

Dashiell, Dodson and Hall, of the Committee, which were responded to by Messrs. Duncan, Goldsborough and by Rev. Will. C. Stondenmire, after which the committee were conducted through the different departments of the institution. The attention of the committee was called to the fact that in a large majority of cases, the inmates were sent up for short terms of 30 or 60 days, and that as it requires about 30 days to instruct the incarcerated individuals in the work to be done at the institution, little profit is derived by the institution from their labor. A large percentage of cases are those of persons convicted of stealing rides on railroads.

As the House of Correction is a reformatory rather than a penal institution, the suggestion was made by Messrs. Duncan and Goldsborough and concurred in by members of the committee, that it be recommended that persons convicted of these trivial offenses whose sentences are for a shorter term than four months be committed to the county jails, instead of the House of Correction, and that if necessary, the law be amended to that end.

A new wing is now in course of erection, which is designed to afford more room so that each inmate may occupy a separate cell and to afford additional shop space.

Superintendent Moore is to be highly commended for his efficient administration.

On February 26th, 1904, your committee visited and inspected the Maryland Agricultural College.

The committee were met at College Park Station by Capt. R. W. Silvester, the President of the College, by whom they were conducted to and through the institution.

The College now has about 145 students; in 1892, the number was 45. The institution is doing good work. It receives annually \$33,300 from the United States Government, \$5,000 of which goes to educate the colored population at the Easton Branch, and \$28,300 to instruct the white sons of Maryland.

The College is well and efficiently managed, is of