

Summary of the value of the whole labour performed and material used at the Kingston Penitentiary for the year 1876 :

Mason Department.....	\$44,341.45½
Carpenter “ .....	16,213.00½
Blacksmith “ .....	10,800.63½
Tailor “ .....	7,189.25
Prison Shoe “ .....	5,866.50
Farm “ .....	1,800.17
Female “ .....	2,616.94
Baker “ .....	1,338.75
Steward’s “ .....	1,878.00
Wings “ .....	1,462.00
Wash House “ .....	893.20
Drying Room “ .....	2,486.00
Hospital Orderlies .....	508.00
Foundry “ .....	2,041.12
Chapels, North Lodge, Messengers, Railroad and Point.....	1,119.00
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	\$100,557.22

Although the labour employed on some of the improvements in and about the prison might be dispensed with, yet, if the property belonged to a private individual who had means, more especially labour which he could not otherwise use to advantage—in that case I am sure the improvements would be made.

Some years ago it was not considered safe to take any considerable number of convicts outside the walls, hence most of the stone quarrying was done by free labour at so much per toise. No attention was paid by these contractors toward levelling the rubbish, and large and most unsightly mounds of stone and earth were strewn over acres of the ground. These we are gradually putting into shape when nothing more necessary or profitable offers.

On an average, 150 convicts now work outside the boundary walls. These are employed on the farm, in the quarries, &c. Over these outside gangs, the Chief Keeper exercises a general disciplinary supervision, and the Deputy Warden occupies the same position with regard to the larger number within the walls. As our farming operations are, I hope, likely to be extended, employment will be found for a still larger number of convicts outside the walls.

In addition to looking after the outside gangs generally, the Chief Keeper has devoted special attention to the labours of a gang of 14 men, who have been employed in improving the boundary road along the prison property. At certain seasons of the year, this road was scarcely passable, and as the Penitentiary property is exempt from taxation, the municipal authorities paid little attention to improving this road, hence it was necessary for our own advantage to make some improvements upon it by convict labor. So far as we have gone, these have been of a permanent character. During this year I hope we will be able to complete the work upon it.

The restoration of one of the large workshops, and adapting one half of it for a Criminal Lunatic Asylum, has given employment to a large number of masons, stone cutters and labourers.

The sanitary condition of the Kingston Penitentiary continues to be very good. The sewers are regularly and thoroughly cleansed. All parts of the Institution are kept clean and ventilated as well as possible by “window” ventilation, the only kind we have. The persons and clothing of the convicts are also kept clean and comfortable. This added to healthful labour, and an ample allowance of good plain food, and the absence of cruel, harsh or irritating discipline, tends to keep the convicts healthy and comparatively reconciled to their lot.

The secular and religious education of the convicts is amply provided for, and