turing business; its operations are, necessarily, on a credit basis, and the disadvantages of this system may be illustrated by the single fact that it has paid during the last five years the sum of $13,015 for interest alone, to say nothing of the increased cost of supplies when purchased on credit, and the saving of the discount which always accompany cash payments.

A careful analysis of the operations of this department for the past five years exhibits the fact that the nett earnings of all the convicts employed by the Institution average but eleven cents per day, and this, without making any allowance for cost and depreciation of machinery, while about the same number of convicts employed by the contractors at 50 cents per day, gave a revenue of $28,800 for labor, and $700 for rent of work shops. It is true that the labor employed by the latter was of better quality, but that would account for but a small portion of the difference.

The Committee would recommend the total abolition of all manufacturing on account of the Institution, and the substitution of a system farming the convict labor to contractors. Under this system, the Institution can be made to support itself and the State relieved from a heavy burden, while the prisoners will be taught some useful trade, the knowledge of which, by giving them the means of procuring an honest livelihood, would in many instances prevent them from relapsing into crime.

It is very true that the difficulties of the present time will prevent this plan from being carried out at once, but with peace will come the ordinary demand for labor, when it can be successfully accomplished.

It will not be out of place here to illustrate the proposition by an estimate of its results.

The expenses of all kinds of maintaining the Institution, simply as a prison, may be estimated at about $37,000. This, by a judicious economy, might be probably reduced to $35,000. The prisoners average about 420 in number, of which 400 are males. Suppose the sick, the infirm, and those necessary to perform the ordinary house work of the Institution to amount to 100, there remains 300 whose labor may be made available. These would not be equally valuable, and may be thus classified:

200	worth 50 cents per day, - - - - -	$31,300
50	" 25 " " " - - - - -	3,912
50	" 12½ " " " - - - - -	1,956
	Producing - - - - - - -	$37,168