Douglas Stewart, re inspection....	65 00
1 " brooms.....	5 50		

## SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Staff:—</i>		
Salaries—General.....	\$2,665 00	
"    —Police.....	1,530 12	
Uniforms.....	4,195 12	
	228 11	4,423 23
<i>Maintenance of Convicts:—</i>		
Rations.....	756 59	
Christmas extras.....	6 00	
Prison clothing.....	31 86	
Hospital supplies.....	57 13	851 58
<i>Discharge Expenses:—</i>		
Freedom suits.....	45 70	
Travel allowances.....	81 30	127 00
<i>Working Expenses:—</i>		
Heating.....	830 60	
Lighting.....	175 09	
Prison stable and vehicles.....	187 20	
Maintenance of buildings.....	749 83	
"    machinery.....	45 35	
Stationery.....	4 53	
Postage.....	12 21	
Telegrams.....	15 13	
Telephones.....	30 00	
Truckage.....	0 50	2,050 44
<i>Prison Equipment:—</i>		
Machinery.....	15 00	
Beds and bedding.....	7 25	
Prison utensils.....	67 50	
Library.....	3 00	92 75
<i>Industries:—</i>		
Farm crops.....	1 20	
Implements.....	0 45	
Piggery.....	30 00	31 65
<i>Miscellaneous:—</i>		
Advertising.....	11 00	
Travelling expenses.....	65 00	76 00
		7,652 65

REVENUE STATEMENT.

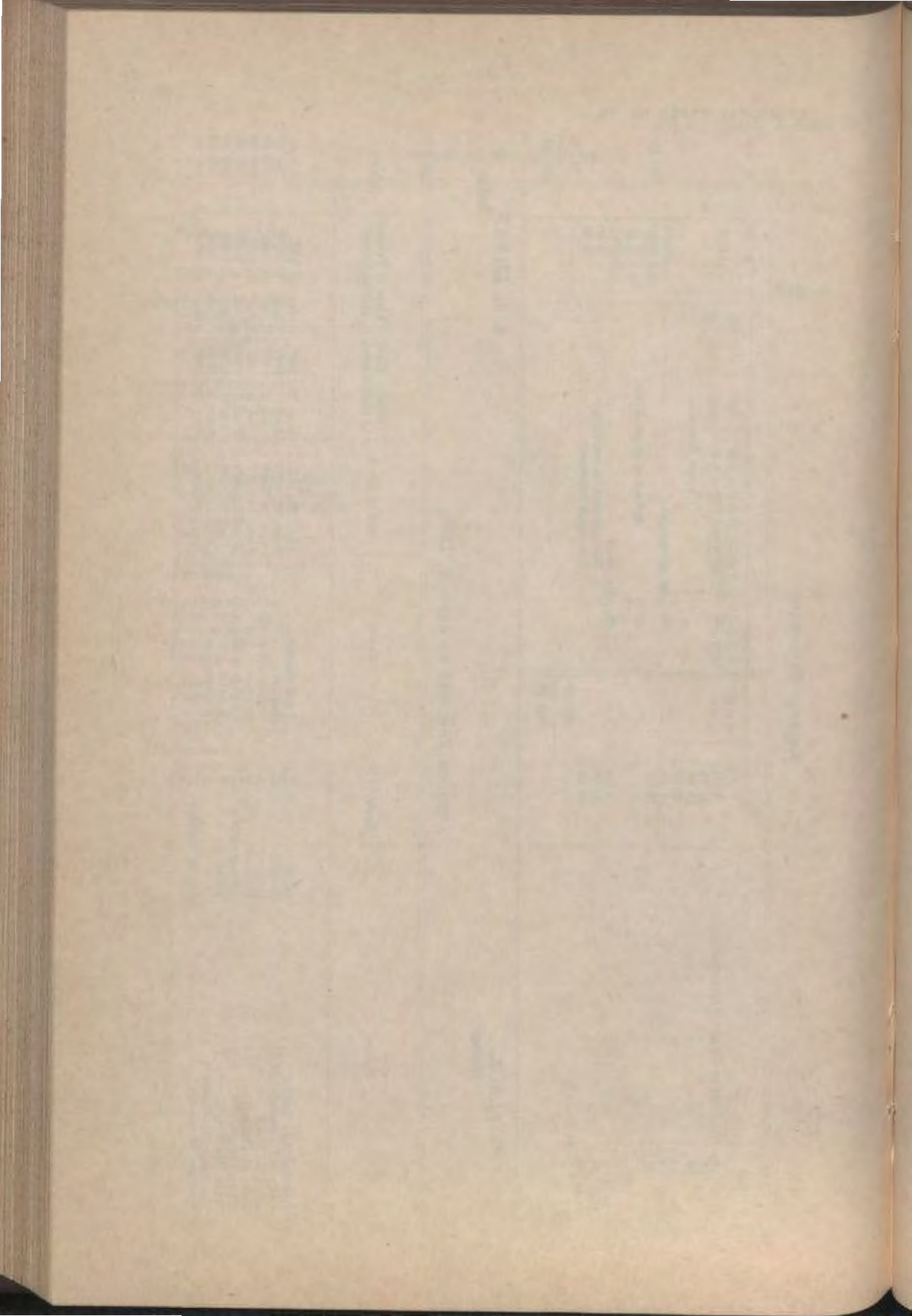
1898.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	1899.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Oct. 10..	To draft to Receiver General.....	4	30			June 30..	By farm account.....	184	55		
" 22..	" " " .....	47	25								
" 31..	" " " .....	13	00								
Nov. 30..	" " " .....	25	00								
Dec. 30..	" " " .....	61	70								
" 31..	" " " .....	72	50								209 55
1899.											
April 1..	" " " .....	1	00			" 30..	By Staff.....	73	50		
May 31..	" " " .....	20	90				Maintenance of convicts.....	0	90		
June 30..	" " " .....	42	60				Discharge expenses.....	4	30		
					288 25						78 70
					288 25						288 25

J. G. BLACK,  
Bursar.

A. L. LUNAN,  
Jailer.

OFFICERS EMPLOYED on June 30, 1899.

Name.	Rank.	Creed.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.	Date of Present Appointment.	Salary.
Alexander L. Lunan.....	Jailer.....	Presbyterian.....	Dec. 22, 1851...	Mar. 23, 1887...	Mar. 23, 1887...	\$ cts. 1,000 00
Oliver C. Edwards, M.D.....	Surgeon.....	Baptist.....	Sept. 12, 1850...	Aug. 1, 1894...	Aug. 1, 1897...	360 00
John G. Black.....	Bursar.....	Presbyterian.....	Aug. 23, 1870...	" 15, 1897...	" 15, 1897...	600 00
John McDougall.....	Fireman.....	Baptist.....	Oct. 16, 1857...	" 15, 1897...	" 15, 1897...	500 00
Flora Hourie.....	Acting matron.....	Church of England.....	April 22, 1871...	Dec. 1, 1895...	Dec. 1, 1895...	200 00
Arch. McDougall.....	Turnkey.....	Baptist.....	" 27, 1861...	Oct. 1, 1896...	Oct. 1, 1896...	500 00
Alexander B. Dunnett.....	".....	Presbyterian.....	Aug. 12, 1861...	June 1, 1898...	June 1, 1898...	500 00
William M. Grant.....	Acting turnkey.....	".....	Sept. 20, 1868...	Dec. 29, 1898...	Dec. 29, 1898...	500 00



APPENDIX N

PRINCE ALBERT JAIL

ALPHABET

PRINTED BY ALBERT J. ALL

## JAILER'S REPORT.

PRINCE ALBERT, July 30, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my first annual report.  
The first prisoner received since the jail was opened was on the 13th day of October, 1898.

The movements of prisoners during the year was :

Remaining at midnight June 30, 1898.....	00
Received since.....	36
	—
	36
Dicharged since.....	
By expiration of sentence.....	29
By transfer to Brandon Asylum.....	2
	—31
	—
Remaining at midnight June 30, 1899.....	5
	—

The daily average during the year was  $2\frac{3}{8}\frac{5}{8}$ .

This being the first year this institution was open for the reception of prisoners all those sentenced here were, first term with short sentences, and although the number received, thirty-six, is quite large for the first year, yet on account of the short sentences the daily average is small.

The per capita cost at the first glance looks large, but when you take into consideration that we have had to build an extension to the west wing for prisoners closets, warehouse for coal, tool shed, fence the entire grounds, a new building for acetylene gas machine and fully furnish and equip the prison, you will find that our per capita cost will be as low as the other institutions of this kind.

At the present time we are badly in need of a better supply of water, and I would strongly urge that an artesian well be sunk, as in the event of receiving any large number of prisoners our water supply would be very deficient.

The present grounds are entirely too small and 10 or 12 acres adjacent to the prison should be purchased, so that we could find employment for the prisoners and enable us to grow what roots and vegetables would be required for the prison.

A horse, wagon, harness and buckboard are badly needed. If we had a horse and truck we would be able to empty the cess-pool of its contents every two or three weeks (which should be done from a sanitary point), and the saving effected thereby would in less than two years pay for the complete outfit as it costs from \$5 to \$10 every time the cesspool is emptied.

The conduct of the prisoners has been very good, I have not had occasion to inflict any punishment during the year.

We have no hospital accommodation and all cases of sickness have to be treated in the cells. Something should be done in this matter.

During the year two lunatics were committed to my care, they were kept here two weeks before being transferred to Brandon Asylum. Some steps should be taken so that these unfortunates could be taken direct to the asylum. During the two weeks these prisoners were here the noise and confusion was not conducive to good discipline.

I am greatly pleased with my officers and cannot speak too highly of them; they have done everything in their power to assist in maintaining good discipline in the prison.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

The court house and jail being in the one building, a certain amount of friction occurs between the two departments. We are badly cramped for room both in my own quarters and office, and also require store rooms for supplies. I would strongly urge that the whole building be given over to be devoted to jail purposes.

The prisoners have been employed in various works, such as levelling grounds, gardening, sawing wood, digging drains, washing, scrubbing, and generally keeping the prison in a neat and orderly manner.

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,

H. J. MONTGOMERY,  
*Jailer.*

DOUGLAS STEWART, Esq.,  
Inspector of Penitentiaries,  
Ottawa.

## SURGEON'S REPORT.

PRINCE ALBERT, July 26, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the eight months of the year which ended June 30, 1899.

The general health of those in the institution has been good.

The sanitary arrangements in the buildings are on the whole satisfactory. The cess-pool at present is safe, but I fear that in the future it will cause trouble, as it is built of wood and is so placed that any leakage must necessarily drain into the main part of the town of Prince Albert.

The back of the buildings need the protection of a drain along the south end of the grounds so as to carry away the water that flows from the high ground above during wet weather and when the snow melts in the spring of the year.

More water is required for general purposes; if more prisoners were confined in the jail there would be a pressing need for an increased supply of water.

There is no hospital accommodation whatever. I herewith inclose statement of cases that came under treatment during the time I have been in charge.

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,

H. A. LESTOCK REID, M.D.,  
*Visiting Surgeon.*

DOUGLAS STEWART, Esq.,  
Inspector of Penitentiaries,  
Ottawa.

## CASES Treated, Nov. 10 to June 30, 1899.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Disease.	Number of Cases.
Dysmenorrhoea .....	1	Ulcerated tooth. ....	1
Muscular rheumatism .....	1	Influenza .....	3
Parotitis.....	5	Seborrhoeal eczema.....	1

Lunatics examined and sent to an asylum during the year. .... 2

*Expenditure for Drugs.*

Stock on hand June 30, 1898. .... \$ 0 00  
Drugs, &c., purchased during the year..... 18 23

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

MATRON'S REPORT.

PRINCE ALBERT, July 30, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my first annual report, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.

The following is a statement regarding prisoners under my care during that period :—

Remaining at midnight, June 30, 1898.....	0
Received since.....	10
Total.....	10
Discharged since.....	7
Remaining at midnight, June 30, 1899.....	3

Those prisoners have been employed at various works, such as washing, scrubbing, mending clothes, sewing and gardening. Their conduct in every case has been good.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

MARY MONTGOMERY,

*Matron.*

DOUGLAS STEWART, Esq.,  
Inspector of Penitentiaries,  
Ottawa.

MOVEMENTS OF PRISONERS.

	Lunatics.			Committed for trial or convicted prisoners.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Remaining at midnight June 30, 1898*							
Received since .....	1	1	2	24	10	34	36
Discharged since—							
By expiration of sentence.....				22	7	29	29
By transfer to Brandon Asylum.....	1	1	2				2
Remaining at midnight June 30, 1899.....				2	3	5	5

\* First prisoner received (since opening of jail) on October 13, 1898.

LIST OF PRISONERS RECEIVED.

Name.	Term.	When Received.	Religion.	Married or Single.	Whence Received.	Age.	Occupation.	Crime.
1898.								
Charles Smith	1 month	Oct. 13	Methodist	Married	Prince Albert	50	Labourer	Supplying liquor to an Indian.
Josephine Smith	1 "	" 13	Roman Catholic	"	"	20	Servant	" "
Mary Clifford	1 "	" 13	"	"	"	30	"	" "
Fanny (Indian)	1 "	" 13	None	Single	"	35	None	Drunk and disorderly.
Mrs. Moses Cameron	Insane	" 25	Ch. of England	Married	Fort La Corne	51	"	"
Archie Cameron	"	" 25	"	Single	"	21	Trapper	"
Peter Smith	3 months	Nov. 19	"	"	Kinistino	18	"	Supplying liquor to an Indian.
George Crane	15 days	" 19	"	"	"	20	Farm labourer	Intoxicated.
Joseph Mievre	Remanded	" 23	Roman Catholic	"	Duck Lake	39	Farmer	Poisoning horses.
Joseph Percher	"	" 23	"	Married	"	39	"	"
August Tournear	"	" 23	"	Single	"	25	"	"
Alice Spence	1 month	" 30	"	"	Prince Albert	16	Servant	Supplying liquor to an Indian.
Mary Staveley	1 "	" 29	"	Married	"	40	"	"
Gregoire P. Murray	15 days	" 29	"	Single	Duck Lake	29	None (Treaty Indian)	Intoxicated.
Arthur Pruden	30 "	Dec. 5	Ch. of England	"	Prince Albert	22	Labourer	Larceny.
Helen Linklater	1 month	" 17	Roman Catholic	Married	"	40	Servant	Supplying liquor to an Indian.
John Na-pe-sis	1 month & 4 days	" 17	Ch. of England	"	Sturgeon Lake	30	None (Treaty Indian)	Intoxicated.
Alex. Badger	1 month	" 17	"	"	"	37	"	"
Hilliare Patenaude	1 "	" 20	Roman Catholic	"	Prince Albert	70	Labourer	Supplying liquor to an Indian.
Alex. Generoux	6 months	" 20	"	"	"	33	"	"
Theresa Patenaude	1 month	" 20	"	"	"	70	Servant	"
Thomas Monkman	30 days	" 21	Ch. of England	Single	"	20	Labourer	Larceny.
Daniel Laframboise	1 month	" 23	Roman Catholic	Married	"	29	"	Supplying liquor to an Indian.
Joseph Ballantine	1 "	" 23	Ch. of England	"	Buttler's Settlement	24	"	"
1899.								
David Caswell	2 months	Jan. 4	Presbyterian	Single	Oster	41	Farmer	Removal of property under seizure.
Donald Gamble	1 month & 14 days	" 24	"	"	Duck Lake	22	None (Treaty Indian)	Intoxicated.
Napoleon Ladoux	2 months	Mar. 1	Roman Catholic	"	"	23	Labourer	Theft.

William G. Baker	2	"	"	8	Ch. of England	"	Prince Albert	33	Agent	"
Moise Charette	Com'ted for trial	"	"	29	Roman Catholic	Married	Duck Lake	29	Labourer	Rape.
W. Russell Farr	"	May	"	11	Presbyterian	Single	Saskatoon	13	Farm labourer	Horse-stealing.
Modeste Generoux	3 months	"	"	29	Roman Catholic	"	Prince Albert	19	Labourer	Attempt to theft.
Edwin Anderson	Com'ted for trial	June	"	13	Ch. of England	"	"	26	Farmer	Horse-stealing,
Bessie Generoux	30 days	"	"	19	Roman Catholic	Married	"	30	Servant	Prostitute.
Josephine Smith	30	"	"	29	"	"	"	20	"	Drunk and disorderly.
Simon Pelly	30	"	"	29	"	"	"	29	Labourer	Supplying liquor to an Indian.
Betsy Generoux	30	"	"	30	"	Single	"	23	Servant	Drunk and disorderly.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

DAILY AVERAGE  $2\frac{850}{883}$ .

	Expenditure 1898-9.	Prison Products Used.	Total.	Less Supplies on hand June 30, 1899.	Net Cost.	Per Capita Cost.
Staff .....	2,629 14		2,629 14		2,629 14	888 55
Maintenance of prisoners..	850 76		850 76	405 23	445 23	150 56
Discharge expenses.....	5 70		5 70		5 70	1 92
Working " .....	680 37		680 37	149 29	531 08	179 49
Prison equipment.....	799 56		799 56	146 90	652 66	220 53
Industries.....	5 70		5 70		5 70	1 92
Capital.....	541 72		541 72		541 72	183 08
Miscellaneous.....	74 60		74 60		74 60	25 21
	5,587 55		5,587 55	701 42	4,886 13	1,651 31

Gross cost per capita ..... \$ 1,651 31  
 Deduct for revenue, \$47.95—\$16.20 per capita ..... 16 20  
 Net per capita cost per annum ..... \$ 1,635 11

H. J. MONTGOMERY,

*Jailer*F. W. KERR,  
Bursar.

## PREVIOUS OCCUPATION.

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Agent.....	1		1	None (Treaty Indians).....	4	1	5
Farmer.....	1		1				
Labourers.....	11		11				
Servants (domestic).....		9	9				
Trappers.....	1		1	Total.....	18	10	28

## EDUCATION.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Not able to read or write.....	9	11	20
Able to read and write.....	7		7
Able to read only.....	1		1
	17	11	28

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

CRIMES.

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Attempt at theft.....	1	.....	1	Prostitute.....	.....	1	1
Committed for trial.....	3	.....	3	Remanded.....	3	.....	3
Drunk and disorderly.....	.....	3	3	Removal of property under seizure..	1	.....	1
Intoxicated.....	5	.....	5	Supplying liquor to Indians.....	7	6	13
Lunatics.....	1	1	2	Theft.....	2	.....	2
Larceny.....	2	.....	2	Totals.....	25	11	36

RECOMMITMENTS.

Name.	Recom- mitments.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.	Date.	Term.
Josephine Smith....	1st.....	Drunk and disorderly.....	Prince Albert.	June 29, 1899....	30 days.

PUNISHMENT.

None.

CIVIL CONDITION.

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Married.....	8	7	15	Single.....	10	3	13
					18	10	28

PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS.

First Term.		Previous Term or Terms in Dominion Penitentiaries or Jails.		Total.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
18.....	9.....	.....	1.....	28

## MORAL HABITS.

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Total abstainers .....				Intemperate .....	16	10	26
Temperate .....	2		2		18	10	28

## ETHNOLOGY.

White .....	3		3	Half-breeds ..	11	9	20
Indian .....	4	1	5		18	10	28

## NATIONALITY.

Canada .....	25	United States .....	2
England .....	1		28

## PARDONS.

None.

## AGE.

	Number.		Number.
Under 30 years .....	15	50 to 60 years . . .	1
30 to 40 years .....	7	Over 60 " .....	2
40 to 50 " .....	3		28

## CREED.

	Number.		Number.
Roman Catholic .....	16	Methodist .....	1
Church of England .....	8	None (Indian) .....	1
Presbyterian .....	2		28

## DURATION OF SENTENCES.

	Males.	Females	Total.		Males.	Females	Total.
15 days .....	2		2	2 months .....	3		3
30 " .....	3	3	6	3 " .....	2		2
1 month .....	5	7	12	6 " .....	1		1
1 " 4 days .....	1		1		18	10	28
1 " 14 " .....	1		1				

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

EXPENDITURE.

<i>Staff.</i>	\$ cts.	<i>Uniforms.</i>	\$ cts.
Salaries, general.....	\$1,645 27	Uniform suits for jailer, summer, '98, 2	25 00
" police .....	624 96	" " bursar " 1	13 50
	2,270 23	" " turnkey " 1	8 00
Uniforms .....	358 91	Caps, 3 at \$1.25.....	3 75
	2,629 14	" 1 only .....	1 00
<i>Maintenance of Prisoners.</i>		Waterproof coat .....	7 50
Rations .....	144 21	Altering jailer's uniform .....	1 00
Christmas extras.....	2 40	Boots, winter, 3 pairs at \$3.50 .....	10 50
Prison clothing.....	678 92	Winter uniforms for jailer, 2 at \$14.00 .....	28 00
Hospital supplies.....	25 23	" " bursar, 2 at \$13.00 .....	26 00
	850 76	" " turnkey, 2 at \$8.80 .....	17 60
<i>Discharge Expenses.</i>		Packing case .....	0 72
Travel allowances .....	5 70	Boots, matron, 1 pair.....	2 75
		Overcoats, 3 at \$11.50 .....	34 50
<i>Working Expenses.</i>		Lamb caps, 3 at \$5 .....	15 00
Heating .....	428 22	Mitts, 3 pairs at \$1.10 .....	3 30
Lighting .....	75 95	Packing case.....	0 30
Maintenance of buildings.....	124 99	Measurements for uniforms .....	1 50
" armoury.....	40 18	Long boots, 3 pairs at \$6.66 $\frac{2}{3}$ .....	20 00
Postage .....	4 00	Uniform dress, matron.....	6 13
Telegrams .....	7 03	Boots, matron, 1 pair.....	3 50
	680 37	Officers' boots, 3 pairs at \$3.50 .....	10 50
<i>Prison Equipment.</i>		Altering matron's uniform .....	1 25
Furniture and furnishings .....	199 35	Summer uniforms, 1899, jailer, 2 .....	27 46
Beds and bedding.....	357 11	" " bursar, 2 .....	25 67
Prison utensils.....	243 10	" " turnkey, 2 .....	19 16
	799 56	Caps, 3 at \$2 .....	6 00
<i>Industries.</i>		Blue serge caps, 3 at \$1.50 .....	4 50
Garden seeds, farm.....	5 70	Blue serge, 3 yds. at 73c.....	1 46
		Packing case.....	0 35
<i>Capital.</i>		Altering uniforms.....	4 00
Buildings .....	541 72	Service caps, 3 .....	2 02
		Freight .....	23 18
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		Express .....	3 81
Advertising.....	3 30		358 91
Travelling allowance .....	71 30	<i>Rations.</i>	
	74 60	Beans, 38 lbs. at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c .....	1 42
	5,587 55	Pot barley, 100 lbs. at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.....	3 75
<i>Salaries—General.</i>		Sugar, 100 lbs. at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.....	5 50
Jailer, H. J. Montgomery.....	79 92	Molasses, 13 galls. at 40c.....	5 20
Surgeon (visiting), H. A. L. Reed, 7 months 20 days, at \$120.....	76 6t	Butter, 10 lbs. at 15c.....	1 50
Bursar, F. W. Kerr .....	375 00	Tea, 20 lbs. at 18c.....	3 60
Fireman, Jos. Savard .....	249 96	Split pease, 20 lbs. at 4c .....	0 80
Matron, Mary Montgomery, 8 months 18 days, at \$200 .....	143 73	Salt, 100 lbs. at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.....	1 25
	1,645 73	Pork, 50 lbs. at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.....	5 25
<i>Salaries—Police.</i>		Coffee, 20 lbs. at 18c.....	3 60
Deputy jailer, F. W. Kerr.....	375 00	Pepper, 5 lbs. at 20c.....	1 00
Turnkey, Jos. Savard.....	249 96	Bread, 1,658 lbs. at 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.....	45 59
	624 96	Beef, 552 lbs. at 8c .....	44 16
		Shank, 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. at 3c.....	1 39
		Oatmeal, 440 lbs. at 3c.....	13 20
		Potatoes, 28 bush. at 25c.....	7 00
			144 21
		<i>Christmas Extras.</i>	
		Apples .....	1 00
		Oranges.....	0 75
		Currants.....	0 20
		Raisins .....	0 20
		Spices .....	0 35
		Eggs.....	0 20
			2 40
		<i>Prison Clothing.</i>	
		Convicts' suits, 24 at \$7.25.....	174 00
		Extra trowsers, 24 at \$3.10.....	72 00
		Kersey flannel shirts, 48 at \$1.50....	72 00
		Flannel drawers, 24 at \$1.25.....	30 00



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

EXPENDITURE—Continued.

<i>Maintenance of Buildings—Con.</i>		\$	cts.	<i>Prison Utensils—Con.</i>		\$	cts.
Rubber packing, 2 at 10c.....		0	20	Counter scales.....		10	50
File and handle.....		0	60	Graniteware wash-up dishes, 2 at \$1.35		2	70
File, No. 6.....		0	20	"    stew pans.....		1	10
File, round.....		0	20	Cooking spoons, 6 at 15c.....		0	90
Combination pipe wrench.....		3	25	Wheelbarrows, 3 at \$3.75.....		11	25
Alligator wrench.....		0	80	Paper tubs, 4 at \$1.90.....		7	60
Agricultural wrench.....		0	50	Gal. iron pails, 16-qt., 6.....		2	50
Screw driver.....		0	50	Brooms, 6 at \$3.75 a doz.....		1	97
Cold chisel.....		0	25	Mops, 6 at 45c.....		2	70
Candle wick.....		0	10	Butcher knives, 2 at 45c.....		0	90
Machinist's hammer.....		1	25	Cooking forks, 2 at 17½c.....		0	35
Gas pliers.....		1	25	Meat saw.....		1	75
Cleaning cesspool, 3 times.....		20	00	Tinned iron spoons, 2 doz. at 35c.....		0	70
Freight.....		7	49	Soup dishes, 24 at 20c.....		4	80
Cartage.....		0	50	Dinner plates, 24 at 20c.....		4	80
				Coffee cups, 24 at 14½c.....		3	50
			124	Platform scales.....		35	00
				Bucksaws, 2 at 70c.....		1	40
<i>Maintenance of Armoury.</i>				Axes and handles, 2 at \$1.25.....		2	50
Handcuffs, 3 pairs.....		12	83	Pickaxes and handles, 2 at \$1.25.....		2	50
Leg shackles, 3 at \$9.....		27	00	Spades, 6 at \$1.25.....		6	90
Freight.....		0	35	Shovels, 6 at \$1.20.....		7	20
				Steel rakes, 3 at 45c.....		1	35
			40	"    hoes, 3 at 45c.....		1	35
<i>Telegrams.</i>				"    forks, 3 at 90c.....		2	70
Telegrams.....		7	03	Granite water jugs, 24 at 55c.....		13	20
				Copper coffee cans, 2 at \$3.65.....		7	30
<i>Postage.</i>				Distributing cans.....		1	75
Postage.....		4	00	Granite pails, 14-qt., 6 at 90c.....		5	40
				Chamber pails, 6 at \$1.....		6	00
<i>Furniture and Furnishings.</i>				Key rings and chains, 3 at 25c.....		0	75
Roll top office desk.....		50	00	Large tray.....		0	90
Office table.....		8	00	Dust pan.....		0	25
Office chairs, oak, leather seat.....		9	00	Combs, 7 at 15c.....		1	05
Book case and stand.....		16	00	Towelling, 12 yds. at 9c.....		1	08
Common tables, 3 at \$4.75.....		14	25	"    6 yds. at 8c.....		0	48
Common chairs, 12 at 70c.....		8	40	Turkish towels, 2 at 22½c.....		0	45
Cell stools, 24 at 60c.....		14	40	Molasses pail.....		0	25
Clock, 8-day.....		5	25	Hair clippers, 1 pair.....		1	75
Cooking range.....		63	00	Barbers' scissors, 2 pairs at 90c.....		1	80
Plumber fitting up range, 9½ hrs. at 40c.		3	80	Hair brush.....		0	35
Kitchen clock.....		4	75	Barbers' comb.....		0	20
Thermometers, 2 at \$1.25.....		2	50	Razors, 2 at \$1.50.....		3	00
			199	Razor strops, 2 at 52½c.....		1	05
				Shaving brushes, 2 at 30c.....		0	60
<i>Beds and Bedding.</i>				Towels, 48 at 10c.....		7	80
Woven iron beds, 40 at \$5.....		200	00	Night pails with covers, 24 at 80c.....		19	20
Bricklayer setting up beds, 20 at \$1.....		20	00	Water cans, 2 at 35c.....		0	70
Ticking, 76 yds. at 18c.....		13	68	Packing cases.....		0	50
Thread, 1 doz. spools.....		0	50	Screws, 1 package.....		0	25
Thimbles, ½ doz.....		0	25	Scrubbing brushes, 3 at 35c.....		1	05
Needles.....		0	10	Towels, 2 at 25c.....		0	50
Sheets, 48 at 30c.....		14	40	Towelling, 7 yds. at 10c.....		0	70
Ticking, 11 yds. at 18c.....		1	98	Combs, 6 at 15c.....		0	90
Hay for beds.....		3	00	Trays, 2 at 90c.....		1	80
Freight.....		102	20	Stove brushes, 3 at 40c.....		1	20
Cartage.....		1	00	Dust pans, 2 at 25c.....		0	50
			357	Brooms, 1 doz.....		3	75
				Wash basins, 6 at 50c.....		3	00
<i>Prison Utensils.</i>				"    24 at 20c.....		4	80
Large iron pots with lids, 2 at \$1.25..		2	50	"    clothes wringer.....		5	00
Teapots.....		0	70	Wash boiler.....		3	75
Toaster.....		0	20	Granite soap dishes, 2 at 20c.....		0	40
Baking pans, 4 at 36½c.....		1	45	Sprinkler.....		0	80
				Granite porridge pot.....		0	60
				Freight.....		16	72
						243	10
				<i>Farm.</i>			
				Sundry garden seeds.....		5	70



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

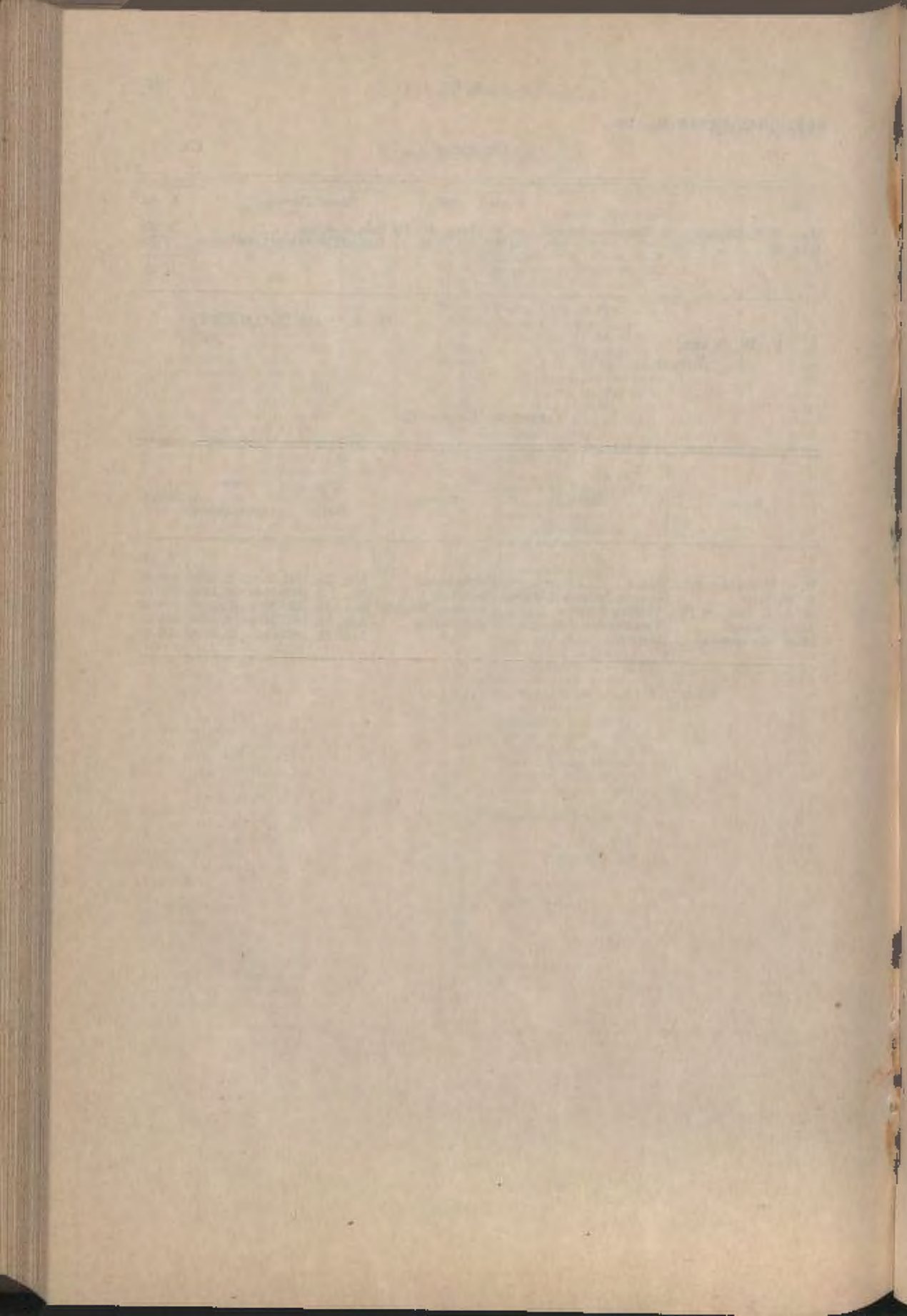
DR.		REVENUE.		CR.	
1899.		\$ cts.	1899.	Casual Revenue.	\$ cts.
Mar. 31	To Deposit to Cr. Receiver General	38 25	Mar. 31	By Sale of stoves.....	38 25
May 26	" " " "	9 70	May 26	Refund, W. White 1,000 bricks	9 70
		47 95			47 95

F. W. KERR,  
Bursar.

H. J. MONTGOMERY,  
Jailer.

OFFICERS EMPLOYED.

Name.	Rank.	Creed.	Date of Birth.	Date of Appointment	Salary.
					\$ cts.
H. J. Montgomery ...	Jailer .....	Presbyterian ....	Aug. 28, 1841	Nov. 2, 1897	800 00
F. W. Kerr .....	Deputy Jailer and Bursar	Baptist .....	Jan. 3, 1858	May 20, 1898	750 00
H. A. L. Reid, M.D. ...	Visiting Surgeon .....	Church of England	Oct. 14, 1868	Nov. 10, 1898	120 00
Joseph Savard .....	Turnkey and Fireman ...	Presbyterian .....	Aug. 15, 1855	May 1, 1898	500 00
Mary Montgomery ...	Matron .....	" .....	April 21, 1863	Oct. 13, 1898	200 00



63 VICTORIA

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18b

A. 1900

SUPPLEMENT  
TO THE  
REPORT  
OF THE  
MINISTER OF JUSTICE  
AS TO  
PENITENTIARIES OF CANADA  
FOR THE  
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30  
1899

*PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT*



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST  
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1900

[No. 18b—1900]

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

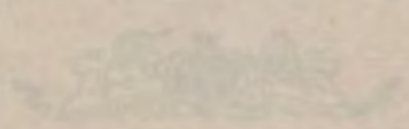
OF THE LANDS AND SURVEYS

IN THE PROVINCE OF CANADA

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 1870

1871

OTTAWA: PRINTED BY J. B. COOPER.



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY J. B. COOPER, 1871

REPORT  
OF THE  
COMMISSIONER

APPOINTED TO INVESTIGATE THE AFFAIRS OF THE DORCHESTER  
PENITENTIARY.

Honourable DAVID MILLS,  
Minister of Justice,  
Ottawa.

I, EDWARD M. BILL, appointed by Commission, dated the 24th day of November, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, a commissioner to inquire into, investigate and report upon the management of the Dorchester Penitentiary, and into charges which have from time to time been made against the warden and other officers of that institution, beg to submit the following report :—

Accompanying the Commission were certain specific charges made against the warden of the said institution, which I was authorized by you to investigate together with other charges which might come under my observation.

These specific charges were :—

1. The warden, John B. Forster, has been charged with subordinating his position to the furtherance of the interests of the Conservative party both in federal and provincial politics by warning certain guards or other officers that were suspected of being Liberals against voting on that side under pain of being dismissed from the penitentiary service ; that certain trade instructors were likewise threatened ; that in all transactions of buying and selling in connection with the institution he favoured unduly, and to the prejudice of the public interest, tradesmen of the Conservative party to the exclusion of tradesmen of the Liberal party ; and that since the accession to power of the present Government he has caused the dismissal from office of those to whom he was politically opposed.

2. The said warden is charged with using his position as warden for his own private gain and advantage by availing himself of convict labour without accounting therefor, and also of the guards, trade instructors and others under his jurisdiction as warden of the penitentiary.

3. That the said warden has appropriated to his own use and benefit property belonging to the institution without paying therefor ; that a farm called ' Willow Farm ' owned by him has been worked by guards and prisoners without a full and accurate account of such work being rendered to the department ; that stock belonging to his farm has been fed free of charge at the Government farm, which farm is held in connection with the penitentiary ; that all sorts of swaps and exchanges have been made between the warden and the Government farmer at the penitentiary, of the warden's cattle, horses, machinery, &c., for those that were the property of the Government.

4. That the warden built barns for himself out of the materials which belonged to the Government, and that the convict labour for which no value was returned or payment on account of the same was made by him was supplied at his instance ; that he has used the Government horses to do his own work and to save his own horses ; that he has used in his own house the products of the Government dairy without accounting

therefor, and this at a time when the milk belonging to the penitentiary was all required for sick convicts; that he has traded with the men under him, sold them hay off his own farm, rented pasture to them and furnished them with coal. In these transactions his prices were higher than the market prices, and in certain cases where the prison farm produce was sold, the warden himself being one of the purchasers, the price charged the warden was less than the price which the men were required to pay.

5. The warden has taken from the Surgery, drugs, household and farm medicine for his own use, and made no return for the same.

6. That the warden caused work to be done at the prison for his friends without charge.

7. That discharged convicts have been kept and employed by the warden contrary to the rules established for the good government of the institution, and such discharged convicts have been permitted to have intercourse with those still held in custody. Convicts have been employed in the warden's house without any guard over them, and one of them was sent to travel a stallion through the country for the warden. Convicts have been sent without guards to work on the warden's farm, and escapes have been made by some of such convicts.

8. That the warden has absented himself from duty without leave or cause, and has left the charge of the prison to his subordinates.

9. That the warden has borrowed money at various times from the officers under him, and has been in their debt.

10. That the warden has acquired for himself a considerable area of marsh lands in Dorchester. He recommended that a dyke should be built to protect the penitentiary marsh, which was allowed. This dyke was built in such a way as to inclose the marsh lands purchased by him, and without any contribution from him, by which his lands were increased in value several thousand dollars. He purchased lands from one John Mitten, to whom he gave the position of teamster at the penitentiary, with the promise of advancement as part of the consideration for the marsh land sold by Mitten to Forster.

11. That the warden purchased property from one John N. Chapman, the woodland portion of which he sold to the Government for the prison, and so managed the transaction as to receive from the Government a sum sufficient to pay for the whole property. The warden is charged with pursuing a similar course in respect to the purchase of personal property, and in respect to trades made at various times.

12. The warden is charged with securing positions on the staff of the prison for his nephews, Percy Forster and Russell Forster, who were transferred from Dorchester, the one to Kingston, and the other to St. Vincent de Paul upon the change of Government. It is charged that he made these nephews pay him a portion of their salaries, claiming that their deceased father had become indebted to him to the amount of about \$1,800, and this amount he is retaining from the salaries of his nephews, and to obtain which their appointment to office was secured by him.

13. That the warden is charged through the acting physician with securing a report as to the unfitness of one Patrick C. Connell for his position as guard on account of his political opinions, although the said Patrick C. Connell was not unsound as represented, and was still fit for his place in the public service.

14. That the warden is charged with not delivering to prisoners on their discharge property which belonged to them.

15. That the warden is charged with denying to certain convicts the opportunity of communicating with their friends, or of making legitimate complaint against his conduct to the Department of Justice.

That having received the said commission, with a copy of the said charges, I proceeded at once to Dorchester, arriving on December 12, 1898, and having secured suitable rooms in the Windsor Hotel, there commenced the investigation. I notified the warden of the Dorchester Penitentiary of my arrival, and upon his attending I read to him the charges, and required him to be present on the morning of Wednesday, December 14, upon which day the Commission was formally read and the examination of witnesses commenced. The examination continued with the exception of three days at Christmas, until January 5, last, when it was adjourned until February 8, from which

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18b

date it continued, with the exception of some short adjournments until June 8, instant. In addition to the time occupied in examining witnesses, a large amount of time was taken up in collecting evidence, and examining the books of the prison. On December 22, the warden was suspended upon my recommendation to the Minister of Justice that certain evidence had already been given which established a prima facie case in support of the charges against the warden, and that it was quite apparent that witnesses, all being officers under him, were influenced considerably by the fact that he was still in authority. After his suspension the warden was allowed counsel, upon his request, and throughout the remainder of the inquiry from December 29, he was represented by Mr. Mariner G. Teed, Barrister-at-Law, of Dorchester.

## CHARGE 1.

It appears that a few days previous to the general elections of June, 1896, in which Mr. Powell, of Sackville, cousin of the warden, was the Conservative candidate for Westmoreland, the warden told, in presence of some four of his officers, at the prison gate, that he had been over to Sackville, and had there been informed that some of the staff whose names had been given him, were Liberals, and had voted Liberal at the last election. He said further, according to two of the officers present, Messrs. Godsoe, trade instructor, and Cormier, guard, that the men had better be careful, and intimated that in case anything happened to them after the elections they need not come to him for sympathy. Cormier said that he looked upon this in the nature of a counsel or advice to keep quiet as to how they voted, but that he did not pay much attention to the remarks, and they did not bother him. He was a Conservative. Guard Colborne, called on behalf of the warden, states that he did not understand that the warden was holding out any threats, but was rather giving advice. This guard, on cross-examination, refuses to contradict the evidence given by Mr. Godsoe, as to what the warden had said in the way of warning and threatening. He would not swear that the warden had not said the officers need not come to him 'Crying baby' after the election, as Messrs. Cormier and Godsoe had sworn. Guard McCaull, the fourth officer present at the gate on the occasion of this conversation, swears that his recollection of the effect of the warden's remarks, is that if there were any officers there, voting Liberal, who were found out they had better look out for themselves, or God help them or something of that effect. He states that he also did not think the remarks had much bearing in his direction. Mr. Godsoe evidently felt uneasy over the conversation, and on the following morning he went to see the warden in his office, and asked if his (Godsoe's) name was among those mentioned by the Sackville people. The warden told him it was. He twitted Mr. Godsoe with being frightened, and being a Liberal, and told him he had better be careful and not vote against his bread and butter. This is according to Mr. Godsoe's evidence, and the warden contradicts it in every particular, except in this, that Mr. Godsoe did go to his office and did there ask him about the names of the suspected Liberals, and that he told Mr. Godsoe who they were. The warden swears he did not threaten anything at the gate against the officers voting Liberal, but that he told the men to vote however they chose, and not to tell any one. This was after telling them what he had heard from the party in Sackville.

Mr. Hogan, then a trade instructor, swears that he had a conversation with the warden in the latter's office on the Saturday preceding the said elections. That the warden there told him he had been to Sackville the day previous, and had seen Mr. Powell, who told him there were quite a few officers on the staff in the habit of voting against the Government. That he (the warden) had there a list of such officers which he read to Mr. Hogan, and which contained the names of Messrs. Hogan, Godsoe, Tattree, and Downey, beside one other name which Mr. Hogan did not recollect. That after reading the names the warden had said 'that surely no Catholic would vote against the Government this time' and that after the election there might be some changes, and if there were Hogan need not come to him (the warden) as he would do nothing for him (Hogan). The warden states that Mr. Hogan was in his office to get leave of absence on the occasion mentioned; that they discussed politics some, and that in the course of

the conversation the warden told Hogan what he had heard in Sackville about the men voting. The warden denies that he threatened Hogan or tried to influence him, but states on the contrary he told Hogan not to tell any one how he voted, and not to get into any trouble over the election.

Guard Leonard S. Hutchinson swears that he was called down from the stand by the warden, and by him told that he (the warden) had been over to Sackville a day or two before, and had there met a party who said that Hutchinson, and some more were Liberals, and if he Hutchinson and the others voted that way, they could not, this party said, stay at the prison. The warden said to Hutchinson that the Government would have a hard time over the Remedial Bill, and that the man should support the party which gave him his living. The warden states that he did have a conversation with Mr. Hutchinson about politics that Hutchinson was an impulsive fellow, and he, the warden, did not want him to get into any trouble over the election, but that he used no threats and did not say anything to influence Hutchinson. Hutchinson states his father Willard Hutchinson, who had been on the prison staff, had been a Liberal and that he himself had Liberal leanings. About nine months after the election, after it seems a Commission was coming to investigate the affairs of the penitentiary, the warden spoke to Hutchinson about the conversation they had had, and assured him that he had not spoken by way of threat, but more in a friendly way cautioning him.

Teamster John S. Mitten, swears that he was stopped on his way home from his work one evening, previous to the said elections by the warden and taken by him into the warden's office. That the warden there told him he had heard he (Mitten) was not going to vote 'right.' That Mitten assured the warden he always voted 'right,' and that the warden told him that if he did not he would have 'to get out quick.' The warden denies this in toto, and swears that he never spoke to Mitten in his life about politics.

These are the only instances in evidence where the witnesses have stated that the warden attempted to influence members of the staff as to how they should vote on the occasion of the last general elections. Mr. Powell, M.P., states that, with the exception of one or two, he always thought all the men of the penitentiary supported him. With nearly every man a Conservative, it would not seem that there should be much occasion for the warden to exert his influence to have them vote 'right.' At the last elections evidently the loyalty of some of the officers was questioned, and it is a noteworthy co-incident that these were the men who were approached, and given wise 'counsel and advice,' as the warden states—who were warned and threatened as they themselves state. Messrs. Godsoe and Hogan have been thirty-one years in the service, and have, as far as I can ascertain, excellent records, and they are intelligent men. The warden himself states that he never heard anything at the prison against their veracity. They were positive in their recollection of what the warden said; the warden states he does not remember the effects of his conversation with Mr. Hogan about the election, but that nothing offensive was said. He states that he gave Mr. Godsoe the names he had received of officers voting Liberal, but on the stand he cannot remember any of these names but that of Mr. Godsoe. I cannot understand what object the warden would have in giving Mr. Hogan and Mr. Godsoe the names of the suspected Liberals, unless it was for the purpose of influencing them as to how they should vote. Mr. Hutchinson, another of the officers spoken to in this connection by the warden, is a bright, intelligent young man, and in his manner of giving his evidence impressed me with the truth and correctness of what he stated. The stable guard Mitten, states that in a short interview he had with the warden he was told if he did not vote 'right' he would have to get out. To a man in his circumstances this would be a serious matter, and one, he or any other man in his position, would not likely forget. It is highly improbable that these men who have no interest whatever in the matter should join in deliberately committing perjury, in view of all the circumstances, as they appeared to me, from the evidence I find, that the warden did warn certain guards and trade instructors, at the last general elections, that they were suspected of being Liberals, and threatened them with dismissal from the penitentiary service should they vote that way, as is alleged in the first charge.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18b

There is no evidence to support a similar charge with regard to the warden's interference in that way with provincial elections. It appears, however, from the evidence of guard Legere, that in the local election in Westmoreland County in 1891, when Messrs. Powell and Stevens (Opposition) ran against Messrs. McQueen and Killam (Government), that he was sent by the warden to drive Mr. Powell to a political meeting at Preden Haut, some nine miles distant from the penitentiary, and that he drove a Government team there. At this meeting Mr. Powell was the only speaker. The warden states he does not remember all that took place in this connection, but is positive that it was his own team which Legere drove on the said occasion. He admits, however, that it was with his knowledge and consent that Legere went with Mr. Powell to Pré d'en Haut. Legere states that at this same election the warden drove him on his way to vote, and gave him some Powell ballots to hand to voters at the polling place. The warden denies having driven Legere on his way to vote, but says he may have picked him up on the road and given him a drive in that direction. (Legere voted about nine miles from the prison, and left the prison the night before the election to be on hand at the polling place election morning). The warden denies having given Legere any ballots. Mr. Powell, called by the warden, states that on this occasion he himself sent some ballots to Legere, but he does not recollect whether he sent them directly to Legere or to the warden to hand to Legere. The testimony given by Mr. Legere on his examination, covering much time and many details, prove generally correct, and his memory was pretty clearly shown to be at least as reliable as that of the warden.

The warden put in evidence in connection with this local election of 1891, a paper signed by the guards and other officers of the penitentiary as follows:—'Whereas at a public meeting of the electors of the county of Westmoreland, held in the court-house at Dorchester, on Thursday, February 17, 1891, it was repeatedly asserted in effect that the warden of the penitentiary had interfered with their civil liberties, and had used the influence of his position to compel members of the staff to vote against their convictions. We, the undersigned, being the entire staff, declare these assertions to be untrue; that they are slanderous; that they are a serious reflection upon our manhood, and an injustice to the warden of this institution.'

The warden states he found this paper a day or two after the public meeting therein referred to on his desk signed as it is now, that he knew nothing personally about it and had nothing whatever to do with getting it up. He says he remembers thinking at the time how very nice it was of the officers to get up such a memorial unsolicited. He states later in his evidence that the Rev. Mr. Campbell, who had written this document, had not signed it, when he (the warden) found it on his desk, and that Mr. Campbell afterwards signed it in his presence. The deputy warden says that to the best of his recollection the warden read this paper over to him and asked him to sign it. Guard Luther says he and the majority of the staff signed this paper in the armoury on the request of the deputy warden, Mr. Ross. Guard Chambers states the warden read the paper over to him and two or three other officers in the warden's office and got them to sign it. This paper was put in evidence towards the end of the investigation, and these were the only witnesses questioned about it, as I considered it unnecessary to call more witnesses with regard to it, since the warden had every opportunity to call Mr. Campbell, who had prepared the paper, and any persons who had interested themselves in circulating it among the men.

There is some evidence given by Messrs. Legere and Connell that while there were guards at the prison on the occasion of one other election, the warden asked them to give one of the candidates a vote. This was the occasion of the coalition election in Westmoreland in 1890, when Messrs. Hannington, Melanson, Anderson and Killam were on one ticket, and Messrs. Powell and Stevens on the other. It seems that Mr. Hannington, though opposed to the Blair Government, was running on the ticket with Government men. Messrs. Legere and Connell were voting Opposition, and according to their statement the warden suggested to them separately that they give Mr. Hannington a vote. This, under the circumstances, could be done without their having to drop either Stevens or Powell from their ballots, as four men were to be elected. Mr. Connell

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

states the warden wrote Mr. Hannington's name on a ballot for him. The warden flatly denies what Connell and Legere state with reference to his canvassing them in this election. He also states that he has been at the prison twenty years, and that in that time he has never taken any part in any election. This statement I do not think is correct, and I see no reason to disbelieve Messrs. Connell and Legere in this connection, and I find that the warden did canvass them as they state.

There has been no evidence adduced to support the charge that the warden in buying and selling favoured unduly and to the prejudice of the public interest tradesmen of the Conservative party to the exclusion of tradesmen of the Liberal party, and no evidence was adduced to support the charge that since the accession to power of the present Government he has caused the dismissal from office of those to whom he was politically opposed.

#### CHARGE 2.

It has been abundantly proven that the warden has used his position as warden for his own private gain and advantage by availing himself of convict labour without accounting therefor, and also of the guards, trades instructors and others under his jurisdiction as warden of the penitentiary. The warden, since 1890, has been in the position to use convict labour with much profit to himself, whether he accounted for that labour or not. He commenced acquiring marsh land in that year and has gone on purchasing marsh at different times since, so that now he owns some ninety acres of marsh. In 1892, he owned eighteen acres of dyke marsh, and a large lot of salt marsh. In 1894, he purchased some 33 acres more of dyke marsh. The warden has admitted that previous to 1894 he had his hay made by convict labour, and that there was no charge made against him for it. There is no way of finding out how much work there was done in this way by the convicts for the warden as the entry in the 'guards' would simply be 'haying' and would not state where the haying was done whether on the prison marsh or on the warden's. Some of the warden's marsh which was cut by convicts at that time is a mile and a half from the prison. In addition to having convicts cut his hay on his own property, he was accustomed to buy grass standing and have it made by convicts, for which work no charge was made. There is one statement, No. 57, of haying for the warden handed in to the accountant by the warden, in which among other items, he charges himself with 67 day's haying at 30 cents per day. This statement is dated September 3, 1895. The warden says he made a mistake, and that this was for haying done for him in 1894. He does not state who did the haying for him or where he got this time, and no statement was handed in to the accountant by the officer in charge of the men. No charge was made for the haying until the year after, when the warden himself put in this statement to the accountant. This is the only statement on file against the warden for haying. The warden states that after 1895 inclusive, his hay was not made by convict labour. One witness, Legere, swore to having seen Archie Martin, the warden's man, who was an ex-convict, making hay on the warden's marsh with a convict. This was not contradicted. Martin was discharged from the prison in February, 1895, and consequently would have the convict helping him on the warden's marsh in the haying season of 1895, or some subsequent season. I believe that commencing with the haying season of 1896, the warden has not since had his hay made by convict labour. The haying referred to above is not intended to include that done on the Willow Farm marshes.

The warden, for several years, had two convicts, sometimes three, employed about his house and stables. He was entitled, I believe, to have one convict servant, and he endeavoured to show, that the additional man would be employed about the grounds. From the time book it appeared the extra convict was employed in the winter months when the warden admitted there would not be any work to be done about the grounds. He then stated that he had two convicts whenever he wanted them, and one looked after his barn. He said he had the right to take as many as he liked to work about his place. There was no guard over these men and no charge was made for their work.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18b

Evidence was given that the warden had a considerable area of marsh land owned by him, ditched by convict labour. There are but two statements on file for any such ditching. One, No. 53, for labour performed by Guard Legere, on cleaning out a line ditch, and one No. 55, for certain work done by Guard Chambers. There is no statement or charge against the warden for the ditching done by Guard Legere and his gang of convicts on the salt marsh or on the buck marsh so called also owned by the warden. Legere swears positively that he performed this work, and he is corroborated as to the ditching on the salt marsh by Guard Chambers, who was ditching there at the same time. Each officer had a gang of convicts, and each kept the time for his own gang. The warden states that the ditching he had done on the salt marsh appears in statement 55, but he afterwards swears he does not know who did his ditching in 1894, who it was he instructed to do that work, or with whom he settled for it. It therefore seems clear that the salt marsh, and buck marsh, owned by the warden, were ditched as stated Guards Chambers and Legere, and that no charge was made against the warden for the work done by Legere, excepting that stated in statement No. 53. It is impossible to state exactly how much work he did, as the entries in his time books, are simply, 'farming' or 'ditching,' without saying where. Guard Chambers, however, states there were over a dozen ditches made in 1894 on the salt marsh, by him and Legere, and that the latter was with him nearly all the time while he was engaged at that work. The charge against the warden in statement 55 by Chambers, is for sixty-five days' labour. Both of these statements are in the handwriting of the warden. Legere states he kept no account of the work at all, and that the entries in his time book is 'working in the woods,' where he was employed immediately previous to commencing the ditching. It would seem, therefore, that this statement was prepared by the warden without consulting Legere.

The cattle of the warden, some thirty or forty head, at the Willow Farm were tended while in the barns there almost entirely by convict labour under the prison officers, from 1891 to 1897. The warden claims the prison under the agreement over this farm was supposed to do this work. I shall refer to this in the portion of this report bearing on the Willow Farm. There was some wood cut in the woods in this place in March, 1894, for the warden's own residence, and for sale to the guards by him. This work was done by Guard Chambers with a gang of convicts, and Guard Colborne assisting. Mr. Chambers' statement in his time book gives seven men at this work six days for the week ending March 17, 1894, and eight men for five days in the week ending March 24, 1894. There is no statement whatever entered against the warden for this work. He says he gave the prison 21 cords of rough wood in payment for this work. There is no account either of the wood the warden claims to have given the prison. It is strange he neglected to enter it, as he was particularly careful about entering statements of wood in his 'special account,' to which I shall refer later. He could not explain how he arrived at the conclusion that twenty-one cords of rough wood was sufficient for this work. There was no accounting made for this wood, and no evidence whatever outside of the warden's own verbal statement to me that the prison got the rough wood from him. I have grave doubts that any return whatever, adequate or inadequate, was made to the prison for this work. Guards and convicts have been employed pressing the warden's hay and hauling it to the railway station with prison teams, and no account is given of this work or charge made against the warden for the same. This seems to have occurred several years; and hay, which the warden sold to some of the guards, was delivered by convict labour with prison teams, as was also the case with hay obtained by the warden from the prison and not sold to guards. Guard Chambers on two occasions partially shingled the roofs of the two barns at the Willow Farm. The warden is charged with four day's work shingling in October, 1894, in a statement filed by him with the accountant. This statement does not show where the shingling was done or who did it. The said statement filed at this time (55) was in the handwriting of the warden, excepting the item of four days shingling, which is in the handwriting of Mr. Gray, the accountant. Guard Chambers knew nothing about the item, and does not remember that he was present when the statement was made up, though the balance of it, outside of the shingling, is intended for work done by him on the dyke

and ditching for the warden. Other work, done at the Willow Farm, on the orders of the warden, such as the raising of the joists of the floor, and the cleaning and calsomining of the house by Guard Chambers with convicts, and the laying of the foundation for the furnace, and cleaning out of the drain, by Guard McDougall with convicts, was not accounted for. The explanation of the warden for the work on the furnace foundation and the drain is that he did not consider that any charge should be made as it was in the interests of the building, of which building he shortly afterwards became the owner. When anything was wrong with the warden's horses, they were attended at the prison by a convict who is a veterinary surgeon. This man on different occasions castrated colts for the warden. There is no charge made against the warden for any of these services.

It is difficult to find out what work was done for the warden by the different trade instructors, as they kept no proper books (excepting the tailor) and it appears to have been the exception when the warden issued a requisition for work he required. For instance, a hay press was repaired for the warden, which repairing must have taken some little time, from the evidence given of its nature, and which is wholly unaccounted for. There is work on the warden's dyke which is unaccounted for in any way by him. He himself admits that some ninety-eight days' labour under Guard Hutchinson in 1892, have not been charged against him, and that he is chargeable with the same, as also with 309 days' work in 1893; also on his dyke, being 300 days under Guard Corcoran and nine days under Guard Chambers. In the winter of 1892-3 Guard Legere, with a prison team or teams, and some five convicts was sent by the warden to the woods between four and five miles from the prison to cut and yard piling for his dyke. They left early in the morning, sometimes before the other prisoners were out, and got home late in the evening. There was no account made of this work, and the warden's explanations which will be spoken of in connection with the marsh and dyke is most unsatisfactory. Guard Hutchinson says he handled some of this piling in the winters of 1893 and 1894, and that all the prison teams worked at it with outside teams in the winter of 1894. He and Guard Connell, without convicts, drove, the one a prison team, and the other a team of the warden's, at the hauling of this piling. There is no account of the work of Messrs. Hutchinson and Connell on this occasion, nor of the work of the teams, nor any charge against the warden in that connection.

### CHARGE 3.

*The Willow Farm.*—On March 16, 1891, the warden wrote the inspector as follows:—'I am anxious that we should raise more vegetables and cereals than we do. At present we do not raise sufficient potatoes, and scarcely any grain. I think I can get the use of some land for this purpose, until we get some of our own woodland cleared, by paying the customary percentage of the crops that may be raised therein. The land is about one and a half miles from the prison. If I can secure this land on the above terms, I would recommend its acceptance from year to year as long as we want it. Please advise me of the Minister's decision as quickly as possible.' On the 25th day of March, A.D., 1891, a lease of the 'Willow Farm' with the appurtenances together with all and singular the yards, gardens, orchards and out houses thereto belonging; and also all those several closes, pieces or parcels of arable land, meadow, pasture, wood and woodland, containing by estimation 280 acres, was executed by Mary S. Gilbert, of the city of Saint John, widow, and Sarah K. Gilbert, of the same place, spinster, to John B. Forster, to run from the date thereof until May 1, next, and from thence for the term of ten years at the yearly rental of \$300, payable in four equal quarterly payments, the first of such payments to be made on the 1st day of August then next. The lessee was to be at liberty to surrender the said lease at the expiration of the first year on giving three months' notice. The lessors, reserved out of the lease all timber and timber like trees, and all other trees (except such as might be used for repairs and firewood on the premises) which were then standing and growing on the premises.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18b

A letter from the department, dated the 3rd April, 1891, reads, 'The Minister of Justice approves of your suggestion to secure the land referred to in your letter of the 16th ult.'

There are 72 acres of cleared upland on this 'Willow Farm' and 53 acres of hay producing marsh connected with it. The wood land contains 159 acres. The prison cropped the place this year, supplying all the seed and labour, teams and machinery, and the crop was brought down to the prison. The warden supplied nothing, not even the manure of which we afterwards hear so much. All the hay on the upland and marshes was cut and made by the Government and housed in the Willow Farm barns. Inspector Moylan visited the prison in October that year and makes the following entry in the Order Book. 'Pursuant to the Minister's sanction, the warden has rented on his own account the 'Willow Farm' about a mile and a half from the prison. During the past season a considerable portion of it was tilled and cropped by means of convict labour, the seed having been supplied by the penitentiary. The yield was as follows:—Potatoes, 1,000 bushels, oats, 500 bushels, and barley 60 bushels—equal to about \$570.

'As the equivalent for the labour, the warden will allow the Government two-thirds of the crop, retaining one third and the hay towards the payment of the rent (\$300.) He proposes further to supply the penitentiary from the farm in the course of the winter about 1,000 cords of rough wood, for fuel, worth on the average twenty cents per cord; also ten tons of straw at \$4 per ton, so long as he will retain possession of the farm the warden intends to abide by this arrangement now offered of handing over to the government two-thirds of the crops less the hay, in lieu of the convict labour and seed.

The following is a copy of the memo. handed to me by the warden on the subject:—

'Mrs. W. J. Gilbert, through her solicitors, wrote me stating that she was desirous of renting the Willow Farm for a term of ten years. I could not recommend the department to rent it for this length of time, for the reason that I intended clearing up a quantity of our own woodland, and hope to have it cleared in two or three years, as much as we could handle, but I thought I could use part of it (the Willow Farm) for grain and potatoes, to advantage until then, and if I took it in my own name, I might be able to get it off my hands then without any loss. I was satisfied that the penitentiary would derive a substantial benefit from the venture, as there would be no money outlay, as I personally took all the risk, the penitentiary cropping and paying for the use of the land and manure one-third of the product of what was planted and sown.'

(Sgd.) J. B. FORSTER.

The Penitentiary,  
Dorchester, N.B.,  
October 14, 1891.

'The warden informs me that from \$75 to \$100 would cover the cost of the convict labour at the rate of thirty cents per caput per day. He moreover states that no other work was neglected or suffered, on account of prisoners having been employed on the Willow Farm. It seems to me that as the Government has no responsibility the arrangement offered by the warden is a good one, and I recommend it for the sanction of the Minister.'

On December 10, 1891, the inspector wrote to the warden, stating, among other things, as follows:—'That your proposition of giving to the penitentiary two-thirds of the crop of the Willow Farm, less the hay, in lieu of convict labour and seed, is accepted.'

The inspector's report to the Minister, in January, 1892, for the year ending June 30, dealing with this matter, says:—

'With your approval, the warden has rented Willow Farm, about a mile from the prison, on the following terms: The farm to be cultivated by convict labour and the seed to be supplied by the penitentiary, the warden assuming the responsibility of paying the rent himself during the five years for which he has leased the land. As an equiva-

lent for the seed and convict labour, the warden will allow the penitentiary two-thirds of the crop, retaining himself one-third and the hay towards the rent (\$300). The yield last season was valued at \$570. Besides the above proportion of the products of the soil, the warden intends to send, this winter, to the penitentiary from the farm ten tons of straw worth \$4 a ton, and 1,000 cords of rough fuel, which should have a market value of 20 cents per cord. So long as he holds the farm the warden proposes to abide by this arrangement. He informed me that the convict labour required on the farm would not, at 30 cents per capita per diem, exceed \$100 for the season, and that no other work will suffer or be neglected on account of the convicts being employed on the Willow Farm. As the Government has no liability in connection with the warden's transaction, the arrangement which he offers appears a good one and not open to any objection. I have, therefore, recommended it for your approval.'

This then is the arrangement under which the Willow Farm was operated by the Government. It is not clear that in the first place the Minister of Justice understood at the time the lease was entered into, that the Government was going into farming on the shares with the warden. It would seem that the first information the department had that they were dealing with the warden in this transaction would be after the visit of the inspector in October, 1891. However, no objection was raised, and the warden, and the inspector, proceeded to settle the terms of the sharing of the crops. It will be noticed that while the inspector knows what was the yield there of grain and potatoes, if he was informed about what the hay yield was, he does not so state. From the evidence it appears that hay was high priced in those years, the prison first farmed the Willow Farm, and the warden might well have added to his letter of the 16th March, that besides not raising sufficient vegetables and cereals the prison was not raising sufficient hay, as the penitentiary had to buy hay in considerable quantities each year up to 1895. The farmer, Mr. Pipes, gives an estimate of the hay on the Willow Farm in the year 1891. There were 15 tons cut on the upland, and 45 tons on the marsh. In December, 1891, the penitentiary bought 12 tons of English hay at \$9 per ton, and eight tons of mixed hay at \$6 per ton, and there was other hay bought that year. (The report on expenditure for the year ending June 30, states that the prison bought 52 tons of hay that year at a cost of \$390.97). There was evidently over \$500 worth of hay gotten by the warden on the Willow Farm that year. This, with his share of the grain and roots worth about \$190, would leave him a fair margin after payment of the rent. He states that he told Mr. Moylan he did not wish to make a cent out of the transaction, that he was simply doing it for the prison. His actions do not seem to have accorded with his professions. At the time this arrangement about the sharing was made, the crops had all been harvested, and he must have known just what they amounted to. The inspector states that 'besides the above portion of the products of the soil, the warden intends to send this winter to the penitentiary from this farm ten tons of straw worth \$4 a ton, and 1,000 cords of rough fuel, which should have a market value at 20 cents per cord.' This wood was made up of fallen trees and tree tops left after logging. It was such wood as had been gathered on the prison lands, in previous years, and such as had been gathered off lands of adjoining owners to the extend of over 500 cords at a cost of 10 cents per cord. This wood had no market value, and it would be worth nothing to the owners, as the benefit of having the wood land clear of it was considered a sufficient consideration by them. It could not be burned in ordinary stoves, but would serve for fuel in the prison furnace. I cannot understand from the wording of the arrangement about the Willow Farm that the warden was to be paid for this wood which he was to send to the penitentiary in the winter of 1891 and 1892, 'besides the above proportion of the products.' This wood cost the warden nothing, but he credits himself in August, 1892, in the 'Special Account' with it, 909 cords at 20 cents per cord, making \$181.80, for which he took convict labour on his marshes and other properties at the rate of 30 cents per convict per diem. This includes the Willow Farm rough wood mentioned in the agreement, and similar wood, the right to gather which the warden purchased personally from Mr. Bradford H. Gilbert, whose woodlands adjoin the Willow Farm woods. On April 30, 1893, the warden credits himself with some more of this wood, 427 cords at 20 cents per cord, making \$85.40, gathered in the

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18b

Willow Farm woods and the woods of Mr. Bradford H. Gilbert. He paid Mr. Gilbert \$50 for the privilege of gathering this wood on his lands. The officer in charge of the convicts doing the work in these woods is of the opinion that more of the wood was gathered from off Mr. Gilbert's lands than from off the Willow Farm lands. I see no authority for the sale of either of these lots of wood by the warden to the prison. I shall refer later to the circumstances attending the purchase by the warden of the right to gather the wood on the Bradford H. Gilbert lands, and also as to the manner in which all this wood was measured. This wood is not put through the books in the regular way, and it does not appear in any published blue book, nor does the convict labour that the warden took for this work appear in the blue book as against him. Some time in the spring of 1898, it evidently struck the warden that the agreement would bear the construction that he was to have all the straw from the Willow Farm grain and more than that he was to be allowed to sell ten tons of it each year to the prison for four dollars per ton. He then went to the farmer and asked him to prepare a statement from items given by him from memory of the straw raised on the Gilbert Farm during the whole time the prison worked there. The warden had each year received a portion of the straw. The farmer states that he thought the warden had got his share of the straw; that the straw was part of the crop of which the penitentiary got two-thirds and the warden one-third. Mr. Pipes, however, made out the statement and handed it to Mr. Gray who pinned it to the 'Special Account' in the petty personal ledger. This account had been squared off by the warden on December 31, 1897, by the payment in cash of a small balance of \$4.04 standing against him. This, by the way, is the only cash payment in the special account. When the warden's attention was called to the fact of his having squared up the account before bringing up the claim for the straw he said that he had forgotten about the straw. According to this statement, and claim of the warden, the penitentiary owes him for a balance of the Willow Farm straw from 1891 to 1897, 68 tons at \$4 a ton, \$272. The price of \$4 per ton, the warden says, this was fixed by Mr. Moylan. It is strange that Mr. Moylan should fix the price of straw for years to come. The warden himself states that the prison had bought straw at a cheaper rate. It is my opinion that the straw forms part of the crop of which, by the agreement, two-thirds went to the prison and the warden was to get one-third, which proportion of the straw the farmer states he did get. The prison worked a comparatively small portion of this farm. As nearly as I can figure, about twenty acres each year, which is less than the third of the arable upland. About six acres of this were planted in potatoes, and the balance would be in grain, oats, every year, and some barley and buckwheat in one or two years. There was a small area planted in turnips there in 1897. Some portion of the upland was in pasture. The warden had this pasture. His own cows, four or five in number, were pastured on the prison premises, and he and Mr. Pipes tell us an equal number of penitentiary cattle were allowed to pasture at the Willow Farm. There is no evidence that other penitentiary cattle were pastured there. The warden's estimate of the value of the convict labour required to cultivate this farm, as given by him to the inspector, is from \$75 to \$100 per year, at the rate of 30 cents per capita per day. This would, I presume, be for cultivating the farm in the way it had been cultivated in 1891, and in the same way the prison farm, and other farms in Dorchester, were cultivated. The estimate does not seem to include the item of prison teams employed in the work, and it is not apparent that the value of the work of the teams was brought to the notice of the inspector. The teams employed at this work were all owned by the prison. In the winter of 1892, and subsequent winters, large quantities of marsh mud were hauled from the river bank, about a mile distant, for the purpose of fertilizing that portion of the land which was to be sown in oats the following season and seeded down. This marsh mud, it seems, is a good fertilizer for oats and hay. The land would be ploughed in the fall, and the marsh mud hauled upon it that winter. Oats and grass seed were then sown, and that land came into hay, and the effect of the marsh mud endured for several years. In this way, while the marsh mud no doubt increased the crop of grain, it is evident that the land was put in good condition to grow hay the following years. Now, from the evidence of Mr. Pipes, the farmer, it is clear that the cost of handling

this mud each year was more than double the estimate above mentioned, as furnished the inspector by the warden. Add to this the value of the convict labour, and teams employed on the land, cultivated by the prison at the Willow Farm, and in cutting, making, and housing the hay grown on 45 acres of marsh, and at least 20 acres of upland, and we find the cost to the Government of the operating this farm was greatly in excess of the said estimate. It is admitted by the warden that the Government made the fences on this farm, and he claims that under the said agreement they were obliged to do so. While this is not by any means clear, it is certainly unreasonable to hold the Government responsible for the fencing of this whole farm, when they only shared on the products of about 20 acres of it. During the year 1892, the warden purchased a large number of cattle and placed them at the Willow Farm. He continued adding to his stock until he had 30 or 35 head. This number was kept on the said farm from the year 1892 until the Government terminated the lease in 1897. In addition to the cattle there, the warden also kept from 15 to 20 horses at this farm. He states he kept this stock solely for the purpose of making manure to be used on the Willow Farm. He admits that these cattle and horses were tended almost entirely during the said period by convict labour, and claimed that as the manure was for the benefit of the said farm, the Government should tend them. He also admitted that he was buying, selling and exchanging both horses and cattle as opportunity afforded. While the value of the manure is a consideration in the returns arising from the keeping of cattle and horses, it does not appear to me that they are ever kept solely for that purpose, and in this case it seems that the warden was availing himself of the large hay producing acreage of this farm and of the convict labour to run a stock farm. In my opinion there is no authority under or by virtue of the said agreement for the tending of these cattle and horses by convict labour, and it would almost seem that the warden himself did not at one time think so, as he admitted sending his sons up to this farm to tend the said stock. It is also in evidence that Trade Instructor Miller, while under suspension, was sent there for about two weeks for the same purpose. I assume at that time the warden did not consider the government liable to perform this work, as Mr. Miller was under suspension when the warden instructed him to do it. It was represented to the inspector by the warden, in his letter of March 16, 1891, that it would be well to take the Willow Farm until the penitentiary got some of its woodland cleared. Later he assured the inspector that no other work would suffer or be neglected on account of the convicts being employed on the Willow Farm. Mr. Pipes, the farmer, states that it was his idea to clear up the uncultivated land of the prison, of which there was 100 acres suitable for clearing, when he entered the service in 1889. The prison had this same amount of uncleared land up to 1894, by which time a little had been cleared, but evidently not very much, since it does not appear in the inventory of that year as cultivated land. The inspector on his official visit in April, 1895, made the following entry in his minute book: 'A large amount of good land is as yet uncultivated, and the attention of the warden and farm instructor is directed to the feasibility of increasing the acreage under cultivation'. After 1895, a few acres, 4, 5 or 6, were cleared each year, and in 1898 the inventory made up by the accountant and the farmer shows 25 acres of this uncultivated land brought into cultivation. These 25 acres would comprise the total clearing of land up to 1898. The farmer states that 15 acres more will be added to the inventory of 1899, which shows the greater rate of clearing after the termination of the 'Willow Farm arrangement.' The farmer states that while operating the Willow Farm they cleared all the land they could, but follows that with the statement that if they had not been operating the Willow Farm they could have used that labour in clearing land at the prison, and that it would have been to the advantage of the prison to have confined themselves to their own land, and to have cleared up this uncultivated land. He also states that if the marsh mud had been put on the prison farm and the same amount of labour on an equal area of land the prison would have gained more than it did by operating the Willow Farm. They would have had equally as good a crop as at the Willow Farm, and the additional benefit to the land. The warden sought to leave the impression that the land could not be cleared more speedily as it was dangerous to take convicts into the woods except in the spring

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18b

and fall as they might escape. He must have changed his mind about this in 1898, judging by what was then cleared in proportion to what they cleared in the first years of the Willow Farm arrangement. I shall allude later to the escaping of convicts and the chances given them, which ought not to have been confined to their opportunities when clearing land. The hauling of the large quantities of marsh mud on the Willow Farm which has been referred to, greatly increased the work done by the prison teams. For the first few years about 1,000 loads of marsh mud were hauled each winter on that farm, and in the last two winters the prison worked the place, between 1,500 and 1,800 loads of this mud were hauled there. The warden himself says that the prison hauling would be delayed to the extent of the time they were hauling on the Willow Farm. This mud was hauled in the season when most of the prison teaming is usually done. The farmer states it was principally during the hauling of the marsh mud that the prison work accumulated, and it was because of the accumulating of the work to be done by the teams that the warden considered it necessary to employ his own teams at the prison work, to which I shall refer later. Under the said agreement with the Government the warden was to receive one-third of the grain and root crops. As a matter of fact, however, during almost the whole of the time that the arrangement existed, the warden, from his said third of the root and grain crops would take the value in oats. This result would be arrived at by his estimating his share of the other crops at contract prices, and placing the contract price on oats, taking such a quantity of oats as would equal in value his share in potatoes, turnips, buckwheat or barley. The warden says he did not want the potatoes himself, and the farmer says there is more trouble handling potatoes than oats, and that the potatoes grown round Dorchester are not good quality. I believe also there is much loss in potatoes due to rot and other causes. The prison has bought oats every year, the crops from the Willow Farm were brought down every autumn to the prison. No division was then made. The warden got his share in small quantities at different times as he wished. The farmer states that he kept the run of this in a small book, and that he gave the items to the warden every month or so, and that the warden made a memorandum of them. That at the end of the fiscal year he and the warden got together and compared the book and the memoranda and had a settlement, in which settlement they state the warden was charged also with the keep of his colts or horses he had at the prison farm when not working. Mr. Pipes had a book for each year, in which he kept run of these matters. These memorandum books and statements made up by the warden were the only record of these settlements, and in no one of the prison books, is there anything to show the details of the settlements between the warden and Mr. Pipes or even the balance due to either party. I asked the warden, and Mr. Pipes to produce these statements and books. Mr. Pipes could not produce a single book or memorandum of any kind in this connection. The warden produced statements for the years ending June 30, 1897, and June 30, 1898. To my mind it is strange that these statements and books containing, according to the warden and Mr. Pipes, the only record of the crop divisions, and of charges made against the warden for keep of stocks were not filed in the office or cannot be produced by either of them. The warden, during the investigation had no difficulty when he so desired, in producing statements of the most unimportant matters running back at least ten years.

During his official visit to the prison in 1895, the inspector made the following entry in his order book under date of April 10. 'The farm instructor shall keep accounts of the expenditure including convict labour in connection with the farm, distinguishing between the penitentiary farm, the leased farm, stables, piggery, &c. Truckage for the shops and prison should be credited to the farm as otherwise it would be impossible to ascertain the exact result of farming operations.' The farmer states that he was never told to keep a debit and credit account of the operations of the Willow Farm, and never had any instructions to do so, and never saw any instructions that it should be done. He states that at the time he considered that it would be more regular to keep a debit and credit account of the transactions at the Willow Farm, and he thinks he asked the warden if this should not be done, and that he was told that it was not necessary. The warden does not contradict this. He says he saw the order of the inspector in this connection. That the inspector was 'new' then. The account required by the ins-

pector could not be kept for the piggery and stables. He does not know why an account was not kept for the Willow Farm. Since no account was kept of the Willow Farm transactions it is much to be regretted that the small books Mr. Pipes kept, and the statements drawn up by the warden previous to June 30, 1896, are not available.

The warden claimed further that the penitentiary was supposed to haul whatever hay off this Willow Farm he was selling and shipping to market. It is clear from the evidence that this was done on some occasions, and a considerable quantity was shipped for him by guards with convicts and prison teams, and no charge was made for this work. I cannot see that the warden had any right whatever to have this work done by the prison free of charge.

By deed dated September 19, 1894, the warden purchased the Willow Farm outright, and the marsh in connection therewith, excepting that piece known as the 'Far' marsh. The warden had no communication with the department about the purchase of this property, and did not notify the department that he had so purchased it, and his acquiring the property seems to have made no difference in the arrangement. The warden states that in April, 1895, he told Inspector Stewart that he had purchased the Willow Farm. The reason given by the warden for purchasing the property is that the owner who had succeeded the Gilbert's in the title, claimed forfeiture of the lease on the ground that the warden had cut wood there for use elsewhere than on the premises. The warden received a letter dated August 22, 1894, from the solicitors of the owners, as follows :—

'JOHN B. FORSTER, Esq.,  
Dorchester, N.B.

DEAR SIR,—We are instructed by Mr. W. J. Skinner to commence proceedings against you for wrongfully taking wood off the Willow Farm in breach of one of the conditions of your lease. Unless some settlement is made of this matter without delay, we shall be obliged to commence an action of ejectment.

'Yours truly,

'G. C. & C. J. COSTER.'

It would appear that nearly a month elapsed between the receipt of this letter and the purchase of the property by the warden. It does not appear that he attempted to make any settlement with the then owner about the subject matter of the complaint of the Messrs. Coster, or that he notified the department. The statement to the inspector in April, 1895, is the only communication from the warden to the department or any of its officials on this subject, although the late inspector, Mr. Moylan, was at the penitentiary a month or so after the transfer, and it does not appear that the inspector notified the Minister. This purchase of the property by the warden, it seems to me, changed completely the circumstances, and gave the warden the additional benefit of whatever permanent good the property was acquiring from being farmed in the manner the prison was farming it, and therefore it was a matter concerning which it was absolutely necessary that he should have notified the Minister.

I have described this Willow Farm transaction as it appeared to me from the evidence, and with regard to the part of charge 3 in connection with this farm, it certainly would be a fact that the Willow Farm owned by the warden was worked by guards and prisoners without a full and accurate account of such work being rendered to the Department.

#### STOCK.

As to that portion of Charge 3 which reads as follows :—'That stock belonging to the warden's farm have been fed, free of charge, at the Government Farm, which farm was held in connection with the penitentiary'; it is stated by many witnesses, and not denied, that horses of the warden for a number of years were kept at the prison barn.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18b

The warden was allowed by the department, fodder for his driving horse. Besides this horse he had each winter one colt kept in a box stall at the prison barn. Then others of his horses would be kept there at times. As to these other horses the warden claims they were working for the prison, and that it was necessary and in the interests of the prison to employ them. He claims that if any horses of his were there which were not being worked, that he and Mr. Pipes settled for them on an estimate furnished by Mr. Pipes; and that hay was sent in by the warden to replace what those horses ate, and that these settlements figure in the statements which were lost. The farmer states that on different occasions the warden had colts brought to the prison for the purpose of having them castrated. That they would be there as many as ten days at a time, and that no hay was brought in those cases. For the younger colts kept there by the warden different years that no record was kept of the hay any of those colts got, but that he sent prison teams in charge of convicts and got hay from the warden to replace it. The evidence of the witnesses is somewhat contradictory as to the necessity there was for the employment of the warden's horses when they were employed. The warden says he had nothing for his horses to do. He had about four grown horses, he says, but as many as six or seven have been enumerated as being owned by him at one time, and numerous colts. He was keeping them just for the purpose of making manure for the Willow Farm. He says that though he had about fifteen horses, and it was proved that in a few years he had sold fifteen and swapped several others, he did not dabble in horse flesh. It seems clear that the warden had a weakness for trotting stock. He was breeding mares right along, but never bred to draught horses. These mares which he was breeding were kept at the prison when heavy with foal until just previous to the time they foaled—and one of them is proved to have foaled at the prison twice. Guard Hutchinson, at this time teamster and in charge of the barn, states that at times in the winter of 1893, five horses belonging to the warden would be at the prison barn at one time. Teamster Mitton who succeeded Mr. Hutchinson as teamster, states he has seen as many as six of the warden's horses in the prison barn. Guard Luther testified that from three to six of the warden's horses were at the prison barn off and on. He says that the time he saw six there, that two that were taken away shortly afterwards had been fed there. The warden states that his horses were only there when it was necessary to have them to help in the prison teaming. It was clearly shown that one span, two colts, which were driven by Teamster Burden, a witness called by the warden, were brought down and kept at the prison one winter to be broken in by Mr. Burden. The warden asked this teamster if he had had experience in breaking in colts, and being assured the teamster knew something about it, he said he had a pair of young horses he would bring down for Burden to break in. He sent the colts, Luce and Fan, down. They were then not quite four years old, and had not been broken. The colt Luce took sick there that winter and was kept there and treated by the convict veterinary. This mare was afterwards traded for a prison colt. These colts, while Mr. Burden was breaking them, were hauling wood for the prison, and were kept at the prison barn. It has been stated by witnesses that the warden's horses would come to the prison barn thin, and be in good order when they left there. Up to the winter of 1894-5, when he had the Chapman Farm, the warden had but the two stalls in his barn on the prison premises for the housing of his horses, and it does not appear that other than colts were kept up at the Willow Farm. It is apparent that horses were shifted backwards and forwards between the warden's barn and the prison barn, and it is difficult to follow them, and the warden seemed to change his driving horse very frequently, which does not make it any easier.

On no occasion when the warden's horses were employed at the prison had the farmer called for more teams, and it does not appear that the warden notified the department that more teams were necessary.

At the time of the last official visit of Inspector Moylan, in November, 1894, the warden brought forward a statement and claim as follows:—

'In consequence of some of our horses getting too old to do our work, I sold the old horse Charlie, purchased the year the prison was opened, and shot his mate Maud; and as we had some young colts that would be able to work in a couple of years, I did not think it was prudent to purchase another team, as horses were very high at that

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

time. I had a span of young horses that I allowed to work until the colts were old enough to work and take convict labour in exchange.'

Memo.

1892—2 horses, 138 days at 60 cents . . . . .	\$82 80
1893—1 horse, 300 " 30 " . . . . .	90 00
1894—1 " 300 " 30 " . . . . .	90 00
1 yoke oxen, 3 years . . . . .	75 00
	<hr/>
	\$317 80

JOHN B. FORSTER,

Warden.

'I certify the above to be correct, and the charges moderate and in the interest of this institution.' (This is in the handwriting of the warden and signed by A. B. Pipes, farmer.) The inspector wrote on the margin of this statement:—'I consider the cash value placed upon the work of the horses and oxen very reasonable, and concur in having the amount offset by convict labour. (Signed) JAS. G. MOYLAN, Inspector, DORCHESTER, N.B., November 19, 1894.'

The warden states that he and the farmer made up these items from memory, going back three years. As a reason why this claim was not brought to the notice of the inspector at some earlier visit, the warden said the inspector was not there every year. When it was shown that the inspector had been in Dorchester on official visit: on November 4, 1892, and May 30, 1893, he then stated he could give no reason why this matter had not been referred to the inspector. The warden was credited on November 30, 1894, in the 'Special Account' with \$317.80. At the time he presented the claim there was a greater amount standing against him for convict labour which had been employed right along, as appears by the 'Special Account.' The young horses referred to in the statement are evidently those broken by Teamster Burden in the winter of 1892-3 and employed at light hauling until one, Luce, became unable to work. About the first work this experienced teamster was put at was the breaking in of these colts for the warden. The colts were broken in and kept at the prison barn, and the warden charges up \$82.80 against the prison for their work. In the winter of 1895, the warden obtained a pair of colts or young horses from a Mr. Wallace, to work for their keep at the prison. One was five years old and one four years old, and the farmer states they would weigh about 1,100 pounds each. The warden states he took the horses so that they could work mudding the prison marsh. As he himself admits, very little mud was put on the prison marsh, but a considerable quantity was hauled upon his own marsh, in which hauling these colts were employed, as also in hauling mud on the Willow Farm. Mr. Wallace evidently considered that the tending, training and keep of these horses would be a fair return for their labour. There is no evidence as to what particular horses the warden is charging for in 1893 and 1894. As to the oxen charged for, the farmer says that they were worked at general work for two years or more. He says that he never complained that there were not enough prison ox teams to do their work. There were times that those oxen were idle. He did not send for them, nor ask for them, nor does not know how they came to be at the prison. The inventory shows that in 1892 the prison had six pairs of oxen, one odd ox and five three-year-old steers; in 1893, six pairs of oxen, one odd ox and two pairs of three-year-old steers; in 1894, five pairs of oxen, one odd ox and seven three-year-old steers. This would be about the usual number of working cattle at the prison. It must not be forgotten that the prison had to buy both hay and oats these years. It is claimed on the part of the warden that there was an enormous amount of hauling wood and logs done in 1892 and 1893. There appears to have been considerable hauling done. The wood those winters was gotten off the Willow Farm and Gilbert properties, and was hauled by the oxen and horses. It is clear from the evidence of Mr. Hutchinson that the greater portion of it was hauled, in 1893 at least, by the oxen. In all these winters great quantities of mud, at least 1,000 loads each winter, were hauled on the Willow Farm, of which the warden does not

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18b

speak in this connection. The farmer states that because of this mudding of the Willow Farm, the prison work was delayed, and extra teams (the warden's) were employed, and that if the horses had not been hauling the mud they could have been hauling the wood. I noticed that even in the great rush of work these years time was found for the prison team to haul piling and brush for the warden's dyke, for which no charge was made against him. The hauling of the pine and spruce logs for the industries was not such an extraordinary amount of work, considering the number of horses and oxen kept at the prison, nor was the hauling of the coal. In the winter of 1893-4 a horse of Mr. Palmer was kept at the prison free of charge, for his work.

There is nothing to show that the department ever knew or approved of this exchange on the warden's part of the work of his oxen and horses for that of the convicts. If these horses and oxen worked for the prison, there was no record kept of it in any way. It is not proven to have been necessary. It is clear that if necessary that it could only have been so because of the delay in the prison work, owing to operations in which the warden was interested, for instance, the mud hauling on the Willow Farm (the work on which farm was not supposed to delay prison work) and the hauling of brush and piling for his dyke; and the hauling of his hay to local purchasers and to the railway stations.

There was one more statement put in by the warden for work of one of his horses. This statement is also in his own handwriting, and is as follows:—'Memo. 151 days use of one of the warden's horses for the messenger, his horse being laid up with sore eyes and unable to work, at 30 cents per day \$45.30.' James McDougall, the messenger signed the following certificate, written by the warden thereunder,—'I certify that I drove the warden's horse doing the messenger's work as stated above, my horse being unfit for work on account of sore eyes.'

'DORCHESTER, July 31, 1897.'

The warden credited himself with this amount in the 'special account.' In the first place it has been proved and the warden has not contradicted it, that the messenger's horse was laid up with sore eyes for but a very short time, some ten or twelve days. The warden states himself that the horse was not laid up for the time set out in the statement, and in the second place it does not appear that when the messenger's horse was laid up with sore eyes, another prison horse could not have been taken to do his work. When the messenger's horse got well he was taken to work at something else, and the warden's horse continued to be driven by the messenger. Two witnesses swear positively that the messenger's horse after recovering, was used for hauling barn frame for the warden for a certain time. The warden cannot remember that this horse was hauling barn frame, but later on he says he was working for the prison, yarding wood and logs. While working for the messenger his horse was kept and fed at the prison.

It appears some three or four pairs of steers were brought down to the prison from the Willow Farm in the spring of 1895, or 1896, and kept there, and an equal number of penitentiary cattle were taken to the Willow Farm barn. One witness said the cattle were being broken in at the prison, and it was stated by the warden that they were working for the prison, but he will not swear they were working continuously. The man who had charge of the barn says those cattle were kept there from January to May when they were sold. They had been broken in during that time by the prison. The warden said the farmer had nothing to do with this, and had not applied for extra teams, and beyond saying that they were hauling mud on the Willow Farm and perhaps some logs he cannot state what the cattle were doing. This is not a long time ago, and it seems strange that the warden should not be able to state why these cattle were there. The inventory for 1895, gives the prison as having nine horses, five pairs of oxen, and an odd ox and one pair of four year old steers, and two pairs of three year old steers, and for 1896, nine horses, nine pairs of oxen, and an odd ox and two pairs of three year old steers. Some work out of the ordinary should have been going on to need so many extra teams, and the warden not having explained what it was, it looks to me as though he had some other object in view in keeping them at the prison barn until all of them,

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

as the man in charge of the barn says, or some of them, as the warden states, were sold. It has been stated and not denied that the warden's cattle at the Willow Farm were not properly cared for, and that they suffered in value on account of it. The cattle at the prison barn as Mr. Pipes states, were always kept in good order, and as he says, were 'hard to beat.' The prison cattle sent up to the Willow Farm to make room for these cattle of the warden's would evidently not benefit much by the change of quarters. It does not appear that the department was in any way aware of these cattle of the warden's being kept at the prison barn.

It has been proved that calves belonging to the warden were kept at the prison barn several years. The warden states that he supplied the feed from his house for them. He is corroborated by Mr. Colborne and the farmer, and no witness stated anything to the contrary. Up to, and including 1891, the warden kept his cow at the prison barn free of charge. The farmer says he thought at the time the warden was entitled to have the cow so kept. The warden did not allude to this, or explain it in any way.

In the winter of 1895-6, Mr. Melanson, then teamster, had his cow kept at the prison, and fed and tended there. He said he paid \$18 for this. He put no hay in the prison barn for her. The farmer states the warden put two and a half tons of his own hay in for this cow. There is no charge in the books for the keep of this cow. The warden got the money Mr. Melanson paid for the keep of the cow. Mr. Piercy, the engineer, had a cow kept in the horse barn one year. Mr. Pipes says she was fed on Government feed, and that the accountant in his report billed Mr. Piercy for the keep of the cow, \$18. Mr. Piercy told the accountant he had paid the warden, having given him a note for \$46 when he bought the cow from him, being \$28 for the cow and \$18 for her keep the first year. The warden states this was so, but he put the hay in for the cow. He does not know where the hay was brought from, or when he put it in. He says he knew when he sold Piercy the cow that Piercy had no hay for her, and she was to be kept in the prison barn. Either Mr. Pipes or the warden is evidently mistaken about this transaction, and it shows the results that followed their manner of doing business, as no record whatever was kept of this hay transaction. It is clearly proven that between 1891 and 1896, horses of the warden not working, mares heavy with foal, horses and colts in the hands of the veterinary, horses driven each day to Sackville to school by the warden's sons, and grown colts, were kept in the prison barn during a great deal of the time. There is no charge in the books or anywhere else for their keep, and no record or mention of the time they were at the prison barn. I am asked to believe that for this keep of the aforesaid horses and colts the warden settled with Mr. Pipes in yearly settlements, of which no written evidence is produced, the warden having lost the memoranda, and the farmer his books. Assuming that it was perfectly regular for Mr. Pipes to keep these horses there and to settle with the warden for their keep, there should be some record left of what became of the prison property consumed, the hay and grain. These transactions, in my opinion, were altogether irregular and wrong. I have grave doubts that such settlements were ever made, and if they were made, it is clear from Mr. Pipes' evidence, that they were by no means full and complete regarding the horses and colts owned by the warden and kept in the prison barn, and there is no pretence whatever that the keep of the three or four pairs of steers, when not working, was included in these settlements between the warden and Mr. Pipes. The latter states that he does not think that the said steers were required to assist in the work of the prison, and the former states that he does not know what they were doing, or whether they were working all the time or not. The farmer is provided with a blotter, in which is entered the transactions in his department. He is provided also with a stock book, in which he is supposed to enter all the grain, roots, hay, &c., received by him, and to state what became of them, and to be able to show the quantity on hand at any time. In neither of these books, for all the time before referred to, does it appear that any hay or grain was fed to horses or cattle of the warden at the prison, nor is there any mention of any hay or anything else received from the warden for the fodder given his horses and colts, or for the hay he states he borrowed, or for the hay given the cows of certain officers, for the keep of which he personally was paid.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18b

It clearly appears that the farmer himself had a horse at the prison for some years. There is no charge in the books for the keep of this animal, and the warden has not explained under what arrangement it was there.

The explanation made by the warden and farmer for the keep of the warden's horses and colts at the prison, and of the return made to the prison for the same is entirely unsatisfactory, and I cannot avoid the conclusion that the charge in this connection has been proven.

*Swap and Exchange.*—It has been clearly established that swaps and exchanges have been made between the warden and the Government farmer (at the penitentiary) of the warden's cattle and horses for those that were the property of the Government. It does not appear that any machinery was exchanged as charged.

In 1887 the warden recommended the purchase of two brood mares with a view of raising colts which the prison would require. Having received the authority to do so, he purchased two mares in Prince Edward Island. One, according to his diary, was a 'magnificent animal.' She was sired by Dean Swift, a noted trotting stallion, and is afterwards called the Dean Swift mare. She cost \$185, as appears by the farm blotter. The other mare he did not think much of. According to the diary, 'she did not appear to have the action or style that he fancied, though she might be a good beast for teaming, which she no doubt was, but he liked more "style".' He sent this latter mare back and got one in exchange which suited better. The Dean Swift mare was taken by him to Amherst in June, in 1888, and bred to 'Peter Blair,' a standard bred stallion of trotting stock, and had a colt in the spring of 1889. When this colt was a little over a year old, the warden spoke to the inspector, who was then at the prison, about making a swap of one of his colts for the colt of the Dean Swift mare, and asked the inspector to get permission from the department for him to do so. The inspector entered in his order book, under the date of August 4, 1890: 'The warden is desirous of exchanging a young colt of his own for one belonging to the penitentiary of the same age and value, as each will match better the one that is intended to be his mate.' On November 26 the warden received notice from the department that, 'The Minister sanctions your request to exchange a young colt which belongs to yourself for one belonging to the penitentiary.' It does not appear that the inspector saw either of these colts, but simply relied on what the warden told him. It is evident that the inspector got a wrong impression. The warden says it was not a question of mates at all, that he wanted a mare to raise colts, as he had a hobby for horses. The exchange was made, the warden giving a colt called 'Billy,' of about the same age, for the prison colt, which they called 'Lady Blair.' The warden states one of the colts would mate any animal the other would be a suitable mate for. There is no doubt, and the warden admits, that the Lady Blair colt was the better bred animal, and it has been stated, and not contradicted, that she was a very promising colt. That she was thought a likely beast is evident. The warden paid \$40 to have her broken. He bred her four or five times, always to speedy horses, sending her to Prince Edward Island for the purpose, and paying as much as \$50 for the services of a stallion, and \$25 expenses. She was a heavier animal at the time of the trade than Billy, and proved to be a much heavier horse, as Billy did not ever weigh more than 800 pounds, and was too light to use singly.

In 1893, there was another trade between the warden and the farmer. This was of the warden's four year old mare Luce for Winnie, a three year old colt out of the Dean Swift mare by the same stallion, Peter Blair. The warden had no permission whatever for this trade. Hutchinson, the teamster in charge of the barn, states that Luce had been lame and laid up after February, 1893, that she was at the prison then and was under the care of the veterinary. It turned out to be a spavin, and she is badly spavined now. Winnie at the time of the trade was a fine beast and a good driver. The warden it seems had intended her for a saddle horse for his nephew who had just received a commission in the Imperial service. After the trade Winnie got overheated and injured in driving, and the warden swapped her for a horse Mr. Pipes had at the prison. Luce was an average all round horse. If she was apparently sound at the time of the trade, she had been lame not long before it, and was lame and spavined afterwards.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

There was another trade in 1893 that of the warden's horse Barney for the prison colt Belle. The warden wrote the inspector on July 17, 1893, to the effect that the prison was short of working horses on account of the sale and death of one or two; that they had some young colts, too young to work, and that he proposed to give the prison his family horse and take in exchange a three year old colt. He wrote that his horse was a very fine animal and worth more to the prison than the colt, which was only an expense to the prison. That he was offered \$150 for his horse when it was three years old, and that he was then seven years old, and just in his prime. He was making this proposition only in the interests of the prison. On the 22nd of the same month he received a reply to the effect that the Minister sanctioned his proposal. He then gave the horse Barney to the prison, and took, not a three year old colt, but a one year old colt, called Belle, being the third colt of the Dean Swift mare. This colt was by a different sire from the others, the sire being a trotting stock stallion owned in Amherst. She was large and promising, and had been well fed and great care had been taken of her. Barney had been a nice horse, according to the evidence of Mr. Hutchinson, who went to the prison as teamster in February, 1893, but at the time this horse was sprung in the knees. He was used generally as the warden's driving horse. Mr. Hutchinson states that while Barney was owned by the warden he, Hutchinson, had driven Barney and a mate with a very heavy load, and that the warden had scolded him, and had said the horse was ruined doing prison work, and he would have to have another one for him. This is not contradicted by the warden. It was after this that he traded the horse for the prison colt. The warden states that his horse was not sprung in the knees, but says he did not think he could pick out flaws in horses by examining them. Guard Colborne, a witness, called by the warden, says that he did not notice that Barney was sprung in the knees until three years after the trade, but he was not prepared to say he was not sprung in the knees at the time of the trade. The horse was evidently a good enough horse to work, but the fact of his being sprung in the knees lessened his value.

In these trades the warden, the farmer and certain witnesses endeavoured to make out that the prison got the advantage, while certain other witnesses are equally as positive that the warden got the advantage. The farmer and other witnesses state that there was no use for trotting horses at the prison, and it is clear that for prison purposes, any ordinary farm horses would be more to the purpose than well bred colts of trotting stock. The farmer was not consulted about the breeding of this mare. The warden attended to that himself. He bred her to trotting stallions after seeing them and looking into their pedigree, and through one pretext and another, he managed to get three of her first colts for himself. The reason for the first trade, as given by the inspector in his order book, is not the reason given for the trade by the warden in his evidence. In the case of the second and third trades, the warden tells me he wished to give the prison good horses for the colts of the Dean Swift mare, in 'atonement' for his mistake in breeding the mare to those stallions. It will be noticed that in one of these cases of atonement, he was getting from the prison a horse he considered good enough for the use of a captain in the imperial army, and that in the other case he was getting a likely colt out of the same Dean Swift mare by a trotting stallion which he had not previously tried. I think the farmer was about right when he stated that he supposed these colts were taken by the warden because they were promising colts of a trotting sire, and that in his opinion the warden was somewhat of a fancier of trotting horses. The evidence given as to the quality and condition of the horses given to the prison by the warden in those trades is of a contradictory character. I am forced to the conclusion, from all the circumstances attending these transactions, that the warden in these various horse trades was looking more to his own interests than he was to that of the institution under his charge.

There were trades of cattle also between the warden and the penitentiary farmer. This practice commenced in 1892 and went on for four or five years. These exchanges were not entered and in no way appear in the prison books. Young cattle were given by the prison in exchange for older cattle of the warden's of all ages. The cattle got by the prison in these trades were killed for beef. The warden would send

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18b

down an animal from the Willow Farm and get her weight, or as near as they could get to that weight, in young cattle. The reason given for the first exchanges was that hay was scarce at the prison, but the farmer could not state any reason for the trades made after 1894, in years the prison had lots of hay. He stated that in these trades, old animals were replaced to the warden by young cattle. These trades were made generally in the fall. The pasture upon which the warden's cattle were fed, namely, the upland pasture, was of the same character as that upon which the prison cattle were fed, one being as good as the other, as the farmer states. The warden states that his cattle were fattened entirely on the pasture, and the farmer states that the warden's cow or ox he would be swapping would be fat and fit for beef. I cannot understand how old cows and oxen, fed on the same kind of pasture, would get in better condition than young cattle in the same time, or the warden's cattle could possibly be in a fitter condition. The farmer states the effect of this practice would be the depleting of their own stock, and that afterwards they had to buy to replace these cattle. It appears by the details of expenses at Dorchester Penitentiary that young cattle were purchased in 1894 and in subsequent years, 1895 and 1896, and the farmer states they never kept enough cattle. There was a trade made in 1897 in which the warden claims credit in this that the prison got two cows weighing 360 pounds more than the two steers given him in exchange. The trade was made in the early autumn. The steers were in fair condition. The farmer states the prison cattle were hard to beat in that line. He cannot remember how the trade came to be made, but remembers that the warden said he had the cows and would like to make a trade and turn them into beef. These cows were seven or eight years old. There was plenty of hay at the prison that year.

The warden states he had difficulty in getting a market for his cattle in the fall. Getting rid of some of the old ones for young growing cattle would be a decided advantage. Some of the cattle got from the warden were of rather a suspicious character as to fatness and fitness; for instance a cow nine or ten years old just off the pasture and a steer with a growing lump on its jaw. There is no pretense of any authority whatever for any of these trades. The warden states this was to carry out his idea of running the prison on the lowest cash basis, and that by these trades the prison got beef without paying cash. The farmer does not agree with him in this. He says that from the warden's standpoint it would be to his advantage to get young and vigorous cattle. That the warden bought stock at auction for the prison, and once or twice by way of these trades some cattle came to the warden that had been so purchased by him for the penitentiary.

*Hay.*—There was an exchange of hay between the warden and the farmer which went on for a number of years. In this connection the warden lays great stress on a loan of hay he made the prison one time hay was scarce and high in price, in 1891 or 1892. He says that he let the prison have twelve or fifteen tons and that hay was selling then at from \$15 to \$20 per ton. He says he left it to Mr. Pipes to keep an account of it, and that he got it back when hay was worth \$7 per ton. Mr. Pipes says that they borrowed hay one time from the warden. This was in 1891, and is the only time that he remembers borrowing hay from the warden. He kept a memorandum of it in his book (one of those that were lost). There was six or seven tons borrowed, probably more, but he does not think there was as much as ten tons, and a load or two of this was mixed hay. He states that hay was bought that year for which \$13 per ton was paid, and verifies this by the stock book. It is not clear whether this was pressed hay or not, but the stock book shows that two weeks after this purchase he refers to, hay was bought for \$10.50 per ton. The quality of hay borrowed from the warden was returned as the warden wanted it, part the following year and all of it was returned within a year and a half. The stock book shows that in 1891 the prison valued the English hay they had raised at \$9; in 1892 they bought hay at the rate of \$10 and \$12 per ton, and in October, 1892, they valued the English hay they had raised at \$9. The warden's memory in this connection seems as unreliable as I found it in other matters. If his estimate of what the value of hay was in Dochester in 1891 is correct, the hay he got on the Willow Farm that year would pay the rent twice over, and as it was from that farm he thinks the hay loaned the prison was bought, he might well

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

afford this generous loan for which he claims such credit. The farmer states that at various times English hay was got by the warden from the prison for which he gave mixed hay in exchange. He would get the hay generally in ton loads, and this practice went on for different years. The warden would tell the farmer that he wanted the hay and the latter never refused. As a general thing this hay so gotten from the prison was sold by the warden to the officers and was hauled by prison teams. In return for this hay, according to Mr. Pipes, the prison got sometimes the same quality of hay and sometimes got mixed hay, which is not as good as English hay. These hay transactions were not put through the books. Mr. Pipes kept some account of them, which like the accounts of all the various trades between him and the warden are not to be found. The warden gives as a reason why these exchanges of hay were made, that he was not able to get at his own hay during the bad roads. Mr. Pipes says that he remembers but two occasions when it was on account of the roads being bad that the warden borrowed hay from the prison. One of these was of two loads of hay sold to a Mr. Ayer by the warden, and the other was of some hay sold by the warden to Mr. Fraser, the storekeeper. Mr. Pipes states that a ton and a half of mixed hay would be given for each ton of English hay borrowed. Without any record available, it is extremely difficult to follow this exchanging of hay, which, according to the farmer, went on for years. The hay got in return by the prison was hauled by prison teams with guards and convicts, as had been the hay which the warden took from the prison to sell to the officers. There is no charge made for convict labour or teams in this connection. The farmer tells us that some of the hay got in return for the hay got by the warden was hauled off the Brad Gilbert marsh, and was hauled, he thinks, by Guard Leblanc. It was mixed hay, four or five tons in quantity. He says it was a good quality of mixed hay, and was not musty, and that he was present when a part of it was unloaded; that there was certain hay also brought to the prison from a shed on the Willow Farm in exchange for hay borrowed by the warden. This hay was a year old. That certain other hay got in return from the warden was hauled by Guard Corcoran off the warden's marsh. We have the evidence of both Mr. Corcoran and Mr. Leblanc that they did haul certain hay to the prison, which they understood was in return for hay borrowed by the warden. We have also the evidence of the teamsters Welsh and Mitton, who likewise hauled some of this hay. According to these men this hay was broadleaf, not mixed hay, and was of an inferior quality, some of it a year and half old and some of it musty. Mr. Melanson, another teamster, hauled some of this hay, and according to his best recollection it was broadleaf. Some of this hay was hauled in return for pressed hay which the warden got from the prison, which he was returning on the same basis of one and a half tons of mixed hay for a ton of that got from the prison, being the same of return as for the English loose hay, notwithstanding the cost of \$1.15 or so per ton charged the prison by the hay pressers. The warden states he got this pressed hay as he was filling a car, and could not get his own pressed hay on the marsh. He did not return any of it, however, in pressed hay. It came out in evidence that he had also borrowed some of this pressed hay and sold it to a local lumberman. He says he did this because he would never sell the penitentiary hay. The distinction is a fine one. The warden took the prison hay, sold it and got the cash and then paid the prison back with inferior hay. It appears in evidence, moreover, that the prison did sell some of this pressed hay to the teamster, Melanson, and got paid for it and the books show prison hay during that season sold to five other officers.

*Lumber.*—There was also an exchange from time to time of lumber between the warden and the trade instructor in charge of the mill. As I understand it, the warden would get sawn lumber from Mr. Godsoe, and would bring in logs to replace it. The warden states that an allowance would be made to the prison of lumber sawn from his logs to make up for the sawing. These transactions do not appear on the prison books, but the warden produced a memorandum book which he said he had given Mr. Godsoe, and in which Mr. Godsoe had kept an account of the lumber transactions. He says he was warden of the institution, and had charge of everything, and when he wanted lumber, that he told Mr. Godsoe what he wanted, and to keep account of it. Mr. Godsoe's entries in this book show only that at certain times they had settlements, and

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18b

the warden owed him a certain quantity of lumber or he owed the warden. How they arrived at the balances does not seem clear from the entries. This memorandum book is not intelligible to me. There were cases proven of where sawing of lumber was done for the warden that are not entered in this book, or in any other book. The sawing of the frames and scantlings for two barns built by him on the marsh was not entered anywhere by the millman. The warden states that for this sawing he gave the prison some 5,000 feet of sheathing, which had been on the dyke for some two years. This sheathing also does not appear in the books or in Godsoe's book. It had been sawn at the prison. The warden filed a statement in his own handwriting, dated June 20, 1896, which he and the storekeeper and Mr. Godsoe certified to by their signatures, to the effect that he had got boards, plank and shingles 'for barn' sawed there to the extent of \$30.67, for the sawing of which he squares off by six cords of shingle wood at \$2 per cord and 5,533 spruce logs worth \$27.67. These items do not appear in Mr. Godsoe's book, or in any of the books. The work referred to as the warden states is the sawing of the boards, plank and shingles for his barns on the marsh, one of which was built in the summer of 1894, and the other in the summer of 1895. From the fact that no mention was made of this work in 1894 or in 1895, the date of the warden's statement, is significant. As to first part of charge 3, which is 'that the said warden has appropriated to his own use and benefit, property belonging to the institution without payment therefor,' the matter of the swaps and exchanges just reported on, pretty much covers the questions raised in this part of the charge. There was some evidence given by Guard Luther, that coal had been taken from the prison for the use of one Albert Hicks, who was pressing hay at the time for the warden. This was in February and April, 1896. Mr. Luther said he did not know whether or not it was returned. Mr. Piercy, who had charge of the coal kept a memorandum of what was got by Hicks, some four tons. He did not hand it to the accountant. The warden afterwards told Mr. Piercy the coal had been returned, and he scored it off the memorandum, although as a matter of fact he did not know that the coal had been returned, as it had not been brought to him. The transaction does not appear in the books. Mr. Pipes says that the warden gave him the quantity of this coal, and he weighed it out of some coal bought by the warden and returned it to the prison. This was done in July 1897. I see no reason to doubt that this coal was returned, but must condemn the looseness of the transaction. Evidence was given by Patrick Connell that he had on one occasion given out some eight or ten gallons of penitentiary oil for the warden's house, at the request of Mr. Fraser, the storekeeper. He says that the warden had had some oil at the prison in a tank, and it had leaked out, and that Mr. Fraser said the warden had ordered it to be replaced by prison oil. Mr. Fraser says the warden did have some oil there on one occasion which was kept in a spare tank of the prison, and given out to the warden as he ordered, but he gave him no prison oil. He has no knowledge of such an occurrence as stated by Mr. Connell. The warden states that he had oil at the prison one time, having put it in a borrowed tank, as it was leaking out of the barrel at his premises. He never heard of the oil leaking out of the tank, and never got any oil out of the prison supply for his premises. I have no reason to doubt that the warden and Mr. Fraser, are correct in this matter, and I think Mr. Connell must have been mistaken in the circumstances. The storekeeper states that on one or two occasions the warden got a barrel of the prison flour. He did not enter it in his books. It was returned. The warden says he took this flour for the purpose of testing it, and that he returned it all. He says complaints had been made to the inspector about the flour, and he, the inspector, had investigated them and had found that they were without foundation. I have no doubt that the flour was returned as stated. The looseness in method, I have before alluded to was evidently characteristic of the storekeeper's manner of keeping record of certain transactions as further appears from the evidence of the baker, Mr. McDonald, who states that at one time he was asked by Mr. Fraser to give a receipt (as if they had been used in the bakery) for some three or four barrels of flour which had in some way gone astray.

## CHARGE 4.

The warden himself states that his own two barns on the marsh were built by convict labour. The barns are ordinary hay barns 60 feet by 30, of 15 feet posts. One was built in 1894, and the other in 1895. He says he furnished all the material and was charged with the convict labour in the 'special account.' On July 17, 1894, the warden issued a requisition signed by himself which reads as follows:—'Required for John B. Forster, the building of a barn on the marsh.' This he gave to the carpenter trade Instructor Miller, and instructed him to build the barn on the marsh. Miller, with a gang of ten convicts, built the barn. The warden had no authority from the department for so employing Miller or the convicts, and in my opinion he should not have done so without permission. I do not understand that it is a part of the duty of the trade instructor to leave his shop and proceed with a gang of convicts to a distance of over a mile from the prison and there build a barn for the warden or any one else. The warden bought logs and had them manufactured at the prison into material for a barn. There was no account kept of the saw bill for the boards, but in the statement before referred to, June 30, 1896, the sawing of frames, the scantlings and the shingles is set off against some shingle wood and logs given to the prison by warden. This statement is not entered in the books. He tells me, as I have before stated, that he gave some sheathing that had been on the dyke for the sawing of the boards. None of the sawing of lumber appears in any of the books. The warden is charged in the special account with \$27.30 for the labour building the barn and with \$6 for hinges made by the blacksmith instructor for this barn. The warden had another barn built by Mr. Miller on the marsh in 1895. He did not sign any requisition this time. The lumber was again sawed at the prison out of logs purchased by the warden. There was no account kept of the sawing, and the warden states he settled for it in the same way as he did for the sawing of the lumber for the first barn. The warden is charged in the special account with \$36.30 for the labour building this barn, and for \$6 for the hinges made for it by the blacksmith instructor. The blacksmith had no requisition for the hinges. He says he fixed the price of the hinges in the first case at \$9 and the warden thought it too high, and that in the second case he (Downey) did not fix any price for them or put in any statement of it. These last hinges were similar to the first and charged for in a statement handed in to the accountant by the warden, dated June 30, 1896. Mr. Miller gave the time for both barns to the warden, who made up a statement and handed it to the accountant. It is impossible to verify the correctness of the time handed in, either from Mr. Miller's books or from his evidence. As to the material, it was the practice of the warden to have logs of his own hauled into the prison to be manufactured into lumber. The lumber for both barns came from the prison yard. The warden says it was his lumber. There is nothing to prove to the contrary. In fact there is no record of any kind that shows the quantity manufactured or the quantity that was taken out.

The warden had a barn built at the Willow Farm in 1897. It was put up and completed (except the shingling) by convict labour, under guard Chambers. The warden furnished the material in the usual way—except the cedar shingling, which he bought. This barn was 60 by 30 feet, with a lean-to 16 feet wide running the length of the barn. The warden made up statements which are certified to by Mr. Chambers as to the convict labour, and by Mr. Godsoe as to the saw bill, in connection with this last barn, as he is charged with the respective amounts in his "special account" in the petty personal ledger.

The warden had no permission to employ convict labour to build any of these barns. From using his authority as warden to command the convict labour he had these barns built at a very small outlay, and as far as the prison was concerned without any return in cash. I find, however, that that portion of charge 4 which reads as follows: 'That the warden built barns for himself out of material which belonged to the Government and that the convict labour for which no value was returned or payment on account of the same was made by him, was supplied at his instance,' is not

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18b

sustained except as to the convict labour being supplied at his instance, which has been proven.

That the warden used the Government horses to do his own work, has been well enough established as has hereinbefore been mentioned. Outside of what has been said about the hauling of hay, and piling and brush for the marsh, it has been shown that prison teams hauled the lumber for at least one of the barns on the marsh for which no charge was made, and that they hauled mud, in large quantities, on the warden's marsh. On December 9, 1895, the warden wrote the inspector as follows:—'There will be a larger number of prisoners idle this winter than usual unless some employment is found for them. I would like to get a lot of marsh mud hauled on the the marsh purchased from Mr. Turner. It has been pastured for over sixty years and it has been very much neglected. We have had a gang working on it these last two falls, cutting off ditch banks, ploughing and filling up low places. In doing this work there are places where the soil has become very thin, and it requires new mud hauled on to it to renew it. The only place to get the mud is on my shore. I own a half mile of quick sand mud shore quite handy, see sketch inclosed. It is the only shore where mud can be gotten nearer than three miles. Parties who own mud shore charge ten cents per load. I will let the penitentiary have all the mud it requires in exchange for labour. I would like to have some mud hauled on a piece of my marsh this winter, and if the department will allow the prisoners to load and unload teams hauling for me that is all I will ask for the mud. Four prisoners can load a team in eight minutes. A load of mud is considered worth thirty cents when put on land. In good weather and a good chance, a horse team can haul between 15 and 20 loads per day.

'Under this arrangement the penitentiary will virtually be getting its marsh mudded and renewed for nothing, as the prisoners will be locked up if not working at this. The sooner we get to work the better, before the ice makes. If this offer was made by any other person besides myself I would strongly recommend its acceptance.'

On December 17, 1895, the warden was informed by the inspector that he was authorized to carry out the arrangement he had suggested in connection with the marsh mud. There was no mud hauled on the Turner marsh excepting during four days or so a small quantity was hauled to renew where ditch banks had been cut down. Mud was not spread over the marsh to renew it in the way spoken of by the warden in his letter, and nothing in that line has been done to the Turner marsh, although the farmer says he and the warden spoke of it several times since. After the receipt of the letter from the inspector, the warden proceeded to haul the mud on his own marsh, employing not only the convict labour to load the mud but also prison teams to help in hauling it, and the span of colts before referred to which were being kept at the prison for their work. Between 1,100 and 1,200 loads of mud were hauled on the warden's Dickey marsh that winter. Guard Chambers was there in charge of the work between January and March—most of the time with three spans of prison horses.

There was not a record kept of the convict labour or of the work of the teams, but the warden tells us that in the following winter he gave the prison the use of all his teams in return for the mud hauling on his marsh. Some of his teams were shown to have worked in 1896 at hauling mud on his Willow Farm, where an unusually large quantity of mud was hauled that winter. The warden's teams also hauled some logs in the spring of 1896 for the prison, the hauling of the logs having been delayed on account of the prison teams being engaged in the mud hauling just spoken of at the Willow Farm. I have not been able to ascertain that the warden's teams in 1896 did any other work for the prison. One team at least of horses of the warden's was boarded at the prison during this time, and the three or four pairs of steers before referred to as being there getting broken in and fed.

It is pretty clearly proven also that notwithstanding the many horses owned by the warden, that it was a common practice for the warden and his family to use prison teams. His boys drove them around town, and were known to drive them to Moncton and Sackville, and they have had them, two teams at once, to a picnic eight miles from the prison. On one occasion an officer was given a prison team to drive to Shediac, 30

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

miles or so from Dorchester, to hire a servant girl for the warden. This was all done without any charge being made against the warden for horses.

This using of the prison horses would as a matter of course be a saving on the warden's teams. I find that the charge that the warden has used Government horses to do his own work, and to save his own horses, is sustained by the evidence.

There was some evidence given in support of the charge 'that the warden had used in his own house the products of the Government dairy without accounting therefor, and this at a time when the milk belonging to the penitentiary was all required for the sick convicts.' The evidence adduced in support of the charge is contradictory and indefinite, and it is contradicted by the warden. I find the charge is not sustained by the evidence.

It has been clearly proven that the warden has traded with the men under him and sold them hay off his own farm. The warden seems to have made a practice of trading horses, colts and cattle, with the members of his staff, as there are numerous instances stated by witnesses of such trades having been made.

As to the warden selling hay to his officers, it is contended on his behalf that in view of the terms of the agreement regarding the Willow Farm, the department must have intended that the warden should sell the hay raised on the said farm. That as the cattle kept there consumed about all his share of the crops and a quantity of hay equal to or more than that raised there, he, in order to raise money to pay his rent, sold the merchantable hay and took other hay there to replace it. I cannot see that this, if it was the fact, would justify the warden in selling hay to the members of his staff, sometimes taking their notes for the amounts due for the hay, and sometimes allowing the charge to stand against the men for months, thus allowing the relation of debtor and creditor to exist between himself and his officers.

Evidence has been adduced sufficient to clearly establish the fact that the warden, besides selling the hay grown on the Willow Farm also bought grass which was cut by convict labour free of charge, and sold by him sometimes to the officers and sometimes to others.

I find that the warden did sell hay to the men under him and consider his explanation as to why he did so insufficient. There is no evidence that he charged higher than the market rate for this hay he sold. Considering that for years his hay was made by convict labour for which no charge appears against him, and that much of it was delivered free of charge by prison teams, the warden would be able to sell it at the market price and no doubt have a margin of profit.

Some years ago the warden leased a pasture near the prison, called the Knapp pasture, and this he hired to the guards for their cows. It is contended on behalf of the warden that he leased the pasture on behalf of the officers, and there is evidence that two or three of them asked him to lease the pasture, but they were not acting in the matter for the others. The warden leased the pasture for \$60 per year, and let the guards put in any number of cattle they choose to at \$6 per season. During the first season some twelve cows were pastured there, and there is evidence that in latter seasons the number increased until finally some of the guards thought there were too many cows there for the size and quality of the pasture, and removed theirs. The warden then put some of his mares and colts in this pasture. It appears from the evidence that the warden rented the pasture as a speculation. It was available for the guards, and in that way was probably leased for them, but I cannot from the evidence think otherwise than that it was a speculation entered into by the warden, and had the guards pastured their cows there to the same extent during the last few years, as they had the first year or two, the speculation would have been a paying one.

After the first season or two the warden leased the pasture for a term of five years at a yearly rental of \$52 or \$55, he to maintain the fences and to pay the taxes, some \$5 per year. That he was not acting as agent of the officers or in their behalf, appears from the fact that he never rendered them any statement and not one of them could tell what the warden was paying for the pasture, neither did he consult them previous to pasturing his mares and colts there. The warden states that when cows were put in for short periods he made a pro rata charge, also that he kept no

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18b

account of this pasture transaction, and therefore was unable to produce any books or memorandum respecting it. The charge against the the guards for the pasture was sometimes included in notes and at times remained outstanding against them for months. It is difficult to see how all these matters in connection with the pasture could have been carried on without a record of some kind being kept. There is no evidence that the price charged by the warden for this pasture was higher than the market price. I therefore find that the warden did rent pasture to the men under him, but that the price charged for the said pasture was not higher than the market price.

With regard to the warden furnishing coal to the members of his staff, it appears that he or the deputy warden would at roll call ask those officers who wished to purchase coal to give him the number of tons required. Sometimes he would state the price and mine from which it was proposed to purchase the coal, and sometimes neither the price or mine was mentioned. This coal was delivered to the officers in the quantities ordered, and they paid the warden. The latter states he charged no profit, but sold the coal to the guards at an advance of some five or six cents per ton to cover cost of remitting the money to the coal company and correspondence in connection with the same. The amount due the warden from certain of the officers frequently stood against them for months. There was no compulsion on the part of the warden to effect the sale of the coal to the officers. No record was kept of these coal transactions except a slip of paper on which was marked the name of the purchaser, the quantity and price. When the sum due was paid the item was struck out. None of these memoranda could be produced, the warden did, however, produce certain invoices, purporting to be of the coal purchased by him for the staff during certain years. These corroborate his evidence as to the price charged the men during those years. From the invoices it is clear that a handsome profit could have been charged, and the price still below the market price here. It does not appear, however, that the prices charged by the warden were higher than the market prices.

From the evidence, I find that the warden did furnish the men under him with coal, but that his prices were not higher than the market prices.

With regard to that portion of charge 4 which alleges that where prison farm produce was sold, the warden himself being one of the purchasers, the price charged the warden was less than the price which the men were required to pay, I find the same has not been sustained by the evidence.

## CHARGE 5.

No evidence was adduced in support of this charge and the same is denied by the warden and surgeon, therefore I find the same is not sustained.

## CHARGE 6.

There is no evidence given that the warden caused work for his friends to be done at the prison without charge. There were instances of some small jobs of work being done for which no charge was made. This occurred in the carpenter shop and the blacksmith's and engineer's department. The warden issued no requisition in these cases, but it is not shown that he ordered any work to be done gratuitously. There is one matter which appears in evidence, and which may be referred to under this charge. It was shown that some years ago the warden caused the carpenter to make a number of seats for the Church of England Sunday School-house in Dorchester. The seats were made of birch provided by the prison; they had reversible backs, and the carpenter thinks he and his men were employed about three weeks in their construction. There was no requisition and no charge was made for these seats, and the carpenter kept no record of the time of the men working at them. The warden states that he got in exchange for these seats a property of pine lumber which had been in the old pews of the church. There was no mention of this lumber in any of the books, nor does it appear that the warden had any permission to make this exchange.

## CHARGE 7.

It has been established that the warden did keep and employ discharged convicts at different times. Four ex-convicts were named as having been employed by him after their discharge. One of these, a coloured convict named Martin, seems to have been allowed special privileges. He was given an overcoat beside the usual discharge suit on his release, and for a time was lodged on the prison premises in a house just outside the prison gate, and was supplied with a cot and bed clothes from the prison under the warden's instructions. Apparently, whenever he so desired, he was allowed access to the prison yard, barns and stables; and it appears that on some of the occasions Martin entered the barn and stables, there were convicts there not under the surveillance of any officer. It also appears that Martin was employed at the same work with convicts, and had every opportunity of intercourse with them. It was proved that a convict was sent with ex-convict Martin about a mile from the prison to work on the warden's marsh. They took their dinners with them and remained away all day. There was no officer with them. This practice continued for some time. Another convict hauled mud with ex-convict Martin on the Chapman Farm, owned by the warden. Another convict hauled logs with Martin after his discharge from a distance of five miles from the prison. It was also clearly established that the warden frequently had two or three convicts employed about his premises for months during the winter. He claims the right under the statute to have his garden cultivated by convict labour, and states the department has always allowed the warden a convict servant free of charge. He also stated that one of these convicts would be employed about his barns. His garden would not be cultivated during the winter, and I can see no authority under the statute that entitles the warden to free convict labour about his barn. There never was a guard over the convicts employed about the house or barns of the warden. It has also been proven that Martin while a convict went with the warden in charge of a stallion for service to Memramcook, about seven miles from the prison; that the said Martin while a convict also went with the warden in charge of this stallion for service to the home of a Mr. Crossman, some three or four miles from the prison. The warden admits going to Memramcook with Martin as stated, and does not deny going to Crossman's.

With regard to the last allegation in the said charge 7, it appears that two convicts did go to work on the Chapman Farm without guards for some number of days during the month of September, 1895. The warden admits this, but says they would be discharged in short time. The inspector made the following entry in his order book under date of November 14, 1894:—'It is imprudent and wrong, because it is a great risk, to send convicts outside of the penitentiary inclosure insufficiently guarded. The best of these cannot be trusted, nor does the near approach of the expiration of sentence prevent escape.' The Chapman Farm where these convicts were working is about a mile from the prison. Three convicts had escaped from off this farm during the month of November, 1894, and it was because of their escape the inspector wrote the said entry in his order book. There is no evidence that these convicts who went to the Chapman Farm without guards as stated made their escapes.

It has already been stated in this report that it was proven that a convict was working on the warden's marsh without a guard for almost an entire summer. I therefore find that all the allegations set out in charge 7 have been sustained by the evidence adduced in support of them.

## CHARGE 8.

There is no evidence to support this charge, and I find accordingly.

## CHARGE 9.

From the evidence given by Mr. Downey, blacksmith trade instructor, it appears that he loaned the warden at one time the sum of \$400, and at another time the sum of

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18b

\$700. The first loan being repaid a short time before the second one was made. There is still due Mr. Downey some \$200. Mr. Gray, the accountant, also states he has at various times loaned the warden small sums of money and has endorsed notes for him. The warden does not contradict these witnesses with regard to these transactions.

I therefore find that the warden has borrowed money, at various times, from the officers under him, and has been in their debt.

## CHARGE 10.

*Marsh and dyke.*—In April, 1891, the warden purchased for himself personally a lot of undyked salt marsh, containing as the deed stated 50 acres more or less, paying for the same the sum of \$255. This marsh lay outside of a lot of dyked marsh for the purchase of which the Government at the time was negotiating with the owner, one William Turner, who was also the owner of the salt marsh purchased by the warden. This dyked marsh, known in the the evidence as the Turner marsh, was acquired by the prison in 1891. In the summer of 1891 the warden set about dyking in his salt marsh, using convict labour for the purpose. He built a dyke about three-quarters of a mile in length. The dyke is a mile and a half from the prison. The warden does not ask for permission to employ convict labour in this work, and had no such permission. There were about eighteen convicts or more employed on the work in July, August and September, with three guards over them. In the course of this work two of the convicts escaped, and were captured three days later. There were two outsiders, experienced dyke builders, also employed in this work to supervise its construction. The warden states that he explained the matter to the inspector when the latter made his official visit to the prison in October of that year. The inspector made the following entry in his order book :—‘In connection with the marsh land purchased from Mr. William Turner, it would have been absolutely necessary to construct a new dyke had not the warden built one in front of the salt marsh owned by him and lying between the river and the penitentiary property. This work was done at a cash expenditure of \$150, and for convict labour \$200. The proportionate cost to the penitentiary of this amount is \$81 for artisans work, and \$150 for convict labour. I recommend that this be paid to the warden, who will take convict labour instead of cash.’ In the inspector’s report to the Minister of Justice he says: ‘About 45 acres of marsh land has been bought. It is said to be good value for the money it cost and will be useful for meadow and pasture. The dyke which the warden caused to be made in front of the marsh owned by himself, obviated the necessity of building a distinct one for the penitentiary salt marsh. The proportion of the cost to the penitentiary has therefore been much less than a separate dyke would reach.’ The warden himself admits that the inspector must have received a wrong impression about the necessity for this dyke, but says that, although he saw this entry in the inspector’s order book, he did not take steps to remove the impression, and give the department a correct statement of the facts. He admits that there was no necessity for a new dyke in front of the penitentiary Turner marsh, and further that the penitentiary owned no salt marsh.

In the warden’s diary under date of October 13, 1891, the warden wrote :—‘Mr. Moylan considers that it would only be fair that the convict labour on the new dyke that was built this summer on the salt marsh in front of the Turner marsh, and owned by me should be contributed by the Government towards the erection of a new dyke, as the old dyke in front of the Turner marsh is all worn down by the cattle that have been pastured there for years, and would have to be rebuilt at once, if I had not built, necessitating a large amount of labour, as the material to build it would have to be hauled some distance, if it could be had at all. What is left of the old dyke will become very valuable when we come to level up the marsh. It will all be required and more too. It would not be fair to ask the marsh owners to contribute towards the rebuilding of the old dyke, as it was Turner’s cattle only that destroyed the dyke, before we purchased the marsh, and of course we take his place. I paid for labour to artisans, outside of convicts, on this portion of the dyke, \$81. If the inspector thinks the peniten-

tiary should contribute this also it can be allowed me in convict labour on the other portion of the dyke.' The inspector during his said visit made the following entry in the warden's diary after the foregoing entry made by the warden and under date of October 16, 1891. 'The warden does not consider it necessary to call attention to any entries in this book.'

It is clear from the evidence that the Turner marsh when bought was sufficiently protected by the dyke in front of it which was part of the whole dyke inclosing some 1,000 acres of marsh of different owners who are duly incorporated into what is known as a marsh body, and maintain the dyke by assessments per acre of marsh owner by the members. This old dyke in front of the marsh had been damaged to some extent by cattle, but it was in good condition to protect the marsh. It had never been an expensive dyke to maintain in repair. There is no evidence that the marsh body refused to repair whatever damage had been done to the dyke. There is no evidence that they considered this dyke seriously damaged. It must be remembered that the damage resulting from a break in this dyke anywhere could not be confined to that particular piece of marsh on which that break happened to be. The warden admits that the water did not come over this dyke on the Turner marsh. He says it leaked a little through the dyke. The farmer says that up to that time the dyke had protected the marsh from the salt water. Even had the prison been obliged to repair the damage done by the cattle, this could have been done by convict labour without any outlay. The prison assessment for the repair of the dyke was always taken by the marsh body in convict labour, and at that time at the rate of eighty cents per diem per convict. It is evident that the warden informed the inspector, and that the inspector believed, that had not the warden built his new dyke, the penitentiary would have had to rebuild the dyke in front of the Turner marsh, and that this was not the fact. The warden thinks he took the inspector down to the marsh to see the dyke, but will not swear positively that he did, and while his diary mentions that he accompanied the inspector at the time of this visit to the yard, barn, piggery, the cultivated portion of the farm, the reservoir, the new sheds and kitchens and all the shops and the bakery, there is no mention whatever of any visit to the marsh and dyke. The inspector in the entries made in his order book makes no mention of visiting the marsh and dyke, although he mentions visiting many other places. In my opinion, from personal observation, it would have been impossible for the inspector to have got the impression he did had he visited the marsh and dyke.

The minister, on the inspector's recommendation, allowed the warden \$150 towards the convict labour on the dyke, and \$81 as a proportion of the cash expenditure. It will be noticed that the warden in his diary states it was \$81 he paid the artizans. In his evidence he states that he does not think there was any cash disbursement outside of the artizan's wages, but also states that the \$150 cash outlay which he reported to the inspector would be correct. He did not explain and produced no books or accounts to explain, and I am unable to understand the discrepancy between his entry in his diary and the amount he stated to the inspector. The warden has no detailed statement of the convict labour on the dyke. He has charged himself in the special account with 350 days convict labour, at this work. He says that the whole amount of convict labour done there was 520 days under Guard Hutchinson, who kept the time and gave it to him. Guard Hutchinson died in 1893 and some of his time books, including a portion of the time kept by him on the dyke have been lost. The officers' duty book, kept by the deputy warden, made up morning and afternoon, and supposed to show the the number of men given to each officer, and the place where they are working, charges Mr. Hutchinson during this time with 856 days' work of convicts. The warden's own statement to the inspector that \$200 worth of convict labour had been employed on the work would imply that there had been 666 $\frac{2}{3}$  days' work on the dyke, allowing the rate to be 30 cents per day, which was the rate at which the warden charged himself. The warden states that he intended setting off the remainder 170 days' which would amount to \$51, against the \$150 the department was allowing him in convict labour on account of the dyke, and that he did not then intend to avail himself of the \$99 balance of this allowance of \$150 in convict labour. The warden claims that the duty book

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18b

would not be reliable as to where the different gangs would be working the whole day, and that the gangs of men might get broken up after they went out, and the men go to work at other jobs, and further that in Hutchinson's gang were two boys, who are charged to him in the duty book, but were not big enough to work. The duty book is the only record available, owing to carelessness in the preserving of the time books and the loose methods of the warden in keeping account of work in which he was interested.

In the summer of 1892 a large aboideau was built by the warden in connection with this dyke. The work was done by convicts under the supervision of an experienced aboideau builder engaged by the warden. Mr. Hutchinson again had charge of the convicts, and gave his time to the warden, who made a statement of it, which was handed into the accountant and charged against the warden in his special account. This statement shows 616½ days' work by convicts. The duty book charges Mr. Hutchinson with what would amount to 880 days at this work. The warden claims an allowance for wet weather and broken time, and no doubt there was some wet weather during the operations on the aboideau. The duty book shows seventy-six days on this work for the week ending June 28. The warden is not charged with any work that week, and his diary shows this to have been a week of unusually high tides, and states that in connection with the aboideau that 'they will have to knock off work and secure the work that was so far done.' The duty book shows Mr. Hutchinson as at the aboideau on Monday of that week with his usual gang, and on the other days of the week with a lesser number. It is but reasonable to suppose that he was employed in securing the aboideau, and in seeing that what work they had already done was not exposed to damage by the tides. There were teams of the prison employed in the work of building the dyke, and it appears that the time of the convict teamsters was not charged against the warden. The warden does not think he should be charged with the convict who attended on the gang of men on the dyke and aboideau and cooked their dinner, and did odd jobs about the work. The warden was quite positive that no prison teams had been employed when the brush for the aboideau was hauled in the spring until his attention was called to his diary where several instances were mentioned of the prison team being employed in this work. There was no charge made against the warden for the prison teams hauling the brush or for the convict that drove them. This would be in the same year the warden claims to have had two horses working for the prison 138 days, for which he charged \$82.80. After the completion of the aboideau, Mr. Hutchinson worked ninety-eight days repairing the dyke in October, 1892. The warden admits there was no charge made for this work, and that he is chargeable with it. In charging the sum made up from his statement of Hutchinson's work on the aboideau, the warden deducted the \$81 he was to be allowed for the wages he had paid the Antisans on the dyke the previous summer, as per the inspector's minute.

The dyke built the previous year had been too far out towards the river. The reason for building it far out is obvious, as the nearer it was to the river, the more marsh it would enclose for the warden. He claims that the commissioner of sewers and Mr. Turner were with him when it was decided where to build the dyke, and that they thought it would be well to build where it was afterwards built. The commissioner at the time had no jurisdiction over this marsh, as it was not in the marsh body, and it does not appear anywhere that either he or Mr. Turner knew anything about the dyke building. At all events this dyke has required extensive repairing every year since it was put up. Guard Chambers, an experienced man, says that a portion of it was built on a quick sand foundation, and that had it been built twenty feet or so inside of its present site, it would not have required so much repairing. In 1892 the dyke was sheathed over half its length by convicts under Mr. Hutchinson. The warden states that the sheathing was included in the statement of the time of Mr. Hutchinson on the aboideau. If so, it does not appear as such. An argument was advanced on the part of the warden that an aboideau built in 1898 to replace his aboideau of 1892, and which was also built principally by convict labour, took but 763½ days work in its construction (of which 566 was convict labour), although much more labour was involved in its construction than had been in the construction of the aboideau for him, and that therefore the duty book charge of 880 days work at his aboideau would not be correct. If the

sheathing was done by Mr. Hutchinson at the time he was building the aboideau, the argument must weaken considerably, as the time employed in the sheathing was set down as work on the aboideau, and charged against him. In the fall of 1892 it was decided that for the further protection of this dyke it would be well to build a break-water by driving piling along the water front of the dyke. Guard Legere, with a gang of convicts and a prison team or two, was sent by the warden to the woods between four and five miles from the prison to cut and yard this piling. I have stated before that no account was kept of this work of Guard Legere, with the convicts and teams. The warden states Mr. Legere was about twenty five days, but Legere himself states the work extended over two months. The piling was hauled to the dyke in the spring mostly by outside teams, although prison teams, were employed to some extent, for which no charge was made. The warden had no permission to send convicts in the woods to cut and get out this piling. The warden paid for this work in this way. He says he had a credit of \$99 outstanding in his favour, but not entered in the books nor appearing in any statement, and he let the labour in getting out the piling go against that credit and wipe it out, and did not keep any account or statement of the labour or enter it in the books. This was the balance which he claimed was coming to him of the allowance the Government made him on the dyke, and which he had thought at first he would not take. This credit does not appear in any of the books. The credit of \$81 also from the Government allowance in connection with the building of the dyke had been duly taken by the warden in accounting for the aboideau work the year previous. I have before said that there was no detailed statements of this work in building the dyke. The warden had debited himself with 350 days' work at 30 cents, \$105, in that connection which would lead a person to believe that he considered that was the proportion of the expense he was bearing. He comes forward in 1893 and claims the \$99. Allowing this, the proportion he would be paying for the convict labour on the dyke in the first place would be \$6. His explanation is not satisfactory. If he was entitled to a balance of \$99 on the dyke, why did he not enter it to his credit and use it in connection with his next work, the building of the aboideau, as he did the \$81? It was at his request that the Government made him the allowance in the building of the dyke, and his statement that at the time of charging up the labour, which he did charge against himself for the dyke, he did not intend to take the full allowance, seems unreasonable, unless it would be that by doing so he would be showing on the books what I have already stated, that the convict labour on the dyke according to his calculation was costing him but \$6.

The piling was driven in the summers of 1893 and 1894, a pile driver had been fitted up at the prison, and the work was done under guards Corcoran and Chambers. There is no return whatever made by the warden for this portion of work done in 1893. Guard Corcoran kept the time, which, according to the duty book, would sum up 300 days' work. The work of fitting up the pile driver, nine days, under Guard Chambers in 1893 is also unaccounted for. Guard Chambers had charge of the pile driving done with a gang of convicts throughout the summer and fall of 1894. The warden has filed a statement in his handwriting of this in detail purporting to give the number of the men employed each week, commencing June 18, 1894, and ending in September. His statement shows 740 days' work, from which he deducts 37 days for broken time and wet weather. Mr. Chambers' time books for this time, for nearly every work, give one man more than the warden has charged in the statement, and in his evidence this guard states that he cannot understand the discrepancy, and neither can I, if this is the statement which the warden made up at the time from items given him by Mr. Chambers out of his time book. Chambers does not remember having had anything to do with the statement, though he may have given the time off his book. He fixed on no allowance to be deducted for wet weather. He had discussed the question of wet weather with the warden in connection with some work done by him. This, he states, may have been the time. The warden's statement of the work is in my opinion incorrect. It does not agree with the time book or with the testimony of the guard who oversaw the work.

The warden gives as the reason why the work done in 1893 at the piling was not charged, that he did not know Guard Corcoran kept the time. He must certainly have known that the work was going on. It was his own work done on his orders, and it

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18b

involved a large amount of labour. It would have been an easy matter to have ascertained who it was kept the time. No statement of any work on the dyke in 1893 was ever filed. In the fall of 1894 the warden's marsh was taken into the body of the marsh, and work done on it subsequently is charged to the marsh owners. The warden's aboideau had been taken over by the marsh owners in the fall of 1892. They had in 1891 cut out their own dyke in places, and their aboideau for the purpose of flooding their marsh to renew it. When in 1892 they decided to shut the tide out again, the warden had his dyke built, and as it would serve the purpose of two of the aboideaux cut out and obviate the necessity of rebuilding them, the marsh owners allowed the warden \$250 and took over his aboideau. The penitentiary being a marsh owner, contributed its share of the \$250.

It appears from the evidence that the warden did acquire for the comparatively small sum of \$255 some fifty acres of unimproved marsh lands lying towards the river and immediately outside of certain marsh lands purchased at the same time and from the same party by the Government. While he did not recommend as is stated in the charge that a dyke should be built to protect the penitentiary marsh, he did what amounted to the same thing, he dyked in his marsh with convict labour (without any permission to employ such labour) and then represented to the inspector, who evidently knew nothing about the facts, that the dyke he had just put up, obviated the necessity of building a new dyke to protect the prison marsh, which would otherwise have had to have been built immediately, and asked that the prison contribute to his new dyke. This representation of the warden was undoubtedly incorrect. The department on the recommendation of the inspector allowed the warden \$81 towards the cash disbursement of \$150 he claimed he had made in the work (though, as far as I could ascertain from him all the money he had disbursed was \$81 paid for artizan's labour), and \$150 towards the convict labour employed in the dyke, which, according to the warden, at the time had amounted to \$200, but according to him on examination, amounted to but \$156, being 520 days' convict labour at 30 cents per diem. He built an aboideau in 1892 in connection with this dyke, employing convict labour. He charged himself with \$277.95 for the labour of convicts and prison teams in the construction. His expenditure on the aboideau outside of that does not appear in his evidence. The expense would be but small, for the hauling of the brush, which in itself cost nothing, as it was got on the prison lands where they were clearing and was hauled in part at least by prison teams free of charge. The marsh owners allowed the owners \$250, so it is clear that the aboideau did not cost him any great sum. Guard Chambers estimates that the aboideau if built by outside labour, would have cost \$900, and that the dyke would cost not any more, leaving the inference that it would cost nearly as much as the aboideau had it been built by outside labour. The warden had this salt marsh ditched by convict labour, for some of which ditching he filed a statement and had a charge made, and for some he did not. He states that he had wanted to get this salt marsh for years, that he thought at the time all he had to do was to put up a dyke, and that the hay would grow. He got the marsh cheaply, and had the dyke put up cheaply, but it seems that the hay has not yet grown to any great extent. The dyke, for the reasons already given, required extensive repairing, which was done by convict labour. It may be here stated that all this convict labour for the building of the dyke and aboideau, and for the repairs upon the same was paid for by the warden in rough wood, tree-tops, &c., and horse-hire, as will appear later.

It is claimed by the warden that three acres of the prison marsh were reclaimed and made productive by reason of his dyke and aboideau; that better drainage facilities were afforded by the new aboideau. The evidence showed that the prison marsh which the warden says has been reclaimed is something like his own salt marsh, it has not 'come in' yet. The other benefits claimed, if they exist, which is by no means clear, would avail the warden also in respect of his other marsh, and are not appreciable anyhow. The fact that almost constant repairing has to be done to the dyke, and that the aboideau had to be replaced by the marsh body by a new one in 1898 seems to be considerably against the claim of the warden that this dyke is a better one and less expensive to maintain. The farmer, though a friendly witness to the warden throughout

the examination, will not go so far as to state that the building of the new dyke, taking everything into consideration, was a benefit to the prison. It is clear that it was not on account of the benefit which would result, directly or indirectly, to the prison that the new dyke was built.

I do not think that it is a fact that the warden's marsh by reason of the dyke has increased in value to the extent of several thousand dollars as is alleged in the charge, but that it has become more valuable by reason of the said dyking and ditching is evident.

I find that the allegations contained in charge 7 with regard to the marsh transaction therein mentioned have been in substance sustained.

That part of charge 10 which alleges that the warden gave the position of teamster at the penitentiary to John Mitton with the promise of advancement as part consideration for marsh land sold by the said Mitton to the warden, has not been sustained by evidence. The warden appointed Mitton teamster, and told him he would endeavour to get for him guard's pay if he would be content to remain teamster, and Mitton agreed to this. Mitton's farm in Dorchester was mortgaged and a judgment stood recorded against him. The warden interested himself on Mitton's behalf and settled the mortgage debt, about \$900, for \$400, advanced, by him, to secure which he took an assignment of the mortgage with an agreement on the part of Mitton to pay him \$452 with interest. The warden had disbursed some \$8.50 in fees in connection with this transaction and had thus a balance remaining to pay him for his trouble. Mitton sold the farm shortly afterwards for \$750, and paid the warden the \$452, the latter not charging any interest for the two or three months which had elapsed since the date of the agreement. The warden secured a rebate also in the amount of the judgment held against Mitton and settled it about the same time that he settled the mortgage indebtedness, that is, just previous to Mitton's going on as teamster. The judgment and some outstanding debts of Mitton were settled by the warden by payment of the sum of \$150, for which amount Mitton sold and conveyed or caused to be conveyed to him three acres of marsh. Dorchester body of marsh being similar marsh to that owned by the prison and the warden in that body. The reason given by the warden for stipulating that Mitton should remain teamster, was that he wished a good man to have charge of the horses; that up to then, men were appointed teamsters and by the time they had learned their duties, they were promoted as guards. The warden endeavoured to secure guard's pay for Mitton. This was not allowed until some time in 1897.

#### CHARGE 11.

There was no evidence adduced sufficient to establish this charge.

There is one transaction in connection with this farm to which I wish to direct your attention. It appears from the evidence that the prison in the fall of 1894 ploughed about fourteen acres of this Chapman Farm, and sowed oats and grass seed there the following spring, the prison supplying the seed and labour. This land had been used for a pasture and had been quite exhausted. The warden then owned the property. Some fifteen or twenty acres of woodland was cleared by convict labour and the wood hauled to the prison for which the warden received credit. The oats, which was the only crop, when harvested was taken to the prison and divided in the same proportion as were the crops taken from the Willow Farm, that is to say, two-thirds going to the prison and one-third to the warden. Mr. Pipes says he did not recommend the cultivation of this field by the prison, as they had plenty of land of their own. He also states that about half an acre of land on this farm was cleared of stumps in addition to the clearing of the wood land. The warden states that his reason for cultivating this farm was that they had a very small acreage devoted to oats on the Willow Farm that year. There was more than the usual area of hay land there beside the small acreage sown with oats. His reason for clearing the wood land was that the woods afforded shelter for escaping prisoners. The result of these operations was that the warden had an exhausted pasture ploughed and cropped, some fifteen or twenty acres of wood land cleared, the stumps taken from about half an acre of land, the sale of a considerable quantity of wood for

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18b

which he received credit in convict labour, and one-third of the crop, all without a dollar of expenditure. The prison supplied the seed and labour and received two-thirds of the crop, which Mr. Pipes states was some 111 bushels, which at the price paid that year would be worth \$38.85, and the wood. It almost seems that the small acreage devoted to oats on the Willow Farm was premeditated by the warden so as to furnish him with an excuse for cultivating and clearing his own land with the additional benefit accruing to him from the ready sale of the wood. The warden had no permission from the department for this work, and it does not appear the inspector was informed of it during his visit that year; as the warden considers it necessary to obtain the sanction of the minister to the Willow Farm arrangement, I cannot understand why he should not inform the department of the Chapman Farm operations.

## CHARGE 12.

The warden had two nephews on the staff, both appointed during his term as warden, Percy Forster being a guard, and Russell Forster being warden's clerk. Since the change of government Russell Forster, has been removed to Kingston, and Percy Forster to St. Vincent de Paul. There was no evidence adduced to support that part of the charge which alleges that the warden made them pay him a portion of their salaries, claiming that their deceased father had been indebted to him in a sum of money. Russell Forster gave evidence that the warden never got any portion of his salary or his brother's in any way directly or indirectly.

## CHARGE 13.

With regard to this charge I have already made a report to the effect that Patrick C. Connell, therein referred to was retired from the public service, while still fit for the position he was then occupying in the service. There is no evidence that the warden caused the retirement of the said Connell on account of the political opinions of the latter.

## CHARGE 14.

This charge is that the warden had not delivered to the prisoners on their discharge, property which belonged to them, and refers to complaints made to the department at different times made by an ex-convict called John Conroy. I have already made my report in this connection to the effect that Conroy suffered no injustice while in Dorchester Penitentiary from the warden or the officers under him. This is the only complaint of the nature which came under my notice.

## CHARGE 15.

That the warden is charged with denying to certain convicts the opportunity of communicating with their friends or making legitimate complaint against his conduct to the Department of Justice. This refers to the case of convict Stanley Steele, referred to me for investigation on complaints made by Steele and his relatives, in his behalf to the department. I inquired into the matter and made a report to the effect that the said Steele had no grounds for complaint.

## SPECIAL ACCOUNT.

Besides the ordinary account the warden has in the ledger of the prison in common with the other officers, he had another which has been styled in the evidence 'the special account.' This account was opened for the warden in November, 1890, and was closed on December 31, 1897. In it is entered whatever convict labour the warden

charged against himself during that time, being work on his marsh, at his dyke and aboideau, at building his barns and one or two smaller items of work done by the engineer and blacksmith, amounting in all to some 2,300 days' work, at the rate of 30 cents per diem. He sets off against this work, in the first place, 1,336 cords of wood in 1892 and 1893, at 20 cents per cord. This is the wood mentioned in that part of this report referred to the Willow Farm. At the time the Willow Farm was rented there was a quantity of wood lying throughout the woodland part of the property, being tree tops left after logging and trees that had been blown down by the wind, rough stuff, much of it rotten and all of it unmerchantable. It could be used as fuel in the prison boiler room, and the warden, according to the inspector, was going to send to the penitentiary in the winter of 1891-2, 1,000 cords of this rough fuel from the Willow Farm in pursuance of the agreement they had made about the farm. This wood did not cost the warden anything, and it is clear that the owners, made no objections to its being removed. One of the officers who helped to gather the wood said it was a benefit to the woodland to have this rough stuff removed. This class of wood was gotten off the Willow Farm lands, and off the Brad. Gilbert property adjoining. The warden states that when they were gathering the wood on the Willow Farm, the prison men got over the line and gathered some wood on Mr. Bradford Gilbert's property, and that on the latter complaining, he, the warden, settled with him by giving him \$50 for what quantity of this wood he had gathered and could be gathered on his land. The warden paid this amount personally, and the wood was taken to the prison. None of this wood passed through the storekeeper's books or was measured by him, and he knew nothing about it. The warden states it was measured by the officer in the yard, who handed his book into the warden, who made statements in each year on the wood, which he gave to the accountant. He says he afterwards found out that the 'horse' they measured the wood in was five foot high instead of four feet, and that the prison got in this way 303 cords more of the wood than he charged for, but that he never asked for, or received any additional credit for the extra quantity. No officer was brought forward to state he had measured any of this wood, no officer's book with any record of the measurement of the wood was produced, and there was no statements whatever of the wood among the other statements given the accountant by the warden, and on file in the office of the former. Guard Corcoran who gathered this wood with Guard Alexander, does not know of its ever having been measured, more than that Alexander would make a rough calculation. Guard Alexander states that they 'figured' on the quantity of stuff that came off these woods (the Brad. Gilbert and Willow Farm woods). This officer who worked at getting out this wood on these lands and on the Turner lands (where the privilege to gather the wood had been acquired for the prison on payment of \$55, and where it was estimated the 550 cords had been gathered) gives it as his opinion that there was more of this wood got on the Bradford Gilbert property than on the Willow Farm, and a greater quantity of it got on the Turner lands than on either one of the other places.

The next credit item of the warden in the special account is entered under the date of November 30, 1894, 'use of horse and oxen, 1892-3 and 1894, \$317.80.' I have already set out what I think of this charge made by the warden for his horses and oxen.

The warden is credited on November 30, 1895, with wood, \$117.05, made up as follows:—

53 $\frac{1}{2}$ cords hardwood at \$1.....	\$53 50
58 $\frac{3}{4}$ cords spruce at 75 cents.....	51 55
4 cords birch, for butter tubs, at \$1.50.....	6 00
$\frac{1}{2}$ cord white birch for clothes pins.....	1 00
5 cords wood for dryhouse.....	5 00

Mr. Fraser, the storekeeper, measured this wood, but was told by the warden not to put it through his books; the wood was cut by convicts and hauled by them with the prison teams, and the charge would be for the stumpage only. The warden fixed

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18b

the price himself. From what I saw in the books with reference to other wood purchases it is a pretty stiff price. This wood, excepting the 5 cords mentioned last, was got on the warden's Chapman Farm. It was cut by convicts, under guards Alexander and Hutchinson. Guard Alexander states that he and Guard Hutchinson cleared 8 or 10 acres on the Chapman Farm in the fall and winter of 1894-5, and that the wood got there, which was second-growth and small, was taken to the prison. He says that the clearing of the land would, in his judgment, be about worth the wood. They cut down everything that was growing there and were working at it all winter, two officers, and from four to six convicts. There were about 2,000 poles cut there for the warden by them, which were hauled out and strung along where a fence was afterwards built on the property. Guard Hutchinson says they cleared 8 or 10 acres at this time on the Chapman Farm, cutting everything, wood, poles and bushes. The brush was afterwards burned and the land left fit for stumping. The wood was taken to the prison, and is the wood for which the warden credits himself with \$112,05. The warden says he had this woodland cleared by the prison so that the convicts would not be likely to escape into it. The lot does not adjoin on the prison property at all. The Turner land some of which is not cleared being between the Chapman farm and the prison land. He says the land was worth more with the wood on it. He had bought the place in 1894 for \$340 and after some of the land had been brought into cultivation again by the prison farming it on the shares, and some more had been cleared as above stated and the out-buildings had been repaired by convict labour the warden sold the property in 1897 \$750.

On May 14, 1896, the warden credits himself with '5 cords of wood, good quality, at \$1, \$5; 30 cords rough wood, at 50 cents, \$15.'

The storekeeper measured this wood and did not put it through his books. The warden, as usual, fixed the price on the stumpage. The wood was cut and hauled by the convicts with prison teams.

On October 31, 1897, the warden credited himself with 'use of horse, 151 days at 30 cents, \$45.' This is for the time the messenger's horse had sore eyes for ten days or so, and on this account the warden handed one of his horses to the messenger, and had the latter to drive and keep for 151 days with results to himself as above.

On December 31, 1897, the warden balances the 'special account' by paying cash \$4.04. This is the only time any cash is mentioned in the 'special account.' It was after this that the warden brought up the 'straw account', which was pinned by the accountant to the sheet in the ledger in which was posted the special account. This special account never came under the eyes of the inspector, and there is nothing in the detailed statement with reference to Dorchester Penitentiary in the reports of the Minister of Justice, which shows any of this great amount of convict labour got by the warden at 30 cents per day, and in one case for 25 cents per day, nor is there anything to show that wood and teams were supplied to the prison by the warden to wipe out the convict labour. Besides this the warden got free of any charge the services of such competent men as Guard Hutchinson on his dyke and aboideau, Guard Chambers, (who is a carpenter,) on the dyke and aboideau, and in doing repairing at the Willow Farm house and barn and at the Chapman barn, and in building a barn at the Willow Farm, Guard Legère, an excellent farmer, at his ditching and haying, and in getting out piling for his dyke. Trade Instructor Miller put up two barns on the marsh for the warden, the only charge being for the convict labour at 30 cents per day.

I see no authority whatever for such transactions as are disclosed by the special account. There is nothing that gives the warden any authority to employ convict labour as he has done. As to his supplying wood to the penitentiary, this seems to me to come under section 31, which imposes a severe penalty on the warden or other officer furnishing materials, goods or provisions for the use of the penitentiary. Moreover, in this case the warden takes it upon himself to settle the price he is to be allowed for his wood, and undertakes to keep the time of the convicts working for him, with the results I have before spoken of.

## GENERAL MANAGEMENT.

It is clearly established by the evidence that it was the practice for work to be done at the prison without a requisition being issued therefor. This looseness frequently resulted, as has been pointed out, in no record whatever being kept of convict labour being employed by the warden. I was able to learn of but one instance where a requisition was issued for work to be done for the warden. Disregard for the rules characterized very many of his transactions with the penitentiary, and his remark that, "the warden can do as he likes," seems to explain the methods of his dealings with the institution of which he was the chief executive officer. Respecting many of his transactions with the prison there was no entry at all in the books, sometimes not even a statement of the work or material, as the case might be, was made up. In numerous instances, it was proved that in sales made by him to the prison, the warden fixed the price to be paid him and received credit accordingly. For the large quantities of wood sold by him, statements for but a very small quantity were to be found. It was also the practice to transfer prisoners from one gang to another without the written authority required by the rules. The rule that the warden shall enter into no contract affecting the interest of the prison, without the sanction of the Minister was repeatedly violated, and section 31 of the Penitentiary Act seems to be in point when dealing with certain other of his transactions with the prison. It is clear that the warden owns and cultivates farm land in Dorchester, and sells large quantities of hay, and in my opinion carries on farming operations in the usual way, and I therefore direct your attention to section 32 of the said Act. It has also been clearly established that the warden had practically all his work done by convict labour, and in no instance was the permission of the Minister got before the convicts were employed. In addition to this I may mention the fact that trade instructors and guards having special knowledge of the particular work then being carried on by the warden were frequently taken from their shops and regular duties, and sent a mile and a half from the prison to do work for him not authorized by the department. These officers never charged for their time, although in some instances they, in my opinion, performed labour not contemplated by the rules, as for instance Hutchinson being stripped, working in mud and water, building the warden's aboideau. No statement of the convicts labour employed by the warden was ever sent the accountant of penitentiaries, as is required by the rules. In all his transactions with the farmer, Mr. Pipes, the warden seems to have met with no opposition to any of his wishes. Mr. Pipes would lend him prison hay at any time, trade cattle belonging to the prison for those of the warden, and generally would do as the warden wished. There is no evidence that Mr. Pipes ever refused to accede to the wishes of the warden in any of the deals or swaps and exchanges made by him with the prison, and concerning which the warden states he consulted Mr. Pipes.

It seems that the warden paid but little attention to the manner in which the different officers kept their books, or as to the preservation of them, and as a result, memorandum books of the farmer which are said to have contained the only record for several years of the settlements between the warden and the farmer hereinbefore referred to, and statements made from the said books were not produced and could not be found. If these books and statements ever existed it was the greatest negligence not to preserve them. There is no evidence that the warden in his transactions with others did not guard the interests of the prison, but there is abundant proof that in transactions between himself and the prison he looked more to his own interests than to that of the prison, with the result that, in my opinion, the prison was the loser and the warden the gainer to no inconsiderable amount.

The warden submitted a statement purporting to show the savings effected by him from the time of his appointment, amounting to \$158,347, as follows:—

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18b

January 5, 1891.

*Reduction of Staff—*

Chief keeper at \$800, 3 years.....	\$2,400 00
Steward at \$700, 3 years.....	2,100 00
Schoolmaster at \$400, 2 years.....	800 00
Baker.....	600 00
Uniform of officers.....	200 00
Saved in fuel, 3 years.....	3,000 00
Withdrawal public works staff, 2 years.....	2,000 00
Cost of material used in construction and repairs and estimated for by the Public Works Department in 1888, before the withdrawal of staff.....	3,000 00
Reduction in expenditure per capita from \$299 to \$224.70.....	20,747 40
Building of new stockade of spruce instead of cedar as advised by Public Works Department.....	13,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$65,347 40
Supplementary estimates of saving effected to date, nine years' additional saving by reason of the withdrawal of the Public Works Department....	72,000 00
Postponement of putting in the electric light.....	4,500 00
Saving in buying Chapman woodland instead of Turner's.....	2,000 00
Saving in purchasing of Buck woodland.....	4,000 00
Saved in fuel and crop by working Willow Farm.....	5,000 00
Saved in fuel other than Willow Farm.....	3,000 00
Difference between price paid for Turner and Palmer marsh, and that paid by the late warden for marsh	2,000 00
	<hr/>
Saved.....	\$158,347 40

In 1891 he made an application for an increase of salary and based his claim therefor upon the savings effected by him to that date amounting to \$65,347. He now files the above mentioned statement.

About all of the items making up this total are open to question. As to the item dealing with the reduction of the staff, there was no evidence given by the warden showing his connection with it. The records of the department will show the true state of affairs. I may say however, that he claims a saving of \$600, in the salary of a baker, but one had to be appointed after all, as it was claimed the food was not properly cooked by the convicts who had charge of the bakery. He claims the credit of saving \$3,000 up to 1891 in the matter of fuel, but says in his letter to the inspector, under the date of January 5, 1891, this policy was determined by the late warden, Mr. Botsford. With regard to the item of withdrawal of Public Works Department, for which the warden claims a credit altogether of some \$74,000, there is no evidence that the warden recommended the withdrawal of this department from this penitentiary. The evidence adduced merely shows a clashing of authority, between Mr. Turnbull, the clerk of that department here and the warden, which resulted in the suspension and subsequent reinstatement of Mr. Piercy, the engineer. An item of \$4,500 also appears in the said statement as saved, through his report to the department against establishing an electric light plant at the prison. It does not appear that the installation in the prison of this plant depended on the report of the warden, neither does it appear that such expense would not have been justified, and the light a great improvement. Also some \$2,000 is claimed as saved by buying the Chapman woodland about the reservoir instead of the Turner woodland. It was through a mistaken idea of the warden as to the ownership of this land that the Turner land was negotiated for by him. He thought Turner owner the land immediately about the reservoir, whereas, in fact, Mrs.

Chapman did. I cannot see that he should take credit in correcting his own mistake. There is also a claim of saving some \$4,000 in the purchase of the Buck wood-land. The price was fixed on the advice of Mr. Legère, at the time a guard at the prison. The value of woodland increased, but I do not think the warden can claim a saving as to that purchase, since the prison bought on the report of a competent man, Mr. Legère, and all woodland here has increased in value. As to the item of \$5,000 saved in fuel and crops by working the Willow Farm, I beg to direct your attention to that part of your report dealing with the operations at this farm, and the feeding of the warden's horses at the prison barn, while working on the said farm. The benefit accruing to the warden himself through the said operations does not seem to enter into this calculation. There is one item of \$3,000 which the warden claims to have saved in the purchase of wood, other than the Willow Farm wood, I do not know what this refers to unless it is the Bradford Gilbert wood. He states he was forced to buy this to avoid an action of trespass, but includes it in a statement purporting to show the saving effected through his management. It will be remembered he bought this wood for \$50 and he sold it to the prison as though it was Willow Farm wood at 20 cents per cord, which would be from the evidence as to quantity a very profitable transaction to him. As to the item of \$2,000 claimed by him as the difference as saved in the purchase of the Turner and Palmer marshes, and that paid by the late warden for marsh purchased during his term of office, I may say we know nothing as to the price of marsh then and now, but it does appear in evidence that the warden purchased for himself marsh from Mitton in the year 1894, adjoining the Turner marsh purchased by the warden for the prison and at least equal in value to that marsh for \$50 per acre. The Turner marsh was purchased as hereinbefore stated at \$66.66 per acre, which was the price asked. As to the item of \$20,747.40 said to be saved in the reduction of per capita expenditure from \$299 to \$224.70, I may say the said expenditure for the year ending June 30, 1897, was \$258.63.

The saving of \$3,000 purporting to be the cost of materials used in the construction and repairs and estimated for by the Public Works Department in 1888 before the withdrawal of the staff is not supported by any evidence, and is not apparent that this money or a part of it was not expended by the warden instead of by the said department. As to the item of \$13,000 claimed to have been saved in building the stockade of spruce instead of cedar, it certainly would have been very extravagant to have imported cedar when spruce equally as suitable was available right here.

#### DISCIPLINE.

As far as I can ascertain the discipline and management of prisoners have always been good at this penitentiary, and still remain good, with the exception of one matter, to which I wish to call your attention. In my opinion prisoners were insufficiently guarded while employed outside the prison inclosure. From the evidence it appears that much carelessness was exhibited by the warden in guarding prisoners on work in which he was interested, as for instance, several prisoners cutting piling in the woods for the warden's dyke, four or five miles distance from the prison for two months with but one officer in charge of them; two convicts working on the warden's Chapman farm, over a mile from the prison, without any guard over them; one convict working on the warden's marsh for some time without any guard over him; and convicts while employed at various other kinds of work as appears in the evidence were not properly guarded while away from the prison. As a result, two convicts escaped from the warden's Chapman Farm, two from his dyke, and one while acting as his servant. The trouble and expense of recapturing all these convicts was considerable.

Throughout this investigation I allowed counsel for the warden the greatest latitude in the examination and cross-examination of witnesses. Both documentary and oral evidence that was quite irrelevant and inadmissible was admitted upon the assurance of counsel that he considered it material and necessary to a proper statement of the warden's position. I may here state that Mr. M. G. Teed, counsel for the warden, conducted the defence in the most gentlemanly manner and in my opinion with great ability and adroitness. It was contended on behalf of the warden that the evidence of certain

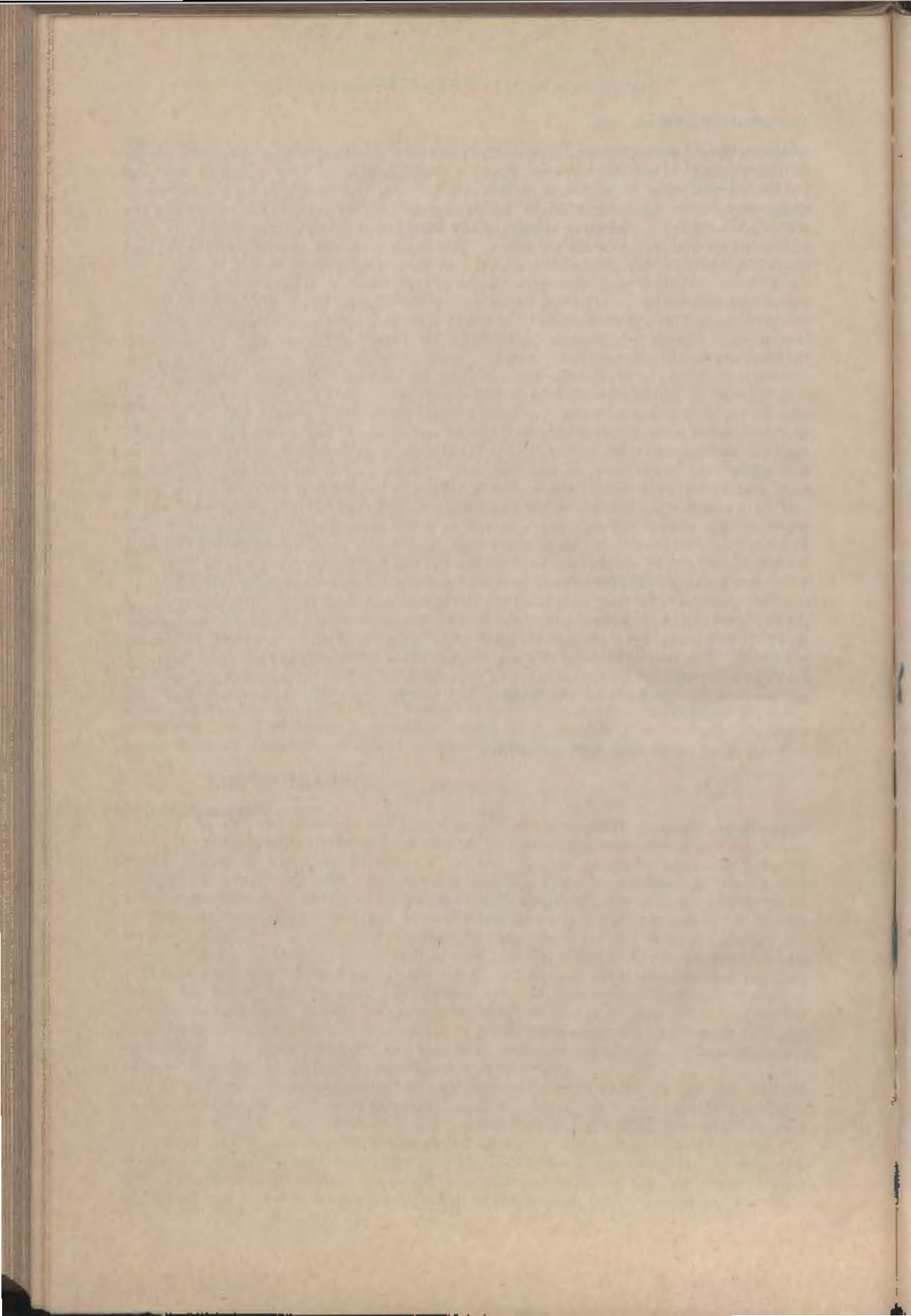
## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18b

witnesses should not be believed because their memory was defective or they were hostile to the warden. I noticed, however, that the evidence of these very witnesses was used by the warden when he wished to corroborate his own, but he wishes me not to believe them when their statements might be damaging. In my opinion the memory of the warden was quite as defective as that of any witness examined and he repeatedly tried to mislead me in replying to my questions. His demeanour was most objectionable, and quite frequently he was decidedly insolent. As to witnesses being hostile to him, I beg to call your attention to the warden's reports to the inspector, in nearly all of which he reports that the best of good feeling exists among his officers. I have given such weight to the evidence as I thought it deserved, but I may state some of the most damaging evidence was given by friendly witnesses called either by myself or the warden. It was stated by him that he did not keep any books of account of any sort except a stock book containing entries of charges for the service of his stallion. However, when this book was wanted to corroborate certain evidence adduced it could not be produced. In my opinion it is too unreasonable to believe that the warden should keep no books of account, when he was continually buying and selling wood, hay, cattle and horses, selling coal and pasture to the guards and in various ways, as appears in the evidence, doing throughout the year more or less business. I wish also to call your attention to the fact that a very large part of the warden's defence in connection with the cattle, horse and farm transactions consists of his own evidence, and that of Mr. Pipes who was a party to the swaps and exchanges as well as to the alleged settlements of the Willow Farm crops, in connection with which settlements all books showing the details and kept by Mr. Pipes, and all statements kept by the the warden except for the years 1897 and 1898 are missing. There is thus no record available for several years showing how the warden paid for the feed consumed by his horses and colts kept in the prison barns. As nearly all the irregularities mentioned in the evidence occurred previous to the summer of 1896, witnesses were obliged to state from memory details of transactions several years old. The management of the penitentiary since 1896 has shown a great improvement as compared with that previous to the said date, as but little trafficking has gone on between the prison and the warden and but little prison convict labour has been employed by him.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

EDWARD M. BILL,  
*Commissioner.*

DORCHESTER, June 29, 1899.



# THE ACTION OF THE GOVERNMENT

IN RESPECT TO THE

# MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF TWINE

PRODUCED BY CONVICT LABOUR

*(FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT)*



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST  
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

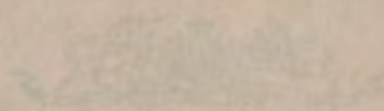
1899

[18a—1900.]

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

REPORT OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE



LONDON: PRINTED BY RICHARD CLAY AND COMPANY, LTD., BUNGAY, SUFFOLK.

## THE ACTION OF THE GOVERNMENT

IN RESPECT TO THE

# MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF TWINE

## PRODUCED BY CONVICT LABOUR

Let me say that the criticisms indulged in in respect to the industrial employment of convicts in the penitentiary has not escaped my attention. On the contrary, I have noted with care everything of importance that has been said, and I am always prepared to profit by any suggestions that I believe would be advantageous to the public in the management of these institutions.

Sometimes matters which are indeed of a trifling character from a financial point of view, become sources of not a little political importance by reason of the personal interest which a large number of the community may have in respect to them. The binder twine industry is, in some measure, a matter of this sort. The manufactory of this twine was introduced into the Kingston Penitentiary a few years ago, for the purpose of giving employment to a number of the convicts, and so enable them to earn, at least, a portion of the cost of their maintenance, and, to that extent, relieve the public treasury from what would be otherwise a necessary burden.

One of the difficult problems with which the State has to deal, is—how is it to give suitable employment to its prison population? There can be no doubt that if those persons were industrious and honest they would be at large, and, by their labour, would be entering into competition with every other labourer engaged in similar pursuits in the country. But being neither honest, nor, for the most part, industrious, it became important that employment should be found for them, and that they should be so employed as to impose as little charge upon the rest of the community, as possible, and it is an important problem to solve what that employment shall be, and in what pursuits convicts may engage, so as to make the institutions in which they are confined, so far as possible, self-supporting. It must always be borne in mind, that the industrial and law-abiding portion of the community are not only maintaining themselves, and bearing the ordinary charges of government, but they are also burdened for the purpose of supporting those who have offended against the laws of the country, and who, it is believed, cannot, with a due regard to the interests of society, be allowed to remain without restraint.

There is also another important question in connection with this one of convict labour, to be taken into account. While many of those who have been convicted of offences against the law, are sent to the jails and to the penitentiaries, and are pre-disposed to crime, and belong to that class who are both morally and physically degenerates there are a large number of persons, who, from want of proper parental oversight, it may be, or for some other cause in the first instance, or from association with the idle and the vicious, are drawn into crime, who are not necessarily of the criminal class, and who may be cured of their criminal tendencies, and made law-abiding citizens. One of the objects of the state, must always be, acting on humane and Christian principles, to

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

endeavour to reform this class; and in order that this may be accomplished, especially in the case of those who are young, it is important that the pursuits in which they are engaged during confinement shall be of a kind in which they may find employment, when they are either discharged from the penitentiaries, or from official surveillance, if they are already at large, on parole.

Very great complaint was made at one time, that the penitentiaries, by being converted into industrial establishments, were in danger of damaging the business of those who had invested their own money, and were legitimately engaged in manufacturing pursuits, with which the industrial branches of the penitentiaries came into active competition. Now, I am not going to enter into a discussion of this question further than to say, that it has been one of the aims of the Government, in the management of the industrial side of the penitentiaries, to avoid, as far as possible, unfair competition with those who are engaged in similar pursuits, and who are giving employment to honest and industrious men. With this end in view, care has been taken, not to enter into injurious competition with ordinary manufacturing, and by dealing with the consumers at very reduced rates, to ruin the business of those who have invested their capital in similar enterprises, and who are paying fair wages to those whom they have employed. Indeed, it is scarcely possible for an official institution to enter into active competition, in the way that has sometimes been advocated, and which we have been criticised for not adopting, and were the attempt made it would certainly end in failure. The Government cannot advantageously employ commercial agents, pay their expenses, and send them abroad through the country, to make sales to retail dealers, and become an active competitor, without the risk of very great loss, and without incurring very great expense. I shall show you, our predecessors tried the experiment for two seasons, and the result of that trial, was not such as to induce us to make a further experiment on the same line. The certain results of such course, if persisted in, would be failure, with discredit to the Minister by whom such a policy was adopted. But it has been intimated, not so much that the system was wrong, as that there has been a ring formed for the purpose of bleeding the farmers who require binder twine, and of making enormous profits at their expense. No statement could be more unfounded, none more destitute of all foundation in fact.

This matter is of sufficient importance, in the face of the criticisms that were indulged in in the House of Commons, last session, by Mr. Taylor, Dr. Sproule and others, to justify me in going somewhat more into detail than I would be otherwise inclined to do. The experiment made by our predecessors in office, in 1895, was not one in any way advantageous to the public interest, as a portion of the price is still unpaid. In February, 1896, the late Government resolved to sell the binder twine by an agent to retail dealers. He was to be paid a commission of ten per cent for his services. Let me ask by whom was this payment of ten per cent to be borne? Was it to be added to the price, or was it to be a loss borne by the public? But this by the way. Four applications were received—from Mr. Rees, Mr. Mucklestone, Mr. Chown and Mr. Kelly of Montreal. Mr. Rees wrote Mr. George Taylor, the member for Leeds, asking for his support. Mr. Taylor forwarded this letter to Mr. Dickey, and accompanied it with a recommendation which stated that Mr. Rees was supported by the friends of the Government in his locality. Mr. Mucklestone wrote Mr. Taylor, and Mr. Taylor forwarded Mr. Mucklestone's letter to Mr. Dickey, Minister of Justice, and he added a note at the bottom, in which he informed the Minister that he had written Mr. Mucklestone, and he told Mr. Mucklestone that, in his communication to the Minister of Justice, he had pronounced him a first-class man for the position. And so Mr. Taylor persuaded both Mr. Rees and Mr. Mucklestone that he was actively supporting each of them, although he knew that the intention was to appoint but one agent. Both were grateful to Mr. Taylor for his support. Mr. Mucklestone was supported by Mr. Haggart, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Hon. J. F. Wood, Mr. Uriah Wilson, M.P., and Mr. Hugh John Macdonald; but Mr. Macdonald was explicit in his statement that he supported Mr. Mucklestone for appointment in Ontario only—that in Manitoba it was not advisable to entrust the sale of binder twine to an outsider—that the province was jealous of its rights—that the provincial feeling was unusually strong, and that it would

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18a

be better to appoint some business man in the province, rather than to appoint a person from outside. At all events, it was felt that an active friend among the farmers, abroad at the time of a general election, to talk cheap binder twine, would be an agent, not without political importance, and so a suitable one must be had. Neither of Mr. Taylor's men was taken.

An agreement was ultimately made with Mr. Kelly to sell for the Government the output of the year. The first three months of 1896 seemed to have been taken up in deciding which of the candidates for employment was to be preferred. Mr. Kelly, an employee of the Cordage Company, was to be agent for a period of five years, ending the 1st day of September, 1900. The agent was to be personally responsible for the aggregate value of the twine sold, at the price fixed, less 10 per cent of its value, which was to be his compensation for his services. He was to give security for \$30,000 and the outstanding credit at any time was not to exceed \$20,000. Mr. Kelly was appointed, and the ostensible reason for this appointment was, that he was supported by a firm of contractors who were largely interested in the cordage business, who were identified with the cordage trade, and, it was said, that his appointment would cause less friction with other manufacturers, than the appointment of any one of the other candidates. The security which Mr. Kelly offered, was a security against any fraud on his part, but not a security for the payment of the value of the twine which he received for sale; he declined to be answerable for the debts of the purchasers, and so, being unable to give the security required, the arrangements made with him were terminated in August, 1896. Yet, after this policy of a sale upon commission had been tried, and had absolutely failed, Mr. Taylor informs Parliament that the sale by our predecessors in office had always been a sale by public tender in the open market, when it is perfectly clear that the course of action to which the late Government was committed, did not admit of tender at all. It must be borne in mind, that the amount of twine manufactured at the Kingston Penitentiary is about five hundred tons a year, while the amount consumed in the country is not less than eight times that quantity, and if we were to reduce the cost to the purchaser to the mere cost of the production, on this five hundred tons, it could not relieve the consumers generally, for there would be still, at least 3,500 tons, or more yearly required for consumption, that must be obtained elsewhere, and could only be obtained at the market value from those who engaged in the business because they hoped to make reasonable profits upon the product of their skill, their industry and their capital. In fact, we might succeed in closing up the private manufactories, and throw a very industrious population employed in them, out of work.

Now, Mr. Taylor, in the House of Commons last session, undertook to show that there has been something wrong, in the sale of the twine produced at the Kingston Penitentiary. In that effort I need not say he was not successful; he could not be, because there was nothing done, that was not done in a straightforward manner, either by my predecessor, Sir Oliver Mowat, or since, by myself.

Mr. Taylor said that he would prove that the Government sold the output of binder twine at the penitentiary, as soon as it was made in 1896, without tender, and handed it over to the Hobbs Hardware Co. This statement is wholly without any foundation in fact. The sale was not made to the Hobbs Hardware Company at all, but to Coll Bros. of St. John; it was a sale after tenders had been publicly called for by advertisement. It was made in December, 1896, and was due to the fact that the twine which had been produced during the previous winter and summer had not been marketed—that the attempt to make retail sales, as it was supposed for the accommodation of the consumers throughout the country, had been a failure—and so Messrs. Coll Brothers were purchasers, and could only be purchasers for consumption in the following year. Now, this sale which had been made to Coll Bros. was assigned by them on the 25th January, 1897, to the Hobbs Hardware Co., who were dealers, in a large way, in binder twine. The Coll Bros. were as free to sell to the Hobbs Hardware Co. as they were to any one else. The transaction, so far as I know, was one into which the parties had a right to enter, and over which the Government had no kind of control. Mr. Taylor says the twine was sold by the department at 4 cents. The fact is, that the contract was as

follows:—Sisal, 4 cents; Beaver  $4\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Maple Leaf, 5 cents. The Hobbs Hardware Co. agreed to accept delivery of the twine, and to pay the department in conformity with the agreement that had been effected with Coll Bros. The object of the sale for cash was to make certain of receiving payment. The twine, I believe, was fairly good, when made, but it had been retained too long on hand, and the oil which is necessary to its pliability, and to its running freely upon the reels of the reapers, had, in a measure, dried out, and our experience was of such a character, as to make it most desirable thereafter, to dispose of all the twine, made in the penitentiary during the season in which it is manufactured.

Mr. Taylor says that the late Government disposed of twine by supplying merchants all over the country, and sending their agents out, and forcing other manufacturers to do the same in order to get their goods on the market. Did they?—How then was it that we find a whole year's production on hand, after the harvest season was over? Mr. Taylor also says, that the Government got paid for the sales which they made. This is a mistake. A part of the twine then sold is still unpaid for, and a suit by the Crown for about \$9,000 is pending in the Exchequer Court in respect to it. But, the system had been, in every way most unsatisfactory, and far from successful, and the sale to Coll Bros. in September, 1896, of twine that ought to have been sold in the preceding February or March, shows how complete a failure the system of the late Government was. What, then, was the result of this effort to create a little political patronage, by the appointment of an agent, which ultimately failed?—Simply this: That on the 6th of August, 1866, the penitentiary warden represented that they had on hand 1,001,550 pounds of twine, after the harvest season was over, and when no sales could be made except for consumption in the following year, when, by the deterioration in quality, a loss would be sustained.

Mr. Taylor made a personal attack upon the Prime Minister. He said that he was under obligations to Messrs. Bate & Sons. This charge Mr. Taylor was compelled to withdraw the next day. Nor were the other statements Mr. Taylor made, in any degree, more accurate. The Prime Minister, I am certain, knew nothing about the tender by Messrs. Bate & Sons, nor the result. Mr. Taylor said that Messrs. Bate & Sons, besides purchasing the output of the Kingston Penitentiary, controlled the output of the Brantford factory, and that, as a consequence of this monopoly, the firm had sold their twine at  $13\frac{1}{2}$  cents a pound, and Dr. Sproule declares as high as 16 cents a pound. I need not say that for neither of these statements—either as to the monopoly or as to prices—was there the slightest foundation in fact. I am perfectly sure that neither Mr. Taylor nor Dr. Sproule had in his possession any evidence that would justify the statement which he made. The only year in which the output of the Brantford factory was controlled by the purchasers of the Kingston product, was in 1895, under the preceding Government. We sold the product of the Kingston penitentiary in 1898 to Messrs. Bate & Sons. Their tender was the only one received. But it furnished us a small margin of profit upon the cost of production. They sold the twine not long after, to another party at a very moderate advance in price, and this, I believe, is the extent of their dealing in binder twine. From no other manufacturer did they purchase. So much for the talk about monopolies.

I have taken the trouble to communicate with several dealers, and I have from them conclusive evidence that there was no ring, and no combination of any sort to put up the price to the consumer. The various wholesale dealers and manufacturers sold their twine to those engaged in the retail trade throughout the country, in such quantities as they were likely to find a market for in their own locality. The variation in the prices received, contradicts the story of any understanding between them, and shows that the price, at which they sold to the retail dealers, does not differ very widely from the price which we received from the wholesale purchaser. Of course, the retail dealer asks more for what he sells than the price paid. No one engages in any business without expecting to make a profit, and if he cannot do this he will not continue in it. Last year, owing to the war in the Phillipine Islands, the price of the raw material was greatly enhanced, and the dealers who had twine on hand, which had been made when the price was lower, naturally took advantage of their opportunity to sell their twine at

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18a

an increased price. I do not know any traders who do not. I do not know, otherwise, how they could continue in business. They are compelled to submit to losses when they sell in a falling market, and it is but reasonable that they should have an opportunity of taking advantage of a market when it is favourable to them. The farmer is not expected to sell the products of his farm for less than the market rate; they never rise beyond the price that he is willing to take and so, what in no case would he do himself, does he deny to others—the right to make the best of their opportunities. The retail dealers in binder twine certainly ask more than they pay, because, in the first place, they take the risk of loss, should the price fall; in the second place, they are not always certain that they can sell what they have purchased during the current season, and so may be obliged to carry a portion over to the following year, when they may lose both on account of lower rates and a depreciation in value.

I will take the transactions in binder twine in the county of Grey as an illustration, and I do so because Dr. Sproule, who represents a portion of that county, is one of the adverse critics. There the Plymouth agencies sold their twine to numerous dealers, whose names I have before me, at from  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to 7 cents a pound, with a reduction of \$5 a ton on car lots. The average price received from the retail merchants, by the wholesale dealers, was 6 cents a pound. The Hobbs Co. sold in the village of Markdale, in which Dr. Sproule resides, binder twine at from  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to  $6\frac{1}{2}$  cents a pound. The average which they received for the quantities that they sold in the county of Grey, was, as near as may be, 6 cents a pound. And the sales of the Deering Co., of Chicago, in the same county, averaged  $5\frac{7}{8}$  cents a pound, or a little less than the amount received by some of the other companies. These facts show conclusively that there was no combination amongst the wholesale dealers and manufacturers to put up the price to the consumers. If there was combination at all it must have been by others after the article had been marketed by them, and after they had ceased to have any control over it. It requires but a moment's consideration to show that there could be no combination amongst the retail dealers. There are several thousands of persons engaged in the retail trade, which is an accommodation to the farmer, who seldom purchases the twine until he actually needs it; and to assume that there is any combination among the hardware men in any part of the country, who keep this article for the purpose of accommodating their farm customers, is too preposterous to require any serious refutation. The truth is that from the commencement of the Spanish-American war, down to the present time, the price of cordage material has enormously enhanced in value. This increase of price took place during 1898, after most of the sales by wholesale men had been made; but towards the end of the season there was an advance in price. Early in March, 1898, the price rose by  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a cent per pound; towards the close of the month, there was another increase of  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a cent per pound, and in June the price varied from  $9\frac{1}{4}$  cents to  $10\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound, according to the grade of the article. Those retail dealers who had contracted early in the season for a supply, when the price was low, no doubt made large profits on account of the advance resulting from the war; but they did only what every other member of the community does who has an article for sale—they obtained the best price of which the market would admit. I have before me the names of sixteen firms in the county of Grey and vicinity who purchased binder twine in 1898, for sale to the farmers, and I find that sales were made to them by the wholesale dealers at prices varying from  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to 7 cents a pound. In July and August, when the market value of twine had greatly advanced, there were small quantities purchased at from  $8\frac{3}{4}$  to 10 cents a pound, but the amount was exceedingly small, as nearly all the retail dealers had contracted for the quantities they required at a much earlier period in the season.

Now, I desire to bring this fact to the attention of those who are interested in the subject:—If the Government had adopted the policy of their predecessors, and had employed an agent to make sales to the retail dealers of the country, and had paid him a commission of 10 per cent for the sales, in what respect would the consumer be better off than he is under the present policy? He would still have to purchase from the same parties from whom he purchases at the present time—the ordinary retail dealers of the country—who must always be, in the main, the medium between the producer or wholesale dealer and the ultimate consumer. There would have been this difference,—

at present the sale by the Government is for cash on delivery ; under the other system it must have been largely a sale for credit, and the loss would have fallen upon the Government, and would certainly be very much greater than that which fell upon the wholesale dealer, because the Government has not, and cannot have, the same facilities for securing prompt payment.

Mr. Taylor said that the late Government did not allow a ring to be formed. I think I have shown that they did nothing to prevent it, nor could they on the lines adopted, do anything to control the market value of the article. When Mr. Taylor says that an agreement was made in 1897, for the sale of twine without tenders, and that no tender was brought down, he makes a statement at variance with the facts. The truth is that in December, 1896, an advertisement was put in a number of the leading newspapers of Canada, asking for sealed tenders, which were to be endorsed 'Tenders for binder twine,' which were open for reception until the 20th of January following, for the sale of 500 tons of three varieties of twine, and providing that the warehouses of the penitentiary should be cleared of all the product, on the 1st of August following. Now, in reply to this advertisement, there was no other tender than that from the Hobbs Hardware Co. received. It was accompanied by a cheque for \$2,397.50, as an assurance of good faith. The three varieties of twine sold for \$4.40, \$4.75, and \$5.25 per 100 lbs. according to quality, and these prices will compare favourably with the prices received by the other manufacturers. Then in the following year, the purchase was made by Messrs. Bate & Sons. Circulars were sent to all the leading firms in the country that deal in binder twine. No response was had to this, with the single exception of the offer received from Messrs. Bate & Sons, who made a tender and who purchased the output at the rates of \$4.15, \$4.25, \$4.95 per 100 lbs. Mr. Taylor speaks of this offer as a result of a combination, but there was no combination, nor is there any evidence of one. The facts prove the contrary. And were the department to deal with the retail dealers, instead of dealing with some one who is prepared to purchase the whole output, we would certainly find a large quantity of twine upon our hands, of which we would have been unable to dispose, and which would seriously deteriorate in value before it could be put upon the market in another season. It is for these reasons unsafe to allow the early months of the year to go by without tenders being called for. Otherwise the department would take the risk of being compelled to depend upon the retail trade exclusively, for the disposal of the whole output.

Complaint has been made because in 1898, we sold upon circulars, instead of upon a newspaper advertisement. But we communicated with all the leading firms in the country who deal in the article. In the beginning of 1898, the very low rates quoted in the New York market deterred the department from offering it at the earliest possible period, because I felt that we took the risk of receiving unsatisfactory offers, and we were in hopes that the market value might improve. We waited for this improvement until the end of February. Then the season was so advanced that circulars were sent out. The inspector was instructed to invite tenders from any one who was likely to deal with us. He was given no instructions to confine the invitation to those who were the political friends of the Government. The list of parties who were invited to tender contained the names of firms made up of Liberals, of Conservatives, and of Patrons, and this is shown from the fact that such firms as Dalton & Strange of Kingston, Rice Lewis, and others of Toronto, and various establishments managed by men, who were certainly not supposed to have any inclination to support the Liberal party were among the number. It is said that Massey, Harris & Co. were not invited to tender. This is true : but Massey-Harris & Co. had arranged, at that time, with the Consumers Cordage Co. for the operation of the Port Hope Mills to provide their own supplies. They were, therefore, like the Consumers Cordage Co. competing manufacturers. Mr. Taylor complained that the circular was sent to John Hallam, of Toronto ; whom he designates "a political heeler," and Coll Bros. of St. John, N. B., who were engaged in other lines of business. But it is sufficient to state in reply to this, that Coll Bros. had purchased the entire output of the penitentiary in a previous year, from the late Government, and were thus likely to be tenderers again, if the opportunity was offered ; and as regards Mr. Hallam, he handled the output of the twine at the Central prison for more

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18a

than one season, and it was not unreasonable for us to suppose that he would be willing to tender for the output of the Kingston Penitentiary. This was all the more probable, as Mr. Hallam had written my predecessor that he had not noticed the advertisement of the previous year, and he asked that he might be informed when the next lot of binder twine was to be put upon the market. In the previous year, no tender was received except that of the Hobbs Hardware Co., after advertising in the newspapers, and in 1898 no tender was received except that submitted by Bate & Sons. But it is absurd, on this account, to speak about monopoly. It was certainly open to any one who wished to engage in the business, to tender, and if the profits were such as Mr. Taylor intimates it was very strange indeed, that where so excellent an opportunity was offered to make a fortune, that so few were willing to avail themselves of it.

Mr. Taylor declared that the industry was established by the Conservative Government in order to regulate the price of binder twine. This is not the fact. The Government could not, and did not, regulate the price. The industry was established to give employment to a large number of convicts in the penitentiary, with as little competition to the industries of the country in private hands as possible. The attempt to make sales by the late Government through agents proved both unsatisfactory and unprofitable, and the second year the attempt was made it wholly broke down, the Government having a whole year's output on hand undergoing deterioration in the way I have mentioned.

Mr. Clancy, in speaking in the House of Commons, last session, stated that the Government could have held the 500 tons manufactured in the penitentiary as a safeguard against any combine which might be formed. They could have, in this way, he said, prevented a rise in the price, because they could afford to hold, and were not forced to sell. Mr. Clancy, in effect, suggests that we should ask for an appropriation out of the public treasury to buy many thousands of dollars worth of raw material for the production of twine; that we should feed and clothe the prisoners out of a further appropriation; that we should pay the salaries of the officials, provide the machinery, and maintain the institution; that after incurring this expense we should refrain from selling the product within the season when alone it could be put upon the market with any hope of producing satisfactory results; that we should make the twine, not for consumption in the harvest following, but for the purpose of regulating the market price. Let me ask you, how long do you think Parliament would place at the disposal of my department a large sum of money, not to give employment to the convicts, and to lessen the cost of their maintenance, but to bulldoze the cordage market, and to sell at a great loss, after the season has gone by, if indeed sales could be made at all. The statement of the proposal is sufficient to show how preposterous it is.

I understand from Messrs. Bate & Sons, that of the twine which they purchased from us, Wood, Vallance & Co., bought about 179,000 pounds of pure manilla, and 174,000 pounds of mixed; that Massey-Harris & Co. purchased 200,000 pounds of each. There were sundry shipments made in smaller quantities to other parties. The price at which they sold varied from \$4.90 to \$5.40 per 100 pounds. It will be seen, notwithstanding Mr. Taylor's statement that not a pound of this twine was sold to the Hobbs Hardware Co., and the invoices of their sales show about  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent a pound advance on the price we received.

Contrasts have been made between the prices for which the penitentiary twine was sold, and the prices paid by the consumers. The reason for this difference I have already stated, and is such as happens in the case of every other article where there is an advance, from any cause, in its market value. With regard to Manilla, the raw material was quoted in New York in the beginning of 1898 at \$4.18 $\frac{1}{2}$  per 100 lbs. The cost of manufacture is about 75 cents which would make it \$4.93 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. The price paid to the department by Messrs. Bate & Sons was \$4.95. So it will be seen that there was a moderate profit made by the department upon the production. Mr. Taylor also said that no security was required of Messrs. Bate & Sons; that they would carry out the arrangement that had been made. This is not the fact. They deposited their cheque with the department for \$2,000, and the whole amount of the purchase money was paid without question, as the twine was delivered.

I am perfectly satisfied that it would be quite impossible for the Government to appoint agents, and to make sales to retail dealers throughout the country, without serious injury to competing establishments, and without such a loss to the public treasury as would necessarily lead to the discontinuance of the manufacture, and it would be imperative to seek some other employment for the convicts of the penitentiary who are now engaged in this business.

I think that we may well profit by the experience of others. The results in the prison in the State of Minnesota, where 2,500 tons of binder twine are manufactured every year, show very clearly what may be the effect of a system which, in some respects, bears a resemblance to that which certain parties endeavour to introduce here. It must be borne in mind that the prison in the State of Minnesota manufactures a very large percentage of the whole consumption. Out of the 2,500 tons which they manufacture, 150 tons were reserved for direct sale to the farmers, the price of which is fixed in May at one-half cent a pound above the price at which the twine is sold in car-load lots. Of the 150 tons that have been reserved for direct sale to the farmers, except in the year 1898, but 75 tons were ever sold during the year, and one-half of the product so reserved has been carried over. In the year 1898, owing to the war in the Philippine Islands, 100 tons were reserved for sale to the farmers. The Board of Prison Managers fixed the price at six and one-half cents a ton in car-load lots, and at seven cents a ton to those who were purchasing in smaller quantities. The price of the raw material rapidly rose, and the price of binder twine manufactured in private establishments increased greatly. The news spread abroad that there was likely to be a shortage in production. The result was that, in a short time, the 400 tons reserved were disposed of. The farm population were panic stricken. An immense number of orders came in which could not be met. The public press announced the fact. The agricultural population were alarmed, and the twine in the hands of jobbers and private dealers reached a very high figure indeed. It will be seen from an examination of the report that the number who obtained twine at a moderate figure was but the merest fraction of the population, while the vast majority were compelled to pay a price far beyond that which the state of things warranted. The experience of the State of Minnesota shows that not one farmer in two hundred orders his twine from the prison establishment, although every effort was made to induce the farmers to do so. In fact, the Board of Managers say in their report for the year 1898, that *'the system of selling in car-load lots through dealers was not resorted to until after it was fully demonstrated that the farmers would not order the twine direct from the prison.'*

With regard to the sales for the year ending in August last, tenders were asked for by advertisement in a large number of the leading papers so that the matter was made known to every one interested. Notwithstanding this, we received in the Department but four tenders. The price obtained was greater than in former years, because of the enhanced price of the raw material. The contract was awarded to the highest tenderer, and in every instance the business transacted was open and straightforward. The prices received were :—

Manilla.....	\$7.25 per 100 lbs.
Mixed.....	6.15 "
Sisal.....	6.00 "

If the Government is to continue to give employment to convicts by the manufacture of binder twine, it must deal with the product in a business-like way, and upon business principles. As I have already stated, from the attempt made to create political patronage, and to deal with the retail merchants in binder twine throughout the country, the season of 1896 was lost, and when the harvest was over, the department had the entire output of the year on its hands. I need not say that it would be impossible to continue the production of binder twine upon any such plan. Binder twine always deteriorates in value by its retention. If large losses were sustained, the men who now undertake to censure the department because we are running it on business principles, and relieving the public treasury from what would otherwise be an

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18a

increased charge, would be the first to condemn the Government for these added burdens. The whole subject of the employment of convict labour requires the most careful consideration. We must bear in mind that it is not only necessary to give the convicts constant employment, but it must be employment of a kind to which it would be possible for them to devote themselves after their period of service is over, and they are again free. The Government would indeed altogether fail in its duty towards society, and toward these classes, if from the character of their employment while in confinement, they found it difficult to obtain service after their discharge. To have men whom you have endeavoured to reform, and in whom you have endeavoured to implant industrious habits, thrown again into society, qualified to perform labour which among these free men is not called for, wandering about, unable to obtain employment, destitute of the necessities of life, you would be holding out to them the strongest possible temptation to seek once more their old haunts, and to return again to their old habits. I see no reason why we should not give agricultural employment in the vicinity of most of our penitentiaries to those who are disposed to work on the farm, and to give mechanical employment, on behalf of the Government, for the supply of those things which the Government itself may find necessary for government use, thus bringing prison labour as little as possible into competition with free labour outside; but to advocate, as some do, high protective duties to enable the manufacturer to obtain remunerative prices for the output of his factory, and then to create an institution that can supply but the merest fraction of that product for the market, and to use its output to create a slaughter market for all productions of that kind, is indeed a notable proceeding. But this would be a most discreditable course to pursue, because it could never commend itself to the judgment and conscience of those who advocate it, and can only be put forward because they think that it may appeal to the interest of some who will not stop to think of its injustice.

I felt that it was necessary to make a full and frank statement, in respect to this subject, to show that neither we, in manufacturing the binder twine at the penitentiary, nor those to whom we made sales obtained for it a very high price. Perhaps in no other business is the profit more moderate to the wholesale dealer than in the sale of binder twine. During the past year, owing to the war in the Philippine Islands, the raw material has been very high, because there has not been, by reason of the war, an opportunity for its exportation. We have, for this reason, after the year closed in August, disposed of what we had manufactured since, because we have no assurance that the war may not suddenly end, and the price of the raw material rapidly fall. In the public interest, it is my duty to avoid loss, if possible, and so we have been ready to sell, as fast as we manufacture, to any one who is willing to buy. We have sold to retail dealers who may wish to purchase for cash, and to farmers, who have given us orders, and who accompany their orders with payments. Early in March we expect to enter into contract with wholesale men, who will be willing to buy all we can produce up to the 15th of August, the season when the North-west harvest begins. This is the only safe course we could adopt, otherwise we might find ourselves with a quantity of twine on hand without any opportunity of marketing it before the harvest season was over. In this matter, I have earnestly endeavoured to secure the raw material at a fair cash price, and we have sought to dispose of the article to the best advantage, so as to inflict no loss upon the public treasury. As trustees on behalf of the public, this is our duty, and that duty I have endeavoured faithfully to discharge.

DAVID MILLS.

*Minister of Justice.*

January, 1900.

The first part of the book is devoted to a general history of the United States from its discovery by Columbus in 1492 to the present time. It covers the early years of settlement, the struggle for independence, the formation of the Constitution, and the development of the nation as a powerful industrial and commercial power. The author discusses the various political, social, and economic factors that have shaped the country's history, and the role of the individual states and the federal government.

The second part of the book is a detailed account of the American Civil War, from its outbreak in 1861 to its conclusion in 1865. It describes the military campaigns, the political maneuvering, and the social and economic changes that resulted from the war. The author also discusses the Reconstruction period and the struggle for civil rights for African Americans.

The third part of the book is a general history of the United States from 1865 to the present time. It covers the Reconstruction period, the Gilded Age, the Progressive Era, and the modern era. It discusses the various political, social, and economic changes that have shaped the country's history, and the role of the individual states and the federal government.

1865

