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RAILROADS & STATE SAWMILLS
at Mountsville & Rusk
1892-1894

REPORTS

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT AND FINANCIAL AGENT

OF THE

TEXAS STATE PENITENTIARIES

EMBODYING

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE PENITENTIARY BOARD, AND STA-
TISTICAL AND FINANCIAL EXHIBITS; ALSO REPORTS
OF SUBORDINATE OFFICERS OF THE TEXAS
STATE PENITENTIARIES.

FOR TWO YEARS ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1894.



AUSTIN:

BEN C. JONES & CO., STATE PRINTERS.

1894

It has been the aim of the prison management to turn out the convict upon the world a better man, if possible, than when he was received. I believe labor to be essential to the accomplishment of this end, and a charitable gratuity, as necessary to the comfort and contentment of the convict as sunlight is to health.

The official reports of the principal penal institutions of our country demonstrate that labor is one of the best agencies employed in reforming convicts.

The morbid sentimental idea that a great many have of the duty of the State to her convicts should be met with stern facts. "It makes a vast difference," says Superintendent Baker of the New York State Prisons, "whether the State turns out from its prisons from 1000 to 2000 men each year, enfeebled in body and soul, confirmed in habits of idleness, and destined to be either paupers and criminals, or whether they shall be trained to work, braced up in courage and moral purpose, and put in possession of a self-respect and self-reliance which they never knew before. Without employment for the convict, the prison administration will be delusive as a reformatory agency, a costly mockery, the destroyer of men in prison, and the cause of wider and greater degradation in the State then now prevails."

RAILROAD CONTRACTS.

At the present time there are contracts for several railroad convict forces, two less than reported in my last biennial.

On account of the unusually depressed condition of business affairs, the railroads have been backward about employment of forces, and those at present out had to be contracted at greatly reduced figures compared with two years ago.

The railroad forces are located as follows:

One on the Southern Pacific railroad.

Three on the Houston East and West Texas railroad.

One on the San Antonio and Aransas Pass railroad.

Two on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad.

While the convict labor employed upon railroads has been a source of profit, the profit is now very small as compared with previous years, owing to the causes mentioned above.

Most of the convicts employed on the railroads prefer the out-door work to the more confining work within the walls.

With the present need of more prison room within the walls, and the absence of other outside employment, I know of nothing else the prisoner can be employed at to sustain himself.

For a detailed account of the receipts and expenditures of railroad forces, reference is made to Exhibit E of the Financial Agent's report, which shows that the net receipts for the two years are \$71,462.63, or a net earning, per capita, of \$8.49 per month.

The employment of convicts upon railroads is not altogether satisfactory. Besides the great reduction in prices paid for this labor and the consequent falling off in net earnings, reducing the earnings to a very small margin, it is of necessity a system that gives great care and much worry. The prisoners are constantly being moved to different sections of the roads, sometimes in the dense bottoms of the south, and at other

times upon the extreme borders and frontiers of the Rio Grande. These locations, I might add, however, are rare and have only been made a few, and very few, times. In addition to these objections, it is not a source of revenue that can be relied on, as the forces may be sent in at any time by the railroads, which frequently happens.

FARM CONTRACTS.

Convicts are employed on contract, share and State farms, as follows:

CONTRACT FARMS.

Name.	Location.	Number of men.
E. H. Cunningham.....	Fort Bend County.....	391
L. A. Ellis.....	Fort Bend County.....	154
T. W. House.....	Fort Bend County.....	97
P. J. Willis & Bro.....	Brazoria County.....	75
Ball, Hutchings & Co.....	Brazoria County.....	86
R. J. White.....	Robertson County.....	92
W. W. Watts.....	Robertson County.....	54
Ed Wilson.....	Robertson County.....	49
J. R. Collier.....	Robertson County.....	53
J. M. Teague.....	Robertson County.....	56
H. K. White.....	Brazos County.....	69
W. T. Watt.....	Cameron County.....	44
E. B. Smith.....	San Jacinto County.....	41

SHARE FARMS.

J. D. Rogers.....	Brazos County.....	149
J. B. Jones.....	Houston County.....	178
C. W. Riddick.....	Fort Bend County.....	72
J. H. Williams.....	Walker County.....	79
T. L. Fairris.....	Cherokee County.....	74
Johnson Farm.....	Walker County.....	73

STATE FARM.

Harlem.....	Fort Bend County.....	222
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Sugar cane and cotton are the chief products of all the farms. Some raise both cotton and sugar cane; some, sugar cane alone; while others raise only cotton. The planters raising sugar cane exclusively pay \$16.50 per month per hand; the planters raising sugar cane and cotton pay \$16.50 per month; and the exclusively cotton planters pay \$15 per month.

The convicts employed on the farms cannot be worked to advantage within the walls, consisting almost exclusively of negroes. These con-

victs, as well as those on the railroads, are under the immediate care and protection of agents selected and appointed by the State. These agencies consist of surgeons, camp physicians, and guards, whose duties are fixed by the rules and regulations governing the prisons. It is made a special duty of these agents to see that the convicts are well fed, comfortably clothed and properly housed and cared for, and that, in case of sickness, they have immediate medical attention. No convict is required to perform labor when he is physically unable to do so.

On all these farms, under the present contract, the contractor furnishes the food supply. From the monthly reports of the inspectors to my office, and from my own personal visits, I am able to report that the convicts are generally supplied in abundance with such wholesome food as is provided by the contract.

Constant attention is given to the food supply by the inspectors, and all practicable changes looking to the bettering of the condition are being made as rapidly as possible. Whenever complaints have been made by the convicts (which have been rare) of a want of sufficiency of food, and on investigation by the inspectors the complaints have been substantiated and the contractor informed, he has taken immediate action towards the correction of the evil.

SHARE FARMS.

Since my last biennial report contracts have been made with Messrs. J. B. Jones, C. W. Riddick, T. L. Fairris, and J. H. Williams, with farms located as before indicated, for the employment of convict labor on the share system.

White and Mexican prisoners are worked on all these, except the farm of C. W. Riddick, located on the Brazos.

While the experiment has not proven a financial harvest, yet it has placed at work a large number of men who, from size or some physical infirmity, were incapacitated from doing the heavier work required of first class labor.

The Jones and Rogers farms were the only ones of these in operation before the present and unfinished crop year, and are the only ones from which complete results are reviewable. By reference to Exhibit G of the Financial Agent's report, the returns and expenditures are to be seen.

Several causes militated against good results at the Jones farm, poor crops being the chief drawback.

It will not be possible to give complete estimates of the expenditures and returns for the other share farms on account of the ungathered and unmarketed products; but it is safe to say that the labor employed on these farms has been used to good advantage.

Exhibit G of the Financial Agent's report also shows the operation of the Rogers farm for the past two years. This contract was existing when I assumed management of the Penitentiaries, and has been continued to the present time. The Rogers farm is situated in Brazos county, in the fertile valley of the Brazos river, on the line of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railroad. It is well equipped and splendidly adapted to convict labor, and like the Harlem State farm, of which I will speak later, is operated by short term second class negro convicts.

THE STATE FARM, HARLEM.

This farm consists of 2788 acres of land, as fertile as any in the world, more than 2200 acres of which are in a high state of cultivation. It has been an important addition to our financial operations, and has clearly proven the wisdom of our law-makers in setting apart funds for its purchase, and has demonstrated that the purchase and operation of rich land farms on State account is the true solution of successful convict management in Texas.

The crop of 1893 on this farm was fairly good, while the crop for this year (1894) is unusually heavy. Both sugar cane and cotton are raised on it as the chief products, besides sufficient corn and other forage for the stock. And of the stock I am glad to report, under the successful management of Sergeant R. J. Ransom, that they are in fine condition. There are on hand 11 horses, 86 mules, 310 hogs, and 90 head of cattle.

The sugar cane is manufactured into sugar on the plantation; the cotton ginned, baled, and loaded on the cars at Harlem Station, on the farm. On the premises is a large brick sugar house, thoroughly equipped for the manufacture of sugar.

The water supply for Harlem was for a long time a most vexatious matter, but it has been most satisfactorily solved by the sinking of an artesian well to a depth of 646 feet, at a cost of \$2,446.46; and though the water does not flow out of its own force, it is pumped into tanks at a small cost. The water is pure and palatable, and has greatly added to the health of the camp and to the general convenience of the place.

There were at Harlem, on the 1st day of November of this year, 222 convicts. It is to be remembered that the farm is operated by second-class negro convicts, who are physically unable to meet the requirements of contract labor.

Exhibit F shows the annual products, profits, and expenditures of Harlem, to which reference is had for detailed information.

The acreage of cane for this year is 800; the acreage of cotton is 1000; corn, 400; oats, potatoes, and vegetables, 50; making a total acreage of 2250.

RECAPITULATION.

Crop of 1887 (first year)	\$10,502 67
Crop of 1888	53,852 95
Crop of 1889	38,378 46
Crop of 1890	65,258 06
Crop of 1891	23,689 58
Crop of 1892	38,186 90
Crop of 1893	49,008 96
Crop of 1894 (actual and estimated)	80,205 96

JOHNSON FARM

Is situated seven miles west of Huntsville. On this farm is located the prison for female convicts.

There are at present in the Texas State Penitentiary sixty-eight (68) females convicts, all but six now at the women's farm; these six are used

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as domestics about the Huntsville Penitentiary proper. Of this number there are 63 negroes and 5 white women.

The farm is worked on the share system, and has proven more than self-sustaining. It is healthily located, and is under the direct management of Captain J. G. Bowden, who owns the land and receives one-half the revenue therefrom.

This is the least troublesome part of the whole system, being conducted without complaint from either side, and with no friction. I consider this a fortunate and humane disposition of the female prisoners.

See Exhibit G of Financial Agent's report for particulars of commodities.

WOOD AND FUEL.

The different plants of the Penitentiary consume an amount of fuel hardly conceivable by a person not conversant with the consumption of fuel by great machine-moving powers. And especially is this true of the fuel demands for the accommodation of the blast furnace at Rusk and the sugar mills at Harlem. When the blast furnace is in operation it consumes thirty-five or thirty-six hundred bushels of charcoal per day at a cost of \$6 per car, an aggregate of \$36 per day for freight alone. Besides the coal, great quantities of wood are used. The coal is hauled from the

COALING CAMP

Rusk Railroad
situated twenty-five miles south of Rusk, three miles off the line of the Tyler & Southeastern Railroad, from which there is built to the Coaling Camp a narrow gauge railroad owned and operated by the Penitentiary system.

This Coaling Camp has been built and equipped since my last report, the camp having been removed from a point sixteen miles south of Rusk to its present locality on lands belonging to the State.

Great credit is due Captain R. T. Strain, the manager in charge of this camp, for the economical and substantial improvements about the camp, in the construction of comfortable and strong buildings of material hewn from the forest, at a very small cost to the State for manufactured material. Not only has he thoroughly provided good and sufficient buildings, but has constructed the narrow gauge road from the Tyler Southeastern of a total length of five miles, including switches and extensions. All this was done at a very small expenditure of cash.

FUEL FOR HARLEM AND HUNTSVILLE

is of no small consequence. It requires about 1500 cords of wood annually to run the sugar house machinery at Harlem. All the wood upon this farm has been cut, and we have, for some time, been securing wood from adjoining tracts of land owned by private parties, for the consideration of cutting the wood, clearing the land and placing it in a condition ready for cultivation. But this supply is now nearly or quite exhausted, and some other means of securing fuel for the coming years must be provided. If no additional lands are purchased near by, we will be forced to the necessity of buying coal.

Huntsville State Sawmill & Railroad
The wood supply at Huntsville Penitentiary is obtained from State lands four or five miles south of Huntsville, bought by the Penitentiary system. This wood, as well as timber for the new sawmill, is hauled over a narrow gauge railroad recently built and now operated by convict labor—a system much cheaper and a great deal more preferable to the old one of freighting over the International & Great Northern Railroad.

CONVEYANCE OF PRISONERS TO PENITENTIARIES.

It is gratifying to be able to report a still further reduction in expenses for conveying convicts from county jails (places of conviction) to the Penitentiaries. Under the old system of conveying, viz., by contract, the cost of conveyance was \$14.75 per capita. The new system of conveyance on State account, was adopted May 1, 1891; from that date to October 31, 1892, the cost was reduced to \$13.33 per capita; and by strict economy the cost has been still further reduced, from November 1, 1892, to October 31, 1894, to \$11.83 per capita. During this period there have been delivered from jails (including 256 to the Reformatory) 3099 prisoners, at a total cost of \$36,652.30.

The present system has proven entirely satisfactory, as shown by the great reduction in expenses.

THE HUNTSVILLE PENITENTIARY.

This prison, with its environments, is under the immediate supervision of Assistant Superintendent J. G. Smither, whose accompanying report shows in detail the management, improvements, prison population, and how the force has been distributed during the two years ending October 31, 1894.

This report is full and comprehensive, and I do not deem it necessary to review it here further than referring to some of its most important features.

IMPROVEMENTS.

STATE Huntsville Railroad & State Sawmill
Assistant Superintendent J. G. Smither's report shows the addition of a number of valuable improvements during the past two years. Among the most important of these improvements is the new railroad, built and operated by convict labor, running from the Penitentiary to the large pineries five miles south of town, at the southern terminus of which is situated the State wood camp. These improvements have been made at a total cost of \$34,217.02, as shown by exhibit E of the Assistant Superintendent's report.

Over this road is hauled all the wood for the Penitentiary and the sawlogs for the saw mill.

WATER SUPPLY AT HUNTSVILLE.

In my last report I had to say of the water supply: "The effort to secure artesian water has been unsuccessful. After having gone a depth of 2202 feet, with no indication of water, the project has been abandoned."

Work has, later, been resumed upon the two wells bored, and for a time abandoned, and by untiring work they were finally so developed as to force the water, of its own power, to within 150 feet of the surface of the ground, from which depth it is now pumped to a tank, and from the tank to the standpipe. For some time an ordinary pump was used to force the water, giving a daily supply of 61,920 gallons. Recently, Mr. C. H. Robertson, the most efficient superintendent of the machine shops, has placed at the wells an air-lift pump, increasing the flow to 195,700 gallons per day. The water is pure and clear, and the supply seems inexhaustible, there being no diminution of quantity with the greatest tax upon the capacity of the pumps.

The value of the wells to the Penitentiary can not be estimated, as it is well known that, previous to their construction, water famines were frequently impending.

MINOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Beside the railroad, saw mill and artesian wells, there have been many repairs, improvements, and additions to the Penitentiary in the different departments, as shown by Table E of the Assistant Superintendent's report.

WYNNE FARM,

Owned and operated by the State, is situated two miles west of the Penitentiary, from which the prison is supplied with fruits and vegetables in great quantities, almost the entire year. This farm is in charge of Captain J. B. Abercrombie, who has proven a successful manager. Its gardens are indispensable adjuncts to the prison. The land is poor and not very productive of the cereals and cotton, of which a small amount is raised annually. This and the Johnson farm raise nearly enough cotton to supply the prison with the cotton used in the manufacture of the cotton clothing for all the convicts.

RUSK PENITENTIARY.

There has just been completed, within the walls at Rusk, a splendid, large, and commodious, three-story brick building, the lower floor of which is used as a machine shop, the second as a pattern shop, and the third floor as a chapel. This adds greatly to the convenience and accommodations of the prison in many respects.

SAW MILL.

A new saw mill has, too, been recently built, adding greatly to the conveniences, and may be classed as one of the indispensables of the institution.

THIMBLE SKEINS.

The manufacture of these has proved a success beyond the most sanguine expectations.

HOLLOW WARE, SASH WEIGHTS AND SAD-IRONS.

The low price of pig iron, of which we have a great quantity on hand, had at least one beneficial effect, that of presenting to the management the necessity of some unexplored avenue for the disposition of the iron. This necessity suggested the propriety of the manufacture of hollow ware, such as pots, kettles, etc., and the manufacture of sad-irons, sash weights, and thimble skeins. While the manufacture of these has only been going on for a short time, yet it promises to be a profitable and wise departure, the demands having been equal to the output.

BROOMS.

Following the economics, we have been manufacturing, at Rusk, all the brooms used by the whole system, from straw grown on State lands attached to that prison.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES OF BOTH PRISONS

Have turned out an increased amount of products over the two previous years, but owing to the depression of the times, the net profits have not been so large as for the two preceding years.

LIVE STOCK.

The Financial Agent's report shows on hand \$33,633 worth of live stock, distributed as follows:

Huntsville, proper, mules, 12; horses, 1; cattle, 32.

Huntsville, wood camp, mules, 8; cattle, 35; hogs, 400.

Huntsville, Wynne farm, mules, 30; horses, 1; cattle, 124; hogs, 175.

Rusk, proper, mules, 69; horses, 8; cattle, 53; hogs, 441.

Rusk, coaling camp, mules, 10; horses, 7; cattle, 41; hogs, 18.

Harlem, mules, 86; horses, 11; cattle, 90; hogs, 310.

Allen farm, one-half interest in 275 hogs.

Jones farm, one-half interest in 120 hogs.

Total: Mules, 215; horses, 28; cattle, 375; hogs, 1344; and this does not include the one-half interest in the 275 head of hogs on the Allen farm, and the one-half interest in the 120 head of hogs on the Jones farm. Dividing the number of partnership hogs by two, it gives to the State an additional number of 147 head, or a total of 1491.

It has been an endeavor to increase the number of hogs, so that, ultimately, the State can raise nearly all, or all, of the great quantity of bacon used by the convicts; and with 1491 head of hogs on hand at present, it would appear as if the prospects were flattering.

INCREASED PRISON POPULATION. WHAT IS THE REMEDY? WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THEM?

With 4125 prisoners on hand at present, an increase of 550 within the past two years (rendered even this low by the unprecedented number of pardons), we are confronted by a situation that must, of necessity, engage the serious attention of the Legislature.

TEXAS STATE PENITENTIARIES.

Number of books bought, 1894	265
Number of books now in library.....	2,392
Number of papers received weekly.....	150
Number of papers received monthly.....	250
Average number of books issued from library per week.....	204

Acknowledgments are due to the Dallas Y. M. C. A. for frequent contributions of religious literature, and to Mr. A. Bering, of Houston, for 50 copies weekly of the Christian Herald.

In compliance with a suggestion in report of my predecessor, a small bindery has been bought and about 1000 volumes of damaged books have been entirely rebound or repaired, making them, in many cases, nearly as good as new. In addition to this, we have bound all our magazines, about 100 in number. I would do violence to my own feelings if in conclusion I did not thank you, and through you all those officially associated with you, for favors shown me in this work. Your advice, your encouragement, and the privileges granted me have greatly advanced my efforts to improve the moral and mental condition of these unfortunate men.

I am, respectfully,

JEFF D. RAY,
Chaplain State Prison, Huntsville, Texas.

REPORT

OF

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT RUSK PENITENTIARY.

RUSK, TEXAS, November 1, 1894.

Major L. A. Whatley, Superintendent Texas State Penitentiaries.

DEAR SIR—I have the honor to present herewith my biennial report as Assistant Superintendent in charge of East Texas Penitentiary, for the period ending November 1, 1894. As I entered upon the duties of my office on the 1st day of April, 1893, five months of this period passed under the administration of my predecessor, Capt. E. G. Douglass.

The twelve tables hereinafter submitted exhibit the various changes and distributions of prison population; the value of lands, buildings, machinery, fixtures, furniture, and all other property pertaining to this penitentiary, and the various permanent improvements added thereto during the last two years.

The total number of escapes during my incumbency, while apparently greater than during the preceding biennial period, has really been far less in proportion to the prison population, especially when consideration is given to the proportionately greater number of convicts employed on outside works. When the convict population at Rusk prison proper reached the highest mark—1042—656 men were employed on works outside of the walls.

The following table shows the number of escapes and recaptures at the various forces included as parts of this penitentiary, from November 1, 1892, to November 1, 1894:

Escapes—Force.	Number.	Returned by voluntary surrender.	Recaptured.	Still at large.
From Rusk Prison	13	1	10	2
From Coaling Camp.....	10	.....	9	1
From Fairris Farm.....	6	.....	6	.....
Total	29	1	25	3

The above total of 25 recaptures has reference to those convicts only who escaped from the respective forces indicated during the last two years, and of that number, 15 were recaptured on the date of escape,

and only six of these ever got beyond sight of their guards. It is but just to remark here, that I find on examination of the records that in the past many convicts who escaped and were recaptured on the same day, were reported only as having made an attempt to escape. If I had so construed the law and regulations in regard to reporting escapes, my incumbency would have been charged with but 13 escapes in all. On the contrary, I have on every occasion when a convict in attempting to escape got beyond control of the guard, regarded it as an escape, and so reported it as the law directs. Of the total number (3) escaped and still at large, as indicated in the table, one has been recaptured, though he was not returned to this prison.

The total number of convicts on hand November 1, 1892, was 923; the total number on hand November 1, 1894, is 923. The greatest prison population from November 1, 1890, to November 1, 1892, was 945; and the greatest population from November 1, 1892, to November 1, 1894, was 1278. For the two periods, respectively, the average monthly population was as follows:

Average population from November 1, 1890, to November 1, 1892.. 891
Average population from November 1, 1892, to November 1, 1894.. 1080

Tables A, B, C, and D show the arrangement and changes in prison population, as well as the plan of distribution of convict labor at the beginning and ending of the biennial period embraced in this report.

Incident to the general depression throughout the commercial world, there has been a contraction in the volume of business of some of our leading industries. This has, however, given us the opportunity to apply our surplus labor to some much needed permanent improvements and the construction of several new buildings, the most important of which is an elegant three-story machine shop building, which gives ample room for our greatly increased repairing and manufacturing plant. The second story of the building is used as a pattern shop, and the third floor is a capacious hall destined for a chapel, which was greatly needed, as the prison population has several times outgrown the utmost capacity of the old chapel. The latter will now be used as an additional ward to the hospital, which is also convenient and desirable.

Under the auspices of our able and energetic master mechanic, Mr. Frank Kavanaugh, who is ever on the alert where the industrial interests of the penitentiary are concerned, several new lines of manufacture have been instituted during the last two years. Noticeable among them, the manufacture of seamless thimble skeins for wagons, sad irons, wash pots, and sash weights has become a profitable business and is in process of steady and rapid growth.

A broom factory, originated and maintained at a trifling expense, has made all the brooms used at Huntsville and Rusk penitentiaries and all outside forces, from straw grown on the prison lands at Rusk.

On the 15th of November, 1893, we began the construction of a standard gauge railroad to extend from Rusk penitentiary to a point on the International & Great Northern Railway, at or north of Palestine, Texas. The work was pushed without intermission, with a force numbering daily from 100 to 225 men, until October 31, 1894. There are now nearly seven miles of this road graded and the track is laid to a distance of nearly five miles from the prison. The road extends through timbered

lands belonging to the State, giving desirable facilities for bringing our wood supply as well as logs for supplying the saw mill recently put into operation. A third rail has been placed along the old narrow gauge tracks on our yards, and the spur railroad extending from the prison to the Tyler Southeastern depot at Rusk. By this arrangement our standard gauge locomotive, recently purchased, can handle cars of either gauge at will, enabling us to dispense with the hired locomotive formerly in use, and thereby stop a heavy drain upon the penitentiary treasury, in the payment of its rent. A number of substantial cars of standard gauge, built in our shops here, furnish sufficient rolling stock to meet all present requirements of our business.

It is greatly to be desired that this railroad be pushed forward to a junction with the International & Great Northern at the earliest possible date, and give our manufacturing industries the benefit of competitive rates of transportation, without which some of them can never prosper in proportion to the possibilities offered by surrounding natural resources.

A boiler shop has been opened during the last two years, and besides proving a measure of economy to the State, has done a considerable amount of profitable custom work.

The saw mill already mentioned was recently included among our new industries, and is now in full operation at a capacity of 50,000 feet per day. Besides being a great economizer, in working into lumber timber belonging to the State, it is no less valuable on account of its convenience in the ability to furnish just such lumber as may from time to time be needed on a moment's notice.

During the biennial period ending November 1, 1894, the Old Alcalde blast furnace, which is still under the efficient management of Mr. D. T. Jones, was in operation 312 days, and at an average daily output of 22½ tons, produced 6995 tons of pig iron. The deficient water supply incident to unusually dry seasons has caused a protracted suspension of the furnace on more than one occasion. The furnace has, however, been able to meet the demands of trade and the requirements of the penitentiary industries.

During the last two years, the Jim Hogg pipe foundry, under the superintendence of Mr. R. F. Carter, has been in operation 461 days and produced 5750 tons of cast-iron water pipe, the average daily output being 12 $\frac{12}{1000}$ tons. The product of this foundry has given eminent satisfaction wherever placed, within and outside of the State, and increased facilities for transportation at reasonable rates are all that is needed to make this the most remunerative industry connected with the penitentiaries.

The water supply of the prison, as already hinted, being in times of drouth inadequate to meet the increasing demands of our industries, a large force of convicts is now employed in constructing a new reservoir which, when completed, will hold a reserve of water sufficient to hold out against the most unusual exigencies of the seasons.

The following table shows the distribution, by acreage, of our field, gardens, vineyard and orchard, and the various crops grown thereon:

Kind of crop.	Acres.
Corn.....	11
Broom corn.....	10
Peas and beans.....	32

Kind of crop.	Acres.
Onions	3
Beets and cucumbers.....	4
Sweet potatoes.....	75
Irish potatoes.....	7
Okra.....	8
Melons and squashes.....	8
Peanuts	11
Various garden vegetables.....	9
Orchard, including vineyard.....	45
Total number acres.....	223

Our orchard, including a vineyard of five acres, contains 2500 peach trees, 800 apple trees, 100 pear trees, 200 plum trees, and 1200 grape vines, to which we added last year 400 peach trees. Last year the fruit crop was excellent, the orchard yielding, at a low estimate, 2500 bushels of peaches, 150 bushels of apples, and 50 baskets of grapes. On account of a late and severe freeze last spring, the fruit crop this year was almost a failure.

Although the vegetable crop was somewhat less abundant this year than last, the supply was sufficient to meet the prison requirements during the season. The okra and sweet potato crops, however, were notably large, the latter amounting to nearly 7000 bushels, about 5000 bushels of which are now stored for winter use.

During the closing months of 1893, the coaling camp, under management of Captain R. T. Strain, was removed from its old location near Alto, to its present site on the State lands near Wells, Texas.

Captain Strain deserves especial commendation for his vigorous and energetic management of the coaling camp. With his regular force of convicts and the raw materials belonging to the State at his disposal, he constructed the new camp buildings and five miles of railway, altogether valued at \$16,000, at a trifling expense in cash. Throughout all the difficulties incident to the establishment of a new camp and the arrangements for the production of charcoal on a large scale, he has maintained his enviable reputation for executive and administrative ability.

My thanks are due to Capt. M. Ezell, our vigilant underkeeper, for zealous co-operation in preserving good order and administering a judicious and humane system of discipline, to which the past harmonious course of affairs has been largely due. It is but just to remark right here that he was ably seconded by Capt. George T. Egbert, outside sergeant, who also deserves especial mention for his wise and energetic services as superintendent of our railway construction.

It is due, also, that I express my appreciation of the valuable and hearty co-operation which all my efforts for the general welfare have met from Dr. A. H. McCord, prison physician; Rev. J. H. Thorn, chaplain and librarian; J. W. Grammer, steward; Shep Jordan, night sergeant; R. S. Finley, storekeeper; and J. T. Smith, acting outside sergeant, all of whom in their various departments, having acquitted themselves with credit and honor as faithful and efficient servants of the State.

I take occasion, also, to thank Messrs. R. W. Finley, Financial Agent,

and N. M. Harrison, assistant, at this penitentiary, for the uniform courtesy that has harmonized all of my relations with their department, and for the prompt assistance always so cheerfully given at call.

In conclusion, I thank you most heartily for the unfailing courtesies you have always extended to me in my official and personal capacities during my term of office; and with the hope that our future intercourse may be pervaded by the same spirit of friendship that has made our relations so pleasant in the past, I am,

Very respectfully yours,

JAS. P. GIBSON,

Assistant Superintendent, in charge of East Texas Penitentiary.

TABLE A.

Average Daily Population at Rusk Penitentiary, Coaling Camp and Fairris Farm, from Nov. 1, 1892, to Nov. 1, 1894.

Months.	Year.	Rusk Prison.	Coaling Camp.	Fairris Farm.	Total.
November.....	1892	714 1-4	202	.....	916 1-4
December.....	1892	779 1-2	198 1-2	.....	978
January.....	1893	787 2-3	190 2-3	.....	978 1-3
February.....	1893	784 2-3	196 1-4	.....	980 11-12
March.....	1893	836 3-4	197 1-2	.....	1034 1-4
April.....	1893	857 2-15	190 2-3	.....	1047 4-5
May.....	1893	870 20-31	178 22-31	.....	1049 20-31
June.....	1893	846	169	.....	1015
July.....	1893	867 5-6	164 5-6	.....	1032 2-3
August.....	1893	907 1-2	149 20-31	.....	1057 1-3
September.....	1893	984 1-5	142 1-15	.....	1126 4-15
October.....	1893	972 3-4	139 2-3	.....	1112 5-12
November.....	1893	923	148	.....	1071
December.....	1893	929 1-4	163 1-2	56	1048 3-4
January.....	1894	848 1-6	199 22-31	57 12-31	1105 49-186
February.....	1894	879 5-28	198 21-28	59 1-4	1137
March.....	1894	873 26-31	200 10-31	58 29-31	1133 3-31
April.....	1894	888 1-30	194 9-15	62 13-30	1145 1-30
May.....	1894	899 11-31	200 28-31	69 15-31	1169 23-31
June.....	1894	945 14-30	198 13-30	77	1220 27-30
July.....	1894	1008 1-31	193 25-31	63 5-31	1265
August.....	1894	984 22-31	185 7-31	66 16-31	1236 14-31
September.....	1894	849 5-30	196 23-30	79 15-30	1128 13-30
October.....	1894	647 16-31	205 22-31	76 9-31	929 16-31

TABLE B.

Showing Changes in Prison Population from November 1, 1892, to November 1, 1894.

Months.	Year.	Incoming.					Outgoing.					Total number on hand.	
		From jails.	From outside forces.	Vol. surrender.	Recaptured.	Received from bench war- rant.	To outside forces.	Died.	Discharged.	Pardoned.	Escaped.		Delivered on bench war- rant.
November.....	1892	85					68	2	4	2			932
December.....	1892	53	61		1		36	1	12	12			986
January.....	1893	41			3		32	1	15	5			977
February.....	1893	60			2				12	4			1023
March.....	1893	51	2		1	1	15		13	1		1	1048
April.....	1893	83	3		2	1	67	2	11		3	2	1052
May.....	1893	58	3			1	29	1	13	1		1	1099
June.....	1893	62			2	1	93	4	12	2	3		1020
July.....	1893	41	5		1		22	1	10			2	1032
August.....	1893	28	113		3	3	19	2	15	2			1141
September.....	1893	29	1		2		6	1	23	7		1	1135
October.....	1893	73			2	2	68		16	5			1123
November.....	1893	81	3		2	3	110	4	13	20	3	3	1050
December.....	1893	94			1	2		1	14	8	1	1	1131
January.....	1894	79			2	2	58		22	2	1	2	1129
February.....	1894	58			1		38		19	1	1	1	1128
March.....	1894	80			2	1	33	3	31	12	2	1	1129
April.....	1894	111	2		1	3	55	2	17	7		4	1161
May.....	1894	85			3	1	31		6	7	3		1203
June.....	1894	41			2	1		1	8	2	2		1234
July.....	1894	84	4	1	1	2	12	1	30	3	2		1278
August.....	1894	19	1		4		69	4	18	3	3	1	1204
September.....	1894	32				1	176	2	27			1	1081
October.....	1894	62	4		5	1	140	2	16	17	5		923
Total.....		1490	202	1	43	26	1177	35	377	123	29	21	

TABLE C.

General Recapitulation.

ON HAND AND INCOMING.			
Total number of convicts on hand November 1, 1892.		923	
Total number of convicts received from jails from Nov. 1, 1892, to Nov. 1, 1894.		1,490	
Total number of convicts received from outside forces from Nov. 1, 1892, to Nov. 1, 1894.		202	
Total number of convicts recaptured from Nov. 1, 1892, to November 1, 1894.		43	
Total number of convicts returned from bench warrant, from Nov. 1, 1892, to Nov. 1, 1894.		26	
Total number of convicts received by voluntary surrender.			
Total on hand and received.		2,685	2,685
OUTGOING.			
Total number of convicts sent to outside forces from Nov. 1, 1892, to Nov. 1, 1894.		1,177	
Total number of convicts died from Nov. 1, 1892, to Nov. 1, 1894.		35	
Total number of convicts discharged from Nov. 1, 1892, to Nov. 1, 1894.		377	
Total number of convicts pardoned from Nov. 1, 1892, to Nov. 1, 1894.		123	
Total number of convicts escaped from Nov. 1, 1892, to Nov. 1, 1894.		29	
Total number of convicts delivered on bench warrant from Nov. 1, 1892, to Nov. 1, 1894.		21	
Total outgoing.		1,762	
Total number of convicts on hand Nov. 1, 1894.		923	2,685

TABLE D.
Distribution of Labor.

Productive.	Number convicts Oct. 31, 1892.	Number convicts Oct. 31, 1894.	Non-productive.	Number convicts Oct. 31, 1892.	Number convicts Oct. 31, 1894.
			INDISPENSABLES.		
Blast furnace—day.....	41	43	Clerks and bookkeepers.....	10	9
Blast furnace—night.....	4	1	Building tenders.....	14	14
Ore diggers.....	110	38	Cooks, bakers and waiters.....	22	25
Pipe foundry.....	54	2	Gate keepers.....	6	7
Yard traveler.....	3	4	Garbage carts.....	2	2
Iron foundry.....	66	41	Hospital attendants.....	3	8
Machine shop.....	47	45	Janitors.....	1	1
Blacksmith shop.....	16	14	Librarians.....	1	1
Carpenter shop.....	13	14	Electric light and lamp tenders.....	3	3
Wagon shop.....	4	6	Laundry.....	12	13
Boiler shop.....	5	3	Messengers.....	3	3
Planing mill.....	1	1	Porters—guard room attendants.....	2	3
Pattern shop.....	11	9	Stablemen.....	5	7
Turner shop.....	4	3	Pipe-stand tender.....	1	1
Paint shop.....	3	4	Storekeepers.....	3	4
Gunsmith shop.....	1	1	Attending stock in pasture.....	2	4
Tailor shop.....	20	20			
Mattress shop.....	6	16	Totals.....	90	104
Shoe shop.....	2	3			
Harness shop.....	1	1			
Grist mills.....	3	4	NON-PRODUCTIVE.		
Grass rope makers.....	4	4	General roustabouts.....	7	8
Improvements and repairs.....	2	1	Totally incapacitated.....	20	12
Soap makers.....	1	3	Sick in hospital.....	27	20
Brick yard.....	38	1	Totals.....	27	20
Engineers and firemen.....	9	6			
State locomotive—day and night.....	4	4	RECAPITULATION.		
Teamsters and carters.....	11	24	Productive.....	806	799
Loading and unloading cars.....	15	15	Indispensable.....	90	104
Railroad repairers.....	10	10	Non-productive.....	27	20
Officers' servants—hired.....	1	2	Totals.....	923	923
General laborers.....	5	4			
Miscellaneous Outside Work:					
Gardeners.....	32	22			
Wood choppers.....	32	8			
New foundry.....	20	20			
Ice factory.....	2	3			
Draughtsmen.....	2	2			
Florists.....	1	1			
Making coal—at C. C.....	202	199			
Saw mill.....	9	9			
Building water reservoir.....	138	138			
At Fairris farm.....	74	74			
Total productive.....	806	799			

TABLE E.
Land and Railroad Property.

Location.	Acres.	Value.
Timbered land in Cherokee county for coaling purposes.	8,773.4	21,350 00
Timbered land in Angelina county for coaling purposes.	2,951.5	7,378 40
Ore and other lands near prison.	2,860.6	13,381 56
Ore privilege on lands near prison.	800.5	1,314 75
Right of way prison spur railroad.		865 00
Right of way wagon road to ore bed.		50 00
Right of way water pipe line.		300 00
Prison Spur railroad, with improvements made since November 1, 1892—complete.		16,900 00
Railroad to ore bed—complete.		7,000 00
Timbered lands in Angelina county, bought January 13, 1891.	200	600 00
Total value.		69,140 31

TABLE F.

Live Stock at Rusk.

Eight horses in good condition	\$320 00
Sixty-nine mules in good condition	5,100 00
Eighteen oxen in good condition	360 00
Twelve cows	600 00
Eight calves	80 00
Five bulls	50 00
Two hundred killing hogs, two hundred and twenty-one stock hogs	1,000 00
Five steers	50 00
Fourteen dogs	350 00
Five heifers	125 00
Total value	\$8,035 00

TABLE G.

Prison Buildings, Rusk, and Permanent Improvements Thereon.

Administration and cell buildings	\$140,897 00
Chapel, hospital and dining room building	16,547 81
Prison enclosure walls	51,570 00
Foundry building	12,833 09
Old machine shop building	10,114 29
New machine shop building	17,701 71
Blacksmith shop building	7,170 00
Carpenter shop building	9,766 66
Tailor, harness, mattress and paint shop building	12,000 00
Corlis engine and boiler house	2,700 00
Engine house	1,276 00
Kitchen and engine room	4,500 00
Laundry and dry house	760 00
Bake house and oven	1,200 00
Mule stable	925 00
Horse stable	550 00
Blast furnace and appurtenances	70,000 00
Pipe foundry and appurtenances	4,500 00
New pipe foundry and appurtenances	102,637 23
Two 2-story and three 1-story cottages	5,908 65
Ice house	630 88
Evaporator	583 37
Conservatory	500 00
Dry house	1,378 20
Warehouse	110 00
Pest house	100 00
Saw mill, complete	2,623 71
New office building, furnace yard	151 74
Coke house	260 87
Total value	\$479,896 21

Included in the above are:

Permanent improvements to administration and cell buildings	762 00
New machine shop	17,701 71
Saw mill, complete, including machinery and tools	2,623 71
Blast furnace office building	151 74
New cottage	475 00
Foundry coke shed	260 00
Permanent improvements to dining hall	250 00
Sundry improvements not specified elsewhere	1,400 00
Total value	\$22,023 16

TABLE H.

Estimated Value of Fixtures, Furniture, etc., in the Various Buildings.

Administration building	\$870 00
Offices, fixtures and furniture	540 60
Officers' and guards' quarters (furniture and bedding)	565 92
Cell buildings (furniture and bedding)	6,731 80
Convict dining room, kitchen and commissary	1,840 70
Officers' and guards' kitchen and dining room	249 19
Chapel, including library	5,740 00
Hospital—tools, instruments, furniture and bedding	963 92
Laundry	426 65
Inside offices and store room	180 00
Bakery	61 15
Total value	\$18,174 93

TABLE I.

Machinery and Tools. *Rusk*

Machine shop—machinery and tools	\$35,650 00
Blacksmith shop—machinery and tools	1,127 00
Foundry—machinery and tools	8,065 00
Pattern shop—machinery and tools	2,770 00
Pattern shop—patterns on hand	12,000 00
Wagon shop—machinery and tools	1,072 00
Carpenter shop—machinery and tools	750 00
Paint shop—machinery and tools	60 00
Tailor shop—machinery and tools	232 65
Harness shop—machinery and tools	35 30
Shoe shop—machinery and tools	47 70
Planing mill—machinery and tools	4,000 00
Electric plant—machinery and tools	4,100 00
Broom factory	106 47
Chipping yard—crane, track, column, scale, etc.	5,010 00
Grist mill—machinery and tools	630 00
Laundry—machinery and tools	1,000 00
Ice factory—machinery and tools	1,000 00
Fruit evaporator—machinery and tools	350 00
Engine rooms	25 00
Agricultural implements	250 00
Wagons, carts, harness, etc.	1,037 00
Ore bed tools	225 00
Pile driver and appurtenances	100 00
Railroad tools and implements	250 00
Locomotive and tender and railroad cars	7,250 23
Saw mill—machinery and tools	2,623 71
Tin shop—machinery and tools	250 00
Brick yard—tools and fixtures	100 00
Standpipe—appurtenances	16,215 00
Oil room—appurtenances	53 45
Miscellaneous tools, etc., not specified above	250 00
Boiler shop	100 00
Total value	\$106,745 51

Included in the above are new purchases:

Boilers and machinery for saw mill	\$1,525 43
Boilers for electric plant and water works	1,272 25
Machinery for machine shop	1,051 48
Machinery for broom factory	106 47
Locomotive and railroad cars	7,250 23

Total \$11,205 86

TABLE J.

Arms and Ammunition at Rusk Prison.

Shot guns, rifles and pistols.....	\$1,493 50
Ammunition (powder, shot, shells and cartridges).....	6 50
Total value	\$1,500 00

TABLE K.

Coaling Camp.

Locomotive and tender.....	\$1,000 00
Blacksmith outfit.....	175 00
Office fixtures.....	150 00
Dining room fixtures.....	300 00
Stores, cooking utensils, dishes, etc.....	350 00
Bedding, lamps, heating stoves, etc.....	1,000 00
Arms and ammunition.....	900 00
Tools and implements.....	700 00
Ten head mules.....	1,000 00
Seven head horses.....	350 00
Eighteen hogs.....	36 00
Two hundred and fifty chickens.....	50 00
Twelve dogs.....	200 00
Six (three each) cows and calves (Jersey).....	130 00
Thirty-five oxen.....	786 00
Harness, etc.....	150 00
Wagons and carts.....	600 00
Five miles railroad, complete.....	10,000 00
Prison buildings, guards' quarters, hospital and corral.....	6,000 00
Water car.....	200 00
Total value	\$24,077 00

TABLE L.

Texas State Railroad.

The one
at Rusk

*Texas State railroad, 4 $\frac{3}{10}$ miles graded and steeled:	
Cash expended.....	\$17,979 14
Material and stock used.....	3,751 56
Convict labor.....	21,700 50
Total value of track and substructure.....	\$43,431 20
*There are 6 $\frac{1}{10}$ miles graded.	

JAS. P. GIBSON,
Assistant Superintendent.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT RUSK PENITENTIARY,
RUSK, TEXAS, November 1, 1894.

Judge Jas. P. Gibson, Assistant Superintendent of Penitentiaries, Rusk, Texas:

DEAR SIR—I take pleasure in presenting for your consideration my biennial report of the Medical department of this institution for the term ending October 31st, 1894, over which I have had direct supervision since the 1st of December, 1892.

When I assumed control I found the sanitary condition of prison excellent. The same excellent condition obtains to-day, as an evidence of which, the general health, with the exception of the epidemics, has been fairly good. During the greater part of the month of October the wards have been without a patient, and the middle ward has not been used during my term.

There have been four epidemics among the inmates in the past two years, two each of dysentery and la grippe, attacking nearly the whole of the prison population, but fortunately no deaths occurred from any of the epidemics.

The following shows the

Number of convicts on hand October 31st, 1892.....	721
Number of convicts received during two years.....	1,762
Number of applicants for treatment.....	29,931
Number of convicts admitted to hospital.....	1,293
Number of convicts treated in convalescent hall.....	552
Monthly average of convicts admitted to hospital.....	54
Highest prison population.....	1,042
Total deaths.....	31
Percentage of deaths (based on prison population).....	.01 $\frac{1}{4}$

A great number of above patients were treated in convalescent hall without being sent to bed.

There is an imperative necessity for better ventilation in the back wards of hospital, as the greater per centage of mortality occurred in same.

The fell destroyer consumption claimed eight victims out of a total of twenty-five dying from natural causes.

Following you will find tabulated statements showing in brief the number of convicts treated, from where received, with what disease affected, and the mortality.

Where Patients were Received From.

Number of patients received from prison proper.....	1,780
Number of patients received from jails.....	53
Number of patients received from farms.....	36
Number of patients received from trains.....	26

Total 1,845

Where Treated.

Treated in hospital (bed patients).....	1,293
Treated in convalescent hall (day patients).....	552

Total..... 1,845

Hospital Statistics.

General Surgery.	Cases.	General Surgery.	Cases.
Abcess.....	1	Fracture spine.....	1
Abcess of knee.....	1	Fracture parietal bone.....	1
Abcess of tonsils.....	1	Fracture ribs.....	3
Abcess of leg.....	1	Fracture fifth metatarsal and little toe.....	1
Abcess of submax. glands.....	1	Fracture tibia and fibula.....	1
Abcess of thenar eminence.....	1	Foot split open.....	1
Abrasion of scalp.....	1	Feet worn out from running.....	1
Burn of foot and eye.....	1	Gunshot wound in back.....	1
Burn of left shoulder.....	1	Gunshot wound in knee.....	1
Burn of hand.....	1	Gunshot wound in ankle.....	1
Burn of foot.....	4	Gunshot wound in leg.....	1
Burn of foot, extensive.....	1	Gunshot wound in arm.....	1
Burn of leg, extensive.....	1	Injury lumbar muscles.....	1
Broken nose.....	1	Incised wound, arm.....	1
Bone felon.....	20	Incised wound, chest, neck, and nose.....	1
Contusion of finger, wrist and side.....	1	Incised wound, right foot.....	8
Contusion of left forearm.....	1	Incised wound, knee cap.....	1
Contusion of lumbar muscles.....	2	Incised wound, index finger.....	1
Contusion of right eye.....	2	Incised wound, scalp.....	3
Contusion of back and shoulders.....	1	Incised wound, forearm.....	2
Contusion of dorsal and lumbar regions.....	1	Incised wound, scalp and lip.....	1
Contusion of muscles of leg.....	1	Incised wound, leg.....	2
Contusion of hip, knee and ankle.....	1	Incised wound, knee.....	3
Contusion of lumbo-sacral region.....	1	Incised wound, great toe.....	2
Contusion of upper third tibia.....	1	Incised wound, second toe.....	1
Contusion of back.....	1	Incised wound, thumb.....	1
Contusion of hip and leg.....	1	Lacerated wound, scrotum and testicle.....	1
Contusion of foot.....	6	Lacerated wound, superciliary arch.....	1
Contusion of leg.....	2	Lacerated wound, head and face.....	1
Contused wounds, extensive.....	2	Multiple contusions from fall.....	2
Cold abscess.....	43	Poison from alcoholine.....	1
Comp. com. fracture radius and ulna.....	1	Pitchfork wound in knee.....	1
Comp. com. fracture skull.....	1	Punctured wound, shin.....	1
Comp. fract. lower third tibia and fibula.....	1	Punctured wound, knee.....	1
Crushed under embankment.....	1	Punctured wound, scalp and thigh.....	1
Crushed under falling trees.....	2	Punctured wound, scalp.....	2
Crushed under boiler.....	1	Potts fracture, right leg.....	1
Crushed thumb.....	1	Paronychia.....	6
Dislocation of hip joint.....	1	Sprained back.....	3
Dislocation of tibia.....	1	Sprained ankle.....	6
Deep wound of index finger.....	1	Sprained instep.....	2
Extensive lacerated hand.....	1	Sprained knee.....	1
Erysipelas simplex.....	9	Strain, lumbar muscles.....	4
Erysipelas phlegmonodes.....	3	Scald, both feet.....	1
Erythema.....	5	Scald, whole of back.....	1
Furuncle.....	43	Stab wounds in abdomen.....	1
Fracture external malleolus ankle.....	2	Stab wounds in neck, shoulder, and side.....	1
Fracture second, third, and fourth meta- carpal, right hand.....	1	into pleural cavity, between third and fourth ribs.....	1
Fracture vomer.....	1	Transverse fracture upper third tibia.....	1
Fracture fibula.....	3		
Fracture lower third tibia and fibula.....	1		
Fracture sixth rib, left side.....	1		
		Total.....	287

SPECIAL SURGERY.

Diagnoses.	Operations.	Cases.
Broken back and ninth, tenth and eleventh D. vertebra.....	Reduced by suspension and manipulation.....	1
Odenoid tumor.....	Removed.....	1
Crushed index finger.....	Amputation, first phalanx.....	1
Thyroid tumor.....	Removed.....	2
Fistula in ano—complete.....	Laying tract open.....	3
Fissure of rectum.....	Dilatation.....	2
Gunshot wound of arm.....	Bullet extracted, upper 3d right arm.....	1
Gunshot wound of thigh.....	Bullet extracted by incision into thigh.....	1
Gunshot wound of back.....	Seven birdshot extracted.....	1
Gunshot wound of arm, breast and mouth.....	Nine shot extracted.....	1
Hydrocele.....	Injection tincture iodine.....	5
Hemorrhoids.....	Excision.....	5
Hemorrhoids.....	Hypodermic injection.....	27
Inguinal abscess.....	Deep incision.....	1

Hospital Statistics—continued.
SPECIAL SURGERY.

Diagnoses.	Operations.	Cases.
Multiple stricture urethra.....	Dilatation.....	16
Membranous stricture urethra.....	External urethrotomy.....	2
Necrosis upper third femur.....	Curetted.....	5
Necrosis second phalanx thumb.....	Removed.....	1
Necrosis tibia, 1st Met. 1st Ph. G. toe.....	Curetted.....	1
Peroneal abscesses.....	Incised.....	5
Pterygium.....	Removed.....	2
Pleuritis with effusion.....	Thoracentesis.....	1
Rupture, anterior tibial artery.....	Ligated.....	1
Strangulated hernia.....	Reduced by taxis.....	3
Synovitis.....	Tapped.....	2
Synovial Bursa.....	Removed.....	3
Steel splinters in leg and arm.....	Removed.....	5
Severed tendons-achilles (self mutilated).....	Removed.....	1
Wound of little finger.....	Amputation, first phalanx.....	1
	Total.....	101

Diagnoses.	Operations.	Cases.
DISEASES OF ALIMENTARY TRACT.		
Acute lilo-collitis.....		1
Acute gastro-enteritis.....		1
Acute gastric catarrh.....		4
Biliousness.....		12
Chronic diarrhea.....		7
Chronic gastric catarrh.....		8
Cholera morbus.....		14
Cramp colic.....		10
Chronic gastro-enteritis.....		1
Cancer of stomach.....		1
Diarrhea.....		12
Dysentery.....		114
Enteritis.....		2
Fecal impaction.....		7
General debility.....		10
Hepatic colic.....		6
Hypertrophy of liver.....		1
Neuralgia of bowels.....		3
Peritonitis.....		2
Stomachic vertigo.....		12
Tenia solium.....		5
Yellow jaundice.....		5
Total.....		245
DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.		
Acute torticollis.....		6
Apoplexy.....		1
Compression of brain from tumor.....		1
Epilepsy.....		11
General muscular soreness.....		1
Hypochondriasis.....		3
Hemicrania.....		1
Hyperaemia of brain.....		1
Hyperaesthesia of left side.....		1
Lumbago.....		36
Muscular cramps.....		8
Neuralgia, "facial".....		16
Nervous prostration.....		2
Neurasthenia.....		2
Neuritis of lumbo-sacral flexus.....		1
Polio-myelitis.....		12
Pleurodynia.....		2
Paraplegia.....		2
Supra-orbital neuralgia.....		1
Spinal irritation.....		7
Sciatica.....		12
Sunstroke.....		2
Total.....		129
DISEASES OF THE SKIN.		
Acute dermatitis.....		11
Acne.....		2
Chronic eczema.....		12
Erythema simplex.....		2
Erythema multiform.....		1
Ecthyma.....		1
Elephantiasis.....		1
Herpes progenitalis.....		2
Herpes of conjunctiva.....		3
Herpes zoster.....		10
Humid eczema.....		3
Impetigo.....		3
Lichen trophicus.....		12
Lupus vulgaris.....		3
Pemphigus.....		2
Rosacea.....		1
Scorbutus (from coal camp).....		1
Syphilitic phagedenic ulcers.....		2
Syphilitic rupia.....		2
Urticaria chronic.....		3
Varicose ulcers.....		15
Total.....		92
DISEASES OF GENITO-URINARY ORGANS.		
Acute orchitis.....		2
Acute cystitis.....		2
Chronic cystitis.....		2
Diabetes.....		5
Enlarged prostate.....		2
Gonorrhea.....		22
Hydrocele.....		5
Multiple stricture urethra.....		16
Renal colic.....		13
Retention of urine.....		1
Renal hemorrhage.....		1
Secondary syphilis.....		17
Syphilis.....		1
Suppression of urine.....		1
Syphilitic ulcer scarpas triangle.....		11
Stricture urethra membranous.....		2
Urethral fever.....		10
Urethritis.....		2
Total.....		115

Hospital Statistics—continued.

	Cases.		Cases.
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.			
Acute inflammatory rheumatism.....	42		
Anthrax	3		
Continued malarial fever	81		
Chronic rheumatism	8		
Intermittent fever	154		
La grippe.....	165		
Malarial toxemia.....	2		
Mumps	3		
Remittent fever.....	54		
Subacute rheumatism	1		
Typho-malarial fever.....	31		
Typhoid fever	3		
Typhoid fever, comp. with pneumonia.....	2		
Varicella	17		
Total.....	566		
DISEASES OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.			
Follicular naso-pharyngitis	21		
Hypertrophy of tonsils	2		
Nasal catarrh	12		
Otitis media purulenta.....	14		
Rhinolith	1		
Tonsillitis	60		
Ulceration of gums	10		
Total.....	120		
DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.			
Asthma	19		
Asphyxia from gas.....	4		
Asthmatic bronchitis	4		
Acute bronchitis	32		
Acute pleuritis.....	2		
Bronchorrhoea	1		
Chronic pleuritis.....	3		
Chronic pleuritis with effusion	1		
Chronic bronchitis.....	1		
Capillary bronchitis.....	1		
Hemoptysis	13		
Inflammation of frontal sinuses.....	2		
Phthisis pulmonalis	24		
Pneumonia	6		
Pleuro-pneumonia.....	5		
Typhoid pneumonia.....	2		
Total.....	120		
DISEASES OF THE EYE.			
Acute conjunctivitis	8		
Acute iritis.....	2		
Gonorrheal ophthalmia.....	1		
Glaucoma.....	1		
Pterygium.....	2		
Panophthalmia	2		
Syphilitic iritis	2		
Trachoma.....	7		
Total.....	25		
DISEASES OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.			
Acute arthritis of hip and knee	1		
Aneurism of arch of aorta	1		
Gout	1		
Hydrops pericardi	1		
Irritable heart	1		
Leucocythemia.....	2		
Lymphangitis	2		
Mitral regurgitant	14		
Mitral insufficiency	1		
Total.....	24		
RECTAL DISEASES.			
Fistula in ano, complete.....	3		
Fistula in ano, incomplete.....	2		
Fissure of rectum.....	2		
Hemorrhoids	32		
Ulceration of rectum	2		
Total.....	41		

Recapitulation.

General surgery.....	267
Special surgery.....	101
Diseases of alimentary tract	245
Diseases of nervous system	129
Diseases of the skin	92
Diseases of the genito-urinary organs.....	115
Zymotic diseases.....	566
Diseases of ear, nose and throat.....	120
Diseases of respiratory system.....	120
Diseases of the eye.....	25
Diseases of circulatory system	24
Rectal diseases	41
Grand total	1845

Mortality Report.

	No.		No.
ACCIDENTS AND INCURABLES.		NATURAL CAUSES.	
Accidentally killed.....	3	Acute general congestion.....	1
Apoplexy	1	Double pleuro-pneumonia.....	2
Aneurism arch of aorta.....	1	Pneumonia	4
Cancer of stomach.....	1	Pleuro-pneumonia	1
Leucocythemia	1	Pleuritis, with effusion.....	1
Phthisis pulmonalis	8	Typhoid fever	1
Peritonitis	2	Typhoid pneumonia.....	2
Excessive use of alcoholine.....	1	Typho-malarial fever.....	1
	18		13
Total deaths in prison.....	31	Total deaths in hospital	28
Accidentally killed.....	2	Excessive use of alcoholine.....	1
Died in transit jail to prison	1	Peritonitis { Crushed by embankment ...	1
	3	{ Stabbed by fellow convict..	1
Deaths in hospital.....	28	Deaths from natural causes	3
			25

Recapitulation.

Received in hospital dead.....	3
Deaths from accidents, etc.....	3
Incurables	12
From natural causes.....	13
Total deaths	31

I desire in closing to extend my thanks to yourself and officers for courtesies extended and assistance rendered me in the discharge of my duties.

Yours truly,

A. H. McCORD,
Prison Physician.

REPORT OF CHAPLAIN.

EAST TEXAS PENITENTIARY,
RUSK, November 1, 1894.

Hon. James P. Gibson, Assitant Superintendent:

DEAR SIR—I herewith hand you my biennial report.

I have made regular, almost daily, visits to the prison, spending a great deal of time among the prisoners. I visit them at their cells and during their hours of leisure, cultivating their acquaintance and administering such consolation and advice as I can, that will be beneficial to them.

ORDER OF SERVICES.

The order of the Sunday services has been, in the main, as follows:

9 a. m. to 10:30 a. m.	Literary school.
1 p. m. to 2 p. m.	Choir practice.
2 p. m. to 8 p. m.	Sunday-school and Bible class.
3 p. m. to 4 p. m.	Preaching.
4 p. m. to 5 p. m.	Christian Endeavor Society.

The systematic arrangement described above I regard as very wholesome in the management of this part of the prison work. No one department of the exercise is allowed to interfere with the others. I regard system as important in all things, and especially in prison work is it the one thing essential.

I desire to notice, briefly, every part of the work that has been committed to my charge, making a showing, as far as possible, of the work performed and the results of the same.

THE SCHOOL.

This part of my work has been very satisfactory during the past term. Through the kind co-operation of yourself and your subordinates it has been made to accomplish everything possible for the time we have to devote to the work. Competent teachers are sought out from among the prisoners to instruct the classes, who take great delight in the work. Each teacher is required to make a monthly report of the progress and deportment of each pupil in his charge; and some of the pupils make rapid progress in their studies.

I find great illiteracy among the "boy prisoners." These I look out for the best I can, and get to attend the school; and many who came without a knowledge of even their letters, are now able to read and write, and have a fair knowledge of common school arithmetic.

I have thought best to attempt to advance the pupils no farther than a common school course. I believe the school is one of the best reformers connected with the prison. Ignorance is one of the greatest crime producers.

In my former report I suggested the importance of a night school; if

we only had the building so constructed that the students could safely be brought out at night. I am of that opinion still. Students could be better taught if more time could be devoted to instruction.

About two hundred prisoners have attended the literary school within the past two years. The branches taught are orthography, reading, common school arithmetic, geography and English grammar.

THE CHOIR

is composed of prisoners who can sing, who are led by one of their number performing on the organ, and recently we have added a cornet. I keep them supplied with good song books, and they render sweet and inspiring music.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

is well attended; the attendance has been fully equal to that of the literary school. The service is made delightful. They are supplied out of the library fund with all necessary lesson helps, Bibles, etc., with which to make their Sabbath school equal to any in the State. Efficient aid in this work has been rendered from time to time by Mrs. N. M. Harrison (now passed up to glory), Mrs. J. D. Imboden, Miss Etta Johnson, and Messrs. Miller, Odom and Guinn.

The preaching has been conducted regularly in the chapel on Sunday afternoons by myself or some visiting minister. I have struggled to make the sermons and lectures as entertaining and instructive as possible. I feel that it is due the prisoners that I should here commend them for the attention they give my discourses and the courtesy they show me. I believe the inmates of this prison are as courteous as are found in any prison in the world.

In my preaching no attempt is made at dogmatizing, but my aim is to preach plain, practical sermons, or to deliver simple gospel lectures by which I try to picture sin in all of its hideousness, and to present Jesus of Nazareth, the friend of sinners, in all of the loveliness of His character. The good done can only be known when the books are opened in eternity, and every work brought to light. Many of the prisoners, however, have declared to me their determination to give up sin and live for God.

A society of Christian Endeavor is kept up by a number of the prisoners, in which Christian ethics is studied and, doubtless, many lives are improved by its services.

I make regular and frequent visits to the hospital, calling upon the sick prisoners at their couches, and strive to make their sick-beds as comfortable as possible. I also keep the hospital furnished with wholesome literature for the inmates to read.

THE LIBRARY

I regard one of the best adjuncts to the prison. Without it much precious time would be lost that is now usefully employed. Good, but simple, rules are enforced for the loaning of books to prisoners, and in but few instances have I had to deprive prisoners of the use of books, and then but for a short period of time.

There are now nearly 3000 volumes in the library, and most of them

in good condition. Several scholars visiting the prison have pronounced it one of the best assorted libraries in the State. The appropriation made by the Legislature has been sufficient to meet our wants, but it is by no means extravagant. There are many good books that we ought to have.

The following table will show but a part of the reading done during the last two years:

Books read (not including school books).....	6,742
Religious papers read.....	12,437
Secular papers read.....	3,032

I have made monthly visits to the coaling camp when not prevented by sickness in my family of such a character that I could not be away. When such was the case, I devoted the time within the walls. The camp work is pleasant and the men appreciative. Captain Strain and his assistants have brought me under many obligations to them for their kindness.

Allow me, in this connection, to express my thanks to Revs. Johnson, Sechrest, and King, pastors in Rusk, for so kindly aiding me from time to time in the work.

Permit me also to express my heartfelt thanks to you for your very kind co-operation with me in my work of reclaiming the lost.

I, too, must not forget the kindness of Captain Ezell, your most efficient underkeeper, for his assistance in my work.

Respectfully,

J. H. THORN, Chaplain.