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M I S C E L L A N E O U S S E R I E S

CONVICT LABOR
IN 1923



JANUARY, 1925

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BULLETIN OF THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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CONVICT LABOR IN 1923

INTRODUCTION

It is now generally conceded that a convict should be kept at work both for his own good and for the good of the State, but there is difference of opinion as to what the work should be and as to the system under which the work should be done and the disposal of the product. His idleness means higher taxes for his maintenance, deterioration of his physical and mental well being, and greater unfitness for his reentrance into the social and industrial world. On the other hand, if the convict is put at productive work he produces some article that directly or indirectly comes into competition with a similar article made by the free citizen. If the convict makes an article even for his own use, free labor does not get the chance to make that article. If the convict makes an article that is sold in the open market there is one article less that might be made by free labor and the market price for the article is affected by the competition. Further, convict labor may be so concentrated on one particular kind of article that the prison article dominates the market almost to the extinction of the free-labor article. Again, the convict has nothing to say about the price of his labor; his labor is not mobile, he can not strike, and he can not be discharged for incompetence. The labor of convicts, therefore, is a complicated and serious question.

There is frequent demand on the part of legislators, of prison boards, of manufacturers, and of the public in general for unbiased authentic information concerning the industrial side of prison administration. Among the queries that arise are: How many convicts are employed in productive labor? What are they producing? What disposition is made of the goods produced by them? How does the sale of these goods affect free labor? What are the laws of the country concerning convict labor? etc.

To meet the calls for information, the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics has made a recent survey of the industrial features of convict labor, and presents the findings of such survey in this bulletin. This is the fifth survey of convict labor that this bureau has made. For prior reports of the bureau on this subject see the Second Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor (1885); Bulletin No. 5, of the Department of Labor (1896); Twentieth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor (1905); and Senate Document No. 494, Sixty-third Congress, second session, 1914. The data for the last named were collected but not printed by the bureau.

This bulletin is divided into three sections: The first section covers statistics collected from the prisons and prison contractors, the second

section contains evidence given by free-labor employers concerning the effect of convict-labor production on their business, and the third section is a compilation of convict labor laws.

The collection of data from the several prisons was started in the latter part of 1923. The inquiry covers State and Federal prisons for civilian adults only. It does not include juvenile reformatories, county or city institutions, or Federal military prisons. Some young persons are confined with adults in certain institutions, and they and their labor can not be eliminated. Institutions maintained strictly as juvenile reformatories seldom produce much that goes into the general market. It is understood that a few county and city penal institutions have shops producing commercial goods, but the funds available for the bureau's study would not permit the inclusion of such institutions. Their omission, however, is of no great significance.

A total of 104 institutions were canvassed, 101 being State institutions and 3 Federal. All States, and the District of Columbia, were covered. The New Castle County (Del.) workhouse is included, as it serves the purpose of a State prison. The institutions bear various titles, as prison, penitentiary, reformatory, house of correction, workhouse, farm, camp, etc. In some States prison units are reported separately, in other States they are combined, as will appear in the tables, depending upon the method of prison accounting.

The report for each institution covers all of the operations during one full year. It was not possible to get reports from the institutions for a year common to all, because of the different times of ending of the fiscal year in the several institutions. It was necessary to take the report for the last fiscal year for which figures were available.

Of the 101 State institutions, 58 are reported for the year ending September 30, 1923; 12 for the year ending November 30, 1922; 9 for the year ending December 31, 1923; 7 for the year ending September 30, 1922; 6 for the year ending June 30, 1922; 4 for the year ending May 31, 1923; 4 for the year ending September 30, 1923; and 1 for the year ending January 31, 1923. The 3 Federal penitentiaries are reported for the year ending June 30, 1923.

Special agents of the bureau visited each institution, and practically all of the data were obtained from the several institutions, or from contractors having work done therein under the contract or piece-price system. The States extended their official courtesy to the Federal Government and complied with the request for information. In some cases reports were prepared entirely by the institutions, but generally the bureau's agents did much or practically all of the work necessary in compiling the report from the available records. In a few instances information as to the value of the goods produced was refused by contractors, making it necessary to make estimates of valuation based on inspection of the product and on such information as could be gathered in the general market.

The average number of convicts in the institutions during the year reported was 84,761, of which 79,350 were in State prisons and 5,411 in Federal prisons. Of these 84,761 convicts, 51,799, or 61 per cent, were employed at productive labor. This number does not include 25,127 convicts, or 30 per cent, engaged in domestic prison duties such as cooking, washing, cleaning, etc. The sick averaged 2,002, or 3 per cent, and the idle 5,233, or 6 per cent. Of the 51,799 convicts employed at productive labor, 6,083, or 12 per cent, were

working under the contract system, 3,577, or 7 per cent, under the piece-price system, 13,526, or 26 per cent, under the public-account system, 18,850, or 36 per cent, under the State-use system, and 9,763, or 19 per cent, under the public works and ways system.

The total number of convicts employed in the contract and piece-price systems combined was 9,660 and the amount paid the institutions for their hire was \$3,290,777, or slightly more than \$340 per annum per convict. This amount does not, however, include some money paid the convicts for extraordinary service by way of over-task bonuses.

The lease system so frequently found in operation years ago was not reported as in effect in any institution canvassed.

The relative importance of the several systems is further indicated by the value of the goods produced.

In the year covered the value of the goods produced under the several systems was as follows:

Contract system.....	\$18, 249, 350
Piece-price system.....	12, 340, 986
Public-account system.....	16, 421, 878
State-use system.....	13, 753, 201
Public works and ways system.....	15, 331, 545
Total.....	76, 096, 960

The value of the products in the three Federal penitentiaries, which is included in the above statement, was \$2,428,081.

All goods produced under the contract, piece-price, and public-account systems enter into the general competitive market. The total for the three systems was \$47,012,214. Thus 62 per cent of all goods produced were destined for direct competition on the open market.

Definition is here given of the several systems under which convicts are employed, together with that of the lease system now obsolete so far as State and Federal institutions are concerned.

CONTRACT SYSTEM.—Under this system the State feeds, clothes, houses, and guards the convict. To do this the State maintains an institution and a force of guards and other employees. A contractor engages with the State for the labor of the convicts, which is performed within or near the institution. The contractor pays the State a stipulated amount per capita for the services of the convict, supplies his own raw material, and superintends the work.

PIECE-PRICE SYSTEM.—This system differs from the contract system mainly in method of payment for the labor of convicts. The State maintains the institution and feeds, clothes, and guards the convicts. The contractor supplies the raw material and pays the State an agreed amount for the work done on each *piece* or article manufactured by the convicts. The supervision of the work is generally performed by a prison official, although sometimes by the contractors. The officials of the prison not only maintain discipline but also dictate the daily quantity of work required.

PUBLIC-ACCOUNT SYSTEM.—So far as the convict is concerned, this system does not differ from the piece-price system, but for the institution it is entirely different. In the piece-price system the contractor finances the business and assumes all the chances of profit and loss. In the public-account system the State enters the field of

manufacturing on its own account. It buys the raw material, manufactures and puts the product on the market, and assumes all the risk of conducting a manufacturing business. The State has the entire care and control of the convicts and with them conducts an ordinary factory. The institution may sell the product direct or through an agent.

STATE-USE SYSTEM.—Under this system the State conducts a business of manufacture or production, as in the public-account system, but the use or sale of the goods produced is limited to the same institution or to other State institutions. The principle of the system is that the State shall produce articles of merchandise for its own consumption alone and shall not compete directly with the business of manufacturers employing free labor.

PUBLIC WORKS AND WAYS SYSTEM.—This system is very nearly like the State-use system. Under this system the labor is applied not to the manufacture of articles of consumption but to the construction and repair of the prison or of other public buildings, roads, parks, breakwaters, and permanent public structures.

LEASE SYSTEM.—Under this system the State enters into a contract with a lessee, who agrees to receive the convict, to feed, clothe, house, and guard him, to keep him at work, and to pay the State a specified amount for his labor. The State reserves the right to make rules for the care of the convict and to inspect the convict's quarters and place of work. No institution is maintained by the State other than a place of detention, where the convicts can be held until placed in the hands of the lessee and in which to confine convicts who are unable to work.

Conditions are not always so clearly defined as the above definitions would indicate. This is particularly true with respect to the contract and piece-price systems; for example, a firm may have an agreement with a penitentiary whereby a stipulated amount per man per day is to be paid, thus making the agreement fall under the contract system. But the agreement may further provide that a certain minimum task or amount of work must be performed in a day, making the agreement, while classed under the contract system, partake to some extent of the piece-price system.

Again, the major quantity of an article produced in an institution may fall under one system, with a minor surplus classed under another system. For example, an article may be produced primarily for State use, yet some of the commodity may be placed on the general market, making the minor part fall under the public-account system.

Table 1 shows, by State, the number of inmates received and discharged during the year, the average number sick, idle, and engaged in duties about the prison, and the average number employed at productive labor. It also divides the number employed at productive labor by systems of work under which they were employed.

Only 20 States, or two-fifths of all, have the contract or piece-price system of employing their convicts. The public-account system was found in all States, except Ohio, New Hampshire, and the District of Columbia, but it was inconsequential in several States. The State-use system appears in all States and the public works and ways system in 28 States and in the District of Columbia.

TABLE 1.—NUMBER OF CONVICTS AND AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED AT PRODUCTIVE LABOR IN STATE AND FEDERAL PRISONS

[For detail by institution see Table A, pp. 19-23]

State	Number of convicts in institutions				Average number of convicts during year					Average number of convicts at productive labor, by system under which employed				
	At beginning of year	Received during year	Discharged during year	At close of year	Employed at productive labor	Engaged in prison duties	Sick	Idle	Total	State use	Public works and ways	Public account	Piece price	Contract
Alabama	2,755	1,186	878	3,063	2,558	355	80		2,988	534	264	276		1,479
Arizona	399	200	210	399	56	306	12	9	383	19	34	3		
Arkansas	1,283	1,051	1,037	1,307	1,053	153	59		1,265	156		897		
California	3,760	2,001	1,768	3,993	2,541	1,096	127	77	3,541	1,095	613	833		
Colorado	892	752	596	1,048	795	161	21	26	1,003	346	379	70		
Connecticut	987	364	514	837	528	276	76	36	916	102		73	353	
Delaware	322	919	835	363	245	93	6	6	350	28		12		205
District of Columbia	499	1,928	1,857	870	320	303	14	2	539	156	64			
Florida	1,368	577	594	1,411	1,028	353	15		1,426	209	768	56		
Georgia	3,547	1,463	1,356	3,654	3,698	82	42		3,822	340	3,258	100		
Idaho	4,266	155	286	1,731	42	60	3	175	280	27		15		
Illinois	4,499	1,778	1,781	4,466	2,531	1,821	70		4,450	316	677	1,038		
Indiana	2,692	3,791	3,609	2,874	1,369	1,203	202	172	2,946	452	28	588		
Iowa	1,711	861	703	1,869	1,400	1,350	87	14	1,851	538	100	224	301	
Kansas	1,236	588	611	1,216	881	266	78		1,225	618	63	200	538	
Kentucky	2,061	968	987	2,042	1,695	258	51		2,043	155		2		1,538
Louisiana	1,672	673	767	1,578	1,110	447	39	9	1,506	22	455	633		
Maine	366	344	344	368	278	53	7		338	18	12	161		87
Maryland	1,326	1,470	1,280	1,516	1,212	265	12	6	1,495	60	9	6		1,187
Massachusetts	1,760	2,631	2,335	2,056	966	858	86	54	1,964	688		322		
Michigan	3,227	2,139	1,910	3,456	2,110	544	47	680	3,381	443	497	1,170	6	
Minnesota	1,437	807	682	1,562	875	534	70	9	1,488	282	9	584		
Mississippi	1,577	622	669	1,530	1,252	277	43		1,572	251		1,001		
Missouri	2,807	2,444	2,361	2,890	1,813	850	58	127	2,828	556	4	1,253		
Montana	350	231	250	331	119	215	5	1	340	74	44	1		
Nebraska	791	289	286	794	627	168	10		805	220		107	300	
Nevada	141	113	80	174	30	55	3	50	147	26		4		
New Hampshire	146	37	53	130	30	23	14	1	138	2				
New Jersey	2,023	782	995	1,810	503	614	59	674	1,850	502		(1)		98
New Mexico	358	520	502	376	193	168	20	18	399		13	180		1
New York	7,115	4,207	4,744	6,573	2,395	3,524	285	308	6,512	2,243	152	(1)		
North Carolina	1,053	307	255	1,105	935	94	71	2	1,102	255	559	121		
North Dakota	163	213	140	236	122	73	10	15	220	33		89		
Ohio	4,491	2,066	2,929	3,623	1,751	2,070	165	142	4,128	1,751				

¹ Less than 1.

INTRODUCTION

TABLE 1.—NUMBER OF CONVICTS AND AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED AT PRODUCTIVE LABOR IN STATE AND FEDERAL PRISONS—Concluded

State	Number of convicts in institutions				Average number of convicts during year					Average number of convicts at productive labor, by system under which employed				
	At beginning of year	Received during year	Discharged during year	At close of year	Employed at productive labor	Engaged in prison duties	Sick	Idle	Total	State use	Public works and ways	Public account	Piece price	Contract
Oklahoma.....	2,157	1,511	1,516	2,152	1,271	702	53	25	2,051	340	82	419	430	-----
Oregon.....	453	223	290	396	163	182	7	72	424	79	-----	84	-----	-----
Pennsylvania.....	4,462	1,705	2,004	4,163	987	1,715	42	1,592	4,336	783	191	13	-----	-----
Rhode Island.....	594	1,472	1,530	586	329	216	12	13	570	82	-----	6	241	-----
South Carolina.....	408	354	230	582	452	75	10	-----	537	144	-----	308	-----	-----
South Dakota.....	289	177	154	312	232	56	1	20	309	122	-----	110	-----	-----
Tennessee.....	1,655	1,418	1,364	1,709	1,359	176	156	-----	1,691	254	-----	220	885	-----
Texas.....	3,156	1,901	1,462	3,595	2,749	600	125	-----	3,474	740	-----	2,009	-----	-----
Utah.....	158	156	124	190	39	36	2	111	188	29	7	3	-----	-----
Vermont.....	351	282	324	309	248	86	3	12	344	10	30	27	176	-----
Virginia.....	1,176	1,041	778	1,489	857	561	21	-----	1,439	21	550	116	-----	170
Washington.....	1,108	751	793	1,066	302	420	14	358	1,094	286	7	9	-----	-----
West Virginia.....	1,602	494	447	1,649	1,281	247	34	83	1,645	86	130	17	-----	1,048
Wisconsin.....	1,139	664	628	1,175	782	358	32	16	1,188	170	7	150	135	320
Wyoming.....	422	218	251	389	264	128	6	1	399	52	-----	-----	212	-----
Total.....	78,203	50,844	49,942	79,105	48,336	23,566	2,495	4,953	79,350	16,165	9,001	13,510	3,577	6,083
FEDERAL														
Georgia.....	2,334	1,847	1,548	2,633	2,066	309	71	33	2,479	2,050	-----	16	-----	-----
Kansas.....	2,671	1,482	1,647	2,506	1,270	1,077	29	78	2,454	541	729	-----	-----	-----
Washington.....	535	286	344	477	127	175	7	169	478	94	33	-----	-----	-----
Total.....	5,540	3,615	3,539	5,616	3,463	1,561	107	280	5,411	2,685	762	16	-----	-----
Grand total.....	83,743	54,459	53,481	84,721	51,799	25,127	2,602	5,233	84,761	18,850	2,763	13,526	3,577	6,083

TABLE 2.—KIND, QUANTITY, AND VALUE OF ARTICLES PRODUCED, BY SYSTEM UNDER WHICH PRODUCED

STATE INSTITUTIONS

[For detail by institution see Table B, pp. 24-69]

Articles produced and unit	Average number of convicts employed	Number and value of articles produced, and system under which produced										Total	
		State use		Public works		Public account		Piece price		Contract		Number	Value
		Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value		
Bags, etc. (jute).....	788	(1)	\$214			4,665,260	\$350,716					4,665,260	\$350,930
Bakery products.....pounds	4	288,755	15,454									288,755	15,454
Baskets.....	100	13,034	7,015			15,381	12,780			78,348	\$16,439	106,763	36,234
Box shooks (knocked down).....feet	96	514,283	11,828			5,313,799	124,685					5,828,082	136,513
Brick.....	896	24,422,505	351,759			24,513,988	252,743					48,936,498	\$604,502
Brooms and brushes.....	576	165,618	72,637			1,190,336	489,065			2,054,544	1,254,487	3,410,498	1,816,189
Building.....buildings	3,041			43	\$3,373,830	2	7,000			2	55,292	47	\$3,436,122
Clothing:													
Aprons.....	252							988,095	\$329,365			988,095	\$329,365
Aprons, bungalow.....	312							1,367,963	854,970			1,367,963	854,970
Auto suits.....	14					43,758	51,051					43,758	51,051
Children's play suits.....	135							919,224	1,149,030			919,224	1,149,030
Garments, miscellaneous.....	325	347,535	289,219			7,725	8,523					8,523	277,742
Overalls and jumpers.....	771	77,721	155,547			1,742,870	1,748,820			66,370	771,212	1,836,951	\$1,975,579
Pants (work).....	1,205	3,016	5,597							3,034,699	\$3,344,206	3,037,715	\$3,349,803
Shirts (chambray).....	269					864,537	450,279					864,537	450,279
Shirts (flannel).....	57					191,176	172,447					191,176	172,447
Shirts (work).....	3,395	52,086	39,491			243,636	121,815	7,833,765	8,072,602	5,741,839	3,523,087	13,871,326	\$11,756,905
Tailored.....pieces	798	161,692	687,142			480,429	453,120					480,429	453,120
Coal.....tons	1,965	76,347	244,805			79,902	234,303			1,115,789	3,626,313	1,272,038	\$4,105,424
Coffee, roasted.....pounds	2	140,241	29,040									140,241	29,040
Coke.....tons	23					12,105	42,125					12,105	42,125
Farm, garden, dairy and live-stock	11,823	(14)	\$3,346,797			(14)	2,308,096			(12)	\$4,236	(13)	\$5,650,129

INTRODUCTION

1 Not reported.
 2 See notes under systems for details.
 3 Including 300,185 tile.
 4 Including 303,255 tile.
 5 Including small buildings, brick kilns, levee, dam, and building and road repairs; does not include one race track, subway, wall, well, and railroad spur the value of which is included in total.
 6 Including \$515,000 estimated.
 7 Estimated.
 8 Not including garments valued at \$14,940.

9 Including \$285,028 estimated.
 10 Including \$7,266,239 estimated.
 11 Including \$3,523,087 estimated.
 12 Including \$10,789,326 estimated.
 13 Enumeration impracticable.
 14 Not including value of garden truck produced by 2 inmates.
 15 Including 56,398 cans fruit, vegetables, etc.; 42,750 gallons vinegar; 1,903,858 net cotton; 1,456,704 pounds rice; and 21,243 tons sugar cane, and cottonseed amount not reported.
 16 Amount paid for labor of convicts.

TABLE 2.—KIND, QUANTITY, AND VALUE OF ARTICLES PRODUCED, BY SYSTEM UNDER WHICH PRODUCED—Continued

STATE INSTITUTIONS—Concluded

Articles produced and unit	Average number of convicts employed	Number and value of articles produced, and system under which produced											
		State use		Public works		Public account		Piece price		Contract		Total	
		Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
Farm implements	163	11	\$1,146			5,155	\$235,619					5,166	\$236,765
Flags	15	1,591	5,866			2,171	10,331					3,762	16,197
Flax—pounds	35	6,450	322			232,741	34,179					239,191	34,501
Furniture:													
Chairs, reed or fiber	1,405	3,397	10,305			341,749	787,510	10,890	\$121,206	403,000	\$503,750	759,036	1,422,771
Chairs, wood	713	34,235	123,735			180,852	506,958			17 219,000	18 308,000	434,087	18 938,693
Chiffoniers, cabinets, and cases, wood	42	1,311	24,623			195	3,058					1,506	27,681
Desks, wood or fiber	142	8,015	108,374			b 217	b 6,239					b 8,232	b 114,613
Furniture, other, reed or fiber	149	12	68			19 23,928	111,664					19 23,940	111,732
Furniture, other, wood	518	19 71,366	143,446			15,010	48,713					19 86,376	192,169
Rockers, settees and benches, reed or fiber	26					8,212	42,061					8,212	42,061
Rockers, settees and benches, wood	61	3,434	29,969			62	947					3,496	30,916
Tables, wood or fiber	67	1,817	20,696			a 2,666	a 11,435					a 4,483	b 32,131
Chairs, caned	6							2,072	1,036			2,072	1,036
Handkerchiefs	12									7 90,000	7 15,000	7 90,000	7 15,000
Harness:													
Collars, horse	93											148,320	213,210
Sets	235											148,320	213,210
Hollow ware—pounds	290	41,800	2,510			1,804,531	121,504	11,297	225,940	4,543,100	228,752	6,389,431	352,766
Knit goods:													
Hosiery—dozen	705	50,999	131,208			1,163	7,467	229,685	374,606	429,383	681,446	711,230	1,194,727
Mittens—do	7	472	746			49	296					521	1,042
Underwear—do	324	19 50,406	19 373,848			1,276	9,380					19 51,682	19 383,228
Laundry	32	231,342	17,900			23 53,424	9,667					23 284,766	27,587
Leather findings	10					237,597	17,000					237,597	17,000
Lime—pounds	37	(1)	13,870			182,950	1,835					(1)	15,705
Linens, etc	1,164	(18)	791,025			(18) 66,887						(18) 857,912	
Lumber—feet	225	2,933,529	70,745			185,138	24,419			12,600,000	7 636,048	15,718,667	7 731,212
Mats:													
Automobile	2					4,700	1,915					4,700	1,915
Coir and chain	60	2,949	6,662									2,949	6,662
Mattresses and upholstery	85	13,057	65,614			5,994	51,725					14 19,051	117,339
Metal and aluminum ware	34	15,879	9,891			34,287	21,253					50,166	31,144

CONVICT LABOR IN 1923

Monuments.....	84				2, 913	112, 766	(1)	59, 288		2, 913	172, 054
Printing:											
Books, blank.....	16	1, 813	4, 407							1, 813	4, 407
Books, bulletins, etc.....	21	66, 328	12, 283		101, 739	7, 963				168, 067	20, 246
Forms, circulars, pamphlets, etc.....	407	²⁵ 41, 411, 946	224, 925		4, 620, 670	20, 515				²⁵ 46, 032, 616	245, 440
Printing, other.....	77	²⁶ 2, 464, 851	54, 035		70, 394	126				²⁶ 2, 535, 245	54, 161
Quarried and crushed stone.....	1, 394	(13)	²⁷ 558, 915		(13)	²⁸ 176, 612				(13)	²⁷ 735, 527
Repair and shop work.....	839	(20)	423, 964		(20)	9, 118				(20)	433, 082
Roads..... miles.....	6, 086			³⁰ 2, 364. 9	³¹ \$11, 827, 714			(1)	³² 31, 240	³⁰ 2, 364. 9	³¹ 11, 858, 954
Road signs.....	54	(1)	103, 466							(1)	103, 466
Rugs and art work.....	3					³³ 200				³³ 200	431
Sheet metal (ash cans, etc.).....	74	14, 553	47, 958			431				14, 553	47, 958
Shoes..... pairs.....	1, 898	327, 358	756, 351		352, 688	790, 518	304, 373	588, 765	1, 236, 963	3, 582, 187	2, 221, 382
Shoes repaired..... do.....	187	³⁴ 50, 756	150, 273		694	525				³⁴ 51, 390	150, 793
Soap.....	58	(14)	115, 601							(14)	115, 601
Stoves.....	184						10, 746	564, 178		10, 746	564, 178
Tags, auto..... pairs.....	514	6, 466, 332	1, 117, 903		5, 230	865				6, 471, 562	1, 118, 798
Tags, license.....	(4)				7, 488	171				7, 488	171
Textiles, cotton..... yards.....	1, 448	³⁵ 1, 628, 436	695, 566		³⁶ 6, 263, 167	588, 678				³⁷ 7, 891, 603	1, 284, 244
Tobacco, chewing and smoking..... pounds.....	13	³⁸ 28, 036	13, 714							³⁸ 28, 036	13, 714
Toys.....	22				140, 690	14, 069				140, 690	14, 069
Traps, wire.....	17							68, 172	31, 245	68, 172	31, 245
Tubs, butter..... each.....	37				117, 500	47, 162				117, 500	47, 162
Twine and rope..... pounds.....	1, 375	36, 774	3, 336		61, 578, 909	5, 585, 036				61, 615, 683	5, 588, 372
Whips.....	83							162, 000	63, 200	162, 000	63, 200
Wood pulp.....	12								³⁹ 60, 000	(15)	³⁹ 60, 000
Total.....			11, 471, 814		15, 201, 544	16, 405, 185		12, 340, 936		18, 249, 350	73, 668, 879

1 Not reported.
 2 See notes under systems for details.
 3 Estimated.
 4 Enumeration impracticable.
 5 Including 1,800 settees.
 6 Including \$90,000 estimated.
 7 Including 5,619 chairs; 6,485 rockers; 73 benches; 271 desks; 444 tables, etc., not valued separately.
 8 Including 584 pieces iron furniture and some wood and lumber, but not including furniture valued at \$70,601 pieces not reported.
 9 Not including 10,000 strappings and harness findings
 10 Including 33,605 dozen pieces undershirts, mittens, and hosiery not reported separately.
 11 Not including number of pieces valued at \$5,679.
 12 Not including number of pieces valued at \$12,467.
 13 Not including number of pieces valued at \$8,000.
 14 Not including number of pieces valued at \$40,068.

27 Including lime and pulverized limestone valued at \$929, and sand and gravel at \$400.
 28 Including lime and pulverized limestone valued at \$1,208.
 29 Including 36 jobs auto repairing, 16 jobs blacksmithing, 110 stoves, and stove castings not reported.
 30 Not including \$40,715 worth of roads, miles not reported.
 31 Including \$6,832,150 estimated.
 32 A amount paid by contractor or State to institution and inmates.
 33 Not including pieces valued at \$213.
 34 Not including repairs valued at \$117,793; and 41 sets harness repaired.
 35 Including 25,448 blankets, but not 2,217 mops, stock.
 36 Including 6,826 blankets.
 37 Including 32,274 blankets, but not 2,217 mops stock.
 38 Not including \$2,500 worth of tobacco, pounds not reported.
 39 Estimated; for labor only.
 40 Less than 1.
 41 Includes 788 fiber tables; value, \$3,847.
 42 Includes 10 fiber disks; value, \$53.

TABLE 2.—KIND, QUANTITY, AND VALUE OF ARTICLES PRODUCED, BY SYSTEM UNDER WHICH PRODUCED—Concluded

FEDERAL PENITENTIARIES

Articles produced and unit	Average number of convicts employed	Number and value of articles produced, and system under which produced											
		State use		Public works		Public account		Piece price		Contract		Total	
		Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
Brick.....	45	568,500	\$9,372									568,500	\$9,372
Brooms and brushes.....	6	3,682	2,396									3,682	2,396
Building..... buildings.....	762			(*)	\$130,001							(*)	130,001
Clothing:													
Garments, miscellaneous.....	8	2,742	9,433									2,742	9,433
Overalls and jumpers.....	17	15,672	13,401									15,672	13,401
Shirts, work.....	8	3,719	3,905									3,719	3,905
Tailored..... pieces.....	112	12,688	80,826									12,688	80,826
Farm, garden, dairy, and live-stock.....	206	(*)	137,939									(*)	137,939
Furniture, wood:													
Chairs.....	5	4 586	2,747									4 586	2,747
Chiffoniers, cabinets, and cases.....	(*)	4	26									4	26
Rockers, settees, and benches.....	1	81	270									81	270
Tables.....	3	45	640									45	640
Other furniture.....	7	412	4,249									412	4,249
Knit goods: Underwear..... dozen.....	12	2,147	12,881									2,147	12,881
Linens, etc.....	36	(*)	22,039									(*)	22,039
Printing:													
Blank books.....	4	72	720									72	720
Books, bulletins, etc.....	12	4,752	2,270									4,752	2,270
Forms, circulars, pamphlets, etc.....	12	281,920	2,302									281,920	2,302
Other printing.....	5	171,919	1,077									171,919	1,077
Repair and shop work.....	338	(*)	204,515									(*)	204,515
Sand and gravel unloaded.....	(*)		495									(*)	495
Shoes..... pairs.....	57	10,477	41,319									10,477	41,319
Shoes repaired..... do.....	40	23,168	24,671									23,168	24,671
Textiles:													
Duck, cotton..... yards.....	1,631	3,840,163	1,679,572									3,840,163	1,679,572
Duck, remnants and waste..... pounds.....	16					142,420	\$16,693					142,420	16,693
Wood, unloaded and cut.....	28	(*)	24,322									(*)	24,322
Total.....	3,463		2,281,387		130,001		16,693						2,428,081

* Enumeration impracticable.

* One dining room, other small buildings, and a tunnel.

* Includes 75 tables and 5 desks not separately reported.

* Less than 1.

In the collection of data the bureau sought to ascertain the quantity and value of goods produced during the year, and the value of the goods disposed of.

These two items might or might not be the same, depending on whether or not everything produced was disposed of during the year. In some instances it was not possible to get both items. Figures relating to goods disposed of were generally more readily obtainable than production figures. Separate tables relating to each of these two classes of data are included in this report but in some instances it has been necessary to accept and use disposal figures in lieu of production figures, and vice versa. In other words, in certain cases the same figures relating either to production or disposal appear in both tables. Value is interpreted as wholesale market valuation.

Table 2 applies to production. It states the kind and, as nearly thereto as figures were available, the quantity and market value of goods produced, subdivided under system of production.

The grand total value of all things produced in the year in the institutions was in round numbers \$76,000,000.

Under the State-use system, the principal articles produced in State institutions and Federal penitentiaries, as shown in Table 2 measured by value, are farm, garden, dairy, and livestock products, \$3,484,736; clothing (all kinds), \$1,264,561; auto tags, \$1,117,903, and textiles, \$2,375,138.

Under the public-account, piece-price, and contract systems combined, all goods produced go into the competitive market. The principal articles produced were: Shirts, \$12,340,230; binder twine and rope, \$5,585,036; shoes, \$4,961,470; coal, \$3,860,616; pants, \$3,344,206; farm and garden products, etc., \$2,312,332; overalls, etc., \$1,820,032; brooms, \$1,743,552; reed chairs, \$1,412,466; children's play suits, \$1,149,030; hosiery, \$1,063,519; bungalow aprons, \$854,970.

A discussion from a competitive standpoint of many of these articles enumerated is given in another chapter, page 107. Some of the articles listed, though large in value of production, have but little effect in the competitive market, while certain other articles of less value but of a particular kind have a very appreciable effect on general market conditions, and are therefore selected for individual attention and discussion.

Under the public works and ways system, buildings were constructed to the value of \$3,503,831 and roads to the value of \$11,827,714. Table B shows that of the 48 States only 15 had convicts on road work. In the 15 States reporting convict labor on public roads, 4—Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia—stand out prominently, these four States employing 85 per cent of the total number used in this manner by all of the institutions reporting.

Florida has a State road department and through this department employs about 75 per cent of its convicts. Georgia returns convicts to the counties in proportion to the population of each county and the convicts are employed on the roads within its jurisdiction. This method employs about 88 per cent of all convicts reported for this State. North Carolina employs 60 per cent of its convicts in road camps under the general supervision of the prison officials. Virginia has a road commission and the penitentiary furnishes this commission with such convict labor as is needed. The number reported

for the year covered by this report amounted to about 64 per cent of the number of convicts reported by the institution.

It was necessary in most instances to accept estimates of the value of road work accomplished during the periods scheduled. The total for all institutions reporting was \$11,858,954; Florida showed something over \$2,000,000; Georgia, \$5,000,000; North Carolina, almost \$1,500,000; and Virginia, nearly \$2,000,000.

The industries appearing in the stub of the published tables, are, in most instances, self-explanatory. However, there are two in need of some explanation.

Linens, etc., includes all small sewing and patching, including women's underwear, towels, pillowcases, fancy and embroidered work, etc. In a few instances some garments are included. Garments were, however, separated wherever possible and are shown under the head of clothing.

Repair and shop work contains a miscellaneous group of blacksmithing, tinsmithing, sometimes approaching sheet-metal work, building and repairing of small character, including carpentering and some cabinetwork, etc. The general upkeep and manufacture of small supplies may be found in this group. As in the case of linens, there were occasional articles included in this group which properly did not belong to it, but were inseparable from a mass.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in arriving at the classifications shown in Table 2, space and the importance of the articles being mainly the determining factors.

TABLE 3.—SUMMARY OF VALUE OF GOODS USED OR SOLD THAT WERE PRODUCED UNDER THE STATE-USE, PUBLIC-ACCOUNT, PIECE-PRICE, AND CONTRACT SYSTEMS, AND AMOUNT RECEIVED FOR HIRE OF CONVICTS, BY INDUSTRY

STATE INSTITUTIONS

[For details see table C, pp. 70-94]

Industry	Average number of convicts employed	Value of goods used produced under State-use system	Value of goods or produce sold, by system under which produced				Amount paid institution for hire of convicts
			Public account	Piece price	Contract	Total	
Bags, etc. (jute).....	788	\$214	\$293, 083			\$293, 083	
Baking, commercial.....	4	15, 454					
Baskets.....	100	7, 015	12, 780		\$16, 439	29, 219	\$9, 456
Box shooks (knocked down).....	96	11, 828	124, 685			124, 685	
Brick.....	896	329, 750	256, 800			256, 800	
Brooms and brushes.....	575	76, 301	271, 994		1, 255, 745	1, 527, 739	81, 613
Building construction.....	7		7, 000		1 55, 292	62, 292	1, 191
Clothing:							
Aprons.....	252			\$329, 365		329, 365	52, 080
Aprons, bungalow.....	312			854, 970		854, 970	65, 983
Childrens' play suits.....	135			1, 149, 030		1, 149, 030	61, 229
Garment making, unclassified.....	325	261, 655	8, 330			8, 330	
Overalls and jumpers.....	771	156, 347	759, 038		71, 212	830, 250	9, 792
Pants (work).....	1, 505	4, 846		482, 439	3, 344, 206	3, 826, 645	381, 605
Shirts (work).....	3, 411	38, 415	337, 763	7, 590, 163	3, 523, 087	11, 451, 013	792, 540
Tailoring ?.....	798	658, 046	117, 083			117, 083	
Coal mining.....	1, 965	244, 308	234, 303		3, 626, 313	3, 860, 616	933, 288
Coffee roasting.....	2	29, 040					
Coke making.....	23		47, 996			47, 996	
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	11, 824	3, 356, 057	2, 178, 905		4 4, 236	2, 183, 141	4, 236
Farm implements.....	163	1, 146	322, 045			322, 045	
Flags.....	15	5, 866	10, 331			10, 331	
Flax industry.....	35	322	30, 487			30, 487	
Furniture.....	3, 129	459, 972	1, 427, 588		122, 242	826, 750	2, 376, 580
Granite and stonecutting, monumental.....	84		112, 766		59, 288	172, 054	11, 857

¹ Working for private contractors erecting prison buildings.

² Coats, pants, vests, and overcoats.

³ Value of labor only.

⁴ Chair caning.

TABLE 3.—SUMMARY OF VALUE OF GOODS USED OR SOLD THAT WERE PRODUCED UNDER THE STATE-USE, PUBLIC-ACCOUNT, PIECE-PRICE, AND CONTRACT SYSTEMS, AND AMOUNT RECEIVED FOR HIRE OF CONVICTS, BY INDUSTRY—Concluded

STATE INSTITUTIONS—Concluded

Industry	Average number of convicts employed	Value of goods used produced under State-use system	Value of goods or produce sold, by system under which produced				Amount paid in institution for hire of convicts
			Public account	Piece price	Contract	Total	
Handkerchiefs.....	12	-----	-----	-----	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$2,701
Harness.....	328	-----	\$91,000	\$190,660	213,210	494,870	69,565
Hollow ware.....	324	\$13,819	142,757	-----	223,752	371,509	54,615
Hosiery and underwear.....	1,036	493,714	17,143	374,606	681,446	1,073,195	203,065
Laundry.....	32	17,900	9,667	-----	-----	9,667	-----
Leather findings.....	10	-----	14,500	-----	-----	14,500	-----
Lime.....	39	14,799	3,043	-----	-----	3,043	-----
Linens, etc., making and mending.....	1,164	782,148	66,587	-----	-----	66,587	-----
Lumber.....	224	68,345	24,397	-----	636,048	660,445	87,848
Mats, automobile.....	2	-----	2,393	-----	-----	2,393	-----
Mattresses (cotton) and upholstering.....	85	62,288	51,725	-----	-----	51,725	-----
Printing.....	521	295,650	28,604	-----	-----	28,604	-----
Quarrying granite and stone, and rock crushing.....	1,392	\$ 557,986	\$ 175,404	-----	-----	175,404	-----
Repair and shop work, miscellaneous.....	839	424,842	9,118	-----	-----	9,118	-----
Road building.....	69	-----	-----	-----	7 31,240	31,240	21,505
Rug and mat weaving.....	63	6,662	304	-----	-----	304	-----
Sheet-metal work.....	74	47,958	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Shoemaking.....	1,898	707,370	409,225	664,313	3,582,187	4,655,725	213,857
Shoe repairing.....	187	150,273	525	-----	-----	525	-----
Soap making.....	58	114,577	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Stoves.....	184	-----	-----	564,178	-----	564,178	89,198
Sugar.....	-----	-----	\$ 128,085	-----	-----	\$ 128,085	-----
Tags, plates, signs, etc.....	568	1,221,369	\$ 1,036	-----	-----	1,036	-----
Textiles:	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Cloth, cotton and wool.....	1,188	663,973	19,236	-----	-----	19,236	-----
Duck, cotton.....	260	20,347	828,552	-----	-----	828,552	-----
Tobacco manufacturing, chewing and smoking.....	13	13,714	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Toys.....	22	-----	13,200	-----	-----	13,200	-----
Traps, wire.....	17	-----	-----	-----	31,245	31,245	4,981
Tubs, butter.....	27	-----	47,162	-----	-----	47,162	-----
Twine and rope.....	1,375	3,173	5,543,160	-----	-----	5,543,160	-----
Whips.....	83	-----	-----	-----	63,200	63,200	17,568
Wood pulp.....	12	-----	-----	-----	60,000	60,000	-----
Total.....	¹⁰ 39,321	11,337,989	14,179,800	12,381,254	18,265,608	44,826,662	3,290,777

FEDERAL INSTITUTIONS

Brick.....	45	\$9,372	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Brooms and brushes.....	6	2,396	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Clothing:	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Garment making, unclassified.....	8	9,164	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Overalls and jumpers.....	17	13,401	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Tailoring.....	112	80,651	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Work shirts.....	8	3,905	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	298	133,957	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Furniture.....	16	7,032	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Linens, etc., making and mending.....	36	21,449	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Printing.....	33	6,369	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Repair and shop work, miscellaneous.....	338	204,515	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Sand and gravel, unloaded.....	(¹¹)	495	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Shoemaking.....	57	41,319	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Shoe repairing.....	40	24,671	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Textiles:	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Duck.....	1,631	1,710,437	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Duck remnants and waste.....	16	-----	\$16,693	-----	-----	\$16,693	-----
Underwear.....	12	12,851	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Wood, unloaded.....	28	24,322	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total.....	2,701	2,307,236	16,693	-----	-----	16,693	-----

¹⁰ Includes sand and gravel, \$1,060.

¹¹ Includes pulverized stone for fertilizer, \$21,346.

¹² Value of labor working for private contractor.

¹³ Sold from previous year's production.

¹⁴ Includes \$865 sales to another State under competitive conditions.

¹⁵ Not including 14 convicts making auto suits not sold.

¹⁶ Less than 1.

Table 3 shows by industry or article the value of goods *sold* under the public-account, piece-price, and contract systems and a total of the three systems, by States and for the United States. In contrast to these figures, the table also sets forth the value of goods *used* within the State by its own institutions.

This table refers only to consumption goods, that is, goods that are consumed in their using. It does not include permanent buildings and roads constructed under the public works and ways system, the data for which will be found in Table 2.

The goods sold in the market under the public-account system, including the Federal prisons, total \$14,196,493 in value, under the piece-price system \$12,381,254, and under the contract system \$18,265,608, making a total valuation of goods placed on the general market of \$44,843,355. The value of the goods disposed of under the State-use system, including the Federal prisons, total \$13,645,225.

Of the \$30,646,862 worth of goods sold that were produced under the contract and piece-price systems, \$6,835,246, or 22 per cent, according to Table E, appears in the State of Kentucky; \$2,676,423, or 9 per cent, in the State of Maryland; and \$4,262,361, or 14 per cent, in the State of Alabama. Thus 45 per cent of the goods sold under the contract and piece-price systems were produced within these three States.

SALE IN AND OUT OF THE STATE

In the collection of data an effort was made to obtain figures that would show the proportion of goods sold in and out of the State where produced.

As the name implies, State-use goods were all consumed within the State. Production under the public works and ways system was all done within the State. Table E shows the sale in and out of the State of goods produced under the public-account, piece-price and contract systems. The figures relate to the primary sale. No attempt has been made to trace the movement of goods in and out of the State after the first sale. Fairly satisfactory figures were obtained as to goods produced under the public-account system. For the contract and piece-price systems the figures are less satisfactory, and to quite an extent they are estimates.

The total of all sales on the market was \$44,843,355, of which 42 per cent represented goods sold within the State in which produced, and 58 per cent those sold outside of the State.

In 25 States the products were disposed of entirely within the State, while in 22 States some products were sold outside the State. Ohio and the District of Columbia sold no products and are therefore not represented in Table E. In some institutions the sales were of very small amounts, and institutions not appearing in the table had no sales reported.

Eighty to ninety-nine per cent of all products sold in 11 States—Delaware, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, and Wyoming—were sold outside the State; 50 to 79 per cent of all products sold in 5 States—Connecticut, Indiana, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia—were sold outside the State; and 6 to 42 per cent of all products sold in 6 States—Maine, Michigan, Oregon, Minnesota, Illinois, and Massachusetts—were sold outside the State.

It is interesting to note that these 21 States produced 77 per cent of the total convict-made product placed on the open market.

SEX

Of the total number of convicts in the institutions studied (averaging 84,761 during the-year), 81,704 were males, and 3,057, or 4 per cent, were females.

It will be observed in Table F that in 7 States males and females were confined in separate institutions while in 37 States and in the District of Columbia both sexes were confined in the same institutions. Four States show no females confined within the institutions reported. The three Federal penitentiaries report only male convicts.

COMPENSATION

While primarily the bureau's objective in this study is to show the kind, quantity, and market value of goods produced, and their disposition, whether on the open market or within the State's own institutions, other features of interest and of economic value have been observed. Probably the most interesting of these features is the compensation to prisoners.

The fact that institutions generally keep no specific account of the amount of daily earnings received by inmates makes it impossible to give this information any very definite character. However, facts of a generally comprehensive nature are available, and an attempt has been made to assemble them in a few statements which may prove instructive.

It was found that in 53 of the 104 institutions reporting the convicts received no kind of compensation while in 51 institutions some sort of compensation was paid.

Considering the minimum compensation as a basis, convicts in 31 institutions were paid 10 cents or less per day. In 7 institutions, including 1 Federal prison, in which only those engaged in manufacture were paid, convicts were paid over 10 cents and under 20 cents per day, while in 11 institutions the convicts received 20 cents and over per day. In 1 institution convicts received the free labor wage rate after the completion of a task, and in 1 a bonus was paid for overtask work. In most instances where contractors were concerned overtask work was compensated at the same rate paid to the institution for the hire of inmates.

Certain institutions reported rates as high as follows: 20 cents to 50 cents, 25 cents to 50 cents, 25 cents to 70 cents, 25 cents to 80 cents, and 25 cents to \$1.50 per day. Higher compensations than these are sometimes made through overtask work.

The compensation of convicts while incarcerated is a problem which prison boards and State authorities are coming to view with great seriousness. To some extent compensation is a matter of incentive to the convict toward good work and better behavior, but the far greater question is the condition of the convict's family. A convict with a conscience wants to care for his family, and a convict without a conscience should be compelled to care for his family. As stated, many States now pay a small wage to convicts and some require a part of the wages to be sent to the convict's family. Some

States go further in the relief of destitution by looking after and caring for dependents left in want by the loss of earnings of the imprisoned head of the family.

HOURS

The hours of labor required of convicts is another matter of interest. This feature was difficult to summarize properly since within the same institution varying hours might be found. This condition was reported in 16 of the 104 institutions reporting. In some cases this variation is due to school work, while in others it is simply a variation because of the line of work performed, the work on the farm usually requiring longer hours than that within the shops or factories.

Considering the minimum hours of labor required, 37 institutions reported under 8 hours as a day's work; 36 reported 8 hours; 26 reported over 8 and under 10 hours; and 5 reported 10 hours and over, the highest number of hours worked being a range of 10 to 12 hours.

Each institution reporting observes some holidays. Forty-six per cent of all institutions reporting observe 6 to 8 holidays. Fifteen per cent observe 10 holidays. In only 1 institution is so small a number as 2 holidays observed, while in 3 institutions 11 are observed.

No work is done on Saturday afternoon in 29 of the 104 institutions covered.

REHABILITATION

This survey incidentally brings in question another feature of prison administration.

The Government, Federal and State, is coming more and more to recognize the value of education, both academic and industrial, as at least a coordinate factor in promoting good citizenship. This is borne out in the fact that our immigration bureau undertakes an educational campaign with our recently acquired peoples of foreign lands and seeks to teach them at least the elements of education.

Illiteracy, with its accompanying curse of narrow perspective, is productive of ignorant as well as willful law violation. This is evidenced by the fact that as high as 50 per cent of the inmates of some of our State penitentiaries are illiterate.

Many of our State penitentiaries are seeking to cure this misfortune, and at the same time to give the inmates an industrial training most suited to individual needs or fitness.

Schools are maintained in many institutions which afford an elementary and even higher education and occasionally an institution insists that a convict must obtain sufficient education to remove him from the illiterate class.

Many a convict as he enters the prison gets his first experience in discipline and in industrial pursuits. He makes his initial acquaintance with real *work*. If imprisonment is to be a matter of punishment only, it makes no difference, so far as the convict is concerned, as to what the work is, provided it is hard and steady. If, however, imprisonment is intended to transform the man, to redeem him, to rehabilitate him, then the kind of work he does is of material importance. Juvenile reformatories emphasize this point and more or less successfully educate and train the inmate and put him back into the world a safe and useful citizen.

Many prisons for adults, however, do not appear to be accomplishing as much. True, they deal with a man whose habits are developed and fixed, which, however, should actuate even greater effort in giving the convict proper training. Chaplains are employed by all prisons to give religious and moral instruction. The prisons very generally have libraries, and entertainment and recreation is provided in moving pictures, lectures, baseball games, etc. All institutions have doctors and dentists to care for the health of convicts.

An inspection of the lists of prison industries, however, shows that convicts are employed in some industries that can not be considered as rehabilitation training. In some of these industries the convict at best learns only to work, but his experience is not of the kind that fits him for any type of work in which there is an opening for him when he is a free man again. To illustrate, a man trained as a farm laborer can find work when he gets out, a man trained as an all-round coat maker can get work outside, but a man trained only to stitch one particular seam on an apron or shirt will have difficulty in getting a place in an apron or shirt factory filled mainly or exclusively by women.

The subject of proper industrial training along the lines of rehabilitation should receive careful consideration by legislators, prison boards, and prison officials, and this subject might well form the basis of a special survey.

HISTORICAL COMPARISON

As stated on page 1, the bureau has made four earlier surveys of convict labor. These surveys have differed to some extent in their scope. The present survey applies only to State and Federal penal institutions maintained primarily for adults, while some of the other surveys, particularly the survey of 1905, included county and city institutions.

The following table shows the change that has taken place in the relative importance of the several convict-labor systems since 1885.

Data for noncomparable institutions have been eliminated, and the figures of the table relate to the same institutions or at least to the same kind of institutions as covered by the present (1923) survey.

PER CENT OF CONVICTS THAT WERE EMPLOYED AT PRODUCTIVE LABOR UNDER DIFFERENT SYSTEMS IN DIFFERENT YEARS AS SHOWN BY REPORTS OF THIS BUREAU

System	Year				
	1885	1895	1905	1914	1923
Lease.....	26	19	9	4	
Contract.....	40	34	36	26	12
Piece-price.....	8	14	8	6	7
Public-account.....	126	133	21	31	26
State-use.....			18	22	36
Public works and ways.....			8	11	19
Total.....	100	100	100	100	100
Per cent of all convicts that were employed at productive labor.....	75	72	65	(*)	61

1 Public account, State use, and public works and ways were inseparably combined.
 2 Not reported.

In 1885, 26 per cent of all the convicts employed at productive labor were employed under the lease system. Each succeeding survey shows a drop in the percentage employed under the lease system, until in 1923 the system, so far as the State and Federal institutions are concerned, has entirely disappeared. The lease system is now looked back upon as little more than legalized and oftentimes barbaric slavery, and even when in operation it was excused only by a plea that the State was too poor to build, equip, and maintain prisons and prison workshops.

The table also shows a steady reduction in the extent of the contract system from 40 per cent of all convicts employed in 1885 to 12 per cent in 1923. The piece-price system has not changed so materially and has been of rather small importance so far as numbers are concerned. Combining the figures for the contract system and the piece-price system, which do not differ very materially in effect, it is seen that 48 per cent of all convicts at work came under these two systems in 1885, while the two systems together totaled but 19 per cent of all convicts employed in 1923.

During the period covered extended growth is seen in the State-use and public works and ways systems. Unfortunately, segregation can not be made in the figures for 1885 and 1895. Collectively, the public-account, State-use, and public works and ways systems increased from 26 per cent of all convicts employed at productive labor in 1885 to 81 per cent in 1923.

In this connection attention is drawn to the line at the end of the table which shows that 75 per cent of all the convicts in the several institutions were employed at productive labor in 1885, while in 1923 only 61 per cent of all the convicts were so employed.

GENERAL TABLES

Six general tables are also presented in this report. They show by institution the figures summarized in the preceding tables. These tables are as follows:

TABLE A.—Number of convicts, and average number employed at productive labor in State and Federal prisons, by institution.

TABLE B.—Kind, quantity, and value of articles produced, by system and by institution.

TABLE C.—Value of consumption goods used or sold that were produced under specified systems, convicts employed on such goods, and amount received for labor of convicts, by institution and by industry.

For production under the public works and ways system see Table B.

TABLE D.—Average number of State and Federal convicts employed under public works and ways system and value of construction, by State.

TABLE E.—Value of goods sold inside and outside of State in which produced, by institution.

TABLE F.—Average number of convicts of each sex employed at productive labor, by institution.

TABLE A.—NUMBER OF CONVICTS, AND AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED AT PRODUCTIVE LABOR IN STATE AND FEDERAL PRISONS, BY INSTITUTION

STATE PRISONS

State and city	Institution	Report for fiscal year ending—	Number of convicts in institution				Average number of convicts during year					Average number of convicts at productive labor and system under which employed					
			At beginning of year	Received during year	Discharged during year	At close of year	Employed at productive labor	Engaged in prison duties	Sick	Idle	Total	State use	Public works	Public account	Piece-price	Contract	Total
Alabama:																	
Montgomery ¹	State prison ¹	Sept. 30, 1922	2,755	1,186	878	3,063	2,553	355	80		2,968	534	264	276		1,479	2,553
Arizona:																	
Florence	do	June 30, 1922	399	200	210	389	56	306	12	9	383	19	34	3			56
Arkansas:																	
Little Rock	State penitentiary	June 30, 1923	1,293	1,051	1,037	1,307	1,053	153	89		1,295	156		897			1,053
California:																	
San Quentin	State prison	do	2,616	1,460	1,413	2,663	1,724	789	104	43	2,630	677	254	793			1,724
Folsom	do	do	1,144	541	355	1,330	817	337	23	34	1,211	418	359	40			817
Colorado:																	
Canon City	State penitentiary	Nov. 30, 1922	701	476	319	858	643	109	16	26	794	234	379	30			643
Buena Vista	State reformatory	do	191	276	277	190	152	52	5		209	112		40			152
Connecticut:																	
Cheshire	do	June 30, 1923	314	189	279	224	143	114	14	1	272	70		78			143
Niantic	State farm (women)	do	84	46	51	79	21	23	6	30	80	21					21
Wethersfield	State prison	do	589	129	184	534	364	139	56	5	564	11		353			364
Delaware:																	
Wilmington	Newcastle County workhouse	Nov. 30, 1922	332	919	888	368	245	93	6	6	350	28		12		205	245
District of Columbia:																	
Lorton, Va.	District reformatory	June 30, 1923	190	109	97	202	92	105	2		199	28	64				92
Ocoquan, Va.	District workhouse	do	309	1,819	1,760	368	128	198	12	2	340	128					128
Florida:																	
Raiford	State farm	Dec. 31, 1922	1,368	577	534	1,411	1,028	383	15		1,426	209	763	56			1,028
Georgia:																	
Atlanta	do	do	3,547	1,463	1,356	3,654	3,698	82	42		3,822	340	3,258	100			3,698
Idaho:																	
Boise	State penitentiary	Nov. 30, 1922	266	155	136	285	42	60	3	175	280	27		15			42

¹This includes 9 prisons with headquarters of convict bureau in Montgomery.

²School work.

TABLE A.—NUMBER OF CONVICTS, AND AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED AT PRODUCTIVE LABOR IN STATE AND FEDERAL PRISONS, BY INSTITUTION—Continued

STATE PRISONS—Continued

State and city	Institution	Report for fiscal year ending—	Number of convicts in institution				Average number of convicts during year				Average number of convicts at productive labor and system under which employed						
			At beginning of year	Received during year	Discharged during year	At close of year	Employed at productive labor	Engaged in prison duties	Sick	Idle	Total	State use	Public works	Public account	Piece-price	Contract	Total
Illinois:																	
Menard	Southern penitentiary	June 30, 1923	1,147	436	348	1,235	592	552	35	10	1,189	201		391			592
Vandalia	State farm	do	70	96	98	68	38	9		47	34			4			38
Joliet	State penitentiary	do	1,930	697	633	1,994	1,335	594	24	8	1,961	326	677	332			1,335
Do	Women's prison	do	44	22	26	40	9	33		42	9			(9)			9
Pontiac	State reformatory	do	1,278	527	676	1,129	557	633	11	10	1,211	246		311			557
Indiana:																	
Jeffersonville	State reformatory	Sept. 30, 1922	791	840	753	878	277	618	3	20	918	36		241			277
Putnamsville	State farm	Sept. 30, 1923	458	2,202	2,192	468	317	195	10	2	524	209	28	80			317
Michigan City	State prison	do	1,352	580	502	1,430	718	356	188	147	1,409	162		255	301		718
Indianapolis	Women's prison	Sept. 30, 1922	91	169	162	98	57	34		3	95	45		12			57
Iowa:																	
Anamosa	Men's reformatory	June 30, 1923	847	491	407	921	756	82	78		916	387		57	312		756
Rockwell City	Women's reformatory	do	112	71	69	114	73	33	2		108	71		2			73
Fort Madison	State penitentiary	do	752	309	227	834	571	235	7	14	827	80	100	165	226		571
Kansas:																	
Lansing	State industrial farm	do	133	69	72	130	99	27	5		131	91		8			99
Do	State penitentiary	do	1,106	519	539	1,086	782	239	73		1,094	527	63	192			782
Kentucky:																	
Eddyville	do	do	550	288	281	557	423	109	11	9	552	33		2		388	423
Frankfort	State reformatory	do	1,511	680	706	1,485	1,272	179	40		1,491	122				1,150	1,272
Louisiana:																	
Baton Rouge	State penitentiary	do	1,672	673	767	1,578	1,110	447	39		1,596	22	455	633			1,110
Maine:																	
Thomaston	State prison	do	208	85	83	219	183	11	1		195	7		101		75	183
South Windham	State reformatory for men	do	83	137	143	77	47	22	2		71	9	12	14		12	47
Skowhegan	State reformatory for women	do	75	122	118	79	48	20	4		72	2		46			48
Maryland:																	
Jessup	House of correction	Sept. 30, 1923	463	1,039	919	583	407	149	7	4	567	27	3	6		371	407
Baltimore	State penitentiary	do	863	431	319	633	805	116	5	2	923	33	6			766	805
Massachusetts:																	
Charlestown	State prison	Nov. 30, 1922	525	229	136	615	404	169	4	3	580	188		216			404
Concord Junction	State reformatory	do	502	446	371	577	315	233	8	20	576	253		56	6		315

CONVICT LABOR IN 1923

West Rutland	Prison camp	do	102	460	432	130	40	35	39	114	26	14	40		
Bridgewater	State farm	do	440	1,364	1,280	524	151	307	24	16	498	10	151		
Sherborn	Women's reformatory	do	191	135	116	210	56	114	11	15	196	26	56		
Michigan:															
Jackson	State prison	June 30, 1923	1,716	1,056	874	1,398	1,148	27	8	624	1,807	192	325	631	1,148
Marquette	State prison (branch)	do	502	130	166	466	300	125	15	42	482	85	19	196	300
Ionia	State reformatory	do	1,009	953	870	1,092	662	392	24	14	1,092	166	153	343	662
Minnesota:															
Stillwater	State prison	Jan. 31, 1923	886	391	281	996	629	247	42	3	921	49	580	629	
St. Cloud	State reformatory for men	June 30, 1922	523	378	375	526	231	268	28	6	533	218	9	4	231
Shakopee	State reformatory for women	do	28	38	26	40	15	19			34	15		15	
Mississippi:															
Jackson	State penitentiary	June 30, 1923	1,577	622	669	1,530	1,252	277	43		1,572	251	1,001	1,252	
Missouri:															
Jefferson City	do	Dec. 31, 1922	2,188	1,961	1,914	2,235	1,510	619	45	23	2,197	298	4	1,208	1,510
Boonville	State reformatory	do	619	483	447	655	303	211	13	104	631	258	45	303	
Montana:															
Deer Lodge	State prison	June 30, 1923	350	231	250	331	119	215	5	1	340	74	44	1	119
Nebraska:															
Lincoln	State penitentiary	do	586	208	234	560	453	130	10		593	67	86	300	453
Do	State reformatory for men	do	186	57	42	201	155	32			187	137	18	155	
York	State reformatory for women	do	19	24	10	33	19	6			25	16	3	19	
Nevada:															
Carson City	State prison	Dec. 31, 1922	141	113	80	174	30	55	3	59	147	26	4	30	
New Hampshire:															
Concord	do	June 30, 1923	146	37	53	130	100	23	14	1	138	2	98	100	
New Jersey:															
Clinton	State reformatory for women	do	147	80	99	128	52	81	6		139	52		52	
Rahway	State reformatory	do	546	279	420	405	111	272	2	15	400	110	1	111	
Trenton	State prison	do	1,330	423	476	1,277	340	261	51	659	1,311	340		340	
New Mexico:															
Santa Fe	State penitentiary	Nov. 30, 1922	358	520	502	376	193	168	20	18	399	13	180	193	
New York:															
Albion	State training school	June 30, 1923	185	136	147	174	39	153	7		199	39		39	
Auburn	State prison	do	1,383	546	601	1,328	741	547	16		1,304	703	38	741	
Danmemora	Clinton prison	do	1,380	738	737	1,381	497	638	146	100	1,381	440	57	497	
Comstock	Great Meadow prison	do	829	358	640	547	215	433	9		657	158	57	215	
Napanock	Institution for defective delinquents	do	320	169	89	400	87	235	8	60	390	87		87	
Bedford	State reformatory for women	do	286	427	417	296	116	95	6	46	263	116		116	
Elmira	State reformatory	do	1,409	680	979	1,110	225	730	40		995	225		225	
Ossining	Sing Sing prison	do	1,227	1,113	1,096	1,244	433	647	44	102	1,226	433		433	
Auburn	State prison for women	do	96	40	38	98	42	46	9		97	42		42	
North Carolina:															
Raleigh	State prison	Nov. 30, 1922	1,053	307	255	1,105	935	94	71	2	1,102	255	559	121	935
North Dakota:															
Bismark	State penitentiary	June 30, 1922	163	213	140	236	122	73	10	15	220	33	89	122	
Ohio:															
Columbus	do	June 30, 1923	2,821	1,107	1,328	2,600	1,139	1,240	150	142	2,671	1,139		1,139	
Mansfield	State reformatory	do	1,670	959	1,601	1,028	612	830	15		1,457	612		612	

¹ Less than 1.

² Headquarters and receiving station.

³ Headquarters of penitentiary office; prisoners are sent to various prison farms in State.

TABLE A.—NUMBER OF CONVICTS, AND AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED AT PRODUCTIVE LABOR IN STATE AND FEDERAL PRISONS, BY INSTITUTION—Concluded

STATE PRISONS—Concluded

State and city	Institution	Report for fiscal year ending—	Number of convicts in institution				Average number of convicts during year				Average number of convicts at productive labor and system under which employed						
			At beginning of year	Received during year	Discharged during year	At close of year	Employed at productive labor	Engaged in prison duties	Sick	Idle	Total	State use	Public works	Public account	Piece-price	Contract	Total
Oklahoma:																	
McAlester	State penitentiary	June 30, 1923	1,675	1,003	1,101	1,577	1,012	457	45	25	1,539	286	82	214	430		1,012
Granite	State reformatory	June 30, 1922	482	508	415	575	259	345	8		512	54		205			259
Oregon:																	
Salem	State penitentiary	Sept. 30, 1923	453	223	290	386	163	182	7	72	424	79		84			163
Pennsylvania:																	
Muncy	Muncy Farms	May 31, 1923	71	45	36	80	66	7	2		75	62		4			66
Philadelphia	Eastern penitentiary	do	1,744	588	658	1,674	248	451	30	972	1,701	248					248
Huntingdon	State industrial reformatory	do	803	392	645	550	169	508	5	8	690	169					169
Pittsburgh	Western penitentiary	do	1,844	680	665	1,859	504	749	5	612	1,870	304	191	9			504
Rhode Island:																	
Howard	State prison and Providence County Jail	Dec. 31, 1922	482	1,249	1,308	423	285	181	9	12	487	44			241		285
Do	Workhouse and house of correction	do	112	223	222	113	44	35	3	1	83	38		6			44
South Carolina:																	
Columbia	State penitentiary	do	408	354	230	532	452	75	10		537	144		308			452
South Dakota:																	
Sioux Falls	do	June 30, 1923	289	177	154	312	232	56	1	20	309	122		110			232
Tennessee:																	
Nashville	do	do	1,218	1,160	1,147	1,231	985	148	94		1,227	84		16	885		985
Petros	Brushy Mountain Penitentiary	do	437	258	217	478	374	28	62		464	170		204			374
Texas:																	
Huntsville	State penitentiary	Dec. 31, 1922	3,156	1,901	1,462	3,595	2,749	600	125		3,474	740		2,009			2,749
Utah:																	
Salt Lake City	State prison	Nov. 30, 1922	158	156	124	190	39	36	2	111	188	29	7	3			39
Vermont:																	
Rutland	State prison and house of correction for women	June 30, 1923	33	26	30	29	17	8	2		27			17			17
Windsor	State prison and house of correction for men	do	318	256	294	280	226	78	1	12	317	10	30	10	176		226

CONVICT LABOR IN 1923

Virginia:																		
Richmond.....	State penitentiary.....	Sept. 30, 1922	1, 176	1, 041	778	1, 439	857	561	21		1, 439	21	550	116		170		887
Washington:																		
Walla Walla.....	do.....	June 20, 1923	730	385	400	715	183	225	12	297	717	179	(*) 7	4				183
Monroe.....	State reformatory.....	Mar. 31, 1923	378	366	393	351	119	195	2	61	377	107		5				119
West Virginia:																		
Moundsville.....	State penitentiary.....	June 30, 1923	1, 602	494	447	1, 649	1, 281	247	34	83	1, 645	86	130	17		1, 048		1, 281
Wisconsin:																		
Taycheedah.....	State industrial home for women.....	do.....	36	51	35	52	16	20	5		41	14		2				16
Waupin.....	State prison.....	June 30, 1922	746	373	295	824	561	222	17	9	809	110	7	124		320		561
Green Bay.....	State reformatory for men.....	June 30, 1923	357	240	298	299	205	118	10	7	338	46		24	135			205
Wyoming:																		
Rawlins.....	State penitentiary.....	Sept. 30, 1922	342	176	182	336	225	112	6	1	344	13			212			225
Wortland.....	State industrial institute.....	do.....	80	42	69	53	39	16			55	39						39

FEDERAL PENITENTIARIES

Georgia:																		
Atlanta.....	United States penitentiary..	June 30, 1923	2, 334	1, 847	1, 548	2, 633	2, 066	309	71	33	2, 479	2, 050		16				2, 066
Kansas:																		
Leavenworth.....	do.....	do.....	2, 671	1, 482	1, 647	2, 506	1, 270	1, 077	29	73	2, 454	541	729					1, 270
Washington:																		
McNeils Island.....	do.....	do.....	535	286	344	477	127	175	7	169	478	94	33					127

* Less than 1.

† Headquarters and receiving station and State penitentiary from where prisoners are distributed to State prison farms.

TABLE B.—KIND, QUANTITY, AND VALUE OF ARTICLES PRODUCED, BY SYSTEM AND BY INSTITUTION
STATE PRISONS

Institution, article produced, and unit	Average number of convicts employed	Number and value of articles produced under each system											
		State use		Public works		Public account		Piece price		Contract		Total	
		Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
ALABAMA													
STATE PRISON (INCLUDING 9 PRISONS, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT MONTGOMERY)													
Building.....prison	284			1	\$1,112,872							1	\$1,112,872
Clothing: Garments, miscellaneous.....	21	43,046	\$31,022									43,046	31,022
Coal.....tons	1,334								1,115,789	\$3,626,313		1,115,789	3,626,313
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	508	(¹)	105,376			(¹)	\$9,226					(¹)	114,602
Linens, etc.....	16	(¹)	24,966									(¹)	24,966
Lumber.....feet	145								12,600,000	2 636,048		12,600,000	2 636,048
Mattresses and upholstering.....	5	3,950	17,775									3,950	17,775
Textiles: Duck.....yards	260	127,199	20,347			6,240,462	569,442					6,367,661	589,789
ARIZONA													
STATE PRISON													
Brooms.....	1	200	\$50									200	\$50
Clothing:													
Garments, miscellaneous.....	1	450	695									450	695
Tailored.....pieces	4	800	2,000									800	2,000
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	10	(¹)	2,548			(¹)	\$1,148					(¹)	3,696
Linens, etc.....	1	(¹)	300									(¹)	300
Roads.....miles	34			3	\$60,000							3	60,000
Shoes.....pairs	5	708	2,832									708	2,832
ARKANSAS													
STATE PENITENTIARY													
Clothing: Overalls and jumpers.....	11	3,786	\$2,839									3,786	\$2,839
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	1,005	(¹)	32,706			(¹)	\$255,891					(¹)	288,597
Linens, etc.....	24	(¹)	4,412									(¹)	4,412
Shoes repaired.....pairs	13	(⁹)	4,775									(⁹)	4,775

CALIFORNIA

STATE PRISON AT FOLSOM										
Building.....prison.....	174			1	\$130,000				1	\$130,000
Clothing:										
Garments, miscellaneous.....	13	6,206	\$7,286						6,206	7,286
Tailored.....pieces.....	6	450	3,532						450	3,532
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	115	(1)	23,592						(1)	23,592
Linens, etc.....	13	(1)	7,454						(1)	7,454
Quarried and crushed stone.....	241	(1)	90,157			(1)	\$4,930		(1)	95,087
Repair and shop work.....	50	(1)	27,795						(1)	27,795
Roads.....miles.....	185			7.6	240,000				7.6	240,000
Shoes.....pairs.....	16	1,935	6,833						1,935	6,833
Shoes repaired.....do.....	4	2,483	1,738						2,483	1,738
STATE PRISON AT SAN QUENTIN										
Bags.....	788	(*)	214			4,665,260	350,716		4,665,260	350,930
Clothing:										
Overalls.....	15	3,145	2,815						3,145	2,815
Shirts, work.....	15	8,030	13,369						8,030	13,369
Tailored.....pieces.....	65	14,115	34,273			138	1,563		14,253	35,836
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	83	(1)	14,386						(1)	14,386
Flags.....	10	1,222	3,742						1,222	3,742
Furniture, wood.....	326	(*)	67,291						(*)	67,291
Linens, etc.....	20	(1)	5,115						(1)	5,115
Quarried and crushed stone.....	50	(1)	2,334						(1)	2,334
Repair and shop work.....	12	(1)	2,459						(1)	2,459
Roads.....miles.....	254			14	400,000				14	400,000
Shoes.....pairs.....	74	8,964	18,523						8,964	18,523
Shoes repaired.....do.....	12	6,221	3,115						6,221	3,115
TOTAL										
Bags.....	788	(*)	214			4,665,260	350,716		4,665,260	350,930
Building.....prison.....	174			1	130,000				1	130,000
Clothing:										
Garments, miscellaneous.....	13	6,206	7,286						6,206	7,286
Overalls.....	15	3,145	2,815						3,145	2,815
Shirts, work.....	15	8,030	13,369						8,030	13,369
Tailored.....pieces.....	71	14,565	37,805			138	1,563		14,703	39,368
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	168	(1)	37,978						(1)	37,978
Flags.....	10	1,222	3,742						1,222	3,742
Furniture, wood.....	326	(*)	67,291						(*)	67,291
Linens, etc.....	33	(1)	12,569						(1)	12,569
Quarried and crushed stone.....	291	(1)	92,491			(1)	4,930		(1)	97,421
Repair and shop work.....	62	(1)	30,254						(1)	30,254
Roads.....miles.....	439			21.6	640,000				21.6	640,000
Shoes.....pairs.....	90	10,899	25,456						10,899	25,456
Shoes repaired.....do.....	16	8,704	4,853						8,704	4,853

* Enumeration impracticable.

† Estimated.

‡ Not reported.

TABLE B.—KIND, QUANTITY, AND VALUE OF ARTICLES PRODUCED, BY SYSTEM AND BY INSTITUTION—Contd.
STATE PRISONS—Continued

Institution, article produced, and unit	Average number of convicts employed	Number and value of articles produced under each system											
		State use		Public works		Public account		Piece price		Contract		Total	
		Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
COLORADO													
STATE REFORMATORY													
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	103	(1)	\$39,061			(1)	\$24,510					(1)	\$63,571
Linens, etc.	37	(1)	12,620									(1)	12,620
Shoes repaired	12	(2)	7,500									(2)	7,500
STATE PENITENTIARY													
Building	317			49	\$225,000							49	225,000
Clothing:													
Garments, miscellaneous	4	1,766	1,710									1,766	1,710
Tailored	12	1,687	4,372									1,687	4,372
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	105	(1)	39,769			(1)	7,087					(1)	46,856
Lime	30	(2)	13,870									(2)	13,870
Linens, etc.	17	(1)	6,438									(1)	6,438
Quarried and crushed stone	64	(1)	21,066			(1)	5,873					(1)	26,939
Repair and shop work	10	(1)	4,890									(1)	4,890
Roads	62			250	500,000							250	500,000
Shoes	8	908	3,012									908	3,012
Shoes repaired	14	(2)	5,600									(2)	5,600
TOTAL													
Building	317			49	225,000							49	225,000
Clothing:													
Garments, miscellaneous	4	1,766	1,710									1,766	1,710
Tailored	12	1,687	4,372									1,687	4,372
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	208	(1)	78,830			(1)	31,597					(1)	110,427
Lime	30	(2)	13,870									(2)	13,870
Linens, etc.	54	(1)	19,058									(1)	19,058
Quarried and crushed stone	64	(1)	21,066			(1)	5,873					(1)	26,939
Repair and shop work	10	(1)	4,890									(1)	4,890
Roads	62			250	500,000							250	500,000
Shoes	8	908	3,012									908	3,012
Shoes repaired	26	(2)	13,100									(2)	13,100

CONNECTICUT

STATE REFORMATORY												
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	40	(1)	\$14,876								(1)	\$14,876
Printing:												
Books and bulletins	6				101,739	\$7,963					101,739	7,963
Forms, circulars, etc.	14				4,610,670	20,348					4,610,670	20,348
Other	(2)				70,394	126					70,394	126
Repair and shop work	45				(3)	9,042					(3)	9,042
Shoes repaired	8				634	525					634	525
Tags, auto	30	203,038	43,961								203,038	43,961
STATE FARM FOR WOMEN												
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	21	(1)	10,940								(1)	10,940
STATE PRISON												
Clothing: Shirts, work	353						1,775,464	\$2,308,103			1,775,464	\$2,308,103
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	11	(1)	5,235								(1)	5,235
TOTAL												
Clothing: Shirts, work	353						1,775,464	\$2,308,103			1,775,464	\$2,308,103
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	72	(1)	31,051								(1)	31,051
Printing:												
Books and bulletins	6				101,739	7,963					101,739	7,963
Forms, circulars, etc.	14				4,610,670	20,348					4,610,670	20,348
Other	(2)				70,394	126					70,394	126
Repair and shop work	45				(3)	9,042					(3)	9,042
Shoes repaired	8				634	525					634	525
Tags, auto	30	203,038	43,961								203,038	43,961

DELAWARE

NEWCASTLE COUNTY WORKHOUSE													
Clothing: Pants, men's, work	199									330,492	\$413,480	330,492	\$413,480
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	38	(1)	\$0,020			(3)	\$6,000			(3)	1,661	(3)	13,681
Linens, etc.	8	(1)	4,500								(1)	(1)	4,500

¹ Enumeration impracticable.

² Estimated.

³ Not reported.

⁴ Including 1½ miles of concrete road, value \$55,000, and small buildings and repairs.

⁵ Less than 1.

⁶ 26 jobs auto repairing, 16 jobs blacksmithing, and 3,840 miscellaneous wooden articles made.

⁷ Value of labor only.

TABLE B.—KIND, QUANTITY, AND VALUE OF ARTICLES PRODUCED, BY SYSTEM AND BY INSTITUTION—Contd.

STATE PRISONS—Continued

Institution, article produced, and unit	Average number of convicts employed	Number and value of articles produced under each system											
		State use		Public works		Public account		Piece price		Contract		Total	
		Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA													
DISTRICT REFORMATORY													
Brooms.....	2	4,416	\$2,333									4,416	\$2,333
Building..... buildings	48	(?)		5	\$125,000							5	\$125,000
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	26	(?)	13,904									(?)	13,904
Railroad..... miles	16			(?)	\$40,000							(?)	\$40,000
DISTRICT WORKHOUSE													
Brick.....	60	2,811,800	49,652									2,811,800	49,652
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	54	(?)	59,410									(?)	59,410
Linens, etc.....	1	(?)	250									(?)	250
Lumber..... feet	10	179,151	6,270									179,151	6,270
Quarried and crushed stone (sand and gravel).....	3	(?)	660									(?)	660
TOTAL													
Brick.....	60	2,811,800	49,652									2,811,800	49,652
Brooms.....	2	4,416	2,333									4,416	2,333
Building..... buildings	48			5	\$125,000							5	\$125,000
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	80	(?)	73,314									(?)	73,314
Linens, etc.....	1	(?)	250									(?)	250
Lumber..... feet	10	179,151	6,270									179,151	6,270
Quarried and crushed stone (sand and gravel).....	3	(?)	660									(?)	660
Railroad..... miles	16			(?)	\$40,000							(?)	\$40,000

FLORIDA

STATE FARM													
Building.....factory.....	6			1	\$12,000							1	\$12,000
Clothing: Garments, miscellaneous.....	2	362	\$362									362	362
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	204	(1)	92,819			(1)	\$41,106					(1)	133,925
Linens, etc.....	33	(1)	4,737									(1)	4,737
Repair and shop work.....	14	(1)	17,100									(1)	17,100
Roads.....miles.....	757			155.7	2,026,318							155.7	2,026,318
Shoes.....pairs.....	10	1,213	3,926									1,213	3,926
Shoes repaired.....do.....	2	2,382	1,428									2,382	1,428

GEORGIA

STATE FARM													
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	440	(1)	\$41,643			(1)	\$12,195					(1)	\$53,838
Roads.....miles.....	3,258			1,549.2	\$5,030,350							1,549.2	\$5,030,350

IDAHO

STATE PENITENTIARY													
Clothing: Garments, miscellaneous.....	2	675	\$631									675	\$931
Tailored.....pieces.....	2	90	905									90	905
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	23	(1)	7,740			(1)	\$2,881					(1)	10,621
Linens, etc.....	(1)	(1)	134									(1)	134
Repair and shop work.....	(1)	(1)	600									(1)	600
Shoes.....pairs.....	15	874	3,410			861	3,426					1,735	6,836
Shoes repaired.....do.....	(1)	16	18									16	18

¹ Enumeration impracticable.

² Estimated.

³ Less than 1.

⁴ Spur; miles not reported.

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GENERAL TABLES

TABLE B.—KIND, QUANTITY, AND VALUE OF ARTICLES PRODUCED, BY SYSTEM AND BY INSTITUTION—Contd.
STATE PRISONS—Continued

Institution, article produced, and unit	Average number of convicts employed	Number and value of articles produced under each system											
		State use		Public works		Public account		Piece price		Contract		Total	
		Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
ILLINOIS													
WOMEN'S PRISON													
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	1	(1)	\$466									(1)	\$466
Flags	1	35	539			8	\$60					43	599
Laundry	5	180,000	17,000									180,000	17,000
Linens, etc.	2	(1)	989									(1)	989
STATE PENITENTIARY													
Building	677			1	\$500,000							1	500,000
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	94	(1)	40,660			(1)	122					(1)	40,791
Furniture:													
Chairs, wood	173	3,668	9,917			60,000	61,641					53,668	71,558
Chairs, fiber	136	34	205			10,840	56,070					10,874	56,275
Other furniture, wood	3	75	202			1,020	1,258					1,095	1,460
Other furniture, fiber	45	12	68			3,614	18,090					3,626	18,768
Quarried and crushed stone	122	(1)	41,856									(1)	41,856
Repair and shop work	9	(1)	2,032									(1)	2,032
Shoes	76	31,911	73,613									31,911	73,613
SOUTHERN PENITENTIARY													
Brick	25					856,000	6,845					856,000	6,845
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	53	(1)	29,098									(1)	29,098
Knit goods: Hosiery	40	21,399	80,032			937	3,500					22,336	83,532
Linens, etc.	74	(1)	155,555									(1)	155,555
Quarried and crushed stone	400	(1)	3,000			(1)	80,031					(1)	88,031
STATE REFORMATORY													
Clothing, tailored	10	1,504	6,225									1,504	6,225
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	26	(1)	30,029									(1)	30,029

Furniture, fiber:														
Chairs.....	242					5,181	27,688						5,181	27,688
Desks.....	(¹)					10	53						10	53
Rockers, settees, and benches.....	18					376	2,009						376	2,009
Tables.....	27					574	3,068						574	3,068
Other furniture.....	24					507	2,710						507	2,710
Linen, etc.....	65	(¹)	¹⁰ 10,962										(¹)	¹⁰ 10,962
Printing:														
Blank books.....	11		1,615										1,615	2,848
Forms, circulars, etc.....	102		12,158,056										12,158,056	26,663
Shoes..... pairs.....	32		9,355										9,355	5,739
STATE FARM														
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	88	(¹)	12,654			(¹)	1,686						(¹)	14,840
TOTAL														
Brick.....	25					856,000	6,845						856,000	6,845
Building..... prison.....	677			1	500,000								1	500,000
Clothing, tailored..... pieces.....	10		1,594										1,594	6,225
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	212	(¹)	112,911			(¹)	1,808						(¹)	114,719
Flags.....	1		35				8							599
Furniture:														
Chairs, wood.....	173		3,668			50,000	61,641						53,668	71,558
Chairs, fiber.....	378		34			16,021	83,758						16,055	88,963
Desks, fiber.....	(¹)					10	53						10	53
Rockers, settees and benches, fiber.....	18						376							2,009
Tables, fiber.....	27						574							3,068
Other furniture, wood.....	3		75				1,258							1,460
Other furniture, fiber.....	69		12				4,121							21,468
Knit goods, hosiery..... dozen.....	40		21,390				937							83,532
Laundry.....	5		180,000											17,000
Linen, etc.....	141	(¹)	¹⁰ 167,506										(¹)	¹⁰ 167,506
Printing:														
Blank books.....	11		1,615											2,848
Forms, circulars, etc.....	102		12,158,056										12,158,056	26,663
Quarried and crushed stone.....	522	(¹)				(¹)	80,031						(¹)	129,887
Repairs and shop work.....	9	(¹)											(¹)	2,032
Shoes..... pairs.....	108		41,266										41,266	79,252

¹ Enumeration impracticable.

² Less than 1.

³ Including 70,248 miscellaneous garments, value not specified.

¹⁰ Including some miscellaneous garments, value not specified.

TABLE B.—KIND, QUANTITY, AND VALUE OF ARTICLES PRODUCED, BY SYSTEM AND BY INSTITUTION—Contd.
STATE PRISONS—Continued

Institution, article produced, and unit	Average number of convicts employed	Number and value of articles produced under each system											
		State use		Public works		Public account		Piece price		Contract		Total	
		Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
INDIANA													
WOMEN'S PRISON													
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	15	(1)	\$5,081									(1)	\$5,081
Laundry work	10					53,424	\$3,988					53,424	3,988
Linens, etc	30	(1)	1,771									(1)	1,771
Rugs and art work	2					(1)	213					(1)	213
STATE REFORMATORY													
Brooms	8	15,450	5,969			4,938	1,691					20,388	7,660
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	8	(1)	13,500			(1)	4,927					(1)	18,427
Furniture, fiber: Chairs	142					30,821	40,590					30,821	40,590
Hollow ware—pounds	98	41,800	2,510			1,804,531	121,504					1,846,331	124,014
Linens, etc	9	(1)	14,628									(1)	14,628
Printing	8	(1)	5,508									(1)	5,508
Repairs and shop work	4	(1)	3,026									(1)	3,026
PRISON													
Clothing:													
Shirts, w	291	14,640	7,321			243,636	121,815	598,008	\$323,924			856,284	453,060
Tailored—pieces	15	7,800	36,307									7,800	36,307
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	21	(1)	20,631			(1)	8,200					(1)	28,831
Furniture, reed: Chairs	70	3,363	10,100					10,890	121,206			14,253	131,306
Knit goods, hosiery—dozen	1	535	642									(1)	642
Linens, etc	7	(1)	2,273									(1)	2,273
Monuments	18							(1)	59,288			(1)	59,288
Printing	3	(1)	700									(1)	700
Repairs and shop work	9	(1)	6,106									(1)	6,106
Road signs	54	(1)	103,466									(1)	103,466
Shoes—pairs	50	18,427	27,643			34,069	51,110					52,496	78,753
Tags, auto—do	10	12,617	2,018									12,617	2,018
Textiles: Cotton cloth—yards	13	39,566	3,200									39,566	3,200
Tobacco, chewing and smoking—pounds	7	28,036	11,214									28,036	11,214
Twine, binder—do	149					4,374,425	345,183					4,374,425	345,183

CONVICT LABOR IN 1923

STATE FARM										
Baskets, willow	46	591	498		15,381	12,780			15,972	13,278
Brick and tile:										
Brick, building	69	3,717,060	42,154		256,410	2,865			3,973,470	45,019
Brick, paving	(¹)	2,000	40		2,248	57			4,248	97
Tile, building	18	216,187	7,149		68,270	2,233			284,457	9,382
Tile, drain	5	83,998	2,057		102,664	2,554			186,662	4,611
Brooms	1	2,356	890		180	65			2,536	955
Buildings	28			(¹²)	* \$30,000				(¹³)	* 30,000
Coal, tons	(¹)	53	53						(¹³)	53
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	86	(¹)	48,758		(¹)	3,958			(¹)	52,716
Lime and pulverized limestone	2	(¹)	929		(¹)	1,208			(¹)	2,137
Lime, etc.	4	(¹)	6,863						(¹)	6,863
Lumber, feet	1	40,273	2,400		1,138	22			41,411	2,422
Quarried and crushed stone	56	(¹)	31,558		(¹)	15,622			(¹)	47,180
Repairs and shop work	1	(¹)	327		(¹)	76			(¹)	408
TOTAL										
Baskets, willow	46	591	498		15,381	12,780			15,972	13,278
Brick and tile:										
Brick, building	69	3,717,060	42,154		256,410	2,865			3,973,470	45,019
Brick, paving	(¹)	2,000	40		2,248	57			4,248	97
Tile, building	18	216,187	7,149		68,270	2,233			284,457	9,382
Tile, drain	5	83,998	2,057		102,664	2,554			186,662	4,611
Brooms	9	17,806	6,859		5,118	1,756			22,924	8,615
Building	28			(¹²)	* 30,000				(¹³)	* 30,000
Clothing:										
Shirts, work	291	14,640	7,321		243,636	121,815	598,008	323,924	856,284	453,060
Tailored, pieces	15	7,800	36,307						7,800	36,307
Coal, tons	(¹)	53	53						(¹³)	53
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	130	(¹)	87,970		(¹)	17,085			(¹)	105,055
Furniture, reed and fiber: Chairs ¹⁴	212	3,363	10,100		30,821	40,590	10,890	121,206	45,074	171,896
Hollowware, pounds	98	41,800	2,510		1,804,531	121,504			1,846,331	124,014
Knit goods: Hosiery, dozen	1	535	642						535	642
Laundry work	10				53,424	3,988			53,424	3,988
Lime and pulverized lime stone	2	(¹)	929		(¹)	1,208			(¹)	2,137
Lime, etc.	50	(¹)	25,535						(¹)	25,535
Lumber, feet	1	40,273	2,400		1,138	22			41,411	2,422
Monuments	18						(¹)	50,288	(¹)	50,288
Printing	11	(¹)	6,208						(¹)	6,208
Quarried and crushed stone	56	(¹)	31,558		(¹)	15,622			(¹)	47,180
Repair and shop work	14	(¹)	9,459		(¹)	76			(¹)	9,535
Road signs	54	(¹)	103,466						(¹)	103,466
Rugs and art work	2				(¹)	213			(¹)	213
Shoes, pairs	50	18,427	27,643		34,069	51,110			52,496	78,753
Tags, auto	10	12,617	2,018						12,617	2,018
Textiles: Cotton cloth, yards	13	39,566	3,200						39,566	3,200
Tobacco, chewing and smoking										
pounds	7	28,036	11,214						28,036	11,214
Twine, binder, do.	149				4,374,425	345,183			4,374,425	345,183

¹ Enumeration impracticable. ² Estimated. ³ Not reported. ⁴ Less than 1. ¹² Including some settees and other furniture. ¹³ 1 cottage, 3 brick kilns, culverts, etc.

TABLE B.—KIND, QUANTITY, AND VALUE OF ARTICLES PRODUCED, BY SYSTEM AND BY INSTITUTION—Contd.
STATE PRISONS—Continued

Institution, article produced, and unit	Average number of convicts employed	Number and value of articles produced under each system											
		State use		Public works		Public account		Piece price		Contract		Total	
		Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
IOWA													
MEN'S REFORMATORY													
Clothing:													
Aprons, bungalow	812							1,367,963	\$284,970			1,367,963	\$284,970
Garments, miscellaneous	10	3,117	\$3,432									3,117	3,432
Overalls	10	2,070	2,587									2,070	2,587
Tailored	31	1,040	10,400									1,040	10,400
Unionalls	10	2,116	3,174									2,116	3,174
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	186	(1)	70,811			(1)	\$19,559					(1)	90,370
Linens, etc.	27	(1)	8,970									(1)	8,970
Printing:													
Books, blank	8	84	1,029									84	1,029
Books, bulletins, etc.	1	900	270									900	270
Forms, circulars, pamphlets, etc.	43	1,381,456	12,965									1,381,456	12,965
Other	1	71,000	102									71,000	102
Repair and shop work	53	(1)	18,900									(1)	18,900
Shoes	32	1,311	5,008									1,311	5,008
Shoes, repaired	10	3,128	1,584									3,128	1,584
Tubs, butter	27					117,500	47,162					117,500	47,162
STATE PENITENTIARY													
Building	100			(1)	\$66,000							(1)	66,000
Clothing:													
Garments, miscellaneous	1	1,714	1,970									1,714	1,970
Shirts, work	226							804,551	\$502,844			804,551	\$502,844
Tailored	3	1,913	7,065									1,913	7,065
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	58	(1)	47,970			(1)	12,076					(1)	60,046
Furniture, wood: Chairs	166	5,000	15,918			95,000	302,404					100,000	318,320
Linens, etc.	4	(1)	7,690									(1)	7,690
Repair and shop work	10	(1)	\$6,000									(1)	\$6,000
Shoes	1	928	3,248									928	3,248
Shoes, repaired	2	(1)	3,400									(1)	3,400

WOMEN'S REFORMATORY										
Clothing: Garments, miscellaneous.....	7	364	437						364	437
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	33	(1)	10,597		(1)	676			(1)	11,273
Linens, etc.....	33	(1)	2,182						(1)	2,182
TOTAL										
Building..... building	100			(2)	2 66,000				(2)	2 66,000
Clothing:										
Aprons, bungalow.....	312					1,367,963	2 854,970		1,367,963	2 854,970
Garments, miscellaneous.....	18	5,195	5,839						5,195	5,839
Overalls.....	10	2,070	2,587						2,070	2,587
Shirts, work.....	226					804,551	2 502,844		804,551	2 502,844
Tailored..... pieces	34	2,953	17,465						2,953	17,465
Unionalls.....	10	2,116	3,174						2,116	3,174
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	277	(14)	129,378		(14)	32,311			(14)	161,689
Furniture, wood: Chairs.....	166	5,000	15,916		95,000	302,404			100,000	318,320
Linens, etc.....	64	(1)	18,842						(1)	18,842
Printing:										
Books, blank.....	3	84	1,020						84	1,020
Books, bulletins, etc.....	1	900	270						900	270
Forms, circulars, pamphlets, etc.....	43	1,381,456	12,965						1,381,456	12,965
Other.....	1	71,000	102						71,000	102
Repair and shop work.....	63	(1)	16 24,900						(1)	16 24,900
Shoes..... pairs	33	2,239	8,256						2,239	8,256
Shoes, repaired..... do	12	16 3,128	4,984						16 3,128	4,984
Tubs, butter.....	27				117,500	47,162			117,500	47,162

1 Enumeration impracticable.
 2 Estimated.
 3 Not reported.
 4 Used or marketed 28,448 bushels of corn, 9,055 bushels of oats, 392 tons of hay.
 5 Partly estimated.
 6 Not including the number repaired of \$3,400 in value.

TABLE B.—KIND, QUANTITY, AND VALUE OF ARTICLES PRODUCED, BY SYSTEM AND BY INSTITUTION—Contd.

STATE PRISONS—Continued

Institution, article produced, and unit	Average number of convicts employed	Number and value of articles produced, under each system											
		State use		Public works		Public account		Piece price		Contract		Total	
		Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
KANSAS													
STATE INDUSTRIAL FARM													
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	89	(1)	\$15,290			(1)	\$1,447					(1)	\$16,707
Linens, etc.	10	(1)	2,151									(1)	2,151
STATE PENITENTIARY													
Brick	104	2,986,000	41,804									2,986,000	41,804
Building—prison	63			1	\$195,000							1	\$195,000
Clothing:													
Garments, miscellaneous	16	7,936	10,146									7,936	10,146
Tailored—pieces	15	1,472	9,846									1,472	9,846
Coal—tons	352	40,872	143,053			14,171	49,599					55,043	192,652
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	101	(1)	30,184									(1)	30,184
Linens, etc.	24	(1)	15,304									(1)	15,304
Shoes repaired—pairs	6	17,393	3,539									17,393	3,539
Twine—pounds	101					3,626,500	290,120					3,626,500	290,120
TOTAL													
Brick	104	2,986,000	41,804									6,986,000	41,804
Building—prison	63			1	\$195,000							1	\$195,000
Clothing:													
Garments, miscellaneous	16	7,936	10,146									7,936	10,146
Tailored—pieces	15	1,472	9,846									1,472	9,846
Coal—tons	352	40,872	143,053			14,171	49,599					55,043	192,652
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	190	(1)	45,444			(1)	1,447					(1)	46,891
Linens, etc.	24	(1)	17,455									(1)	17,455
Shoes repaired—pairs	6	17,393	3,539									17,393	3,539
Twine—pounds	101					3,626,500	290,120					3,626,500	290,120

KENTUCKY

STATE PENITENTIARY													
Brooms.....	65									716,232	\$474,560	716,232	\$474,560
Clothing: Shirts, work.....	230									^a 952,444	^b 629,161	952,444	629,161
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	6	(1)	\$14,250			(1)	\$6,063					(1)	20,313
Harness, horse collars.....	93									148,320	213,210	148,320	213,210
Linens, etc.....	16	(1)	² 10,000									(1)	² 10,000
Repair and shop work.....	13	(1)	² 10,000									(1)	² 10,000
STATE REFORMATORY													
Brooms.....	72									556,200	370,800	556,200	370,800
Clothing:													
Overalls and jumpers.....	30	25,202	21,002									25,202	21,002
Shirts, work.....	404	26,200	16,375							² 2,005,320	² 1,336,880	2,031,520	1,353,255
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	7	(1)	6,800									(1)	6,800
Furniture, wicker and reed: Chairs.....	177									403,000	503,750	403,000	503,750
Linens, etc.....	61	(1)	¹⁸ 41,484									(1)	¹⁸ 41,484
Shoes..... pairs.....	521									1,102,295	3,306,885	1,102,295	3,306,885
TOTAL													
Brooms.....	137									1,272,432	845,360	1,272,432	845,360
Clothing:													
Overalls and jumpers.....	30	25,202	21,002									25,202	21,002
Shirts, work.....	634	26,200	16,375							2,957,764	² 1,966,041	2,983,964	1,982,416
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	13	(1)	21,050			(1)	6,063					(1)	27,113
Furniture, wicker and reed: Chairs.....	177									403,000	503,750	403,000	503,750
Harness, horse collars.....	93									148,320	213,210	148,320	213,210
Linens, etc.....	77	(1)	¹⁹ 51,484									(1)	¹⁹ 51,484
Repair and shop work.....	13	(1)	² 10,000									(1)	² 10,000
Shoes..... pairs.....	521									1,102,295	3,306,885	1,102,295	3,306,885

LOUISIANA

STATE PENITENTIARY													
Building..... levee.....	455			1	\$53,291							1	\$53,291
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	633						(²⁰)	\$161,294				(²⁰)	161,294
Linens, etc.....	15	(1)	\$24,762									(1)	24,762
Shoes..... pairs.....	7	6,780	18,645									6,780	18,645

¹ Enumeration impracticable.

² Estimated.

¹⁷ Not including 41 sets harness repaired.

¹⁸ Including miscellaneous garments and tailored clothing.

¹⁹ Including \$10,000 estimated and miscellaneous garments and tailored clothing.

²⁰ Impracticable to enumerate all articles produced, among them, however, were 21,243 tons of sugar cane and 1,456,704 pounds of rice.

^a Includes \$313,344, estimated.

^b Includes \$542,224, estimated.

TABLE B.—KIND, QUANTITY, AND VALUE OF ARTICLES PRODUCED, BY SYSTEM AND BY INSTITUTION—Contd.
STATE PRISONS—Continued

Institution, article produced, and unit	Average number of convicts employed	Number and value of articles produced under each system											
		State use		Public works		Public account		Piece price		Contract		Total	
		Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
MAINE													
STATE PRISON													
Brooms.....	75									382, 524	\$159, 385	382, 524	\$159, 385
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	12	(1)	\$12, 000			(1)	\$10, 554					(1)	22, 554
Farm implements.....	54					510	29, 950					510	29, 950
Harness..... sets	42					1, 200	91, 000					1, 200	91, 000
STATE REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN													
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	2	(1)	6, 733			(1)	319					(1)	7, 052
Linens, etc.....	46					(1)	229					(1)	229
STATE REFORMATORY FOR MEN													
Building..... buildings	15			7	\$70, 000	2	7, 000					9	77, 000
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	20	(1)	8, 370			(1)	5, 614					(1)	6, 984
Wood pulp.....	12									(9)	\$ 60, 000	(9)	\$ 60, 000
TOTAL													
Brooms.....	75									382, 524	159, 385	382, 524	159, 385
Building..... buildings	15			7	70, 000	2	7, 000					9	77, 000
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	34	(1)	22, 103			(1)	14, 487					(1)	36, 590
Farm implements.....	54					510	29, 950					510	29, 950
Harness..... sets	42					1, 200	91, 000					1, 200	91, 000
Linens, etc.....	46					(1)	229					(1)	229
Wood pulp.....	12									(9)	\$ 60, 000	(9)	\$ 60, 000

MARYLAND

STATE PENITENTIARY											
Building.....dormitory and oven.....	4							2	\$55,292	2	\$55,292
Clothing:											
Pants, work.....pairs.....	306							1,011,804	1,050,524	1,011,804	1,050,524
Shirts, work.....	87							¹ 540,000	² 275,000	¹ 540,000	² 275,000
Furniture, wood: Chairs.....	28							²² 5,400	²³ 90,000	²² 5,400	²³ 90,000
Hollow ware.....pounds.....	192							4,543,100	228,752	4,543,100	228,752
Linens, etc.....	4	(¹)	³ 16,000							(¹)	³ 16,000
Printing.....	11	(¹)	14,962							(¹)	14,962
Roads.....miles.....	39			(¹)	²⁴ \$3,179			(¹)	²⁵ 16,362	(¹)	²⁵ 19,541
Shoes.....pairs.....	125	7,250	16,927					134,668	²⁶ 275,302	141,918	²⁶ 292,229
Tags, auto.....do.....	9	134,945	22,967							134,945	22,967
HOUSE OF CORRECTION											
Baskets, wire.....	33							78,348	16,439	78,348	16,439
Clothing:											
Pants, work.....pairs.....	149							² 292,800	² 366,000	² 292,800	² 366,000
Shirts, work.....	122							² 576,000	² 240,000	² 576,000	² 240,000
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	35	(¹)	16,274		(¹)	\$2,850		(¹)	⁷ 1,667	(¹)	20,791
Handkerchiefs.....	12							² 900,000	² 15,000	² 900,000	² 15,000
Roads.....miles.....	39			(¹)	1,561			(¹)	²³ 14,840	(¹)	16,401
Traps, wire.....	17							68,172	31,245	68,172	31,245
TOTAL											
Baskets, wire.....	33							78,348	16,439	78,348	16,439
Building.....dormitory and oven.....	4							2	55,292	2	55,292
Clothing:											
Pants, work.....pairs.....	455							1,304,604	1,416,524	1,304,604	1,416,524
Shirts, work.....	209							¹ 1,116,000	² 515,000	¹ 1,116,000	² 515,000
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	35	(¹)	16,274		(¹)	2,850		(¹)	⁷ 1,667	(¹)	20,791
Furniture, wood: Chairs.....	28							²² 5,400	²³ 90,000	²² 5,400	²³ 90,000
Handkerchiefs.....	12							² 900,000	² 15,000	² 900,000	² 15,000
Hollow ware.....pounds.....	192							4,543,100	228,752	4,543,100	228,752
Linens, etc.....	4	(¹)	³ 16,000							(¹)	³ 16,000
Printing.....	11	(¹)	14,962							(¹)	14,962
Roads.....miles.....	78			(¹)	²⁴ 4,740			(¹)	²⁵ 31,202	(¹)	35,942
Shoes.....pairs.....	125	7,250	16,927					134,668	275,302	141,918	292,229
Tags, auto.....do.....	9	134,945	22,967							134,945	22,967
Traps, wire.....	17							68,172	31,245	68,172	31,245

¹ Enumeration impracticable.
² Estimated.
³ Not reported.
⁷ Value of labor only.

¹¹ Not including 10,000 strappings and harness findings.
²² Including 1,800 settees.
²³ Amount paid by contractor or State to institution and inmates.
²⁶ Including estimate on boys' shoes of \$58,000.

TABLE B.—KIND, QUANTITY, AND VALUE OF ARTICLES PRODUCED, BY SYSTEM AND BY INSTITUTION—Contd.
STATE PRISONS—Continued

Institution, article produced, and unit	Average number of convicts employed	Number and value of articles produced under each system											
		State use		Public works		Public account		Piece price		Contract		Total	
		Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
MASSACHUSETTS													
STATE FARM													
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	151	(1)	\$113,705			(1)	\$8,028					(1)	\$121,733
STATE PRISON													
Brooms and brushes: Brushes	47	4,351	3,307			44,068	35,230					48,389	38,537
Clothing:													
Garments, miscellaneous	10	10,987	12,502			1,253	1,429					12,240	13,931
Tailored pieces	75	23,406	82,274			4,327	15,197					27,733	97,471
Knit goods:													
Hosiery dozen pairs	5	316	746			35	52					351	798
Mittens do	7	472	746			49	296					521	1,042
Underwear do	30	6,502	47,695			1,276	9,330					7,778	57,075
Linens, etc	2	(1)	1,057			(1)	500					(1)	1,557
Mattresses and upholstering	21	1,465	10,005			5,994	51,725					7,459	61,730
Metal and aluminum ware	27	8,479	6,782			16,318	12,891					24,797	19,673
Shoes pairs	140	19,183	45,323			103,469	146,130					122,652	191,453
Tags, auto, etc do	40	418,559	103,236									418,559	103,236
STATE REFORMATORY													
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	44	(1)	20,722									(1)	20,722
Furniture, wood:													
Chairs	24	2,817	9,761			5,978	20,076					8,795	29,837
Chair caning	6							2,072	\$1,036			2,072	1,036
Chiffoniers, cabinets, and cases	4	107	2,455			95	2,396					202	4,851
Desks	7	100	3,070			207	6,186					307	9,196
Rockers, settees, and benches	3	124	2,291			50	929					174	3,220
Tables	7	135	1,516			1,647	7,033					1,782	8,549
Other	10	895	7,243			496	4,485					1,391	11,728
Lumber feet	6	94,900	2,980									94,900	2,980
Printing: Forms, etc	1					10,000	167					10,000	167
Repair and shop work	1	(1)	923									(1)	923
Textiles yards	202	153,389	138,145			22,705	19,236					176,094	157,381

WOMEN'S REFORMATORY									
Clothing:									
Garments, miscellaneous	4	9,395	10,758		6,472	7,094			15,867
Tailored	1	258	1,516		12	71			270
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	13	(1)	31,765		(1)	2,099			(1)
Flags	4	334	1,585		2,163	10,271			2,497
Knit goods: Hosiery	11	6,358	13,991		191	3,915			6,549
Linens, etc.	23	(1)	18,264		(1)	65,977			(1)
PRISON CAMP									
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	36	(1)	20,077		(1)	12,550			(1)
Lumber	3	55,259	2,762						55,259
Sand and gravel	1	(1)	400						(1)
TOTAL									
Brooms and brushes: Brushes	47	4,351	3,307		44,038	35,230			48,389
Clothing:									
Garments, miscellaneous	14	20,382	23,260		7,725	8,523			28,107
Tailored	76	23,664	83,790		4,339	15,268			28,003
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	244	(1)	186,289		(1)	22,677			(1)
Flags	4	334	1,585		2,163	10,271			2,497
Furniture, wood:									
Chairs	24	2,817	9,761		5,978	20,076			8,795
Chair caning	6						2,072	1,036	2,072
Chiffoniers, cabinets, and cases	4	107	2,455		95	2,396			202
Desks	7	100	3,010		207	6,186			307
Rockers, settees, and benches	3	124	2,291		50	929			174
Tables	7	135	1,516		1,047	7,033			1,782
Other	10	895	7,243		496	4,485			1,391
Knit goods:									
Hosiery	16	6,674	14,737		226	3,967			6,900
Mittens	7	472	746		49	296			521
Underwear	30	6,502	47,695		1,276	9,330			7,778
Linens, etc.	25	(1)	19,321		(1)	66,477			(1)
Lumber	9	150,159	5,742						150,159
Mattresses and upholstery	21	1,465	10,005		5,994	51,725			7,459
Metal and aluminum ware	27	8,479	6,782		16,318	12,891			24,797
Printing: Forms, etc.	1				10,000	167			10,000
Repair and shop work	1	(1)	923						(1)
Sand and gravel	1	(1)	400						(1)
Shoes	140	19,183	45,323		103,469	146,130			122,652
Tags, auto, etc.	40	418,559	103,236						418,559
Textiles	202	** 153,389	138,145		** 22,705	19,236			176,094

* Enumeration impracticable.

** Includes 23,830 blankets.

** Includes 6,826 blankets.

TABLE B.—KIND, QUANTITY, AND VALUE OF ARTICLES PRODUCED, BY SYSTEM AND BY INSTITUTION—Contd.

STATE PRISONS—Continued

Institution, article produced and unit	Average number of convicts employed	Number and value of articles produced under each system											
		State use		Public works		Public account		Piece price		Contract		Total	
		Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
MICHIGAN													
REFORMATORY													
Building.....	153			(⁹)	\$57,000							(⁹)	\$57,000
Clothing: Garments, miscellaneous.....	25	84,923	\$34,299									84,923	34,299
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	86	(¹)	45,815									(¹)	45,815
Furniture, reed: Chairs.....	318					²⁶ 166,094	\$166,094					²⁶ 166,094	166,094
Mats, auto.....	2					4,700	1,915					4,700	1,915
Repair and shop work.....	17	(¹)	6,768									(¹)	6,768
Shoes..... pairs.....	29	25,162	67,937			778	2,101					25,940	70,038
Soap.....	10	(¹)	30,619									(¹)	30,619
Toys.....	22					140,690	14,069					140,690	14,069
STATE													
Brick.....	107	379,671	4,100			14,395,330	144,210					14,775,001	148,310
Brushes.....	14	4,050	1,622			57,932	10,401					61,982	12,023
Building.....	325			(⁹)	100,489							(⁹)	100,489
Clothing:													
Overalls and jumpers.....	7	9,109	81,981									9,109	81,981
Tailored..... pieces.....	1	3,736	12,254									3,736	12,254
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	127	(¹)	150,587			(²⁷)	115,748					(¹)	266,315
Farm implements.....	5	3	285			15	815					18	1,100
Furniture, reed: Chairs.....	158					88,580	312,841					88,580	312,841
Linens, etc.....	1		13,057										13,057
Metal and aluminum ware.....	7	7,400	3,109			17,969	8,362					25,369	11,471
Monuments, memorial.....	43					2,403	102,125					2,403	102,125
Printing, miscellaneous.....	10	(⁹)	6,191									(⁹)	6,191
Repair and shop work.....	20	(¹)	14,788									(¹)	14,788
Tags, auto..... pairs.....	31	733,148	87,977			5,230	865					738,378	88,842
Textiles: Cotton..... yards.....	16	12,388	4,897									12,388	4,897
Twine, binder..... pounds.....	276	5,874	496			16,917,341	1,506,925					16,922,915	1,507,421

HOUSE OF CORRECTION											
Box shooks, knocked down.....feet..	96	514, 283	11, 828			5, 313, 799	124, 685			5, 828, 082	136, 513
Building.....	19			(¹)	32, 876					(²)	32, 876
Clothing:											
Garments, miscellaneous.....	4	2, 456	1, 279							2, 456	1, 279
Overalls and jumpers.....	103	16, 350	17, 037			233, 353	244, 810			249, 703	261, 847
Tailored.....pieces	6	870	2, 116							870	2, 116
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	33	(¹)	13, 269							(¹)	13, 269
Linens, etc.....	4	(¹)	1, 441							(¹)	1, 441
Lumber.....feet.....	35	2, 464, 542	53, 364			184, 000	24, 397			2, 648, 542	77, 761
TOTAL											
Box shooks, knocked down.....feet..	96	514, 283	11, 828			5, 313, 799	124, 685			5, 828, 082	136, 513
Brick.....	107	379, 671	4, 100			14, 395, 330	144, 210			14, 775, 001	148, 310
Brushes.....	14	4, 050	1, 622			57, 932	10, 401			61, 982	12, 023
Building.....buildings	497			(³)	190, 365					(³)	190, 365
Clothing:											
Garments, miscellaneous.....	29	87, 379	35, 578							87, 379	35, 578
Overalls and jumpers.....	110	25, 459	99, 018			233, 353	244, 810			258, 812	343, 828
Tailored.....pieces	7	4, 606	14, 370							4, 606	14, 370
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	246	(¹)	209, 651			(⁴)	115, 748			(¹)	325, 399
Farm implements.....	5	3	285			15	815			18	1, 100
Furniture, reed: Chairs.....	476					* 254, 674	478, 935			* 254, 674	478, 935
Linens, etc.....	5	(¹)	14, 498							(¹)	14, 498
Lumber.....feet.....	35	2, 464, 542	53, 364			184, 000	24, 397			2, 648, 542	77, 761
Mats, auto.....	2					4, 700	1, 915			4, 700	1, 915
Metal and aluminum ware.....	7	7, 400	3, 109			17, 969	8, 362			25, 369	11, 471
Monuments, memorial.....	43					2, 403	102, 125			2, 403	102, 125
Printing, miscellaneous.....	10	(¹)	6, 191							(¹)	6, 191
Repair and shop work.....	37	(¹)	21, 561							(¹)	21, 561
Shoes.....pairs.....	29	25, 162	67, 937			778	2, 101			25, 940	70, 036
Soap.....	10	(¹)	30, 619							(¹)	30, 619
Tags, auto.....pairs.....	31	733, 148	87, 977			5, 230	865			733, 378	88, 342
Textiles: Cotton.....yards.....	16	12, 388	4, 897							12, 388	4, 897
Toys.....	22					140, 690	14, 069			140, 690	14, 069
Twine, binder.....pounds.....	276	5, 574	496			16, 917, 341	1, 506, 925			16, 922, 915	1, 507, 421

¹ Enumeration impracticable.

² Not reported.

* Chairs, stools, etc.

⁴ Canned fruits, vegetables, etc., 56,398 cans; vinegar, 42,750 gallons

TABLE B.—KIND, QUANTITY, AND VALUE OF ARTICLES PRODUCED, BY SYSTEM AND BY INSTITUTION—Contd.
STATE PRISONS—Continued

Institution, article produced, and unit	Average number of convicts employed	Number and value of articles produced under each system											
		State use		Public works		Public account		Piece price		Contract		Total	
		Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
MINNESOTA													
STATE REFORMATORY FOR MEN													
Building..... wall	9			1	\$13,940							1	\$13,940
Clothing:													
Garments, miscellaneous.....	12	9,964	\$10,804									9,964	10,804
Tailored..... pieces	41	7,021	28,208									7,021	28,208
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	61	(1)	31,011			(1)	\$2,367					(1)	33,378
Linens, etc.	9	(1)	8,532									(1)	8,532
Quarried and crushed stone	91	(1)	43,995									(1)	43,995
Repair and shop work	8	(1)	12,439									(1)	12,439
STATE REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN													
Clothing:													
Garments, miscellaneous.....	2	653	525									653	525
Tailored..... pieces	1	194	1,019									194	1,019
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	6	(1)	4,368			(1)	504					(1)	4,862
Linens, etc.	6	(1)	2,182									(1)	2,182
STATE PRISON													
Clothing:													
Garments, miscellaneous.....	4	4,096	3,643									4,096	3,643
Tailored..... pieces	2	1,203	3,021									1,203	3,021
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	31	(1)	40,659			(1)	1,013					(1)	41,672
Farm implements	92	(1)				4,630	204,854					(1)	204,854
Linens, etc.	2	(1)	4,304									(1)	4,304
Printing, miscellaneous	11	(1)	6,530									(1)	6,530
Twine, binder..... pounds	487											(1)	6,530
						23,667,885	2,240,345					23,667,885	2,240,345
TOTAL													
Building..... wall	9			1	13,940							1	13,940
Clothing:													
Garments, miscellaneous.....	18	14,713	14,972									14,713	14,972
Tailored..... pieces	44	8,418	32,248									8,418	32,248
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	98	(1)	76,028			(1)	3,884					(1)	79,912
Farm implements	92					4,630	204,854					4,630	204,854

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Linens, etc.....	17	(1)	15,018							(1)	15,018
Printing, miscellaneous.....	11	(2)	6,530							(2)	6,530
Quarried and crushed stone.....	91	(1)	43,995							(1)	43,995
Repair and shop work.....	8	(1)	12,439							(1)	12,439
Twine, binder.....pounds.....	497				23,667,885	2,240,345					23,667,885 2,240,345

MISSISSIPPI

STATE PENITENTIARY											
Brick.....	5				109,000	\$1,090					109,000 \$1,090
Clothing: Garments, miscellaneous.....	1	633	\$949							633	\$949
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	1,219	(1)	132,496		(4)	\$610,911				(4)	\$743,407
Linens, etc.....	24	(1)	32,779							(1)	32,779
Quarried and crushed stone.....	3	(1)			(1)	1,346				(1)	1,346

MISSOURI

STATE REFORMATORY											
Brick.....	50	290,000	\$4,567		531,000	\$8,363				821,000	\$12,930
Clothing: Overalls and jumpers.....	10		4,621							4,621	4,621
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	84	(1)	92,689		(1)	14,062				(1)	106,751
Linens, etc.....	5	(1)	1,928							(1)	1,928
Printing: Forms, pamphlets, etc.....	16	158,060	25,496							158,060	25,496
Quarried and crushed stone.....	103	(1)	296,339		(1)	15,185				(1)	311,574
Repair and shop work.....	24	(1)	14,000							(1)	14,000
Shoes.....pairs.....	10	1,277	4,469							1,277	4,469
Shoes repaired.....do.....	1	(2)	963							(2)	963
STATE PENITENTIARY											
Brooms.....	89				1,083,248	441,678				1,083,248	441,678
Building.....	4			1	\$2,184					1	2,184
Clothing:					43,758	51,051					43,758 51,051
Auto suits.....	14										43,758 51,051
Garments, miscellaneous.....	7	25,018	10,526							25,018	10,526
Jumpers.....	33				264,294	258,787				264,294	258,787
Overalls.....	390				1,245,223	1,245,223				1,245,223	1,245,223
Shirts, chambray.....	259				364,537	450,379				364,537	450,379
Shirts, flannel.....	57				191,176	172,447				191,176	172,447
Tailored.....pieces.....	149				475,952	436,289				475,952	436,289
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	234	(1)	214,955		(1)	1,101				(1)	216,056
Leather findings.....	10				237,597	17,000				(1)	237,597
Linens, etc.....	13	(1)	14,850							(1)	14,850
Repair and shop work.....	18	(1)	20,870							(1)	20,870
Shoes.....pairs.....	149	724	1,991		203,519	559,677				(1)	561,663
Shoes repaired.....do.....	25	(2)	24,780							(3)	24,780
Twine and rope.....pounds.....	9				170,356	19,677				170,356	19,677

¹ Enumeration impracticable.
² Not reported.

³ Including \$77,829, value of cottonseed.
⁴ Impracticable to enumerate all articles produced; among them, however, were 1,903,858 pounds of cotton.

GENERAL TABLES

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TABLE B.—KIND, QUANTITY, AND VALUE OF ARTICLES PRODUCED, BY SYSTEM AND BY INSTITUTION—Contd.
STATE PRISONS—Continued

Institution, article produced, and unit	Average number of convicts employed	Number and value of articles produced under each system											
		State use		Public works		Public account		Piece price		Contract		Total	
		Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
MISSOURI—Concluded													
TOTAL													
Brick.....	50	290,000	\$4,567			531,000	\$8,363					821,000	\$12,930
Brooms.....	89					1,083,248	441,678					1,083,248	441,678
Building..... building	4			1	\$2,184							1	2,184
Clothing:													
Auto suits.....	14					43,758	51,051					43,758	51,051
Garments, miscellaneous.....	7	25,018	10,526									25,018	10,526
Overalls and jumpers.....	483	4,621	4,621			1,509,517	1,504,010					1,514,138	1,508,631
Shirts, chambray.....	259					864,537	450,279					864,537	450,279
Shirts, flannel.....	57					191,176	172,447					191,176	172,447
Tailored..... pieces	149					475,952	436,289					475,952	436,289
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	318	(¹)	307,644			(¹)	15,163					(¹)	322,807
Leather findings.....	10					237,597	17,000					237,597	17,000
Linen, etc.....	18	(¹)	16,778									(¹)	16,778
Printing: Forms, pamphlets, etc.....	16	158,060	25,496									158,060	25,496
Quarried and crushed stone.....	103	(¹)	296,389			(¹)	15,185					(¹)	311,574
Repair and shop work.....	42	(¹)	34,870									(¹)	34,870
Shoes..... pairs	159	2,001	6,460			203,519	559,677					205,520	566,137
Shoes repaired..... do	26	(²)	25,743									(²)	25,743
Twine and rope..... pounds	9					170,356	19,877					170,356	19,877
MONTANA													
STATE PRISON													
Brick.....	5	2,678,573	\$18,750									2,678,573	\$18,750
Brooms.....	8	1,140	570									1,140	570
Clothing, tailored..... pieces	7	1,900	5,500									1,900	5,500
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	29	(¹)	17,892									(¹)	17,892
Lumber..... feet	25	99,404	2,969									99,404	2,969
Roads..... miles	44			(¹)	\$25,975							(¹)	25,975
Rugs and art work.....	1					200	\$218					200	218

NEBRASKA

STATE PENITENTIARY											
Clothing: Shirts, work	300						617,070	\$482,439		617,070	\$482,439
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	59	(1)	\$21,353		(1)	\$2,473			(1)	23,826	
Furniture, wood: Chairs	30				29,121	121,667			29,121	121,667	
Linens, etc.	11	(1)	6,441						(1)	6,441	
Shoes repaired	3	(2)	3,500						(2)	3,500	
STATE REFORMATORY FOR MEN											
Clothing: Garments, miscellaneous	15	996	1,106						996	1,106	
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	30	(1)	19,859		(1)	5,861			(1)	25,720	
Linens, etc.	45	(1)	3,311						(1)	3,311	
Repair and shop work	5	(1)	2,500						(1)	2,500	
Shoes repaired	10	4,422	1,249						4,422	1,249	
STATE REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN											
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	13	(1)	4,498		(1)	1,136			(1)	5,634	
Linens, etc.	6	(1)	554						(1)	554	
TOTAL											
Clothing: Garments, miscellaneous	15	996	1,106						996	1,106	
Shirts, work	300						617,070	482,439	617,070	482,439	
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	152	(1)	45,710		(1)	9,470			(1)	55,180	
Furniture, wood: Chairs	80				29,121	121,667			29,121	121,667	
Linens, etc.	62	(1)	10,306						(1)	10,306	
Repair and shop work	5	(1)	2,500						(1)	2,500	
Shoes repaired	13	4,422	4,749						4,422	4,749	

NEVADA

STATE PRISON										
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	16	(1)	\$10,655		(1)	\$2,267			(1)	\$12,922
Linens, etc.	1	(1)	72						(1)	72
Repair and shop work	12	(1)	9,500						(1)	9,500
Shoes repaired	1	360	275						360	275

NEW HAMPSHIRE

STATE PRISON										
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	2	(2)	(2)						(2)	(2)
Furniture, wood: Chairs	98						213,600	\$218,000	213,600	\$218,000

¹ Enumeration impracticable.

² Estimated.

³ Not reported.

GENERAL TABLES

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TABLE B.—KIND, QUANTITY, AND VALUE OF ARTICLES PRODUCED, BY SYSTEM AND BY INSTITUTION—Contd.

STATE PRISONS—Continued

Institution, article produced, and unit	Average number of convicts employed	Number and value of articles produced under each system											
		State use		Public works		Public account		Piece price		Contract		Total	
		Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
NEW JERSEY													
REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN													
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	28	(1)	\$19,075			(1)	\$166					(1)	\$19,241
Linens, etc.....	24	(1)	3,051									(1)	3,051
STATE REFORMATORY													
Clothing:													
Garments, miscellaneous.....	1	493	533									493	533
Tailored..... pieces.....	20	2,900	9,462									2,900	9,462
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	44	(1)	39,438						(1)	\$908		(1)	40,346
Furniture, wood:													
Chairs.....	3	761	2,904									761	2,904
Chiffoniers, cabinets, cases, etc.....	(1)	9	354									9	354
Desks.....	(1)	13	530									13	530
Rockers, settees, and benches.....	1	211	1,221									211	1,221
Tables.....	1	73	1,201									73	1,201
Other.....	1	224	712									224	712
Linens, etc.....	3	(1)	1,642									(1)	1,642
Printing:													
Blank books.....	(1)	1	7									1	7
Books, bulletins, etc.....	3	22,104	3,809									22,104	3,809
Forms, circulars, pamphlets, etc.....	11	1,223,183	17,178									1,223,183	17,178
Other.....	1	265,292	1,828									265,292	1,828
Repair and shop work.....	8	(1)	1,523									(1)	1,523
Roads repaired..... miles.....	(1)								(1)	38		(1)	38
Shoes..... pairs.....	14	1,519	5,379									1,519	5,379
STATE PRISON													
Bakery products..... pounds.....	4	256,355	14,554									256,355	14,554
Clothing:													
Garments, miscellaneous.....	2	2,703	2,171									2,703	2,171
Tailored..... pieces.....	9	3,841	11,190									3,841	11,190

CONVICT LABOR IN 1923

Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	146	(1)	26,539		(1)	390				(1)	26,929
Linens, etc.	1	(1)	\$ 1,123							(1)	\$ 1,123
Printing:											
Blank books	(9)	9	21							9	21
Books, bulletins, etc.	5	29,722	4,972							29,722	4,972
Forms, circulars, pamphlets, etc.	50	6,703,137	49,438							6,703,137	49,438
Other	7	1,159,479	7,390							1,159,479	7,390
Repair and shop work	26	(1)	13,132							(1)	13,132
Shoes	33	16,528	57,211							16,528	57,211
Shoes repaired	18	13,813	12,904							13,813	12,904
Tags, auto	40	404,171	97,369							404,171	97,369
TOTAL											
Bakery products	4	256,355	14,554							256,355	14,554
Clothing:											
Garments, miscellaneous	3	3,196	¹⁵ 2,704							3,196	¹⁵ 2,704
Tailored	29	6,741	¹⁵ 20,652							6,741	¹⁵ 20,652
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	218	(1)	85,052		(1)	556		(1)	908	(1)	86,516
Furniture, wood:											
Chairs	3	761	2,904							761	2,904
Chiffoniers, cabinets, cases, etc.	(9)	9	354							9	354
Desks	(9)	13	530							13	530
Rockers, settees, and benches	1	211	1,221							211	1,221
Tables	1	73	1,201							73	1,201
Other	1	224	712							224	712
Linens; etc.	28	(1)	¹⁵ 5,816							(1)	¹⁵ 5,816
Printing:											
Blank books	(9)	10	28							10	28
Books, bulletins, etc.	8	51,826	8,781							51,826	8,781
Forms, circulars, pamphlets, reports, etc.	61	7,926,320	66,616							7,926,320	66,616
Other	8	1,424,771	9,218							1,424,771	9,218
Repair and shop work	33	(1)	14,655							(1)	14,655
Roads repaired	(9)							(9)	38		38
Shoes	47	18,047	62,590							18,047	62,590
Shoes repaired	18	13,813	12,904							13,813	12,904
Tags, auto	40	404,171	97,369							404,171	97,369

NEW MEXICO

STATE PENITENTIARY												
Brick and tile	173					²⁰ 1,645,930	\$30,340				²⁰ 1,645,930	\$30,340
Lime	7					182,950	1,835				182,950	1,835
Roads	13		⁶	² \$5,000							⁶	² \$5,000

¹ Enumeration impracticable.

² Estimated.

³ Not reported.

⁴ Less than 1.

¹⁵ Partly estimated.

²⁰ 1,314,808 building brick, 198,801 paving brick, 131,329 hollow tile, and 992 pieces of drain tile.

GENERAL TABLES

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TABLE B.—KIND, QUANTITY, AND VALUE OF ARTICLES PRODUCED, BY SYSTEM AND BY INSTITUTION—Contd.
STATE PRISONS—Continued

Institution, article produced, and unit	Average number of convicts employed	Number and value of articles produced under each system											
		State use		Public works		Public account		Piece price		Contract		Total	
		Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
NEW YORK													
STATE TRAINING SCHOOL													
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	15	(1)	\$8,146									(1)	\$8,146
Linens, etc.	24	(1)	3,440									(1)	3,440
STATE PRISON FOR WOMEN													
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	9	(1)	1,500									(1)	1,500
Linens, etc.	29	(1)	4,362									(1)	4,362
Mattresses and upholstering	4	320	2,758									320	2,758
AUBURN STATE PRISON													
Baskets, willow	21	12,443	6,517									12,443	6,517
Brooms and brushes	60	44,491	18,423									44,491	18,423
Building	7			(1)	\$20,000							(1)	20,000
Clothing, tailored	38	4,916	12,732									4,916	12,732
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	16	(1)	20,927									(1)	20,927
Furniture, wood:													
Chairs	54	10,485	47,119									10,485	47,119
Chiffoniers, cabinets, and cases	14	515	12,614									(1)	515
Desks	101	7,476	88,850									7,476	88,850
Rockers, settees, and benches	19	2,044	16,968									2,044	16,968
Tables	13	760	10,994									760	10,994
Other	45	63,378	33,837									63,378	33,837
Linens, etc.	1	(1)	363									(1)	363
Repairs and shop work	59	(1)	13,769									(1)	13,769
Roads	31			12.4	44,842							12.4	44,842
Shoes	7	1,256	2,373									1,256	2,373
Tags, auto.	83	1,298,890	198,740									1,298,890	198,740
Textiles	172	50,418	163,745									50,418	163,745
REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN													
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	60	(1)	9,595									(1)	9,595
Linens, etc.	56	(1)	7,871									(1)	7,871

GREAT MEADOW PRISON										
Building..... buildings	15			3	\$ 17,000				3	\$ 17,000
Clothing, tailored..... pieces	24	2,229	\$ 19,048						2,229	\$ 19,048
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	36	(1)	22,381						(1)	22,381
Knit goods, hosiery..... dozen	1		\$ 282							\$ 282
Mats, coil and chain	60	2,949	6,662						2,949	6,662
Quarried and crushed stone	25	(1)	5,074						(1)	5,074
Roads..... miles	42			\$ 8.6	\$ 34,852				\$ 8.6	\$ 34,852
Shoes..... pairs	7	651	\$ 1,676						651	\$ 1,676
Shoes repaired..... do	5	2,000	1,000						2,000	1,000
CLINTON PRISON										
Building..... buildings	53			1	\$ 42,000				1	\$ 42,000
Clothing:										
Garments, miscellaneous.....	8	10,027	11,280						10,027	11,280
Tailored..... pieces	37	13,471	52,174						13,471	52,174
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	11	(1)	16,150						(1)	16,150
Linens, etc	7	(1)	10,614						(1)	10,614
Repair and shop work	27	(1)	14,977						(1)	14,977
Roads..... miles	4			2	\$ 2,411				2	\$ 2,411
Textiles..... yards	350	\$ 761,569	187,232						\$ 761,569	187,232
STATE REFORMATORY										
Brooms and brushes.....	5	7,178	1,033						7,178	1,033
Clothing:										
Garments, miscellaneous.....	7	3,982	2,886						3,982	2,886
Tailored..... pieces	17	2,441	6,964						2,441	6,964
Coffee, roasted..... pounds	2	140,241	29,040						140,241	29,040
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	24	(1)	19,772			(1)	\$ 178		(1)	19,772
Linens, etc	11	(1)	4,377						(1)	4,377
Printing:										
Books, blank	2	104	511						104	511
Books, bulletins, etc	2	850	525						850	525
Forms, circulars, pamphlets, etc	21	713,019	4,676						713,019	4,676
Other	8	\$ 199,305	1,771						\$ 199,305	1,771
Repair and shop work	73	(1)	3,233						(1)	3,233
Shoes..... pairs	30	3,282	5,204						3,282	5,204
Soap	23	(1)	612						(1)	612
INSTITUTE FOR DEFECTIVE DELIN- QUENTS										
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	36	(1)	6,768						(1)	6,768
Linens, etc	41	(1)	\$ 15,649						(1)	\$ 15,649
Shoes..... pairs	10	1,093	\$ 2,829						1,093	\$ 2,829

¹ Enumeration impracticable.

² Estimated.

³ 0.93 mile cinder race track, 1 subway, 300 feet retaining wall 5 feet high.

⁴ Including 48,584 pieces of iron furniture.

⁵ Including 1,618 pairs of blankets.

⁶ Including clothing not reported.

⁷ Not including 2,217 mops, stock.

⁸ Not including miscellaneous items, not reported, to the value of \$1,186.

TABLE B.—KIND, QUANTITY, AND VALUE OF ARTICLES PRODUCED, BY SYSTEM AND BY INSTITUTION—Contd.

STATE PRISONS—Continued

Institution, article produced, and unit	Average number of convicts employed	Number and value of articles produced under each system											
		State use		Public works		Public account		Piece price		Contract		Total	
		Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
NEW YORK—Concluded													
SING SING PRISON													
Brooms and brushes	26	35,769	\$21,523									35,769	\$21,523
Clothing, tailored	22	10,472	40,029									10,472	40,029
Knit goods: Underwear	171	33,605	263,444									33,605	263,444
Linens, etc.	4	(1)	6,844									(1)	6,844
Mattresses and upholstering	20	2,665	16,784									2,665	16,784
Printing:													
Books, bulletins, etc.	4	12,752	2,707									12,752	2,707
Forms, circulars, pamphlets, etc.	13	1,557,572	8,089									1,557,572	8,089
Other	5	769,775	2,876									769,775	2,876
Sheet-metal work	74	14,553	47,958									14,553	47,958
Shoes	94	62,614	108,884									62,614	108,884
TOTAL													
Baskets, willow	21	12,443	6,517									12,443	6,517
Brooms and brushes	91	87,438	40,979									87,438	40,979
Building	75			88 4	15 \$79,000							88 4	15 79,000
Clothing:													
Garments, miscellaneous	15	14,009	14,166									14,009	14,166
Tailored	138	1,022,242	130,947									1,022,242	130,947
Coffee, roasted	2	140,241	29,040									140,241	29,040
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	207	(1)	104,031			(1)	\$178					(1)	104,209
Furniture, wood:													
Chairs	54	10,485	47,119									10,485	47,119
Chiffoniers, cabinets, and cases	14	515	12,614									515	12,614
Desks	101	7,476	88,850									7,476	88,850
Rockers, settees, and benches	19	2,044	16,968									2,044	16,968
Tables	13	760	10,994									760	10,994
Other	45	63,378	33,837									63,378	33,837
Knit goods:													
Hosiery	1	282	423									282	423
Underwear	171	33,605	263,444									33,605	263,444

Linens, etc.	173	(1)	³⁶ 53,520							(1)	³⁶ 53,520
Mats, coir and chain	60	2,949	6,662							2,949	6,662
Mattresses and upholstering	24	2,985	19,542							2,985	19,542
Printing:											
Books, blank	2	104	511							104	511
Books, bulletins, etc.	6	13,602	3,232							13,602	3,232
Forms, circulars, pamphlets, etc.	34	2,270,591	12,765							2,270,591	12,765
Other	13	³⁷ 969,080	4,647							³⁷ 969,080	4,647
Quarried and crushed stone	25	(1)	5,074							(1)	5,074
Repair and shop work	159	(1)	31,979							(1)	31,979
Roads	77			¹⁵ 23	¹⁵ 82,105					¹⁵ 23	¹⁵ 82,105
miles	74	14,553	47,958							14,553	47,958
Sheet-metal work (ash cans, etc.)	148	68,896	¹⁵ 120,966							68,896	¹⁵ 120,966
Shoes	5	2,000	1,000							2,000	1,000
Shoes repaired	23	(1)	612							(1)	612
Soap	83	1,298,890	198,740							1,298,890	198,740
Tags, auto	522	⁴⁰ 811,987	320,977							⁴⁰ 811,987	320,977
Textiles											

NORTH CAROLINA

STATE PRISON											
Clothing:											
Garments, miscellaneous	17	(1)	¹ \$4,500							(1)	¹ \$4,500
Overalls and jumpers	18	3,840	4,800							3,840	4,800
Shirts, work	12	2,951	2,214							2,951	2,214
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	320	(1)	100,864		(1)	\$62,399				(1)	163,263
Repair and shop work	6	(1)	¹ 3,000							(1)	¹ 3,000
Roads	559			182.4	\$1,455,176					182.4	1,455,176
miles											
Tags, auto, and road signs	3	(1)	5,280							(1)	5,280
pairs											

NORTH DAKOTA

STATE PENITENTIARY												
Brick	3					527,420	\$7,383				527,420	\$7,383
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	36	(1)	\$23,749			(1)	1,343			(1)	25,092	
Twine and rope	83					3,707,350	341,973			3,707,350	341,973	
pounds												

¹ Enumeration impracticable.

¹ Estimated.

¹ Not reported.

¹⁵ Partly estimated.

⁴⁰ Including 43,584 pieces of iron furniture.

³⁶ Not including miscellaneous items, not reported, to the value of \$1,186.

³⁷ Including some undershirts, mittens, and hosiery.

³⁸ Not including 0.93 mile cinder race track, 1 subway, 300 feet retaining wall 5 feet high.

³⁹ Partly estimated; and including clothing not reported.

⁴⁰ Not including 2,217 mops, stock; and including 1,618 pairs of blankets.

TABLE B.—KIND, QUANTITY, AND VALUE OF ARTICLES PRODUCED, BY SYSTEM AND BY INSTITUTION—Contd.

STATE PRISONS—Continued

Institution, article produced, and unit	Average number of convicts employed	Number and value of articles produced under each system											
		State use		Public works		Public account		Piece price		Contract		Total	
		Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
OHIO													
STATE PENITENTIARY													
Brick.....	169	10,058,720	\$171,467									10,058,720	\$171,467
Clothing: Garments, miscellaneous.....	39	54,037	49,816									54,037	49,816
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	291	(1)	114,872									(1)	114,872
Knit goods:													
Hosiery.....dozen.....	39	12,199	23,280									12,199	23,280
Underwear.....do.....	60	5,823	37,631									5,823	37,631
Linens, etc.....	8	(1)	10,017									(1)	10,017
Mattresses and upholstering.....	24	(9)	12,467									(9)	12,467
Printing: Form circulars, pamphlets, etc.....	13	1,402,246	3,848									1,402,246	3,848
Quarried and crushed stone.....	18	(1)	13,444									(1)	13,444
Repair and shop work.....	81	(1)	52,230									(1)	52,230
Shoes.....pairs.....	11	3,252	6,261									3,252	6,261
Shoes repaired.....do.....	2	3,209	1,126									3,209	1,126
Soap.....	24	(1)	80,870									(1)	80,870
Tags, auto.....pairs.....	80	546,627	109,926									546,627	109,926
Textiles.....yards.....	280	198,496	112,084									198,496	112,084
STATE REFORMATORY													
Clothing:													
Garments, miscellaneous.....	5	4,608	10,489									4,608	10,489
Tailored.....pieces.....	103	40,973	221,385									40,973	221,385
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	100	(1)	74,597									(1)	74,597
Furniture, wood:													
Chairs.....	77	10,764	36,434									10,764	36,434
Chiffoniers, cabinets, and cases.....	19	680	9,200									680	9,200
Desks.....	34	425	15,981									425	15,981
Rockers, settees, and benches.....	19	936	8,990									936	8,990
Tables.....	14	722	6,696									722	6,696
Other.....	64	5,822	30,554									5,822	30,554

Linens, etc	6	(¹)	14, 110						(¹)	14, 110
Printing: Forms, circulars, pamphlets, etc	65	3, 242, 841	28, 593						3, 242, 841	28, 593
Repair and shop work	38	(¹)	5, 168						(¹)	5, 168
Shoes.....pairs	68	29, 517	61, 755						29, 517	61, 755
TOTAL										
Brick.....	169	10, 058, 720	171, 467						10, 058, 720	171, 467
Clothing:										
Garments, miscellaneous.....	44	58, 645	60, 305						58, 645	60, 305
Tailored.....pieces	103	40, 973	221, 385						40, 973	221, 385
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	391	(¹)	189, 469						(¹)	189, 469
Furniture, wood:										
Chairs.....	77	10, 764	36, 434						10, 764	36, 434
Chiffoniers, cabinets, and cases	19	680	9, 200						680	9, 200
Desks.....	34	425	15, 981						425	15, 981
Rockers, settees, and benches	19	936	8, 990						936	8, 990
Tables.....	14	722	6, 696						722	6, 696
Other.....	64	5, 822	30, 554						5, 822	30, 554
Knit goods:										
Hosiery.....dozen	39	12, 199	23, 280						12, 199	23, 280
Underwear.....do	60	5, 823	37, 631						5, 823	37, 631
Linens, etc	14	(¹)	24, 127						(¹)	24, 127
Mattresses and upholstering	24	(¹)	12, 467						(¹)	12, 467
Printing: Forms, circulars, pamphlets, etc	78	4, 645, 087	32, 441						4, 645, 087	32, 441
Quarried and crushed stone	18	(¹)	13, 444						(¹)	13, 444
Repair and shop work	119	(¹)	57, 398						(¹)	57, 398
Shoes.....pairs	79	32, 769	68, 016						32, 769	68, 016
Shoes repaired.....do	2	3, 209	1, 126						3, 209	1, 126
Soap.....	24	(¹)	80, 870						(¹)	80, 870
Tags, auto.....pairs	80	546, 627	109, 926						546, 627	109, 926
Textiles:.....yards	280	198, 496	112, 084						198, 496	112, 084

TABLE B.—KIND, QUANTITY, AND VALUE OF ARTICLES PRODUCED, BY SYSTEM AND BY INSTITUTION—Contd.

STATE PRISONS—Continued

Institution, article produced, and unit	Average number of convicts employed	Number and value of articles produced under each system											
		State use		Public works		Public account		Piece price		Contract		Total	
		Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
OKLAHOMA													
STATE PENITENTIARY													
Brick.....	80	737,971	\$3,163			5,197,511	\$36,382					5,935,482	\$39,545
Brooms.....	5	3,785	1,857									3,785	1,857
Building.....dam	82			1	\$54,360							1	54,360
Clothing:													
Garments, miscellaneous.....	3	349	366									349	366
Overalls and jumpers.....	10	4,306	6,751									4,306	6,751
Pants, work.....	9	3,016	5,597									3,016	5,597
Shirts, work.....	430							1,924,256	\$1,363,014			1,924,256	\$1,363,014
Tailored.....pieces	15	1,941	9,605									1,941	9,605
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	196	(1)	56,956			(1)	61,548					(1)	118,504
Farm implements.....	12	8	861									8	861
Knit goods, underwear.....dozen	10	181	1,261									181	1,261
Linen, etc.....	20	(1)	5,433									(1)	5,433
Mattresses and upholstering.....	7	3,195	3,715									3,195	3,715
Repair and shop work.....	7	(1)	5,768									(1)	5,768
Shoes.....pairs	16	5,174	13,197									5,174	13,197
Tags, auto.....do	20	296,853	41,671									296,853	41,671
Twine and rope.....pounds	90	24,050	2,164			2,126,525	190,709					2,150,575	192,873
STATE REFORMATORY													
Clothing: Garments, miscellaneous.....	21	(9)	10,440									(9)	10,440
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	50	(1)	18,021			(1)	17,508					(1)	35,529
Quarried and crushed stone.....	180					(1)	28,187					(1)	28,187
Shoes.....pairs	8	762	2,217									762	2,217
TOTAL													
Brick.....	80	737,971	3,163			5,197,511	36,382					5,935,482	39,545
Brooms.....	5	3,785	1,857									3,785	1,857
Building.....dam	82			1	54,360							1	54,360

Clothing:														
Garments, miscellaneous.....	24	4 349	10,806										4 349	10,806
Overalls and jumpers.....	10	4,306	6,751										4,306	6,751
Pants, work.....	9	3,016	5,597										3,016	5,597
Shirts, work.....	430													
Tailored..... pieces	15	1,941	9,605										1,941	9,605
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	246	(1)	74,977		(1)	79,056							(1)	154,033
Farm implements.....	12	8	861										8	861
Knit goods: Underwear..... dozen	10	181	1,261										181	1,261
Linens, etc.....	20	(1)	5,433										(1)	5,433
Mattresses and upholstering.....	7	3,195	3,715										3,195	3,715
Quarried and crushed stone.....	180				(1)	28,187							(1)	28,187
Repair and shop work.....	7	(1)	5,768										(1)	5,768
Shoes..... pairs	24	5,936	15,414										5,936	15,414
Tags, auto..... do	20	296,853	41,671										296,853	41,671
Twine and rope..... pounds	90	24,050	2,164			2,126,525	190,709						2,150,575	192,873

OREGON

STATE PENITENTIARY														
Brick.....	15	260,525	\$3,256			739,875	\$9,245						1,000,400	\$12,501
Clothing:														
Garments, miscellaneous.....	3	3,109	2,836										3,109	2,836
Tailored..... pieces	6	1,200	7,000										1,200	7,000
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	35	(1)	49,986										(1)	49,986
Flax..... pounds	35	6,450	322			232,741	34,179						239,191	34,501
Furniture, wood:														
Chairs.....	8					753	1,170						753	1,170
Chiffoniers, cabinets, and cases.....	5					100	662						100	662
Rockers, settees, and benches.....	(1)					12	18						12	18
Tables.....	5					231	555						231	555
Other.....	40	(4)	3,310			(4)	2,913						(4)	6,223
Linens, etc.....	2	(1)	2,800										(1)	2,800
Repair and shop work.....	4	(1)	5,000										(1)	5,000
Shoes..... pairs	5	2,025	6,150										2,025	6,150

1 Enumeration impracticable.
 2 Estimated.

3 Not reported.
 4 Less than 1.

5 Not including State reformatory, not reported.
 6 Not all reported; among the articles, however, were some wood and lumber.

GENERAL TABLES

TABLE B.—KIND, QUANTITY, AND VALUE OF ARTICLES PRODUCED, BY SYSTEM AND BY INSTITUTION—Contd.
STATE PRISONS—Continued

Institution, article produced, and unit	Average number of convicts employed	Number and value of articles produced under each system											
		State use		Public works		Public account		Piece price		Contract		Total	
		Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
PENNSYLVANIA													
INDUSTRIAL REFORMATORY													
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	54	(1)	\$18,000									(1)	\$18,000
Linens, etc.....	5	(1)	2,500									(1)	2,500
Printing: Forms, circulars, pamphlets, etc.....	8	(2)	6,000									(2)	6,000
Repair and shop work.....	10	(1)	5,371									(1)	5,371
Shoes.....pairs.....	2		1,000									2	1,000
Tags, auto.....do.....	90		1,827,735	306,396								1,827,735	306,396
MUNCY FARM													
Clothing:													
Garments, miscellaneous.....	11		218	542								218	542
Tailored.....pieces.....	1		12	36								12	36
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	36	(1)	9,263			(1)	\$524					(1)	9,787
Linens, etc.....	18	(1)	888									(1)	888
EASTERN PENITENTIARY													
Knit goods:													
Hosiery.....dozen.....	32		9,910	12,094								9,910	12,094
Underwear.....do.....	53		4,295	23,817								4,295	23,817
Linens, etc.....	21	(1)	15,000									(1)	15,000
Printing: Forms, circulars, pamphlets, etc.....	24		2,278,227	12,172								2,278,227	12,172
Repair and shop work.....	6	(1)	3,611									(1)	3,611
Shoes.....pairs.....	66		39,229	102,107								66	102,107
Textiles.....yards.....	40		106,632	40,365								106,632	40,365
Tobacco, chewing and smoking pounds.....	6	(1)	2,500									(1)	2,500
WESTERN PENITENTIARY													
Brooms and brushes.....	10		42,482	15,060								42,482	15,060
Building.....buildings.....	191			1	\$365,318							1	365,318
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	151	(1)	77,144			(1)	11,507					(1)	88,651
Linens, etc.....	32	(1)	58,397									(1)	58,397

Printing: Forms, circulars, pamphlets, etc.	3	(¹)	2,000							(¹)	2,000
Repair and shop work	2	(¹)	1,000							(¹)	1,000
Textiles.....yards	115	178,779	55,551							178,779	55,551
TOTAL											
Brooms and brushes	10	42,432	15,060							42,432	15,060
Buildings.....buildings	191			1	365,318					1	365,318
Clothing:											
Garments, unclassified	11	218	542							218	542
Tailored	1	12	36							12	36
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	241	(¹)	104,407			(¹)	12,031			(¹)	116,438
Knit goods:											
Hosiery.....dozen	32	9,910	12,094							9,910	12,094
Underwear.....do	53	4,295	23,817							4,295	23,817
Linens, etc.	76	(¹)	² 76,785							(¹)	² 76,785
Printing: Forms, circulars, pamphlets, etc.	35	² 2,278,227	20,172							² 2,278,227	20,172
Repair and shop work	18	(¹)	9,982							(¹)	9,982
Shoes.....pairs	68	39,729	103,107							39,729	103,107
Tags, auto.....do	90	1,827,735	306,396							1,827,735	306,396
Textiles.....yards	155	285,411	95,916							285,411	95,916
Tobacco, chewing and smoking.....pounds	6	(¹)	2,500							(¹)	2,500

RHODE ISLAND

STATE PRISON AND PROVIDENCE COUNTY JAIL											
Clothing: Shirts, work	241					1,163,544	³ \$1,396,264			1,163,544	\$1,396,264
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	40	(¹)	\$25,706							(¹)	25,706
Printing: Forms, circulars, pamphlets, etc.	4	405,000	2,700							405,000	2,700
WORKHOUSE AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION											
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	44	(¹)	29,149			(¹)	\$4,652			(¹)	33,801
TOTAL											
Clothing: Shirts, work	241					1,163,544	³ 1,396,264			1,163,544	³ 1,396,264
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	84	(¹)	54,855			(¹)	4,652			(¹)	59,507
Printing: Forms, circulars, pamphlets, etc.	4	405,000	2,700							405,000	2,700

¹ Enumeration impracticable.
² Estimated.
³ Not reported.

⁴ Including clothing not reported.
⁵ Not including industrial reformatory and western penitentiary.

TABLE B.—KIND, QUANTITY, AND VALUE OF ARTICLES PRODUCED, BY SYSTEM AND BY INSTITUTION—Contd.
STATE PRISONS—Continued

Institution, article produced, and unit	Average number of convicts employed	Number and value of articles produced under each system											
		State use		Public works		Public account		Piece price		Contract		Total	
		Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
SOUTH CAROLINA													
STATE PENITENTIARY													
Clothing:													
Garments, miscellaneous.....	20	1,418	\$5,218									1,418	\$5,218
Overalls and jumpers.....	40	3,176	7,940									3,176	7,940
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	134	(1)	47,814			(1)	\$35,783					(1)	83,597
Furniture, fiber:													
Chairs.....	160					39,610	180,528					39,610	180,528
Rockers, settees, and benches.....	9					2,147	10,155					2,147	10,155
Other.....	80					19,807	90,264					19,807	90,264
Shoes repaired.....pairs	9	(9)	\$3,600									(9)	\$3,600
SOUTH DAKOTA													
STATE PENITENTIARY													
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	115	(1)	\$39,643			(1)	\$9,366					(1)	\$49,009
Linens, etc.....	18	(1)	6,099									(1)	6,099
Shoes repaired.....pairs	4	(9)	3,500									(9)	3,500
Twine and rope.....pounds	95					2,083,077	209,123					2,083,077	209,123
TENNESSEE													
STATE PENITENTIARY													
Clothing: Aprons.....	262						988,095	\$329,365				988,095	\$329,365
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	58	(1)	\$132,725			(1)	\$41,875					(1)	174,600
Harness.....sets	193							11,297	225,940			11,297	225,940

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Knit goods, hosiery.....dozen	256						299,685	374,606		299,685	374,606
Linens, etc.....dozen	19	(1)	22,160							(1)	22,160
Repair and shop work.....dozen	3	(1)	11,500							(1)	11,500
Shoes repaired.....pairs	20	(3)	60,175							(3)	60,175
Stoves, cooking.....dozen	184						10,746	564,178		10,746	564,178
BRUSHY MOUNTAIN PENITENTIARY											
Coal.....tons	265		30,499	85,702		65,731	184,704			96,230	270,406
Coke.....do	23					12,105	42,125			12,105	42,125
Repair and shop work.....do	86	(1)	45,000							(1)	45,000
TOTAL											
Clothing, aprons.....dozen	252							988,095	329,365	988,095	329,365
Coal.....tons	265		30,499	85,702		65,731	184,704			96,230	270,406
Coke.....do	23					12,105	42,125			12,105	42,125
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....dozen	58	(1)	132,725			(1)	41,875			(1)	174,600
Harness.....sets	193							11,297	225,940	11,297	225,940
Knit goods, hosiery.....dozen	256							299,685	374,606	299,685	374,606
Linens, etc.....dozen	19	(1)	22,160							(1)	22,160
Repair and shop work.....dozen	89	(1)	56,500							(1)	56,500
Shoes repaired.....pairs	20	(3)	60,175							(3)	60,175
Stoves, cooking.....dozen	184						10,746	564,178		10,746	564,178

TEXAS

STATE PENITENTIARY											
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....dozen	2,678	(1)	\$200,000			(1)	**\$800,530			(1)	**\$800,530
Linens, etc.....dozen	20	(1)	61,097							(1)	61,097
Matresses and upholstery.....dozen	4		1,371	1,940						1,371	1,940
Repair and shop work.....dozen	37	(1)	**19,067							(1)	**19,067
Shoes.....pairs	10		11,676	42,657						11,676	42,657

UTAH

STATE PENITENTIARY												
Building.....dams	7				1	\$75,000					1	\$75,000
Clothing:												
Shirts, work.....dozen	(1)		265	\$212						265	212	
Tailored.....pieces	2		395	1,492						395	1,492	
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....dozen	29	(1)	7,606			(1)	\$2,056			(1)	9,662	
Linens, etc.....dozen	1	(1)	481							(1)	481	

1 Enumeration impracticable.
 2 Estimated.
 3 Not reported.

4 Less than 1.
 5 Including \$422,415, value of 2,011,500 pounds of cotton, and \$107,713, value of 2,756 tons of cane.
 6 Including \$3,111, value of 110 stoves.

GENERAL TABLES

TABLE B.—KIND, QUANTITY, AND VALUE OF ARTICLES PRODUCED, BY SYSTEM AND BY INSTITUTION—Contd.

STATE PRISONS—Continued

Institution, article produced, and unit	Average number of convicts employed	Number and value of articles produced under each system											
		State use		Public works		Public account		Piece price		Contract		Total	
		Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
VERMONT													
STATE PRISON AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR WOMEN													
Laundry work.....	17					(1)	\$5,679					(1)	\$5,679
STATE PRISON DEPARTMENT, HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR MEN													
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	20	(1)	\$8,265			(1)	2,571					(1)	10,836
Roads.....miles.....	30			(1)	\$10,000							(1)	\$10,000
Shoes.....pairs.....	176							304,373	\$588,765			304,373	588,765
TOTAL													
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	20	(1)	8,265			(1)	2,571					(1)	10,836
Laundry work.....	17					(1)	5,679					(1)	5,679
Roads.....miles.....	30			(1)	\$10,000							(1)	\$10,000
Shoes.....pairs.....	176							304,373	588,765			304,373	588,765
VIRGINIA													
STATE PENITENTIARY													
Clothing:													
Garments, miscellaneous.....	8	39,504	\$8,059									39,504	\$8,059
Overalls.....	20									38,010	\$341,472	38,010	\$41,472
Jumpers.....	14									28,360	\$29,740	28,360	\$29,740
Pants, work.....	133									264,980	\$285,028	264,980	\$285,028
Shirts, work.....	3									11,956	\$6,972	11,956	\$6,972
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	24					(1)	\$28,475					(1)	28,475

TABLE B.—KIND, QUANTITY, AND VALUE OF ARTICLES PRODUCED, BY SYSTEM AND BY INSTITUTION—Contd.

STATE PRISONS—Continued

Institution, articles produced, and unit	Average number of convicts employed	Number and value of articles produced under each system											
		State use		Public works		Public account		Piece price		Contract		Total	
		Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value

WASHINGTON—Concluded

TOTAL													
Brick.....	8	200,000	\$3,600			\$2,330	\$1,176					282,330	\$4,776
Building..... buildings	2			73	\$8,500							73	8,500
Clothing:													
Garments, miscellaneous.....	15	7,327	12,580									7,327	12,580
Tailored..... pieces	35	3,957	30,551									3,957	30,551
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	101	(1)	56,760			(1)	6,326					(1)	63,086
Furniture, wood:													
Chairs.....	2	740	1,684									740	1,684
Desks.....	(1)	1	3									1	3
Rockers, settees, and benches.....	1	119	499									119	499
Tables.....	(1)	127	289									127	289
Other.....	(1)	972	297									972	297
Linens, etc.....	13	(1)	11,062									(1)	11,062
Mattresses and upholstering.....	(1)	91	170									91	170
Printing: Forms, circulars, pamphlets, etc.....	3	189,149	3,250									189,149	3,250
Repair and shop work.....	20	(1)	16,537									(1)	16,537
Roads..... miles	5			2	5,250							2	5,250
Shoes..... pairs	25	6,093	12,572									6,093	12,572
Shoes repaired..... do	5	3,378	3,041									3,378	3,041
Soap.....	1	(1)	3,500									(1)	3,500
Tags, auto..... pairs	66	244,148	37,957									244,148	37,957

WEST VIRGINIA

STATE PENITENTIARY													
Brooms.....	87									399,588	\$249,742	399,588	\$249,742
Clothing:													
Pants, work.....	409									1,134,623	1,229,174	1,134,623	1,229,174
Shirts, work.....	469									1,656,119	1,035,074	1,656,119	1,035,074

Coal..... tons	14	4, 923	\$16, 000								4, 923	16, 000
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	46	(1)	35, 891			(1)	\$20, 504				(1)	56, 395
Linens, etc	20	(1)	14, 567								(1)	14, 567
Printing	12	(1)	6, 177								(1)	6, 177
Repair and shop work	11	(1)	13, 000								(1)	13, 000
Roads..... miles	130			56	\$196, 000						56	196, 000
Whips.....	83								162, 000	63, 200	162, 000	63, 200

WISCONSIN

STATE REFORMATORY												
Brick #8												
Brooms #8												
Clothing:												
Children's play suits	135							919, 224	*\$1, 149, 030		919, 224	\$1, 149, 030
Garments, miscellaneous	1	1, 101	\$571								1, 101	571
Tailored..... pieces	13	1, 885	10, 685								1, 885	10, 685
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	32	(1)	19, 509			(1)	\$704				(1)	20, 213
Linens, etc	1	(1)	3, 388								(1)	3, 388
Monuments (granite)	23					510	10, 641				510	10, 641
INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR WOMEN												
Clothing:												
Garments, miscellaneous	1	100	104								100	104
Tailored..... pieces	(1)	16	35								16	35
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	11	(1)	2, 663			(1)	247				(1)	2, 910
Linens, etc	4	(1)	731			(1)	181				(1)	912
STATE PRISON												
Bakery products..... pounds	(1)	7	32, 400								32, 400	900
Building..... buildings				4	\$26, 000						4	26, 000
Clothing:												
Garments, miscellaneous	2	3, 802	2, 446								3, 802	2, 446
Tailored..... pieces	10	1, 494	3, 921								1, 494	3, 921
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	101	(1)	56, 720			(1)	21, 935				(1)	78, 655
Knit goods: Hosiery..... dozen	320		900					429, 383	\$681, 446		429, 383	681, 446
Laundry	(1)	51, 342	900								51, 342	900
Linens, etc	2	(1)	1, 677								(1)	1, 677
Printing: Forms, circulars, pamphlets, etc	4	2, 500, 000	4, 885								2, 500, 000	4, 885
Quarried and crushed stone	1	(1)	3, 053			(1)	33				(1)	3, 086
Repair and shop work	1	(1)	10, 050								(1)	10, 050
Shoes..... pairs	16	5, 277	15, 800				9, 992	28, 074			15, 269	43, 874
Tags, auto..... do	12	345, 601	60, 405								345, 601	60, 405
Tags, license	(1)						7, 488	171			7, 488	171
Twine..... pounds	85	7, 150	676			4, 905, 450	440, 981				4, 912, 600	441, 657

¹ Enumeration impracticable.
² Estimated.

³ Not reported.
⁴ Less than 1.

⁵ Not including 1 well valued at \$1,500.
⁶ Plant not in operation.

TABLE B.—KIND, QUANTITY, AND VALUE OF ARTICLES PRODUCED, BY SYSTEM AND BY INSTITUTION—Contd.
STATE PRISONS—Continued

Institution, article produced, and unit	Average number of convicts employed	Number and value of articles produced under each system											
		State use		Public works		Public account		Piece price		Contract		Total	
		Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
WISCONSIN—Concluded													
TOTAL													
Bakery products.....pounds..	(⁹)	32,400	\$900									32,400	\$900
Brick ⁴⁸													
Brooms ⁴⁸													
Building.....buildings..	7			4	\$26,000							4	26,000
Clothing:													
Children's play suits.....	135						919,224	\$1,149,030				919,224	1,149,030
Garments, miscellaneous.....	4	5,003	3,121									5,003	3,121
Tailored.....pieces..	23	3,395	14,641									3,395	14,641
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	144	(¹)	78,892			(¹)	\$22,886					(¹)	101,778
Knit goods: Hosiery.....dozen	320								429,383	\$681,446		429,383	681,446
Laundry.....	(⁹)	51,842	900									51,842	900
Linen, etc.....	7	(¹)	5,796			(¹)	181					(¹)	5,977
Monuments (granite).....	23					510	10,641					510	10,641
Printing: Forms, circulars, pamphlets, etc.....	4	2,500,000	4,885									2,500,000	4,885
Quarried and crushed stone.....	1	(¹)	3,053			(¹)	33					(¹)	3,086
Repair and shop work.....	1	(¹)	10,050									(¹)	10,050
Shoes.....pairs..	16	5,277	15,800			9,992	28,074					15,269	43,874
Tags, auto.....do..	12	345,601	60,405									345,601	60,405
Tags, license.....	(⁹)					7,488	171					7,488	171
Twine.....pounds..	85	7,150	676			4,905,450	440,981					4,912,600	441,657

WYOMING

STATE PENITENTIARY													
Clothing: Shirts, work	212												
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	13	(1)	2	\$7,017									
INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE													
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	39	(1)		13,294									
TOTAL													
Clothing: Shirts, work	212												
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	52	(1)		20,311									

FEDERAL PENITENTIARIES

GEORGIA

ATLANTA PENITENTIARY													
Clothing:													
Garments, miscellaneous	6		1,243	\$7,487									
Overalls and jumpers	6		10,177	7,632									
Tailored pieces	52		6,520	49,091									
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	180		(1)	73,074									
Furniture, wood:													
Chairs	5		580	2,735									
Other (beds)	7		400	4,200									
Knit goods: Underwear dozen	12		2,147	12,881									
Linens, etc	3		(1)	2,677									
Repair and shop work	125		(1)	110,390									
Shoes pairs	16		5,710	20,012									
Shoes, repaired do	7		10,387	6,335									
Textiles:													
Duck, cotton yards	1,631		3,840,163	1,679,572									
Duck, remnants and waste													
----- pounds	16					142,420	\$16,693					142,420	16,693

¹ Enumeration impracticable
² Estimated.

³ Less than 1.
⁴ Plant not in operation.

⁵ Including 75 tables and 5 desks not separately reported.

TABLE B.—KIND, QUANTITY, AND VALUE OF ARTICLES PRODUCED, BY SYSTEM AND BY INSTITUTION—Concl.

FEDERAL PENITENTIARIES—Concluded

Institution, article produced, and unit	Average number of convicts employed	Number and value of articles produced under each system											
		State use		Public works		Public account		Piece price		Contract		Total	
		Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
KANSAS													
LEAVENWORTH PENITENTIARY													
Brick.....	45	568,500	\$9,372									568,500	\$9,372
Brooms and brushes.....	6	3,682	2,396									3,682	2,396
Building..... buildings..	729			(¹)	\$65,056							(¹)	65,056
Clothing:													
Overalls and jumpers.....	11	5,495	5,769									5,495	5,769
Shirts, work.....	8	3,719	3,905									3,719	3,905
Tailored..... pieces..	58	5,611	29,540									5,611	29,540
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	85	(¹)	42,896									(¹)	42,896
Linens, etc.....	29	(¹)	14,597									(¹)	14,597
Printing:													
Blank books.....	4	72	720									72	720
Books, bulletins, etc.....	12	4,752	2,270									4,752	2,270
Forms, circulars, pamphlets, etc.....	12	281,920	2,302									281,920	2,302
Other.....	5	171,919	1,077									171,919	1,077
Repair and shop work.....	194	(¹)	66,742									(¹)	66,742
Shoes..... pairs..	41	4,767	21,307									4,767	21,307
Shoes repaired..... do..	31	10,907	15,994									10,907	15,994
WASHINGTON													
M'NEIL ISLAND PENITENTIARY													
Building..... buildings..	33			(¹⁰)	\$64,945							(¹⁰)	\$64,945
Clothing:													
Garments, miscellaneous.....	2	1,494	\$1,946									1,494	1,946
Tailored..... pieces..	2	557	2,195									557	2,195
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	33	(¹)	21,969									(¹)	21,969

Furniture, wood:														
Chairs.....	(⁹)	6	12										6	12
Chiffoniers, cabinets, and cases.....	(⁹)	4	26										4	26
Rockers, settees, and benches.....	1	81	270										81	270
Tables.....	3	45	640										45	640
Other.....	(⁹)	12	49										12	49
Linens, etc.....	4	(¹)	4,765										(¹)	4,765
Repair and shop work.....	19	(¹)	27,383										(¹)	27,383
Sand and gravel unloaded.....	(⁹)	(¹)	495										(¹)	495
Shoes repaired..... pairs.....	2	1,874	2,342										1,874	2,342
Wood unloaded and cut.....	28	(¹)	24,322										(¹)	24,322

¹ Enumeration impracticable.

² Not reported.

³ Less than 1.

⁴⁰ One dining room and other small buildings and tunnel.

TABLE C.—VALUE OF CONSUMPTION GOODS USED OR SOLD THAT WERE PRODUCED UNDER SPECIFIED SYSTEMS, CONVICTS EMPLOYED ON SUCH GOODS, AND AMOUNT RECEIVED FOR LABOR OF CONVICTS, BY INSTITUTION AND BY INDUSTRY

Alabama—State prison (including nine prisons with headquarters at Montgomery)—Montgomery

Industry	Average number of convicts employed	Value of goods used produced under State-use system	Value of goods or produce sold			Amount paid institution for labor of convicts	
			System under which produced				Total
			Public account	Piece price	Contract		
Clothing: Garment making, unclassified.....	21	\$31,022					
Coal mining.....	1,334			\$3,626,613	\$3,626,313	\$933,288	
Cotton mattresses.....	5	17,775					
Farm, garden, dairy, and live stock.....	508	105,376	\$9,226		9,226		
Linens, etc., making and mending.....	16	24,966					
Lumber.....	145			¹ 636,048	¹ 636,048	87,843	
Textiles: Duck, cotton.....	260	20,347	828,552		828,552		
Total.....	2,289	199,486	837,778	*4,262,361	*5,100,139	1,021,136	

Arizona—State prison—Florence

Brooms.....	1	\$50				
Clothing:						
Garment making, unclassified.....	1	695				
Tailoring.....	4	2,000				
Farm, garden, dairy, and live stock.....	10	2,548	\$1,148		\$1,148	
Linens, etc., making and mending.....	1	300				
Shoemaking.....	5	2,832				
Total.....	22	8,425	1,148		1,148	

Arkansas—Penitentiary—Little Rock

Clothing: Overalls and jumpers.....	11	\$2,839				
Farm, garden, dairy, and live stock.....	1,005	32,706	\$255,891		\$255,891	
Linens, etc., making and mending.....	24	4,412				
Shoe repairing.....	13	4,775				
Total.....	1,053	44,732	255,891		255,891	

California—State prison—Folsom

Clothing:						
Garment making, unclassified.....	13	\$7,286				
Tailoring.....	6	3,532				
Farm, garden, dairy, and live stock.....	115	23,592				
Linens, etc., making and mending.....	13	7,454				
Quarrying granite.....	241	90,157	\$4,930		\$4,930	
Repair and shop work, miscellaneous.....	50	27,795				
Shoemaking.....	16	6,933				
Shoe repairing.....	4	1,738				
Total.....	458	168,487	4,930		4,930	

¹ Estimated.

* Estimated in part.

TABLE C.—VALUE OF CONSUMPTION GOODS USED OR SOLD THAT WERE PRODUCED UNDER SPECIFIED SYSTEMS, CONVICTS EMPLOYED ON SUCH GOODS, AND AMOUNT RECEIVED FOR LABOR OF CONVICTS, BY INSTITUTION AND BY INDUSTRY—Contd.

California—State prison—San Quentin

Industry	Average number of convicts employed	Value of goods used produced under State-use system	Value of goods or produce sold			Amount paid institution for labor of convicts	
			System under which produced				Total
			Public account	Piece price	Contract		
Bags, etc., jute.....	788	\$214	\$293,063			\$293,063	
Clothing:							
Overalls, denim.....	15	3,615					
Shirts, cotton.....	15	12,505					
Tailoring.....	65	32,743	1,705			1,705	
Farm, garden, dairy, and live stock.....	83	14,386					
Flags.....	10	3,742					
Furniture.....	326	65,775					
Linens, etc., making and mending.....	20	4,295					
Repair and shop work, miscellaneous.....	12	2,814					
Rock, quarried and crushed.....	50	2,334					
Shoemaking.....	74	17,117					
Shoe repairing.....	12	3,115					
Total.....	1,470	162,655	294,788			294,788	

Colorado—Reformatory—Buena Vista

Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	103	\$39,061	\$24,510			\$24,510	
Linens, etc., making and mending.....	37	12,620					
Shoe repairing.....	12	7,500					
Total.....	152	59,181	24,510			24,510	

Colorado—State penitentiary—Canon City

Clothing:							
Garment making, unclassified.....	4	\$1,170					
Tailoring.....	12	4,372					
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	105	39,769	\$7,087			\$7,087	
Lime.....	30	13,870					
Linens, etc., making and mending.....	17	6,438					
Repair and shop work, miscellaneous.....	10	4,890					
Rock, quarried and crushed.....	64	21,066	5,873			5,873	
Shoemaking.....	8	3,012					
Shoe repairing.....	14	5,600					
Total.....	264	100,727	12,960			12,960	

Connecticut—Reformatory—Cheshire

Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	40	\$14,876					
Printing.....	20		\$28,437			\$28,437	
Repair and shop work, miscellaneous.....	45		9,042			9,042	
Shoe repairing.....	8		525			525	
Tags, automobile.....	30	43,961					
Total.....	143	58,837	38,004			38,004	

TABLE C.—VALUE OF CONSUMPTION GOODS USED OR SOLD THAT WERE PRODUCED UNDER SPECIFIED SYSTEMS, CONVICTS EMPLOYED ON SUCH GOODS, AND AMOUNT RECEIVED FOR LABOR OF CONVICTS, BY INSTITUTION AND BY INDUSTRY—Contd.

Connecticut—State farm for women—Niantic							
Industry	Average number of convicts employed	Value of goods used produced under State-use system	Value of goods or produce sold			Amount paid institution for labor of convicts	
			System under which produced				Total
			Public account	Piece price	Contract		
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	21	\$10,940					
Connecticut—State prison—Wethersfield							
Clothing: Men's work shirts.....	353			¹ \$2,308,103		¹ \$2,308,103	\$125,040
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	11	\$5,235					
Total.....	364	5,235		2,308,103		2,308,103	125,040
Delaware—County workhouse—New Castle							
Clothing: Men's cotton work pants.....	199				\$413,480	\$413,480	\$36,450
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	38	\$6,020	\$6,000		² 1,661	7,661	1,661
Linens, etc., making and mending.....	8	4,500					
Total.....	245	10,520	6,000		415,141	421,141	38,120
District of Columbia—Reformatory—Lorton, Va.							
Brooms.....	2	\$2,333					
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	26	13,904					
Total.....	28	16,237					
District of Columbia—Workhouse—Ocoquan, Va.							
Brick.....	60	\$49,652					
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	54	59,410					
Linens, etc., making and mending.....	1	250					
Lumber.....	10	6,270					
Sand and gravel.....	3	660					
Total.....	128	116,242					
Florida—State farm—Raiford							
Clothing: Garment making, unclassified.....	2	\$362					
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	204	92,819	\$41,106			\$41,106	
Linens, etc., making and mending.....	33	4,737					
Repair and shop work, miscellaneous.....	14	17,100					
Shoemaking.....	10	3,926					
Shoe repairing.....	2	1,428					
Total.....	265	120,372	41,106			41,106	

¹ Estimated.² Value of labor only.

TABLE C.—VALUE OF CONSUMPTION GOODS USED OR SOLD THAT WERE PRODUCED UNDER SPECIFIED SYSTEMS, CONVICTS EMPLOYED ON SUCH GOODS, AND AMOUNT RECEIVED FOR LABOR OF CONVICTS, BY INSTITUTION AND BY INDUSTRY—Contd.

Georgia—State farm—Atlanta

Industry	Average number of convicts employed	Value of goods used produced under State-use system	Value of goods or produce sold			Amount paid institution for labor of convicts	
			System under which produced				Total
			Public account	Piece price	Contract		
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	440	\$41,643	\$12,195			\$12,195	

Idaho—State penitentiary—Boise

Clothing:						
Garment making, unclassified.....	2	\$931				
Tailoring.....	2	905				
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	23	7,740	\$2,881			\$2,881
Linens, etc., making and mending.....	(¹)	134				
Repair and shop work, miscellaneous.....	(¹)	600				
Shoemaking.....	15	3,410	3,426			3,426
Shoe repairing.....	(¹)	18				
Total.....	42	13,738	6,307			6,307

Illinois—Women's prison—Joliet

Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	1	\$466				
Flags.....	1	539	\$60			\$60
Laundry.....	5	17,000				
Linens, etc., making, and mending.....	2	989				
Total.....	9	18,994	60			60

Illinois—State penitentiary—Joliet

Crushed stone.....	122	\$41,856				
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	94	40,609	\$122			\$122
Furniture, hardwood.....	176	10,119	62,899			62,899
Furniture, reed.....	181	273	74,760			74,760
Repair and shop work, miscellaneous.....	9	2,072				
Shoemaking.....	76	73,513				
Total.....	658	168,502	137,781			137,781

Illinois—Southern Illinois penitentiary—Menard

Brick.....	25		\$6,845			\$6,845
Crushed stone.....	309	\$8,000	60,031			60,031
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	53	29,093				
Hosiery.....	40	80,032	3,500			3,500
Linens, etc., making and mending.....	74	155,555				
Stone-dust fertilizer.....	91		20,000			20,000
Total.....	502	272,680	90,376			90,376

¹ Less than 1.

TABLE C.—VALUE OF CONSUMPTION GOODS USED OR SOLD THAT WERE PRODUCED UNDER SPECIFIED SYSTEMS, CONVICTS EMPLOYED ON SUCH GOODS, AND AMOUNT RECEIVED FOR LABOR OF CONVICTS, BY INSTITUTION AND BY INDUSTRY—Contd.

Illinois—State reformatory—Pontiac							
Industry	Average number of convicts employed	Value of goods used produced under State-use system	Value of goods or produce sold			Amount paid institution for labor of convicts	
			System under which produced				Total
			Public account	Piece price	Contract		
Clothing: Tailoring.....	10	\$6, 225					
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	26	\$3, 029					
Furniture, fiber.....	311	.....	\$35, 528		\$35, 528	
Linens, etc., making and mending.....	65	10, 962					
Printing and binding.....	113	29, 511					
Shoemaking.....	32	5, 739					
Total.....	557	82, 466	35, 528		35, 528		
Illinois—State farm—Vandalia							
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	38	\$12, 654	\$1, 686		\$1, 686		
Indiana—Women's prison—Indianapolis							
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	15	\$5, 081					
Laundry work.....	10		\$3, 988		\$3, 988		
Linens, etc., making and mending.....	30	1, 771					
Rug weaving, novelty art work.....	2		213		213		
Total.....	57	6, 852	4, 201		4, 201		
Indiana—Reformatory—Jeffersonville							
Brooms.....	8	\$5, 969	\$1, 691		\$1, 691		
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	8	13, 500	4, 927		4, 927		
Furniture, fiber chairs.....	142		40, 590		40, 590		
Hollow ware.....	98	2, 510	121, 504		121, 504		
Linens, etc., making and mending.....	9	14, 628					
Printing.....	8	5, 508					
Repair and shop work, miscellaneous.....	4	3, 026					
Total.....	277	45, 141	168, 712		168, 712		
Indiana—State prison—Michigan City							
Clothing:							
Shirts, work.....	291	\$7, 321	\$121, 815	\$323, 924	\$445, 739	\$64, 784	
Tailoring.....	15	36, 307					
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	21	20, 631	8, 200		8, 200		
Furniture, reed.....	70	10, 100		121, 206	121, 206	40, 403	
Hosiery.....	1	642					
Linens, etc., making and mending.....	7	2, 273					
Monuments, stone.....	18			59, 288	59, 288	11, 857	
Printing.....	3	700					
Repair and shop work, miscellaneous.....	9	6, 106					
Road signs.....	54	108, 466					
Shoemaking.....	50	27, 643	51, 110		51, 110		
Tags, automobile.....	10	2, 018					
Textiles: Cloth, cotton.....	13	3, 200					
Tobacco manufacturing, chewing and smoking.....	7	11, 214					
Twine, binder.....	149		345, 183		345, 183		
Total.....	718	231, 621	526, 308	504, 418	1, 030, 726	117, 043	

TABLE C.—VALUE OF CONSUMPTION GOODS USED OR SOLD THAT WERE PRODUCED UNDER SPECIFIED SYSTEMS, CONVICTS EMPLOYED ON SUCH GOODS, AND AMOUNT RECEIVED FOR LABOR OF CONVICTS, BY INSTITUTION AND BY INDUSTRY—Contd.

Indiana—State farm—Putnamville

Industry	Average number of convicts employed	Value of goods used produced under State-use system	Value of goods or produce sold			Amount paid institution for labor of convicts	
			System under which produced				Total
			Public account	Piece price	Contract		
Baskets, willow	46	\$498	\$12,780			\$12,780	
Brick and tile	92	51,400	7,709			7,709	
Brooms	1	605	65			65	
Coal mining	(9)	53					
Crushed stone	56	31,558	15,622			15,622	
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	86	48,758	43,958			43,958	
Lime and pulverized limestone	2	929	1,208			1,208	
Linens, etc., making and mending	4	6,863					
Lumber	1	2,400	22			22	
Repair and shop work, miscellaneous	1	202	76			76	
Total	289	143,266	41,440			41,440	

Iowa—Men's reformatory—Anamosa

Clothing:						
Aprons, bungalow	312			1 \$854,970		1 \$854,970
Garment making, unclassified	10	\$3,432				
Overalls, denim	10	2,587				
Unionalls	10	3,174				
Tailoring	31	10,400				
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	186	70,811	\$19,559			19,559
Linens, etc., making and mending	27	8,970				
Printing	48	14,357				
Repair and shop work, miscellaneous	53	18,900				
Shoemaking	32	5,008				
Shoe repairing	10	1,584				
Tubs, butter	27		47,162			47,162
Total	756	139,223	66,721	1 854,970		1 921,691

Iowa—State penitentiary—Fort Madison

Clothing:						
Garment making, unclassified	1	\$1,970				
Shirts, work	226			1 \$502,844		1 \$502,844
Tailoring	3	7,065				
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	58	47,970	\$12,076			12,076
Furniture, chairs	166	16,824	310,174			310,174
Linens, etc., making and mending	4	7,690				
Repair and shop work, miscellaneous	10	6,000				
Shoemaking	1	3,248				
Shoe repairing	2	3,400				
Total	471	94,167	322,250	1 502,844		1 825,094

¹ Estimated.

² Less than 1.

³ Includes \$62.85 for ice.

⁴ Estimated in part.

TABLE C.—VALUE OF CONSUMPTION GOODS USED OR SOLD THAT WERE PRODUCED UNDER SPECIFIED SYSTEMS, CONVICTS EMPLOYED ON SUCH GOODS, AND AMOUNT RECEIVED FOR LABOR OF CONVICTS, BY INSTITUTION AND BY INDUSTRY—Contd.

Iowa—Women's reformatory—Rockwell City

Industry	Average number of convicts employed	Value of goods used produced under State-use system	Value of goods or produce sold			Amount paid institution for labor of convicts	
			System under which produced				Total
			Public account	Piece price	Contract		
Clothing: Garment making, unclassified	7	\$437					
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	33	10,597	\$676		\$676		
Linens, etc., making and mending	23	2,182					
Total	73	13,216	676		676		

Kansas—State industrial farm—Lansing

Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	89	\$15,260	\$1,447		\$1,447	
Linens, etc., making and mending	10	2,151				
Total	99	17,411	1,447		1,447	

Kansas—State penitentiary—Lansing

Brick	104	\$35,000				
Clothing:						
Garment making, unclassified	16	10,146				
Tailoring	15	9,846				
Coal mining	352	143,053	\$49,599		\$49,599	
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	101	30,184				
Linens, etc., making and mending	24	15,304				
Shoe repairing	6	3,539				
Twine	101		259,461		259,461	
Total	719	247,072	309,060		309,060	

Kentucky—State penitentiary—Eddyville

Brooms	65			\$474,560	\$474,560	\$22,209
Clothing: Shirts, work	230			\$ 629,161	\$ 629,161	52,209
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	6	\$14,250	\$6,063		6,063	
Harness, collars	93			213,210	213,210	30,427
Linens, etc., making and mending	16	10,000				
Repair and shop work, miscellaneous	13	10,000				
Total	423	34,250	6,063	\$ 1,316,931	\$ 1,322,994	104,845

¹ Including \$542,224, estimate.

TABLE C.—VALUE OF CONSUMPTION GOODS USED OR SOLD THAT WERE PRODUCED UNDER SPECIFIED SYSTEMS, CONVICTS EMPLOYED ON SUCH GOODS, AND AMOUNT RECEIVED FOR LABOR OF CONVICTS, BY INSTITUTION AND BY INDUSTRY—Contd.

Kentucky—State reformatory—Frankfort

Industry	Average number of convicts employed	Value of goods used produced under State-use system	Value of goods or produce sold			Amount paid institution for labor of convicts	
			System under which produced				Total
			Public account	Piece price	Contract		
Brooms.....	72				\$370, 800	\$370, 800	\$20, 275
Clothing:							
Overalls and jumpers.....	30	\$21, 002					
Shirts.....	404	16, 375			1, 336, 880	1, 336, 880	109, 663
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	7	6, 800					
Furniture, wicker and reed chairs.....	177				503, 750	503, 750	36, 509
Linens, etc., making and mending.....	61	41, 484					
Shoemaking.....	521				3, 306, 885	3, 306, 885	146, 493
Total.....	1, 272	85, 661			\$5, 518, 315	\$5, 518, 315	312, 940

Louisiana—State penitentiary—Baton Rouge¹

Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	633		\$166, 400			\$166, 400	
Linens, etc., making and mending.....	15	\$24, 762					
Shoemaking.....	7	18, 645					
Sugar.....			128, 085			128, 085	
Total.....	655	43, 407	294, 485			294, 485	

Maine—State reformatory for women—Skowhegan

Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	2	\$6, 733	\$319			\$319	
Linens, etc., making and mending.....	46		229			229	
Total.....	48	6, 733	548			548	

Maine—State prison—Thomaston

Brooms.....	75				\$159, 385	\$159, 385	\$20, 720
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	12	\$12, 000	\$10, 554			10, 554	
Farm implements.....	54		29, 970			29, 970	
Harness.....	42		91, 000			91, 000	
Total.....	183	12, 000	131, 524		159, 385	290, 909	20, 720

Maine—State reformatory for men—South Windham

Building construction.....	3		\$7, 000			\$7, 000	
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	20	\$3, 370	3, 614			3, 614	
Wood-pulp manufacturing.....	12				\$60, 000	60, 000	(²)
Total.....	35	3, 370	10, 614		\$60, 000	70, 614	

¹ Estimated.

² Headquarters of convict department. Convicts are distributed throughout the State on prison farms.

³ Sugar mill did not operate. This sugar sold from 1921 stock on hand.

⁴ The company does not hold a contract for the labor. When in need of help, the company requests the superintendent of the reformatory that a certain number of men be sent him, who receive prevailing wages paid other employees. The institution merely deducts the per capita cost of maintenance, and the balance is given to inmate's dependent family.

⁵ Amount not reported.

⁶ Estimated in part.

TABLE C.—VALUE OF CONSUMPTION GOODS USED OR SOLD THAT WERE PRODUCED UNDER SPECIFIED SYSTEMS, CONVICTS EMPLOYED ON SUCH GOODS, AND AMOUNT RECEIVED FOR LABOR OF CONVICTS, BY INSTITUTION AND BY INDUSTRY—Contd.

Maryland—Maryland penitentiary—Baltimore

Industry	Average number of convicts employed	Value of goods used produced under State-use system	Value of goods or produce sold				Amount paid institution for labor of convicts
			System under which produced			Total	
			Public account	Piece price	Contract		
Building construction.....	4				¹⁰ \$55, 292	¹⁰ \$55, 292	\$1, 191
Clothing:							
Men's cotton work pants.....	306				1, 050, 524	1, 050, 524	86, 923
Men's cotton work shirts.....	87				¹ 275, 000	¹ 275, 000	24, 558
Furniture, wood.....	28				190, 000	190, 000	7, 911
Hollow ware.....	192				228, 752	228, 752	54, 615
Linens, etc., making and mending.....	4	\$16, 000					
Printing.....	11	14, 962					
Road building.....	33				¹¹ 16, 362	¹¹ 16, 362	11, 518
Shoemaking.....	125	16, 927			¹² 275, 302	¹² 275, 302	33, 015
Tags, automobile.....	9	22, 967					
Total.....	799	70, 856			¹ 1, 991, 232	¹ 1, 991, 232	219, 731

Maryland—House of Correction—Jessups

Baskets.....	33				\$16, 439	\$16, 439	\$9, 456
Clothing:							
Men's cotton work pants.....	149				¹ 366, 000	¹ 366, 000	42, 227
Men's cotton work shirts.....	122				¹ 240, 000	¹ 240, 000	34, 191
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	25	\$16, 274	\$2, 850		¹¹ 1, 667	4, 517	1, 667
Ladies' handkerchiefs.....	12				¹ 15, 000	15, 000	2, 701
Road building.....	36				¹⁴ 14, 840	¹⁴ 14, 840	9, 949
Traps, wire.....	17				31, 245	31, 245	4, 961
Total.....	404	16, 274	2, 850		¹ 685, 191	¹ 685, 041	106, 172

Massachusetts—State farm—Bridgewater

Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	151	\$118, 708	\$8, 628				\$8, 628
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Massachusetts—State prison—Charlestown (Boston)

Brooms and brushes.....	47	\$6, 678	\$24, 230				\$35, 230
Clothing:							
Garment making, unclassified.....	10	12, 379	1, 422			1, 422	
Tailoring.....	75	73, 294	15, 197			15, 197	
Hosiery.....	42	41, 719	9, 728			9, 728	
Linens, etc., making and mending.....	2	884	200			200	
Mattress making and upholstery.....	21	8, 540	51, 725			51, 725	
Metal and aluminum ware.....	27	8, 200	12, 891			12, 891	
Shoemaking.....	140	47, 874	146, 130			146, 130	
Tags, automobile and motor cycle.....	40	103, 236					
Total.....	404	302, 813	272, 523			272, 523	

¹ Estimated.

¹⁰ Working for private contractors erecting prison buildings.

¹¹ Amount paid by contractor to institution and inmates.

¹² Including estimates on boys' shoes at \$39,000.

¹³ Money paid for labor of convicts on farm work.

¹⁴ Value of labor working for private contractor.

¹⁵ See notes to details.

TABLE C.—VALUE OF CONSUMPTION GOODS USED OR SOLD THAT WERE PRODUCED UNDER SPECIFIED SYSTEMS, CONVICTS EMPLOYED ON SUCH GOODS, AND AMOUNT RECEIVED FOR LABOR OF CONVICTS, BY INSTITUTION AND BY INDUSTRY—Contd.

Massachusetts—Reformatory—Concord Junction

Industry	Average number of convicts employed	Value of goods used produced under State-use system	Value of goods or produce sold			Amount paid institution for labor of convicts	
			System under which produced				Total
			Public account	Piece price	Contract		
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	44	\$20,722					
Furniture	55	25,246	\$41,105		\$41,105		
Chair caning	6			\$1,036	1,036	\$62	
Lumber	6	2,980					
Printing	1		167		167		
Repair and shop work, miscellaneous	1	923					
Textiles ¹⁴	202	134,694	19,236		19,236		
Total	315	184,765	60,508	1,036	61,544	62	

Massachusetts—Women's reformatory—Sherborne

Clothing:						
Garment making, unclassified	4	\$10,192	\$6,908		\$6,908	
Tailoring	1	1,516	71		71	
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	13	31,765	2,099		2,099	
Flags	4	1,586	19,271		19,271	
Hosiery	11	13,014	3,915		3,915	
Linens, etc., making and mending	23	12,590	65,977		65,977	
Total	56	70,662	89,241		89,241	

Massachusetts—Prison camp—West Rutland

Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	36	\$21,008	\$12,550		\$12,550	
Lumber	3	2,762				
Sand and gravel	1	400				
Total	40	24,170	12,550		12,550	

Michigan—Reformatory—Ionia

Clothing: Garment making, unclassified	25	\$34,290				
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	86	45,815				
Furniture, reed chairs, etc.	318		\$166,094		\$166,094	
Mats, automobile	2		2,393		2,393	
Repair and shop work, miscellaneous	17	6,768				
Shoemaking	29	21,075	562		562	
Soap making	10	29,595				
Toys	22		13,200		13,200	
Total	509	137,552	182,249		182,249	

¹⁴ Cotton yarn was spun by inmates.

TABLE C.—VALUE OF CONSUMPTION GOODS USED OR SOLD THAT WERE PRODUCED UNDER SPECIFIED SYSTEMS, CONVICTS EMPLOYED ON SUCH GOODS, AND AMOUNT RECEIVED FOR LABOR OF CONVICTS, BY INSTITUTION AND BY INDUSTRY—Contd.

Michigan—State prison—Jackson

Industry	Average number of convicts employed	Value of goods used produced under State-use system	Value of goods or produce sold			Amount paid institution for labor of convicts	
			System under which produced				Total
			Public account	Piece price	Contract		
Brick	107	\$4,100	\$144,210			\$144,210	
Brushes	14	1,622	10,401			10,401	
Clothing:							
Overalls and jumpers	7	81,981					
Tailoring	1	12,264					
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	127	150,567	115,748			115,748	
Farm implements	5	285	815			815	
Furniture, reed chairs	158		312,841			312,841	
Hollow ware	7	3,109	8,362			8,362	
Linens, etc., making and mending	1	13,057					
Monuments, memorial	43		102,125			102,125	
Printing	10	6,191					
Repair and shop work, miscellaneous	20	14,793					
Tags, automobile	31	87,977	¹⁰ 865			865	
Textiles: Cotton cloth	16	4,897					
Twine	276	496	1,506,925			1,506,925	
Total	823	381,329	2,202,292			2,202,292	

Michigan—State house of correction and branch prison—Marquette

Box shooks, knocked down	96	\$11,828	\$124,685			\$124,685
Clothing:						
Garment making, unclassified	4	1,279				
Overalls and jumpers	103	17,037	244,810			244,810
Tailoring	6	2,116				
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	33	¹⁷ 13,260				
Linens, etc., making and mending	4	1,441				
Lumber	35	53,364	24,397			24,397
Total	281	100,334	393,892			393,892

Minnesota—State reformatory for men—St. Cloud

Clothing:						
Garment making, unclassified	12	\$10,804				
Tailoring	41	28,208				
Crushed rock	91	43,995				
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	61	31,011	\$2,367			\$2,367
Linens, etc., making and mending	9	8,532				
Repair and shop work, miscellaneous	8	11,439				
Total	222	133,989	2,367			2,367

¹⁰ Sales to another State under competitive conditions.

¹⁷ Including \$225 worth of ice.

TABLE C.—VALUE OF CONSUMPTION GOODS USED OR SOLD THAT WERE PRODUCED UNDER SPECIFIED SYSTEMS, CONVICTS EMPLOYED ON SUCH GOODS, AND AMOUNT RECEIVED FOR LABOR OF CONVICTS, BY INSTITUTION AND BY INDUSTRY—Contd.

Minnesota—State reformatory for women—Shakopee

Industry	Average number of convicts employed	Value of goods used produced under State-use system	Value of goods or produce sold			Amount paid institution for labor of convicts	
			System under which produced				Total
			Public account	Piece price	Contract		
Clothing:							
Garment making, unclassified	2	\$525					
Tailoring	1	1,019					
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	6	4,358	\$504		\$504		
Linens, etc., making and mending	6	2,182					
Total	15	8,084	504		504		

Minnesota—State prison—Stillwater

Clothing:					
Garment making, unclassified	4	\$3,643			
Tailoring	2	3,021			
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	31	40,659	\$1,013		\$1,013
Farm implements	92		291,260		291,260
Linens, etc., making and mending	2	4,304			
Printing	11	6,530			
Twine, binder	487		2,271,659		2,271,659
Total	629	58,157	2,563,932		2,563,932

Mississippi—State penitentiary—Jackson⁶

Brick	5		\$1,090		\$1,090
Clothing: Garment making, unclassified	1	\$949			
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	1,219	138,749	581,206		581,206
Limestone, agricultural	3		1,346		1,346
Linens, etc., making and mending	24	32,779			
Total	1,252	172,477	583,642		583,642

Missouri—Reformatory—Boonville

Brick	50	\$4,567	\$8,363		\$8,363
Clothing: Overalls and jumpers	10	4,621			
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock ¹⁸	84	92,689	14,062		14,062
Linens, etc., making and mending	5	1,928			
Printing	16	25,496			
Repair and shop work, miscellaneous	24	14,000			
Rock, quarried and crushed	103	296,389	15,185		15,185
Shoemaking	10	4,469			
Shoe repairing	1	963			
Total	303	445,122	37,610		37,610

⁶ Headquarters of convict bureau. Convicts are distributed throughout the State on prison farms.

¹⁸ Four convicts produced State-use ice valued at \$1,687.30.

TABLE C.—VALUE OF CONSUMPTION GOODS USED OR SOLD THAT WERE PRODUCED UNDER SPECIFIED SYSTEMS, CONVICTS EMPLOYED ON SUCH GOODS, AND AMOUNT RECEIVED FOR LABOR OF CONVICTS, BY INSTITUTION AND BY INDUSTRY—Contd.

Missouri—State penitentiary—Jefferson City.

Industry	Average number of convicts employed	Value of goods used produced under State-use system	Value of goods or produce sold			Amount paid institution for labor of convicts	
			System under which produced				Total
			Public account	Piece price	Contract		
Brooms.....	89		\$224, 552			\$224, 552	
Clothing:							
Garment making, unclassified.....	7	\$10, 526					
Jumpers.....	83		87, 487			87, 487	
Overalls.....	390		426, 741			426, 741	
Shirts, chambray.....	259		93, 476			93, 476	
Shirts, flannel.....	57		122, 472			122, 472	
Tailoring, pants.....	149		100, 110			100, 110	
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	234	214, 955	1, 101			1, 101	
Leather findings.....	10		14, 500			14, 500	
Linens, etc., making and mending.....	13	14, 860					
Repair and shop work, miscellaneous.....	18	20, 870					
Shoemaking.....	149	1, 991	179, 923			179, 923	
Shoe repairing.....	25	24, 780					
Twine and rope.....	9		17, 678			17, 678	
Total.....	¹⁹ 1, 492	287, 972	1, 268, 035			1, 268, 035	

Montana—State prison—Deer Lodge

Brick.....	5	\$18, 750					
Brooms.....	8	570					
Clothing: Tailoring.....	7	5, 600					
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	39	17, 392					
Lumber.....	25	2, 969					
Rugs.....	1		\$91			\$91	
Total.....	75	45, 681	91			91	

Nebraska—State penitentiary—Lincoln

Clothing: Men's cotton work shirts.....	300			\$482, 439		\$482, 439	\$89, 225
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	59	\$21, 353	\$2, 473			2, 473	
Furniture, chairs.....	80		88, 294			88, 294	
Linens, etc., making and mending.....	11	6, 441					
Shoe repairing.....	3	3, 500					
Total.....	453	31, 294	90, 787	482, 439		573, 206	89, 225

Nebraska—State reformatory for men—Lincoln

Clothing: Garment making, unclassified.....	15	\$1, 106					
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	80	19, 859	\$5, 861			\$5, 861	
Linens, etc., making and mending.....	45	3, 311					
Repair and shop work, miscellaneous.....	5	2, 500					
Shoe repairing.....	10	1, 249					
Total.....	155	28, 025	5, 861			5, 861	

¹⁹ Not including 14 convicts making auto suits, not sold.

TABLE C.—VALUE OF CONSUMPTION GOODS USED OR SOLD THAT WERE PRODUCED UNDER SPECIFIED SYSTEMS, CONVICTS EMPLOYED ON SUCH GOODS, AND AMOUNT RECEIVED FOR LABOR OF CONVICTS, BY INSTITUTION AND BY INDUSTRY—Contd.

Nebraska—State reformatory for women—York

Industry	Average number of convicts employed	Value of goods used produced under State-use system	Value of goods or produce sold			Amount paid institution for labor of convicts	
			System under which produced				Total
			Public account	Piece price	Contract		
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	13	\$4,498	\$1,136	-----	-----	\$1,136	
Linens, etc., making and mending.....	6	554	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Total.....	19	5,052	1,136	-----	-----	1,136	

Nevada—State prison—Carson City

Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	16	\$10,655	\$2,267	-----	-----	\$2,267
Linens, etc., making and mending.....	1	60	-----	-----	-----	-----
Repair and shop work, miscellaneous.....	12	9,500	-----	-----	-----	-----
Shoe repairing.....	1	275	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total.....	30	20,490	2,267	-----	-----	2,267

New Hampshire—State prison—Concord

Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	2	(²⁰)	-----	-----	-----	-----
Furniture, wood.....	98	-----	-----	\$233,000	\$233,000	\$36,115
Total.....	100	-----	-----	\$233,000	\$233,000	36,115

New Jersey—Reformatory for women—Clinton

Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	28	\$19,075	\$166	-----	-----	\$166
Linens, etc., making and mending.....	24	3,051	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total.....	52	22,126	166	-----	-----	166

New Jersey—Reformatory—Rahway

Clothing:						
Garment making, unclassified.....	1	\$533	-----	-----	-----	-----
Tailoring.....	20	9,462	-----	-----	-----	-----
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	44	39,438	-----	\$908	\$908	\$908
Furniture.....	6	6,922	-----	-----	-----	-----
Linens, etc., making and mending.....	3	1,642	-----	-----	-----	-----
Printing.....	15	22,822	-----	-----	-----	-----
Repair and shop work, miscellaneous.....	8	1,523	-----	-----	-----	-----
Road repairing.....	(⁹)	-----	-----	\$38	\$38	38
Shoemaking.....	14	5,379	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total.....	111	87,721	-----	\$946	\$946	946

¹ Less than 1.

²⁰ Unable to get any estimate.

²¹ \$15,000 sold from previous year's production, balance estimated.

²² This amount represents what institution received for hire of convicts and does not represent value of product. Farmers in the neighborhood when in need of help and unable to obtain it otherwise call on institution for some men to do the work.

TABLE C.—VALUE OF CONSUMPTION GOODS USED OR SOLD THAT WERE PRODUCED UNDER SPECIFIED SYSTEMS, CONVICTS EMPLOYED ON SUCH GOODS, AND AMOUNT RECEIVED FOR LABOR OF CONVICTS, BY INSTITUTION AND BY INDUSTRY—Contd.

New Jersey—State prison—Trenton

Industry	Average number of convicts employed	Value of goods used produced under State-use system	Value of goods or produce sold			Amount paid institution for labor of convicts	
			System under which produced				Total
			Public account	Piece price	Contract		
Baking, commercial.....	4	\$14,554					
Clothing:							
Garment making, unclassified.....	2	2,171					
Tailoring.....	9	11,190					
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	146	26,539	\$390		\$390		
Linens, etc., making and mending.....	1	1,123					
Printing.....	62	61,821					
Repair and shop work, miscellaneous.....	25	13,132					
Shoemaking.....	33	57,211					
Shoe repairing.....	18	12,904					
Tags, automobile.....	40	97,369					
Total.....	340	298,014	390		390		

New Mexico—State penitentiary—Santa Fe

Brick and tile.....	173		\$30,939			\$30,939
Lime.....	7		1,835			1,835
Total.....	180		32,774			32,774

New York—State training school—Albion

Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	15	\$8,146				
Linens, etc., making and mending.....	24	3,440				
Total.....	39	11,586				

New York—State prison for women—Auburn

Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	9	\$500				
Linens, etc., making and mending.....	29	4,362				
Mattresses, cotton, and upholstery.....	4	2,758				
Total.....	42	7,620				

New York—State prison—Auburn

Baskets, willow.....	21	\$6,517				
Brooms.....	60	18,423				
Clothing: Tailoring.....	38	12,732				
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	16	20,927				
Furniture, wood and iron.....	246	219,382				
Linens, etc., making and mending.....	1	363				
Repair and shop work, miscellaneous.....	69	13,789				
Shoemaking.....	7	2,373				
Tags, automobile.....	63	198,740				
Textiles.....	172	163,745				
Total.....	703	647,971				

TABLE C.—VALUE OF CONSUMPTION GOODS USED OR SOLD THAT WERE PRODUCED UNDER SPECIFIED SYSTEMS, CONVICTS EMPLOYED ON SUCH GOODS, AND AMOUNT RECEIVED FOR LABOR OF CONVICTS, BY INSTITUTION AND BY INDUSTRY—Contd.

New York—Reformatory for women—Bedford

Industry	Average number of convicts employed	Value of goods used produced under State-use system	Value of goods or produce sold				Amount paid institution for labor of convicts
			System under which produced			Total	
			Public account	Piece price	Contract		
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	60	\$9,595					
Linens, etc., making and mending.....	56	7,871					
Total.....	116	17,466					

New York—Great Meadow prison—Comstock

Clothing: Tailoring.....	24	\$19,048				
Crushed stone.....	25	5,074				
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	36	22,351				
Hosiery.....	1	423				
Mats, coir and chain.....	60	6,662				
Shoemaking.....	7	1,676				
Shoe repairing.....	5	1,000				
Total.....	158	56,234				

New York—Clinton prison—Danuemora

Clothing:						
Garment making, unclassified.....	8	\$11,280				
Tailoring.....	37	52,174				
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	11	16,150				
Linens, etc., making and mending.....	7	10,614				
Repair and shop work, miscellaneous.....	27	14,977				
Textiles.....	350	157,232				
Total.....	440	262,427				

New York—State reformatory—Elmira *

Brooms and brushes.....	5	\$1,033				
Clothing:						
Garment making, unclassified.....	7	2,886				
Tailoring.....	17	6,964				
Coffee roasting.....	2	29,040				
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	24	19,594	\$178		\$178	
Linens, etc., making and mending.....	11	4,377				
Printing.....	33	7,483				
Repair and shop work, miscellaneous.....	73	3,233				
Shoemaking.....	30	5,204				
Soap making.....	23	612				
Total.....	225	80,426	178		178	

TABLE C.—VALUE OF CONSUMPTION GOODS USED OR SOLD THAT WERE PRODUCED UNDER SPECIFIED SYSTEMS, CONVICTS EMPLOYED ON SUCH GOODS, AND AMOUNT RECEIVED FOR LABOR OF CONVICTS, BY INSTITUTION AND BY INDUSTRY—Contd.

New York—Institution for defective delinquents—Napanoch

Industry	Average number of convicts employed	Value of goods used produced under State-use system	Value of goods or produce sold			Amount paid institution for labor of convicts	
			System under which produced				Total
			Public account	Piece price	Contract		
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	36	\$6,768					
Linens, etc., making and mending	41	15,649					
Shoemaking	10	2,839					
Total	87	25,246					

New York—Sing Sing prison—Ossining

Brooms and brushes	26	\$21,523				
Clothing: Tailoring	22	40,029				
Hosiery and underwear	171	263,444				
Linens, etc., making and mending	4	6,844				
Mattresses, cotton, and upholstery	20	16,784				
Printing	22	13,672				
Sheet-metal work	74	47,958				
Shoemaking	94	108,884				
Total	433	519,138				

North Carolina—State prison—Raleigh

Clothing:						
Garment making, unclassified	17	\$4,500				
Overalls and jumpers	18	4,800				
Shirts	12	2,214				
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	320	100,864	\$62,390		\$62,390	
Repair and shop work, miscellaneous	6	3,000				
Tags, automobile; signs for highway commission	3	5,280				
Total	376	120,658	62,390		62,390	

North Dakota—State penitentiary—(Greve) Bismarck

Brick	3		\$3,796		\$3,796	
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	36	\$23,749	1,243		1,243	
Twine and rope	83		332,585		332,585	
Total	122	23,749	337,724		337,724	

TABLE C.—VALUE OF CONSUMPTION GOODS USED OR SOLD THAT WERE PRODUCED UNDER SPECIFIED SYSTEMS, CONVICTS EMPLOYED ON SUCH GOODS, AND AMOUNT RECEIVED FOR LABOR OF CONVICTS, BY INSTITUTION AND BY INDUSTRY—Contd.

Ohio—State penitentiary (including State farm at London and State brick plant)—Columbus

Industry	Average number of convicts employed	Value of goods used produced under State-use system	Value of goods or produce sold				Amount paid institution for labor of convicts
			System under which produced			Total	
			Public account	Piece price	Contract		
Brick	169	\$159,684					
Clothing: Garment making, unclassified	39	43,736					
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	291	114,882					
Hosiery and underwear	99	57,268					
Linens, etc., making and mending	8	9,268					
Mattresses, cotton, and upholstery	24	10,790					
Printing	13	3,348					
Quarrying stone	18	13,444					
Repair and shop work, miscellaneous	81	52,230					
Shoemaking	11	6,261					
Shoe repairing	2	1,126					
Soap making	24	80,870					
Tags, automobile	50	109,926					
Textiles ¹	250	104,069					
Total	1,139	767,422					

Ohio—State reformatory—Mansfield

Clothing:						
Garment making, unclassified	5	\$9,518				
Tailoring	193	202,799				
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	100	74,597				
Furniture, wood	227	108,287				
Linens, etc., making and mending	6	13,015				
Printing	65	28,593				
Repair and shop work, miscellaneous	38	5,168				
Shoemaking	68	58,491				
Total	612	500,468				

Oklahoma—State penitentiary—McAlester

Brick	80	\$3,763	\$43,258		\$43,258	
Brooms	5	1,770				
Clothing:						
Garment making, unclassified	3	330				
Men's denim work shirts	430		\$1,363,014		\$1,363,014	\$99,780
Oversalls and jumpers	10	6,751				
Pants, work	9	4,846				
Tailoring	15	9,605				
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	196	56,956	61,548		61,548	
Farm implements, wagons	12	861				
Linens, etc., making and mending	20	5,079				
Mattresses and pillows	7	3,522				
Repair and shop work, miscellaneous	7	7,389				
Shoemaking	16	13,197				
Tags, automobile	20	41,671				
Twine and rope	90	2,001	177,527		177,527	
Underwear	10	1,261				
Total	930	159,002	282,333	\$1,363,014	*1,645,347	99,780

¹ Estimated.

¹ Cotton yarn was spun by inmates.

* Estimated in part.

TABLE C.—VALUE OF CONSUMPTION GOODS USED OR SOLD THAT WERE PRODUCED UNDER SPECIFIED SYSTEMS, CONVICTS EMPLOYED ON SUCH GOODS, AND AMOUNT RECEIVED FOR LABOR OF CONVICTS, BY INSTITUTION AND BY INDUSTRY—Contd.

Oklahoma—State reformatory—Granite

Industry	Average number of convicts employed	Value of goods used produced under State-use system	Value of goods or produce sold			Amount paid institution for labor of convicts	
			System under which produced				Total
			Public account	Piece price	Contract		
Clothing: Garment making, unclassified	21	\$10,440					
Crushed granite	180		\$28,187			\$28,187	
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	50	18,021	17,508			17,508	
Shoemaking	8	2,217					
Total	259	30,678	45,695			45,695	

Oregon—State penitentiary—Salem

Brick	15	\$1,934	\$9,245			\$9,245
Clothing:						
Garment making, unclassified	3	2,836				
Tailoring	6	7,000				
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	35	49,652				
Flax industry	35	322	30,487			30,487
Furniture	58	3,310	5,318			5,318
Linens, etc., making and mending	2	2,800				
Repair and shop work, miscellaneous	4	5,000				
Shoemaking	5	6,150				
Total	163	79,004	45,050			45,050

Pennsylvania—Industrial reformatory—Huntingdon

Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	54	\$18,000				
Linens, etc., making and mending	5	2,500				
Printing	8	6,000				
Repair and shop work, miscellaneous	10	5,371				
Shoemaking	2	1,000				
Tags, automobile	90	306,396				
Total	169	339,267				

Pennsylvania—Muncy farm (formerly State industrial home)—Muncy

Clothing:						
Garment making, unclassified	11	\$542				
Tailoring	1	36				
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	36	9,263	\$524			\$524
Linens, etc., making and mending	18	888				
Total	66	10,729	524			524

TABLE C.—VALUE OF CONSUMPTION GOODS USED OR SOLD THAT WERE PRODUCED UNDER SPECIFIED SYSTEMS, CONVICTS EMPLOYED ON SUCH GOODS, AND AMOUNT RECEIVED FOR LABOR OF CONVICTS, BY INSTITUTION AND BY INDUSTRY—Contd.

Pennsylvania—Penitentiary for eastern district of Pennsylvania—Philadelphia

Industry	Average number of convicts employed	Value of goods used produced under State-use system	Value of goods or produce sold			Amount paid institution for labor of convicts	
			System under which produced				Total
			Public account	Piece price	Contract		
Hostery and underwear.....	85	\$35,911					
Linens, etc., making and mending.....	21	15,000					
Printing.....	24	12,172					
Repair and shop work, miscellaneous.....	6	3,611					
Shoemaking.....	66	102,107					
Textiles.....	40	40,365					
Tobacco, chewing and smoking.....	6	2,500					
Total.....	248	211,666					

Pennsylvania—State penitentiary for the western district of Pennsylvania—Pittsburgh

Brooms and brushes.....	10	\$15,060				
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	151	77,144	\$11,507		\$11,507	
Linens, etc., making and mending.....	32	58,397				
Printing.....	3	2,000				
Repair and shop work, miscellaneous.....	2	1,000				
Textiles.....	115	55,551				
Total.....	313	209,152	11,507		11,507	

Rhode Island—State prison and Providence County jail—Howard

Clothing: Men's work shirts.....	241			¹ \$1,396,264		¹ \$1,396,264	\$96,995
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	40	\$25,706					
Printing.....	4	2,700					
Total.....	285	28,406		¹ 1,396,264		¹ 1,396,264	96,995

Rhode Island—Workhouse and house of correction—Howard

Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	44	\$29,149	\$4,652			\$4,652	
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South Carolina—Penitentiary—Columbia

Clothing:							
Garment making, unclassified.....	20	\$5,218					
Overalls and jumpers.....	40	7,940					
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	134	47,814	\$35,783			\$35,783	
Furniture.....	249		² 214,370			² 214,370	
Shoe repairing.....	9	3,000					
Total.....	452	64,572	250,153			250,153	

¹ Estimated.

² With selling agent feature.

TABLE C.—VALUE OF CONSUMPTION GOODS USED OR SOLD THAT WERE PRODUCED UNDER SPECIFIED SYSTEMS, CONVICTS EMPLOYED ON SUCH GOODS, AND AMOUNT RECEIVED FOR LABOR OF CONVICTS, BY INSTITUTION AND BY INDUSTRY—Contd.

South Dakota—State penitentiary—Sioux Falls							
Industry	Average number of convicts employed	Value of goods used produced under State-use system	Value of goods or produce sold			Amount paid institution for labor of convicts	
			System under which produced				Total
			Public account	Piece price	Contract		
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	115	\$39,643	\$9,366	-----	-----	\$9,366	-----
Linen, etc., making and mending	18	6,099	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Shoe repairing	4	3,500	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Twine and rope	95	-----	157,901	-----	-----	157,901	-----
Total	232	49,242	167,267	-----	-----	167,267	-----
Tennessee—State penitentiary—Nashville							
Clothing: Aprons, for house use	252	-----	-----	\$329,365	-----	\$329,365	\$52,080
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	58	\$132,725	\$41,875	-----	-----	41,875	-----
Harness, complete sets	193	-----	-----	190,860	-----	190,860	39,138
Hosiery	256	-----	-----	374,606	-----	374,606	63,383
Linens, etc., making and mending	19	23,160	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Repair and shop work, miscellaneous	3	11,500	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Shoe repairing	20	60,175	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Stoves	184	-----	-----	564,178	-----	564,178	89,196
Total	985	226,560	41,875	*1,458,809	-----	*1,500,684	243,799
Tennessee—Brushy Mountain penitentiary—Petros							
Coal mining	265	\$85,702	\$184,704	-----	-----	\$184,704	-----
Coke making	23	-----	47,996	-----	-----	47,996	-----
Repair and shop work, miscellaneous	86	45,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total	374	130,702	232,700	-----	-----	232,700	-----
Texas—State penitentiary (including prison farms throughout the State)—Huntsville							
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	2,678	\$200,000	\$494,054	-----	-----	\$494,054	-----
Linens, etc., making and mending	24	63,037	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Repair and shop work, miscellaneous	37	19,067	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Shoemaking	10	42,657	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total	2,749	324,761	494,054	-----	-----	494,054	-----
Utah—State prison—Salt Lake City							
Clothing: Shirts, work	(¹) 2	\$212	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Tailoring	-----	1,492	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	29	7,606	\$2,056	-----	-----	\$2,056	-----
Linens, etc., making and mending	1	481	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total	32	9,791	2,056	-----	-----	2,056	-----

¹ Estimated.² Less than 1.^{*} Estimated in part.

TABLE C.—VALUE OF CONSUMPTION GOODS USED OR SOLD THAT WERE PRODUCED UNDER SPECIFIED SYSTEMS, CONVICTS EMPLOYED ON SUCH GOODS, AND AMOUNT RECEIVED FOR LABOR OF CONVICTS, BY INSTITUTION AND BY INDUSTRY—Contd.

Vermont—State prison and house of correction—Rutland

Industry	Average number of convicts employed	Value of goods used* produced under State-use system	Value of goods or produce sold			Amount paid institution for labor of convicts	
			System under which produced				Total
			Public account	Piece price	Contract		
Laundry work.....	17		\$5, 679			\$5, 679	

Vermont—State prison department, house of correction for men—Windsor

Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	20	\$8, 265	\$2, 571			\$2, 571	
Shoemaking.....	176			\$664, 313		664, 313	\$34, 349
Total.....	196	8, 265	2, 571	664, 313		666, 884	34, 349

Virginia—State penitentiary—Richmond

Clothing:							
Garment making, unclassified.....	8	\$8, 959					
Overalls.....	20				\$41, 472	\$41, 472	\$5, 760
Jumpers.....	14				29, 740	29, 740	4, 032
Work pants.....	133				285, 028	285, 028	38, 305
Work shirts.....	3				0, 972	0, 972	864
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	34		\$28, 475			28, 475	
Furniture.....	48		75, 615			75, 615	
Printing.....	12	16, 972					
Quarrying limestone.....	34		24, 197			24, 197	
Shoe repairing.....	1	1, 463					
Total.....	307	26, 494	128, 287		1363, 212	491, 499	48, 961

Washington—State penitentiary—Walla Walla

Clothing:							
Garment making, unclassified.....	11	\$9, 315					
Tailoring.....	25	20, 806					
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	28	24, 598	\$3, 727			\$3, 727	
Linens, etc., making and mending.....	10	8, 187					
Repair and shop work, miscellaneous.....	14	8, 729					
Shoemaking.....	25	12, 572					
Shoe repairing.....	3	1, 229					
Soap.....	1	3, 500					
Tags, plates, signs, etc.....	66	37, 957					
Total.....	183	126, 893	3, 727			3, 727	

* Estimated.

• Estimated in part.

TABLE C.—VALUE OF CONSUMPTION GOODS USED OR SOLD THAT WERE PRODUCED UNDER SPECIFIED SYSTEMS, CONVICTS EMPLOYED ON SUCH GOODS, AND AMOUNT RECEIVED FOR LABOR OF CONVICTS, BY INSTITUTION AND BY INDUSTRY—Contd.

Washington—State reformatory—Monroe

Industry	Average number of convicts employed	Value of goods used produced under State-use system	Value of goods or produce sold				Amount paid institution for labor of convicts
			System under which produced			Total	
			Public account	Piece price	Contract		
Brick manufacturing.....	8	\$900	\$1,176			\$1,176	
Clothing:							
Garment making, unclassified.....	4	3,265					
Tailor shop.....	10	9,745					
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	73	32,162	2,599			2,599	
Furniture.....	3	2,734					
Linens, etc., making and mending.....	3	2,875					
Mattresses, cotton, and upholstery.....	(¹)	170					
Printing.....	3	3,250					
Repair and shop work, miscellaneous.....	6	7,795					
Shoe repairing.....	2	1,812					
Total.....	112	64,708	3,775			3,775	

West Virginia—State penitentiary—Moundsville

Brooms.....	87				\$251,000	\$251,000	\$18,414
Clothing:							
Work pants.....	409				1,229,174	1,229,174	88,466
Work shirts.....	469				1,035,074	1,035,074	101,444
Coal mining.....	14	\$16,000					
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	46	35,891	\$20,504			20,504	
Linens, etc., making and mending.....	20	14,567					
Printing.....	12	6,177					
Repair and shop work, miscellaneous.....	11	13,000					
Whips.....	83				63,200	63,200	17,568
Total.....	1,151	85,635	20,504		*2,578,448	*2,598,952	225,892

Wisconsin—State reformatory—Green Bay

Brooms.....	(²)	\$665	\$55			\$55	
Brick.....	(²)		\$169			\$169	
Clothing:							
Garment making, unclassified.....	1	571					
Children's play suits.....	135			\$1,149,030		1,149,030	\$61,229
Tailoring.....	13	10,685					
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	32	19,509	704			704	
Granite cutting, monumental work.....	23		10,641			10,641	
Linens, etc., making and mending.....	1	3,388					
Total.....	205	34,818	11,569	1,149,030		1,160,599	61,229

¹ Estimated.
² Less than 1.

* Plant not in operation this year; sales made from stock on hand.
• Estimated in part.

TABLE C.—VALUE OF CONSUMPTION GOODS USED OR SOLD THAT WERE PRODUCED UNDER SPECIFIED SYSTEMS, CONVICTS EMPLOYED ON SUCH GOODS, AND AMOUNT RECEIVED FOR LABOR OF CONVICTS, BY INSTITUTION AND BY INDUSTRY—Contd.

Wisconsin—Industrial home for women—Taycheedah

Industry	Average number of convicts employed	Value of goods used produced under State-use system	Value of goods or produce sold			Amount paid institution for labor of convicts	
			System under which produced				Total
			Public account	Piece price	Contract		
Clothing:							
Garment making and mending.....	1	\$104					
Tailoring.....	(¹)	35					
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	11	2,663	\$247		\$247		
Linens, etc., making and mending.....	4	731	181		181		
Total.....	16	3,533	428		428		

Wisconsin—State prison—Waupun

Baking, commercial.....	(¹)	\$900				
Clothing:						
Garment making, unclassified.....	2	2,446				
Tailoring.....	10	3,921				
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	101	56,720	\$21,935		\$21,935	
Hosiery.....	320			\$681,446	681,446	\$139,682
Laundry.....	(¹)	900				
Linen, etc., making and mending.....	2	1,677				
Printing.....	4	4,885				
Quarrying and crushing stone.....	1	3,053	33		33	
Repair and shop work, miscellaneous.....	1	10,050				
Shoemaking.....	16	15,800	28,074		28,074	
Tags, licenses, etc.....	12	60,405	171		171	
Twine.....	85	676	474,246		474,246	
Total.....	554	161,433	524,459	681,446	1,205,905	139,682

Wyoming—State penitentiary—Rawlins

Clothing: Men's cotton work shirts.....	212			\$1,696,014	\$1,696,014	\$42,053
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	13	\$7,017				
Total.....	225	7,017		\$1,696,014	\$1,696,014	42,053

Wyoming—Industrial institute—Worland

Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock.....	39	\$13,294	\$1,862		\$1,862	
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¹ Estimated.

¹ Less than 1.

TABLE C.—VALUE OF CONSUMPTION GOODS USED OR SOLD THAT WERE PRODUCED UNDER SPECIFIED SYSTEMS, CONVICTS EMPLOYED ON SUCH GOODS, AND AMOUNT RECEIVED FOR LABOR OF CONVICTS, BY INSTITUTION AND BY INDUSTRY—Concl'd.

United States penitentiary—Atlanta, Ga.

Industry	Average number of convicts employed	Value of goods used produced under State-use system	Value of goods or produce sold			Amount paid institution for labor of convicts	
			System under which produced				Total
			Public account	Piece price	Contract		
Clothing:							
Garment making, unclassified.....	6	\$7,487					
Overalls and jumpers.....	6	7,632					
Tailoring.....	52	49,091					
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	180	73,074					
Furniture (wood and iron)	12	6,935					
Linens, etc., making and mending	3	2,677					
Repair and shop work, miscellaneous	125	110,390					
Shoemaking	16	20,012					
Shoe repairing	7	6,335					
Textiles:							
Duck, cotton.....	1,631	1,710,437					
Duck, remnants and waste.....	16		\$16,693		\$16,693		
Underwear	12	12,881					
Total	2,066	2,006,951	16,693		16,693		

United States penitentiary—Leavenworth, Kans.

Brick	45	\$9,372				
Brooms and brushes	6	2,396				
Clothing:						
Overalls and jumpers.....	11	5,769				
Tailoring.....	58	29,540				
Work shirts.....	8	3,905				
Farm, garden, dairy, and livestock	85	42,896				
Linens, etc., making and mending	29	14,597				
Printing	33	6,369				
Repair and shop work, miscellaneous	194	66,742				
Shoemaking	41	21,307				
Shoe repairing	31	15,994				
Total	541	218,887				

United States penitentiary—McNeil Island, Wash.

Clothing:						
Garment making, unclassified.....	2	\$1,677				
Tailoring.....	2	2,020				
Farm, garden, dairy and livestock	33	17,987				
Furniture	4	907				
Linens, etc., making and mending	4	4,175				
Repair and shop work, miscellaneous	19	27,383				
Sand and gravel unloaded	(¹)	495				
Shoe repairing	2	2,342				
Wood cutting and unloading	28	24,322				
Total	94	81,398				

¹ Less than 1.

TABLE D.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF STATE AND FEDERAL CONVICTS EMPLOYED UNDER PUBLIC WORKS AND WAYS SYSTEM AND VALUE OF CONSTRUCTIONS, BY STATE

State	Average number of convicts employed on—		Value of—	
	Building construction	Road construction	Building construction	Road construction
Alabama.....	264	.....	\$1, 112, 872	.....
Arizona.....	.....	34	.....	\$60, 000
California:	.....	.....	.....	.....
Folsom.....	174	185	130, 000	240, 000
San Quentin.....	.....	254	.....	400, 000
Colorado.....	317	62	225, 000	500, 000
District of Columbia.....	64	.....	1 165, 000	.....
Florida.....	6	757	12, 000	2, 026, 318
Georgia.....	.....	3, 258	.....	5, 030, 350
Illinois.....	677	.....	500, 000	.....
Indiana.....	28	.....	30, 000	.....
Iowa.....	100	.....	66, 000	.....
Kansas.....	63	.....	195, 000	.....
Louisiana ¹	455	.....	1 53, 291	.....
Maine.....	12	.....	70, 000	.....
Maryland:	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baltimore.....	.....	6	.....	43, 179
Jessups.....	.....	3	.....	1, 561
Michigan:	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ionia.....	153	.....	57, 000	.....
Jackson.....	325	.....	1 100, 489	.....
Marquette.....	19	.....	32, 876	.....
Minnesota.....	9	.....	13, 940	.....
Missouri.....	4	.....	2, 184	.....
Montana.....	.....	44	.....	25, 975
New Mexico.....	.....	13	.....	5, 000
New York:	.....	.....	.....	.....
Auburn.....	7	31	20, 000	44, 842
Comstock.....	15	42	17, 000	34, 852
Dannemora.....	53	4	42, 000	2, 411
North Carolina.....	.....	559	.....	1, 455, 176
Oklahoma.....	82	.....	1 54, 380	.....
Pennsylvania.....	191	.....	365, 318	.....
Utah.....	7	.....	7 75, 000	.....
Vermont.....	.....	30	.....	10, 000
Virginia.....	.....	550	.....	1, 786, 800
Washington:	.....	.....	.....	.....
Walla Walla.....	(9)	.....	1, 500	.....
Monroe.....	2	5	7, 000	5, 250
West Virginia.....	.....	130	.....	10 196, 000
Wisconsin.....	7	.....	26, 000	.....
Total, State institutions.....	3, 034	5, 967	3, 373, 830	11, 827, 714
Kansas: United States penitentiary.....	729	.....	65, 056	.....
Washington: United States penitentiary.....	33	.....	64, 945	.....
Total, United States institutions.....	762	.....	130, 001	.....
Total, all institutions.....	3, 796	5, 967	3, 503, 831	11, 827, 714

¹ Estimate; also includes railroad construction, \$40,000.

² Headquarters of the convict department at Baton Rouge. Convicts are distributed throughout the State on prison farms.

³ Construction of levees and grade work.

⁴ Represents what State paid institution and inmates.

⁵ Including some repair work.

⁶ Construction work on Bull Creek Dam.

⁷ Estimate of work on dam in Parleys Canyon.

⁸ Estimated.

⁹ Less than 1.

¹⁰ Grading and draining roads.

TABLE E.—VALUE OF GOODS SOLD INSIDE AND OUTSIDE OF STATE IN WHICH PRODUCED, BY INSTITUTION
STATE PRISONS

State and institution	Value of goods sold under—											
	Public account			Contract			Piece price			Total		
	Within State	Outside State	Total	Within State	Outside State	Total	Within State	Outside State	Total	Within State	Outside State	Total
Alabama: State prison.....	\$837, 778		\$837, 778	*\$4,262,361		*\$4, 262, 361				*\$5, 100, 139		*\$5, 100, 139
Arizona: State prison.....	1, 148		1, 148							1, 148		1, 148
Arkansas: State penitentiary.....	255, 891		255, 891							255, 891		255, 891
California:												
State prison, San Quentin.....	294, 788		294, 788							294, 788		294, 788
State prison, Folsom.....	4, 930		4, 930							4, 930		4, 930
Total.....	299, 718		299, 718							299, 718		299, 718
Colorado:												
State penitentiary.....	12, 960		12, 960							12, 960		12, 960
State reformatory.....	24, 510		24, 510							24, 510		24, 510
Total.....	37, 470		37, 470							37, 470		37, 470
Connecticut:												
State reformatory.....	36, 748	\$1, 256	38, 004							36, 748	\$1, 256	38, 004
State prison.....							\$500, 000	\$1, 808, 103	\$2, 308, 103	\$500, 000	\$1, 808, 103	\$2, 308, 103
Total.....	36, 748	1, 256	38, 004				\$500, 000	\$1, 808, 103	\$2, 308, 103	\$866, 748	\$1, 809, 359	\$2, 346, 107
Delaware: New Castle County workhouse.....	6, 000		6, 000	\$22, 335	\$392, 806	\$415, 141				\$28, 335	\$392, 806	\$421, 141
Florida: State farm.....	41, 106		41, 106							41, 106		41, 106
Georgia: State farm.....	12, 195		12, 195							12, 195		12, 195
Idaho: State penitentiary.....	6, 307		6, 307							6, 307		6, 307
Illinois:												
Women's prison.....	60		60							60		60
State farm.....	1, 686		1, 686							1, 686		1, 686
State penitentiary.....	110, 017	27, 764	137, 781							110, 017	27, 764	137, 781
State reformatory.....	35, 528		35, 528							35, 528		35, 528
Southern penitentiary.....	87, 876	2, 500	90, 376							87, 876	2, 500	90, 376
Total.....	235, 167	30, 264	265, 431							235, 167	30, 264	265, 431

Indiana:												
State reformatory.....	128, 074	40, 638	168, 712							128, 074	40, 638	168, 712
State farm.....	41, 319	121	41, 440							41, 319	121	41, 440
Woman's prison.....	4, 201		4, 201							4, 201		4, 201
State prison.....	244, 202	282, 106	526, 308					107, 872	396, 546	504, 418	352, 074	1, 030, 726
Total.....	417, 796	322, 865	740, 661					107, 872	396, 546	504, 418	525, 668	1, 245, 079
Iowa:												
Men's reformatory.....	19, 559	47, 162	66, 721					14, 275	1850, 695	1854, 970	23, 894	897, 857
State penitentiary.....	61, 051	261, 199	322, 250					125, 142	1477, 702	1502, 844	86, 193	738, 901
Women's reformatory.....	676		676								676	
Total.....	81, 286	308, 361	389, 647					120, 417	1, 328, 397	1, 357, 814	110, 708	1, 636, 758
Kansas:												
State penitentiary.....	309, 060		309, 060								309, 060	309, 060
Industrial farm.....	1, 447		1, 447								1, 447	1, 447
Total.....	310, 507		310, 507								310, 507	310, 507
Kentucky:												
State reformatory.....			96, 725	5, 421, 590	5, 518, 315						96, 725	5, 421, 590
State penitentiary.....	6, 063		6, 063	249, 812	1, 067, 119	1, 316, 931					255, 875	1, 067, 119
Total.....	6, 063		6, 063	346, 537	6, 488, 709	6, 835, 246					352, 600	6, 488, 709
Louisiana: State penitentiary.....	294, 485		294, 485								294, 485	294, 485
Maine:												
State reformatory for women.....	548		548								548	548
State prison.....	98, 740	32, 784	131, 524	39, 846	119, 539	159, 385					138, 586	152, 323
State reformatory for men.....	10, 614		10, 614	160, 000		160, 000					70, 614	70, 614
Total.....	109, 902	32, 784	142, 686	99, 846	119, 539	219, 385					209, 748	152, 323
Maryland:												
House of correction.....	2, 850		2, 850	52, 191	7633, 000	685, 191					55, 041	7633, 000
State penitentiary.....				492, 085	1, 499, 147	1, 991, 232					1, 499, 147	1, 991, 232
Total.....	2, 850		2, 850	544, 276	2, 132, 147	2, 676, 423					547, 126	2, 132, 147

¹ Estimated.

² Includes \$20,674 estimated sold within State.

³ Includes \$9,491 worth of brooms estimated as to distribution and \$27,111 worth of shirts estimated both as to distribution and value.

⁴ Includes \$465,068 worth of brooms estimated as to distribution and \$515,113 worth of shirts estimated both as to distribution and value.

⁵ \$35,683 estimated disposed of within State.

⁶ Estimated disposed of outside State.

⁷ Including shirts and pants estimated at \$606,000 and including \$14,840 paid by contractor for State road work.

⁸ Includes work shirts estimated at \$275,000; shoemaking at \$68,000; furniture at \$90,000; also \$16,362 paid by contractor for State road work and \$55,292 for erecting prison buildings. It is estimated that 20 per cent of clothing amounting to \$1,325,524 was disposed of within State and an average of 30 per cent within State and of 5 per cent outside State for shoe manufacturing.

⁹ Includes \$636,048 estimated.

¹⁰ See notes to details.

¹¹ Including work shirts estimated at \$1,336,880.

TABLE E.—VALUE OF GOODS SOLD INSIDE AND OUTSIDE OF STATE IN WHICH PRODUCED, BY INSTITUTION—Con.

STATE PRISONS—Continued

State and institution	Value of goods sold under—											
	Public account			Contract			Piece price			Total		
	Within State	Outside State	Total	Within State	Outside State	Total	Within State	Outside State	Total	Within State	Outside State	Total
Massachusetts:												
Prison camp	\$12,550		\$12,550							\$12,550		\$12,550
State farm	8,028		8,028							8,028		8,028
State reformatory	59,157	\$1,351	60,508				\$1,036		\$1,036	60,193	\$1,351	61,544
Women's reformatory	89,111	130	89,241							89,111	130	89,241
State prison	247,728	24,795	272,523							247,728	24,795	272,523
Total	416,574	26,276	442,850				1,036		1,036	417,610	26,276	443,886
Michigan:												
State prison	1,163,798	1,038,494	2,202,292							1,163,798	1,038,494	2,202,292
House of correction and branch prison	283,215	110,677	393,892							283,215	110,677	393,892
State reformatory	180,258	1,991	182,249							180,258	1,991	182,249
Total	1,627,271	1,151,162	2,778,433							1,627,271	1,151,162	2,778,433
Minnesota:												
State prison	1,886,128	677,806	2,563,932							1,886,128	677,806	2,563,932
Reformatory for men	2,367		2,367							2,367		2,367
Reformatory for women	504		504							504		504
Total	1,888,997	677,806	2,566,803							1,888,997	677,806	2,566,803
Mississippi: State penitentiary	583,642		583,642							583,642		583,642
Missouri:												
State reformatory	37,610		37,610							37,610		37,610
State penitentiary	1,268,035		1,268,035							1,268,035		1,268,035
Total	1,305,645		1,305,645							1,305,645		1,305,645
Montana: State prison	91		91							91		91

Nebraska:											
State penitentiary.....	90,767		90,767				482,439	482,439	90,767	482,439	573,206
Reformatory for men.....	5,861		5,861						5,861		5,861
Reformatory for women.....	1,136		1,136						1,136		1,136
Total.....	97,764		97,764				482,439	482,439	97,764	482,439	580,203
Nevada: State prison.....	2,267		2,267						2,267		2,267
New Hampshire: State prison.....				\$3,400	\$229,600	¹⁰ \$233,000			3,400	229,600	¹⁰ 233,000
New Jersey:											
State prison.....	390		390						390		390
Reformatory for men.....				946		946			946		946
Reformatory for women.....	166		166						166		166
Total.....	556		556	946		946			1,502		1,502
New Mexico: State penitentiary.....	32,774		32,774						32,774		32,774
New York: State reformatory.....	178		178						178		178
North Carolina: State prison.....	62,399		62,399						62,399		62,399
North Dakota: State penitentiary.....	337,724		337,724						337,724		337,724
Oklahoma:											
State penitentiary.....	227,441	54,892	282,333				¹ 1,363,014	¹ 1,363,014	227,441	^b 1,417,906	^b 1,645,347
State reformatory.....	31,397	14,298	45,695						31,397	14,298	45,695
Total.....	258,838	69,190	328,028				¹ 1,363,014	¹ 1,363,014	258,838	^b 1,432,204	^b 1,691,042
Oregon: State penitentiary.....	27,484	17,566	45,050						27,484	17,566	45,050
Pennsylvania:											
Muncy farm.....	524		524						524		524
State penitentiary, western.....	11,507		11,507						11,507		11,507
Total.....	12,031		12,031						12,031		12,031
Rhode Island:											
State prison and Providence county jail.....							¹ 1,396,264	¹ 1,396,264		¹ 1,396,264	¹ 1,396,264
Work house and house of correction.....	4,652		4,652						4,652		4,652
Total.....	4,652		4,652				¹ 1,396,264	¹ 1,396,264	4,652	¹ 1,396,264	^b 1,400,916
South Carolina: State penitentiary.....	250,153		250,153						250,153		250,153
South Dakota: State penitentiary.....	167,267		167,267						167,267		167,267

¹ Estimated.

¹⁰ Includes some goods from previous year's production.

^b See notes to details.

TABLE E.—VALUE OF GOODS SOLD INSIDE AND OUTSIDE OF STATE IN WHICH PRODUCED, BY INSTITUTION—Con.
STATE PRISONS—Concluded

State and institution	Value of goods sold under—											
	Public account			Contract			Piece price			Total		
	Within State	Outside State	Total	Within State	Outside State	Total	Within State	Outside State	Total	Within State	Outside State	Total
Tennessee:												
State penitentiary.....	\$41,875		\$41,875				¹¹ \$146,507	¹² \$1,312,302	^b \$1,458,809	¹¹ \$188,382	¹² \$1,312,302	^b \$1,500,684
Brushy Mountain penitentiary.....	232,700		232,700							232,700		232,700
Total.....	274,575		274,575				¹¹ 146,507	¹² 1,312,302	^b 1,458,809	¹¹ 421,082	¹² 1,312,302	^b 1,733,384
Texas: State penitentiary.....	494,054		494,054							494,054		494,054
Utah: State prison.....	2,056		2,056							2,056		2,056
Vermont:												
State prison and house of correction for men.....	2,571		2,571				830	663,483	664,313	3,401	663,483	666,884
State prison and house of correction for women.....	5,679		5,679							5,679		5,679
Total.....	8,250		8,250				830	663,483	664,313	9,080	663,483	672,563
Virginia: State penitentiary.....	98,622	\$29,665	128,287	¹ \$26,960	¹ \$336,252	¹ \$363,212				^b 125,582	^b 365,917	^b 491,499
Washington:												
State penitentiary.....	3,727		3,727							3,727		3,727
State reformatory.....	3,775		3,775							3,775		3,775
Total.....	7,502		7,502							7,502		7,502
West Virginia: State penitentiary.....	20,504		20,504	¹ 229,174	¹² 1,349,274	¹² 2,578,448				¹ 249,678	¹² 1,349,274	¹² 2,598,952

Wisconsin:												
Industrial home for women.....	428		428							428		428
State prison.....	327,143	197,316	524,450	7,791	673,655	681,446				334,934	870,971	1,205,905
State reformatory.....	11,387	182	11,569				¹ 50,929	¹ 1,089,101	¹ 1,149,030	^b 71,316	^b 1,089,283	^b 1,160,599
Total.....	338,958	197,498	536,456	7,791	673,655	681,446	¹ 50,929	¹ 1,089,101	¹ 1,149,030	^b 406,673	^b 1,960,254	^b 2,366,932
Wyoming:												
Industrial institute.....	1,862		1,862							1,862		1,862
State penitentiary.....								¹ 1,696,014	¹ 1,696,014		1,696,014	1,696,014
Total.....	1,862		1,862					¹ 1,696,014	¹ 1,696,014	1,862	1,696,014	1,697,876
Total, State prisons.....	11,315,107	2,864,693	14,179,800	^b 6,543,626	^b 11,721,982	^b 18,265,608	^b 845,591	^b 11,535,663	^b 12,381,254	^b 18,704,324	^b 26,122,338	^b 44,826,662

FEDERAL PENITENTIARY

Georgia: Atlanta penitentiary.....	\$16,693		\$16,693							\$16,693		\$16,693
Grand total.....	11,331,800	\$2,864,693	14,196,493	\$6,543,626	\$11,721,982	\$18,265,608	\$845,591	\$11,535,663	\$12,381,254	18,721,017	\$26,122,338	44,843,355

¹ Estimated.

¹¹ Including \$23,936, estimated.

¹² Including \$329,365, estimated.

¹³ Including work shirts estimated at \$1,035,074.

^b See notes to details.

TABLE F.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF CONVICTS OF EACH SEX EMPLOYED AT PRODUCTIVE LABOR, BY INSTITUTION

State and Institution	Average number of convicts				Total, both sexes
	Males		Females		
	Total	Em- ployed at pro- ductive labor	Total	Em- ployed at pro- ductive labor	
Alabama: State prisons.....	2,853	2,475	135	78	2,988
Arizona: State prison.....	380	56	3	—	383
Arkansas: State penitentiary.....	1,292	1,050	3	3	1,295
California:					
State prison at Folsom.....	1,211	817	—	—	1,211
State prison at San Quentin.....	2,581	1,724	49	—	2,630
Colorado:					
State penitentiary.....	758	643	36	—	794
State reformatory.....	209	152	—	—	209
Connecticut:					
State reformatory.....	272	143	—	—	272
State farm for women.....	—	—	80	21	80
State prison.....	554	364	10	—	564
State penitentiary.....	320	237	30	8	350
Delaware: Newcastle County workhouse.....	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia:					
District reformatory.....	199	92	—	—	199
District workhouse.....	314	127	26	1	340
Florida: State farm.....	1,371	990	55	38	1,426
Georgia: State farm.....	3,687	3,594	185	104	3,822
Idaho: State penitentiary.....	277	42	3	—	280
Illinois:					
State farm.....	47	38	—	—	47
State penitentiary.....	1,961	1,335	—	—	1,961
State reformatory.....	1,211	557	—	—	1,211
Women's prison.....	—	—	42	9	42
Southern penitentiary.....	1,189	592	—	—	1,189
Indiana:					
State reformatory.....	918	277	—	—	918
State farm.....	524	317	—	—	524
Women's prison.....	—	—	95	57	95
State prison.....	1,409	718	—	—	1,409
Iowa:					
Men's reformatory.....	916	756	—	—	916
State penitentiary.....	827	571	—	—	827
Women's reformatory.....	—	—	108	73	108
Kansas:					
State penitentiary.....	1,094	782	—	—	1,094
State industrial farm.....	—	—	131	99	131
Kentucky:					
State reformatory.....	1,491	1,272	—	—	1,491
State penitentiary.....	552	423	—	—	552
Louisiana: State penitentiary.....	1,553	1,105	43	5	1,596
Maine:					
State prison.....	194	183	1	—	195
State reformatory for men.....	71	47	—	—	71
State reformatory for women.....	—	—	72	48	72
Maryland:					
House of correction.....	510	383	57	24	567
State penitentiary.....	926	805	2	—	928
Massachusetts:					
State prison.....	580	404	—	—	580
State reformatory.....	576	315	—	—	576
Prison camp.....	114	40	—	—	114
State farm.....	442	151	59	—	498
Women's reformatory.....	—	—	196	56	196
Michigan:					
State reformatory.....	1,092	662	—	—	1,092
State prison.....	1,807	1,148	—	—	1,807
State branch prison.....	482	300	—	—	482
Minnesota:					
State prison.....	921	629	—	—	921
State reformatory for men.....	533	231	—	—	533
State reformatory for women.....	—	—	34	15	34
Mississippi: State penitentiary.....	1,514	1,227	53	25	1,572
Missouri:					
State penitentiary.....	2,131	1,510	66	—	2,197
State reformatory.....	631	308	—	—	631
Montana: State prison.....	337	119	3	—	340
Nebraska:					
State penitentiary.....	582	442	11	11	593
State reformatory for men.....	187	155	—	—	187
State reformatory for women.....	—	—	25	19	25

TABLE F.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF CONVICTS OF EACH SEX EMPLOYED AT PRODUCTIVE LABOR, BY INSTITUTION—Concluded

State and institution	Average number of convicts				Total, both sexes
	Males		Females		
	Total	Employed at productive labor	Total	Employed at productive labor	
Nevada: State prison.....	146	30	1		147
New Hampshire: State prison.....	135	100	3		138
New Jersey:					
State reformatory for men.....	400	111			400
State reformatory for women.....			139	52	139
State prison.....	1,296	340	15		1,311
New Mexico: State penitentiary.....	394	193	5		399
New York:					
State training school.....			199	39	199
State prison.....	1,304	741			1,304
State prison for women.....			97	42	97
Clinton prison.....	1,381	497			1,381
Great Meadow prison.....	657	215			657
Institution for defective delinquents.....	390	87			390
State reformatory for women.....			263	116	263
State reformatory.....	995	225			995
Sing Sing prison.....	1,226	433			1,226
North Carolina: State prison.....	1,070	935	32		1,102
North Dakota: State penitentiary.....	217	122	3		220
Ohio:					
State penitentiary.....	2,671	1,139			2,671
State reformatory.....	1,457	612			1,457
Oklahoma:					
State penitentiary.....	1,500	991	39	21	1,539
State reformatory.....	512	250			512
Oregon: State penitentiary.....	422	163	2		424
Pennsylvania:					
Muncy farms.....			75	66	75
Eastern penitentiary.....	1,646	234	55	14	1,701
Western penitentiary.....	1,870	504			1,870
State industrial reformatory.....	690	169			690
Rhode Island:					
State prison and Providence County jail.....	437	285	50		487
Workhouse and house of correction.....	57	44	28		83
South Carolina: State penitentiary.....	453	373	84	79	537
South Dakota: State penitentiary.....	301	224	8	8	309
Tennessee:					
State penitentiary.....	1,184	985	43		1,227
Brusby Mountain penitentiary.....	464	374			464
Texas: State penitentiary.....	3,407	2,729	67	20	3,474
Utah: State prison.....	186	39	2		188
Vermont:					
State prison and house of correction for women.....			27	17	27
State prison and house of correction for men.....	317	226			317
Virginia: State penitentiary.....	1,383	818	56	39	1,439
Washington:					
State penitentiary.....	702	183	15		717
State reformatory.....	377	119			377
West Virginia: State penitentiary.....	1,580	1,231	65	50	1,645
Wisconsin:					
State industrial home for women.....			41	16	41
State prison.....	779	561	30		809
State reformatory for men.....	338	205			338
Wyoming:					
State industrial institute.....	55	39			55
State penitentiary.....	344	225			344
Total.....	76,293	47,063	3,057	1,273	79,350

FEDERAL PENITENTIARIES

Georgia: United States penitentiary.....	2,479	2,066			2,479
Kansas: United States penitentiary.....	2,454	1,270			2,454
Washington: United States penitentiary.....	478	127			478
Total.....	5,411	3,463			5,411
Grand total.....	81,704	50,526	3,057	1,273	84,761

COMPETITION OF PRISON-MADE GOODS

COMPETITION OF PRISON-MADE GOODS

INTRODUCTION

With labor conditions so materially different in prison factories as compared with factories employing free labor it is evident that conflicts must arise when the products of these two types of factories meet in competition in the open market.

A study of the industrial side of convict labor would be incomplete without a consideration of this competition. An opportunity, therefore, was given free-labor employers meeting competition with convict-labor goods to present such evidence as they desired to give concerning the effect of competition on their sales. The evidence submitted is *ex parte* and in part circumstantial, but it expresses the sentiment of free-labor employers.

An outside manufacturer selling his goods in competition with the goods of other outside manufacturers and with convict-made goods as well, may see his business shrinking and he may realize that convict goods are underselling his goods. A mathematical measure of his loss actually due to competition with convict goods is, however, difficult of measurement because of the other factors that may affect the market, including possibly his own lack of management or his own business judgment. The evidence here given by free-labor employers, however, is worthy of careful consideration by legislators and boards and wardens responsible for the administration of prison labor.

The great cause of complaint is that prison contractors get their labor cheaper than free-labor employers do and because of this lower item of production cost the prison contractors can and do undersell them. Further, it is charged that contractors get shop-room, power, heat and light free or at a nominal cost.

No inquiry was made as to whether prison boards and wardens asked for competitive bids for the labor of convicts, or whether the contract made with a contractor was one of more or less private noncompetitive negotiations. A rather peculiar thing in this connection is that certain prisons contracting the labor of their convicts neither state clearly or frankly in their published reports the fact that there is a contract nor show the number of convicts under contract, or the day rate or the piece rate.

Another complaint is that the State itself under the public-account system may produce goods and sell them under terms of ruinous competition. The State has the prisoners and if the prison industries do not support the prisoners then the taxpayers must. The prison can thus make and sell goods without having to pay a free labor wage and the prison must do business regardless of selling price, for the convicts must be kept at work. Some taxpayers become incensed when they see the State using their taxes to maintain a penal institution with a manufacturing plant therein that demoralizes or destroys

the taxpayers' trade. On the other hand some industries, as, for instance, the manufacture of binder twines, are conducted by prisons because of the insistent demand of large groups of taxpayers.

A third complaint is that convict labor may be concentrated, not only on a particular article but on a particular kind of article, to such an extent that the prison article completely dominates the market. Were convict labor limited to the production of articles in which prices are governed by a world market, like wheat or cotton, there undoubtedly would be no complaint of convict-labor competition. It is not the matter of volume that counts so much in competition as the specialization on the particular type of article.

This section of the present report contains the statements given to agents of the bureau by typical free-labor manufacturers. It was not feasible, of course, to cover all industries, nor to interview all manufacturers in any one industry. It is believed that sufficient evidence is presented to show the frame of mind of all the manufacturers who in their sales have to meet convict-labor competition.

Statements are here given by manufacturers of the following articles:

- Bungalow aprons and women's house dresses.
- Work shirts and overalls.
- Binder twines.
- Boots and shoes.
- Stoves.
- Hollow ware.
- Fiber furniture.
- Wooden chairs.
- Brooms.

EFFECT OF THE MARKETING OF PRISON-MADE GARMENTS ON COMPETING PRODUCERS

BUNGALOW APRONS AND WOMEN'S HOUSE DRESSES

The free-labor manufacturers of women's bungalow aprons and low-priced house dresses agree that the conditions resulting from recent methods of marketing prison products in their line have disrupted the industry. The chief cause of complaint, even more than the low figure at which the prison goods are sold, is the selling policy, recently adopted, of selling goods on consignment with the option of returning all unbroken packages remaining unsold and of paying the expenses of advertising sales held by local dealers.

A quotation is here given of excerpts from an advertisement of one of the convict employing companies:

SAMPLE DOZEN SENT ON REQUEST

We will be glad to send you a sample dozen "—— ——" dresses, on request, for examination. You can put them on sale if you like, remitting us after they are sold, or you can return them after inspection, at our expense.

WE COOPERATE TO THE LIMIT

We will do anything within reason to assist a merchant in making big sales of "—— ——" apron dresses and to aid in keeping the line active and moving.

This is the largest company in the business; the leader in volume, styles, quality, price, and dealer cooperation.

SPECIAL ADVERTISING OFFER

To encourage and increase your local demand we have prepared, in connection with our 1924 merchandising plan, a comprehensive free advertising offer. This gives you powerful advertising in your local newspaper. Details of this will be explained when we hear from you.

In 1923 over 6,000,000 "— ——" apron dresses were sold in 600 cities. Most of these cities were over 25,000 population. They were not offered in smaller cities because we could not make enough to meet the demand.

This policy, making possible a big display on special sales without risk of loss to the retailer, has proved very attractive to the retail merchants. The manufacturers claim that the price at which prison goods are sold has forced the market value of their product down so low that their margin of profit at best can barely support their plants on old business methods and that meeting such methods with the same or similar inducements is impossible.

The statement was made by a manufacturer not directly affected by prison competition, because his product is of sufficiently higher grade that it is not in actual competition, that merchants are usually willing to sell and are selling aprons without profit in these large sales because of the advertising value, since they are relieved in whole or in part from the cost of advertising and protected from loss in case of failure of the sale. This means an additional item taken off the final cost to the consumer which depreciates the standard of value on the goods beyond the item of difference between free and prison labor.

A number of factories were visited which produce a grade of goods not in direct competition with prison-made goods, but these manufacturers uniformly complain that the artificially low price of the "low end" stuff forces the market value of the better grade goods below normal.

An Illinois producer gave the history of prison competition in these goods as follows:

In 1915 or 1916 the penitentiary at Nashville, Tenn., was making women's aprons on contract. The output was sold rather spasmodically without any definite selling policy. Although the prison output was larger than that of any one private manufacturer, what was sold made very little difference. The prison contractors had never concentrated on stylish garments. While the prison-made goods were cheaper, the private manufacturer produced more attractive merchandise, and only such communities as were willing to overlook the style feature took the prison-made goods. About 1920 the man then holding the prison contract retired from business and the contract was taken over by the concern now holding it, which had had experience only in work shirts where no style was required. They had no selling policy and thought if their goods were cheap enough they would sell. By the terms of their contract they must take the output each week whether they could dispose of it or not. They were required to furnish the prison with sufficient material to keep their machines going. These goods can not be sold as quickly as they can be made. Within a month they had a stock of unsold merchandise. They found that, regardless of price, their goods had to be sold in order to show a profit. In the late spring of 1922 they adopted their present selling policy, which has had such tremendous success that it has aroused every private manufacturer and attracted the attention of every retailer. They proposed to set the retail price, advertise for the retailer in the local papers, and accept return of all unsold goods still in the original package. Since then, they have taken other prison contracts and greatly enlarged their facilities. With their low cost of labor and overhead they can produce goods to be sold at less than a dollar at retail, bear the expense of such selling methods, and still realize a much larger profit than the private producer would realize on his goods if retailed at \$1.50 or \$2 per garment.

It has been impossible to arrive at any sound estimate of the percentage which prison production bears to the total output. A representative of a cotton mill producing piece goods of the qualities used in these aprons estimated it at less than 5 per cent. He stated that the output of his mill alone was 360,000,000 yards a year, and of that production 40 per cent was used in the manufacture of aprons and dresses. He stated that from what he knew of the total capacity in machines of the chief prison contractor producing these goods they could not use more than 10,000,000 yards a year. As this contractor has refused to give the necessary information, it has not been possible to verify this statement. This informant claimed that it is the methods of selling the prison-made goods rather than the quantity of production which has so seriously affected the industry. He stated that these selling methods were adopted in 1920 when business conditions were so bad that no one was selling anything, and the prison contractors, obliged to operate at full speed under the terms of their contract, piled up so large a stock that it was necessary to work out their present selling policy in order to get rid of goods on hand.

The manufacturers state that the prison aprons are sold to only one large retailer in a town for sale purposes. A spectacular sale is held at a price often below private manufacturing cost and a standard of value is established in the community which makes it impossible for the private manufacturer to sell at a profit. The sale prices on the prison goods vary from 68 cents to 98 cents per garment. The prison-made apron, which is apparently the most popular, is sold at wholesale for about \$7.50 a dozen.

The large diversity of styles produced in a small apron plant makes definite statements of cost of production to the private manufacturer very difficult. Values of materials and amount of work expended differ greatly. Following are typical cost figures per dozen given by five manufacturers on "low end" aprons most directly affected by prison competition:

Cloth, \$5; rickrack, 30 cents; thread, 12 cents; 75 cents for making, 15 cents for marrowing, 15 cents for cutting, 15 cents for pressing and folding, 10 cents for hemming, \$1.68 for overhead and selling; total, \$8.40.

Materials, \$5.28; sewing, 95 cents; overhead, \$1.45; selling, 60 cents; total, \$8.28.

Cloth, \$4.50; trimming, 85 cents; sewing, \$1.25; overhead, \$1.05; selling, 56 cents; total, \$8.21.

Materials, \$5.18; sewing, 80 cents; overhead, \$1.22; total, \$7.20.

Cloth, \$4.50; thread, 15 cents; binding, 30 cents; buttons, 10 cents; cutting, 15 cents; sewing, \$1; overhead, \$1; selling, 85 cents; total, \$8.05.

One manufacturer giving the above cost complained that, while on their face his cost figures would allow him a 45-cent profit on goods selling at \$8.50 a dozen, there were other things entering into the equation which reduced his profits below the 45 cents which, standing alone, he considered would be adequate. He stated:

Under our minimum wage laws we must pay a beginner \$9 a week. She earns about \$4 the first week. Instead of the \$1 we figure for labor cost, her work has cost us \$1.50. It takes four weeks before she earns what she is paid and she never makes up the difference because she goes onto piece rates and is paid for what she does. The prisons have no labor laws and under their contracts the amount the contractor pays is reduced in proportion if the output does not measure up to the contract terms. Another disadvantage, both to the manufacturer and the worker, lies in the fact that plants can not be operated through-

out the year, because the cheap prison-made goods monopolize the easy market. In the fall of the year manufacturers in this line are not so busy as in the spring. Formerly, in order to keep their organization going, they made up spring goods in the fall and winter and kept them in stock because there was no trouble in disposing of them in the spring. Now instead of producing 12 months in the year, the operators are laid off in the fall.

Commenting on the methods used by various manufacturers as a result of the marketing of prison-made aprons in that vicinity, he said:

A few local manufacturers have tried to meet the situation by offering the same inducements to purchasers as are being offered by the prison contractors. By virtue of the prison contractors' policy of selling only one store in a town, they have been able to enlist some large stores and hold some successful sales, but they can not sell on the same terms and give the same value. If the private manufacturer sells goods at \$1, he can only give a dollar value, while the prison contractor sells at \$1 and can and does give a \$1.50 value, and a false standard is established.

The statements of several of the manufacturers to whom he referred follow:

By selling goods on consignment, the prison contractors have forced us to do the same. We have not been doing it long enough to say what the effect will be, but prison labor has been producing in large quantities, and in order to meet their price we have all had to increase production, with the result that at present the market is flooded with unsalable merchandise.

A second Illinois manufacturer who had tried to speed up his production said:

It is only in the past two years that we have felt the effect of prison competition keenly. We have attempted to meet it by increasing our production and expanding our selling activities. In the last six months we have increased our production 100 per cent in the hope of enlarging enough that a very small margin of profit would serve. If we kept our goods equal in value to that marketed by the prison contractors we would have to retail each garment at \$1.25, while they have been selling theirs at 96 cents and are reducing to 86 cents. At present we are selling our goods at cost to keep from going out of business, in the hope that buying will soon open up. If not, we will have to quit.

We aim to even up the value on each style of apron. In one case a better material is used but less work is put on the garment. When poorer material or less trimming is used, more work is done. So there is no definite standard on cost of materials or labor cost, but an average on 24 styles would be \$6.57 per dozen for work and materials on goods selling at \$8.75 a dozen. This would usually be \$5 on cloth, 57 cents on trimming, and \$1 on labor. Our average overhead is \$1.49 on the dozen; we pay salesmen 44 cents commission and sell at 17 cents discount—a total of \$8.67. That leaves a profit of 8 cents on the dozen. We do about \$750,000 business a year, but have no record of actual production in dozens.

We have been in business 23 years, doing business on the same basis as others in our line, making various grades of goods and counting on a fair profit per garment. We are now doing business in a different way. This year we are limiting ourselves to goods selling at \$8.75 to \$12 a dozen. Just now things are very bad with us, but in the last two months our salesmen tell us they are being asked whether our goods are prison made, and buyers say they will not take prison goods. We are hanging on, hoping something will happen to oust prison production. By buying on a big scale we can sometimes get an advantage over market price on materials, and that helps.

The New York salesman for the same concern gave his estimate of the situation as follows:

Our minimum price on bungalow aprons is about one-third higher than the prison-made goods. We can compete with them only because they do not produce enough to supply the market and then only by selling as close as possible to their price on a small margin of profit. It is within the last year and a half we have felt prison competition most directly, because since then the contractors have been selling directly to the retail trade instead of to jobbers, and our sales

are directly to retailers. The prison-made goods are a better product than ours and sell at a lower price. The only reason we have been able to increase our trade and make a profit is that we have concentrated on the one article, expanded territory and sales force, and worked hard to increase our volume of business. If we operated on a small scale our sales would soon drop to next to nothing. A large production, buying in large quantities, and reducing cost per garment to a minimum, on a small profit per garment, is the only way this competition can be met. Only large concerns will be able to hold out against it. The prison contractors can not supply the whole country and we have only such market as they do not supply. As they take on new contracts and increase production the situation will become worse. They make their price and book up for deliveries in certain months. We are compelled to follow after and book up what they leave out. In many cases we are compelled to accept the lower rated people in the town where they have made contracts. In the last year there has been a large demand for aprons and we have been able to expand on that account. If the demand drops off to any great extent there will be very little business left for us or for others like us.

Another Illinois producer in the vicinity said that in the first years of the operation of his factory, from 1917 to 1920, he had operated full time at a higher rate of profit than he had received since. Up to last May they averaged 1,200 dozen aprons a week.

In the last two years, since the prison goods have been sold directly to the retail trade, we have had to take a smaller rate of profit and to close down at various times. The first several years that the prison contractors were producing this class of goods they sold to jobbers who sold at market prices, so it did not hurt us, whatever their profits may have been. Last year we had to close down four weeks in the spring and three weeks in the fall. We are just making arrangements now (August, 1923) to close down for a week as we are stocked up beyond what we can sell.

This manufacturer gives his average wage to operators as \$4.25 per day, and at the time of making this investigation a sale of his aprons at 73 cents apiece was being held in a large department store directly across the street from the store which had introduced the prison-made aprons in this territory by holding large sales at 77 cents.

Another manufacturer in the same city has considered reduction in production a safer method. He gives his costs as \$4.50 per dozen for cloth, \$1.25 for making, 85 cents for trimming, 56 cents for selling, and \$1.05 for overhead—a total of \$8.21 on goods selling at \$8.65. He states:

The prison contractors' price on these goods is \$7.25, and at that they can afford to sell on consignment, agreeing to take back unsold goods, which we can not afford to do. We have been in business 14 years and reached our maximum growth in 1917 and 1918, when our sales amounted to \$600,000 a year. We averaged a production of 1,500 dozen a week. Since we have been up against direct competition with prison-made goods we have had to gradually reduce to a present production of 750 dozen a week. The prison contractors have recently been selling goods at 98 cents which it would cost us 98 cents to produce. They sell only on short time and in large quantities, and that policy leaves for us the small buyer who must have longer term credit, even though he pays more for his goods. As our production decreases our percentage of overhead increases and makes selling near the prison contractors' price more impractical. We sell on 90 days' credit while they sell on 30 days. The conditions simply limit us to long-term buyers. We are trying to meet the situation by producing a better garment that will command a higher price, but most people want cheap goods rather than material or workmanship in such a product as ours. In 1919 we employed 100 people. We are now employing 40.

The third expedient of escaping prison competition by working into a higher line of production has been tried by another northern Illinois manufacturer:

We have been forced to go into a higher line. One of the worst elements in the situation is the difficulty in training girls. When we had a large output of lower

grade goods we put new hands on them. They could turn out the dresses rapidly, make better money, and have enough showing in quantity to hold their interest until they were expert enough to do the fancier garments. Now we can not afford to produce enough of this class of merchandise to use for training purposes. Instead, men are being trained to it in prisons. They can never use this training after their discharge, as this kind of work is wholly monopolized by women. A new girl put on the higher grade stuff in the factory can not make more than one garment a day and then it is not well done and she is under severe nervous strain. The girls become discouraged and quit and we have it all over again. We have girls crying around here all the time because they can not handle the only work we have for them. As we have been forced into making fancier garments, so have other manufacturers, and there is too large an output. The bulk of sales is in low-priced goods and this over production in fancier makes produces keen competition in styles. We have to be constantly producing new styles and each new style makes additional expense. We can sell only a few of each style to each retailer. The large bulk of cheap goods we used to make kept down the overhead, which under present conditions is continually increasing. We have closed one plant with 40 machines, employing 50 girls, where we produced only the cheap goods. It was closed two years ago and we do not expect to operate it again. Prison labor has shot this industry to pieces.

The largest retailer of prison-made aprons in the general territory where the above factories are located gave his experience as follows:

We have been handling sales in bungalow aprons produced by prison labor. The prison-made goods are excellent in every particular, and the objection to their sale is by disgruntled manufacturers who can not compete because of the price of labor. The contractor producing the prison goods can sell cheaper because he can produce cheaper, but that is competition. I glory in this spunk and admire the man who could see the value of producing that way. At our first sale in these goods we sold at 77 cents garments that were not aprons; they were frocks that a woman could wear on the street to the butchers' and the grocers', and we sold 100,000 dozen in the one sale. Later the cost of cotton materials went up and we sold at 88 cents and 96 cents, and we did not sell so many, which goes to show that there is a demand for these goods, but that 77 cents is what the public wants to pay. It is the consumer who benefits.

Another Illinois manufacturer reported:

Our production is 600 dozen a week in all lines of women's house dresses, one-third of it similar to prison-made goods. Four years ago we made aprons on the basis of producing a good marketable article in accord with the material and style for each garment and sold them for what they were worth. Now we must make garments on the basis of what we can get for them, and we have to skimp material and reduce the value to conform to the price for which they will sell. Our costs on the low line of goods are \$5 for material, \$1 for making, and \$1.50 overhead.

An Illinois manufacturer stated that because of prison competition his production had dropped from 89,450 dozen in 1916 to 46,142 dozen in 1922, and that competition had been felt most in the last two or three years.

While the manufacturers of Illinois date their serious competition with prison-made goods back to 1920, most of the Ohio producers seemed to feel that it is only since the first months of 1923 that they have been vitally affected. One man stated that:

Sales have been held recently in the large stores here of aprons at a price affecting the market to such an extent that it is impossible for us to sell at a price that can be obtained. Where we used to sell 100 dozen of certain numbers of our aprons we now sell 5 or 10 dozen which are used by retailers as leaders in connection with sales of prison-made goods. We formerly depended on these popular-priced numbers for volume production which made it possible to produce our other lines at a marketable figure. In the first seven months of 1920 we made 5,000 dozen of these low-end numbers while in the first seven months of 1923 we have produced only 4,300 dozen and are now overstocked. This is in face of the fact that we have produced and sold at a lower price in 1923 with scarcely enough profit to take care of the overhead. We have been enlarging on our children's lines and our fancy black satcen aprons. This pioneering in new

fields with use of more expensive materials and with higher standard of design has been very expensive. In the process of transformation we have been forced to rely on more highly skilled labor to the detriment of the general labor market. We feel that if this sort of thing is allowed to continue the general run of free labor will be very materially injured. We are selling goods at \$7.50 a dozen which we sold for \$9 a few years ago.

A second Ohio manufacturer gave his experience as follows:

A year ago we had two plants running to capacity. Now we have one plant running about one-fourth capacity. In this town our line of goods is being sold for less than we can make them, counting sewing and material, not reckoning overhead and selling cost. In the bad years of 1913 and 1914 we had no trouble operating at a profit, but under present conditions we are operating at a loss. In 1922 we made a net profit of \$1,890.94. The first three months of this year, 1923, we were doing a normal business. About the first of April the prison contractors began coming into this territory with their selling inducements, and since then our total losses are \$5,778.42. We closed one plant employing 24 people the middle of June, and in this plant, which normally employs 60 people, we now have 17. Our output last year was 10,227 dozen, so far this year (August, 1923), 3,876 dozen. We do not pay on a piece basis, as we have always considered weekly wage rates a fairer basis of payment. Our average weekly wage to operators is \$14.31. Our average cost of production in 1922, exclusive of materials, was \$3.62 per dozen. This year the maintenance of the necessary overhead on reduced production makes the manufacturing cost, exclusive of material, \$4.46 per dozen. We pay our salesmen $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. On garments selling at \$12 a dozen 42 yards of material at $17\frac{1}{2}$ cents cost \$7.35. We figure on 35 cents profit per dozen but we are unable to sell enough to take care of our overhead. Since the first of June we have not done enough business to any more than pay the wages of our employees. Last week we sold \$1,200 worth of merchandise with a pay roll of \$333.50. Of 600 buyers to whom we used to sell two-thirds of their apron business we now can sell them less than one-sixth of it and that mostly in our special lines of maternity aprons. We have a capital investment of \$64,000, in addition to this \$40,000 building which we built last year when we thought we had a flourishing business. We have an organization of which we have been proud, but unless we can fight down prison competition there is nothing left for us to do but quit.

Another Ohio concern stated:

At first we tried to ignore the prison-made goods, but large sales of prison aprons were put on here three months ago and the market has been demoralized for the last 90 days. Garments that would cost us \$8 a dozen to manufacture are retailing here at 79 cents apiece. On our product most nearly similar to the prison-made aprons, our costs are \$5.28 for cloth and trimming, 95 cents labor cost, \$1.45 overhead, and 60 cents for selling, totaling \$8.28. We sell this article at \$9 a dozen.

Within the last 90 days we have decreased our force 45 per cent. We have got to sell whether we make any profit or not, for we have so much material on hand we can not carry it in stock, and we will have to stand the loss. We had been producing 3,000 dozen a month. We are now making 1,600 dozen a month.

Our piece rates are on the basis of paying 45 cents an hour. If this sort of competition does not ease up, we will have to leave here and move into some country town where we can reduce on labor cost.

A concern already operating in a country town near this city producer reported as follows:

In the past we sold through jobbers, but prison competition has forced us to sell to the retail trade. Even in a country factory such as this it is impossible to compete with prison products. Two years ago we were making 4,000 dozen a month in the cheaper goods such as are now being turned out by the prisons, but we have had to shift our organization and make changes several times in order to get out of the line they were marketing. We have thought seriously of quitting the women's house-dress business entirely and taking up children's rompers, or something outside the prison line altogether. On a production of 3,600 dozen a month we can produce an apron for \$7.20 a dozen—\$5.18 for material, 80 cents labor cost, \$1.22 overhead. On these we figure a 15-cent profit and 15-cent discount. But as the prisons produce better class garments they are

seriously affecting our sales on garments on which the cloth costs \$7.44 a dozen (42½ yards at 17½ cents); trimming, 3½ yards of organdie, 70 cents; 65 yards of binding, 40 cents; thread, 30 cents; labor, 88 cents; overhead, exclusive of selling, \$1.36; selling, 45 cents; boxes, 8 cents; labels, 5 cents—total, \$11.65. We have lost the trade of a number of large city department stores, and for the ones who have stayed with us we have had to swing large sales at a loss in order for them to compete with other local stores holding sales on prison goods. Prison competition has driven us out of the large cities into small towns, and now the prison contractors are entering towns down to 10,000 inhabitants. We have changed our selling field from the large jobbers and the large department stores to the chain stores operating in towns of about 10,000.

In northern Ohio a small plant was visited where a few machines were being operated in the production of women's street dresses. Up to four months ago this man had employed 25 women in their homes making bungalow aprons, producing 75 dozen a week, but he has discontinued it entirely. Another small place is now operating as a community dry goods store, with no manufacturing. Up to two years ago the proprietor had produced his own bungalow aprons, but his equipment was boxed up in a room behind the store because he had found that he could buy the finished aprons for less than his materials had been costing him. He has kept his machines in the hope "that maybe some time business would be better" and he could start manufacturing again.

Another Ohio manufacturer who produces a class of merchandise enough better than the prison product that only a small portion of his output is directly affected, considered that the manufacturers who were attempting to meet prison competition by selling at less than a fair value on their product were doing the industry more harm than could be done by prison goods. He stated:

We feel prison competition most in the large cities. After a big sale is held on aprons at 88 cents, our customers feel they must buy lower than our price. We figure on the basis of 15 per cent profit and we do not reduce our price to make sales. We do most of our business with stores that will not handle the prison product and who want better finished garments. The trouble is that by the time we have our customers informed that a certain garment is prison made, the prison contractors change the label. We sell largely to the chain stores. We make 5,000 garments a month. Our girls make as high as \$5 a day and average \$3.50. Our piece rates per dozen vary on the several lines we carry from 77 cents to \$1.43. Our cheapest product costs us \$8, not counting office overhead. Materials average \$6.42 on the cheaper garments.

The retailer who had introduced the prison-made aprons in his community said:

We held one sale on prison-made aprons. The goods were labeled with the inspector's number which made them come under the State labeling law and we told anyone who asked that they were prison-made goods. We had no interest in disguising their origin but the local "better business" association demanded that we state in our newspaper advertisement that they were prison made. That we were not willing to do, and so, rather than have trouble about them, we bundled up all we did not sell on the first sale and sent them back to the manufacturer. It is our business to serve our customers and our interest to sell to them as cheap as other local dealers. If other dealers are holding sales at a low figure, we will sell those same goods to our patrons just as cheap, whether we sell prison-made goods or not or whether we sell at a profit or not. If prison production is bad, the only place to stop it is at its source.

A Michigan concern visited, which produces a higher grade of garment than is made in prisons, made a unique claim of the way in which prison production has injured them, saying that the recent flooding of the market with a cheap garment made of a high quality of gingham had made gingham unfashionable as a material

for street and nicer house dress wear. - The low labor cost in prison production having made possible the use of a material out of all proportion to the price of the garment, the standing of gingham had been lowered and its popularity injured so suddenly that they had been left with large quantities of gingham street dresses on their hands with no market for them.

A small producer in the same city stated:

We used to sell in large quantities and now we are satisfied to go into small towns where the prison contractors do not go and sell in small lots. This makes our selling costs higher. Two years ago we employed 30, and now we employ 15. It used to be a good business but it is not now.

A third manufacturer in this city gave his statement as follows:

We have a plant of 30 machines. We should employ 50 girls and give them a good living all the year round, while now in slack seasons we can do nothing. For the past two years, when our salesmen go to the retail stores and quote \$9 on aprons they are laughed at. They say they can buy the same thing for \$6.50 and \$7, and that is less than it costs us to produce them. About a year and a half ago we discovered where this cheap merchandise comes from. Before that I wondered what was the matter with our plant. I sat down and figured on merchandise. We were buying that as cheap as we could get it. I went to the cutter and said he must not be cutting economically. He laid out his patterns and showed me. There was not an inch wasted. I cut the wages of the girls and told them they must make more aprons to make up the difference. They were making all they could, and they came to me and said they could not live on the lower rate, and I saw that that was true. Then I learned about the prison-made goods and I saw what the trouble was.

Under ordinary circumstances our girls make from \$18 to \$20 a week on the better-class garments. On the cheap merchandise, if we keep the cost down to a figure that will make it possible for us to sell the goods, a girl can not make more than \$2 a day. She would have to make 4 dozen aprons a day to make \$3 a day. She must make \$17.50 a week to get along. It takes a girl half an hour to marrow (a seaming process) a dozen aprons, which at 15 cents is less than \$15 a week. There are lots of girls who can't do higher grade work, who never become skilled enough to get on to better goods. The incompetent girls are the victims of the criminals in the prisons. The unskillful girl is simply out of luck. We used to use this low-end stuff to keep busy in slack times and stock up on them. Now we have to close since we can not stock up in this line and you can not keep expensive street dresses in stock.

The big stores buy prison goods in large quantities. The downtown stores here buy them as low as \$5.50 a dozen. Then they advertise large sales at 88 cents. We have to go to the small stores, and when we try to sell at \$10.50 they try to beat us down. Then, they can not buy much because the downtown sales draw the trade away from the neighborhood stores.

Percales to-day are 12½ cents a yard. At 40 yards for the dozen that is \$5 for cloth, 30 cents for rickrack, 12 cents for thread, 75 cents for making, 15 cents for marrowing, 15 cents for cutting, 15 cents for pressing and folding, and 10 cents for hemming, or \$6.72 in all. We figure 25 per cent for overhead and selling, making a total of \$8.40 a dozen. We pay our salesmen 7½ per cent, and I tried to figure that I could cut there, but they can not support their families on less.

The prison contractors not only have the advantage on labor and overhead but they buy so much they get all the advantages on buying and shipping, too.

An Indiana manufacturer reported:

Our girls make from \$9 to \$25 a week. Most of them have some one besides themselves to support. Four years ago we were making 7,500 dozen a year, now we are doing about half of it. We are trying to go into a higher line of goods. This spring I made 650 street dresses at \$5 apiece. We could have sold more in that line, but I had never made street dresses before, and a new venture and such changes as that cost money. We had to train our girls into entirely new work. We had to slow them down. But I felt if prison competition was going to continue I would have to get out of the apron line entirely and so I experimented on street dresses. When you find yourself slipping year after year on the old line you've got to find some other way out.

We used to sell to the large department stores in large towns, but the prison contractors have simply taken over that trade and we have to sell in smaller towns and peddle about the best we can. I used to do all the selling myself, go to the large towns and sell to the large stores, but this new way means the expense of a selling force. If we went into the large cities where we used to go, we wouldn't get a dollar's worth of business. Where we used to sell in \$300 and \$400 lots we now sell \$75 or \$100 worth.

This industry is composed chiefly of small manufacturers like myself. If some one in the business was large enough, it might be possible to fight prison competition, but they are all like me—have a little plant into which they have put all they have, and if they don't make it go they're broke, that's all.

Our costs on aprons most nearly like the prison goods are \$5.55 on cloth, findings 58 cents, boxing and shipping 5 cents, making \$1.75, overhead 10 per cent, a total of \$8.72. Our selling price on these goods is \$10 a dozen.

A large plant in the same city gave the following statement:

We are closing this plant and consolidating with the parent organization in the West, partly as a result of prison competition. This plant has produced \$3,000,000 worth of merchandise annually, one-third of which was in women's aprons and wash dresses. If we had a fair chance in this line of goods we could produce them cheaply enough that they could be marketed about as low as the prison goods, but the prison contractors' methods of selling take away our chance of selling enough to keep our cost of production down. In order to get the market they do not sell at all. They ship on consignment, while what we sell we sell outright. Their method relieves the retailer of all risks and is made possible by their low labor costs. They should be required to pay as much for their labor as we do and the State get the benefit, then we would have no objection to prison production. Prison labor has hurt us enough that we can not keep this plant busy. Five years ago we did a tremendous business in this line but it has been shot to pieces. We then averaged 250 operators while now we have 75. Our cheap aprons retailing at 98 cents would cost us \$7 to make, but we are not even competitors in the cheap lines recently because we have been forced out of it. We tried, here and there, holding sales for our customers to compete with merchants handling prison-made goods but we simply lost money on it and gave it up. The conditions are such that not only the manufacturing but the selling end is demoralized, for everyone has lost confidence in the industry and is hopeless concerning its future.

A New York producer was struggling with the problem of furnishing his customers with goods for competitive sales at the time of the interview. He said:

Buyers come in here every day and say "I must have goods I can sell for a dollar." They say they can get the prison goods for that. Last week I shipped goods to an old customer for a sale at an actual loss, and to-day I am making a shipment at a loss of \$1 on the dozen, and at that I won't pay the salesman any commission. But this is an old customer and I must keep her trade. She wants to hold a sale and I must furnish her with the goods.

I have tried having the goods made up in the country, but you can not get the cost down enough to meet prison competition. I've started factories in small towns where there were no other factories, but even there they will not work cheap enough. Maybe some large producers can manufacture cheap enough, and I suppose some do their own sewing and make just enough to live on.

In the season for sales, January sales and July sales and inventory sales, it is the hardest. Oftentimes customers who buy prison goods for these sales will continue buying them for their regular stock and then we lose those accounts.

I have tried making street dresses. I had never made them but we have to do business and find some way to keep busy. It is hard to go into a new venture and you hate to go out of the line you have been in for years, but we had to do something. Buyers come in here and want cheap goods. It used to be that when they said other manufacturers goods were cheaper than ours we could show them that the garments were skimpy, the skirts were narrow, for with free labor the manufacturer who undersells the standard price must make up the difference somehow and he skimps on goods. Then you can talk to your customers and show them the difference. But the prison goods are just as good. What can you do?

A Missouri concern has dropped from a production of 125 dozen a day for the first three months of 1923 to 60 dozen a day, as the result of local sales on prison goods. They stated that now when they go to former customers they are told that they are all stocked up on goods they have bought at lower prices.

A large Minnesota jobbing house handling general dry goods stated:

We made our own aprons for 20 years—4,000 to 5,000 dozen a year. Owing to the conditions in the industry we discontinued manufacture two years ago and have bought what we need to supply our trade. In an industry that makes exorbitant profits it might be a very good thing to start prison production, but in this line, for the same reason the prisons went into it—the ease of production—competition is always too keen to allow for overcharging.

A similar concern in the same territory who also claimed that bungalow apron manufacture had become a very unprofitable business, stated that in 1921 they had made 9,079 dozen and in 1922 only 4,498 dozen. In the first 10 months of 1923 they made 5,073 dozen.

A Colorado manufacturer stated:

We make about 300 dozen a year of the low-end aprons similar to prison-made goods, just enough to supply our regular customers on higher lines with their needs in the cheap goods. It is only about one-tenth of our output, but the prison-made goods injure our business because when these goods are sold cheap and the big special sales are held the homes fill up with them and women who would otherwise buy better class garments are so attracted by the saving in these aprons that they stock up with them and make them serve. It forces us continually into higher grade merchandise and smaller quantity sales. On the low-end stuff we can pay our operators only \$8 or \$9 a week. An exceptionally rapid operator can make \$12 a week.

Another Colorado manufacturer said:

We sold our factory in Kansas City where we had operated for three years and came out here last September. We had definite prospects of business in this city alone, between preliminary orders and promises of future orders, on which we planned to start with 35 machines and expected to grow. We got under way on that basis and laid in goods and started with 35 operators. In the spring of this year one of the stores here held three sales of prison-made aprons at 88 cents, which is cheaper than we can produce them. For the next three months we gave our goods away in order to turn over stock. We sold at 7 per cent and 8 per cent loss, not counting in overhead. For these three months we operated only 6 machines and have not operated more than 11 at any time since. Customers are constantly coming up here asking prices and going away without buying because we can not sell to them at a price that will enable them to sell at the price at which the department stores are selling. When we started in here we figured we could do business with the big stores—had definite promises from them—and could do our own selling without sales agents. Now we can not sell anything in the large stores and have had to go into the small towns with six agents in the field at 15 per cent commission. We have had to give them this large allowance because sales are so small. Half a dozen girls a day come up here wanting work but we have none. The girls we have, who have to keep a job, sometimes make only \$6 a week, and they can not live on that. If we were merely in competition with other private manufacturers trying to sell 10 cents or 15 cents cheaper, we could meet that, but with prison-made goods there is no real competition about it. There is no way to meet it.

WORK SHIRTS AND OVERALLS

The story of prison-labor competition in the work-shirt industry is of longer standing than in the apron industry and is equally intense.

One large shirt manufacturing company is known to have both free labor and prison factories, and an interest in both free labor and

prison mills producing cloth. The company has had a large increase in its business since its organization. Figures are not available as to what part of this increase applies to prison production and to free-labor production. A stock selling circular states that the net sales of the company for the 7 years ending December 31, 1922 and the net profit before deducting special compensation and federal taxes have been as follows:

Year	Sales	Profits
1916.....	\$3, 893, 429. 60	\$399, 100. 00
1917.....	5, 321, 812. 95	764, 000. 00
1918.....	6, 815, 396. 06	965, 867. 75
1919.....	7, 567, 340. 24	1, 087, 005. 63
1920.....	10, 242, 359. 83	79, 159. 45
1921.....	6, 461, 011. 32	481, 756. 99
1922.....	9, 723, 341. 96	1, 012, 428. 30

Like figures are not available for later years.

A New York manufacturer of dress shirts gave the following story of his experience in the manufacture of work shirts.

In 1914 we incorporated a separate company for the manufacture of work shirts. We put out a shirt with the label: "Made in sanitary workshops. Not in prisons or in sweatshops."

We had everything in our favor. We had been in the men's clothing business for 40 years. We had the necessary experience, equipment, and resources, but we could not make headway against prison-labor competition. This competition was particularly effective because the largest distributor of the prison product had made a scientific study of prison-labor possibilities and was producing shirts in prison shops in every way equal to ours. We had other goods to compete with, but could hold our own against any but the prison goods, which were the only ones equal in standard to ours. This prison contractor had free plants where he made goods similar in line to our higher line of goods, especially flannel shirts, and he not only used his advantage in selling prison goods to make sales in those lines, but could undersell us on them because his large profits on the prison goods made up the difference.

The first year of operation, when we found ourselves up against this competition, we tried to meet it by lowering wages, then we operated at a loss as long as we could stand it, and then discontinued the business. We make no claim of failure in our business as a whole due to prison labor competition as we have maintained a profitable business in a higher class of goods, but if our plant producing work shirts had had only free labor to compete with it could have continued operation at a profit and our total plant and production would be much greater than it is now. The income of this corporation for the four months it was in operation in 1914 was \$51,937.36; the 12 months of 1915, \$53,778.95; and the 11 months of 1916, \$23,553.27. We suspended business the end of 1916.

Another New York producer reported:

During April, May, and June of this year we have sold our shirts at a loss, if estimated on the basis of replacement value. We produce a shirt of the same type as the prison-made work shirt, and we must adjust our sale price to the price at which the prison goods are sold. The price on prison shirts in April was \$8.125 a dozen, and we had to meet it. It happened that we had in stock a supply of cloth bought at less than the market price then obtaining, and so did not have to operate at a dead loss, but our cost of production at that time, based on the current market price of cloth, was \$9.25 a dozen. Our labor cost is \$2 a dozen. During the dull-market season we have had to sell below cost of production for the past two years in order to meet prison competition. In the season when sales are large their price is high enough to enable us to sell at a profit.

A third New York manufacturer stated:

The situation in the work shirt industry is more serious now than it has ever been before. We find it impossible to get along any longer. I am going out after prison contracts. We have tried to meet the situation by watching the market for every advantage in buying, by taking huge risks, and by hard work,

but we can not go on any longer. Ours is the biggest work-shirt plant except that of the chief prison contractor. Our production is between 15,000 and 20,000 dozen a week, at a labor cost from \$2 to \$2.75 a dozen. Our selling price ranges from \$6.50 to \$7.50 a dozen. The best work shirts made are made at the Jeffersonville Penitentiary, at a labor cost of 75 cents a dozen. I have fought prison-made goods for 20 years, but I have had one prison contract for six years now. I have had opportunities to get others, and it will be I and not the State or Federal Government who will decide when I shall go out of business. I am going into prison production.

Another New York manufacturer said:

We have been in business 20 years. In the early years there were not enough work shirts put out by prison labor for us to be aware of it. During the war the shortage of production and increased demand prevented the increase in prison production from affecting us, but since 1920 the situation has become impossible. Throughout 1923 we have been selling at cost and less in order to keep the organization together long enough to get into operation in other lines. We are not going out of business, but we can not make work shirts in competition with prison production. We are experimenting now on what we are best equipped to produce in other lines. As a typical case, we have just been turned down by a customer who bought 3,800 dozen shirts a year ago to-day, because he can buy this year's supply in prison-made goods at \$1 a dozen less than our price. A customer to whom we have sold 15,000 dozen shirts a year for four or five years is buying wholly prison-made goods this year, because he can get them for less than it costs us to make them.

Our costs per dozen are as follows: Cloth (31 yards at 15½ cents, \$4.80; to cut, make, trim, box, and ship, \$2.65; overhead, 74 cents—a total of \$8.19 and we are selling at \$7.50 a dozen. We have lost 69 cents per dozen on 25,000 dozen this year.

Since 1920 we have closed two factories employing 200 people each, and one employing 450 people. On one of these factories we have paid rent on the idle plant for two years because it was cheaper to lose the rent than to operate. In 1920 we made 7,000 dozen a week; in 1922, 4,000 dozen; and now we are making 1,000 dozen a week. We tried going into the mining districts and setting up plants, but labor in mining districts is too high to compete with prison labor.

Every new prison contract let makes the situation worse and we are getting out of the field as fast as we can. We must either get into other lines or quit. As we fellows get out of the business the prison contractors' opportunities for profit grow greater, for they will soon be the only purchasing power in that line, and they can go into the mills and make their own prices on materials.

One New York manufacturer, who stated that their production had diminished 40 per cent in the last several years, said:

Our business depends on the prison goods. Our salesmen sit around here waiting for the prison contractors to make their price so we can know what we are going to do.

A Maryland manufacturer said:

Our work-shirt department has been shut down for two months. For over three months this year we operated it at a loss. For two years profits in our other lines of manufacture have carried the work-shirt department. Until the prison contractors have sold out we can not sell. When demand exceeds supply, we market our goods after the prison shirts are sold, but as the prison contractors increase, the period when private products have a market grow shorter. In periods of depression the situation grows worse, because the prisons continue to produce when private manufacture is suspended. When supply exceeds demand, the prison goods are cut to any desired extent, because they must get rid of the output in order to make room for the continually produced supply. We either meet their price, wait till the prison goods are all sold, or for reasons of our own hold at a higher price and do not sell.

An Indiana manufacturer said:

This factory has been in operation for 40 years, but for the past 2 or 3 years it has been the hardest possible job to keep our girls employed on shirts. We pay \$2.50 a dozen for making, pressing, folding, and inspecting. Up to four years ago we made 1,200 to 1,500 dozen a week, and now we run 800 dozen a week.

We have had to go into the manufacture of flannel shirts, but that is only a one-season business.

During the war we had so much patriotism propaganda and now we have prison contractors reaping the benefit of it with their ——— shirt. A man who has been overseas likes the sound of that. They have commercialized the patriotic idea not only in their ———, but their ——— shirt. If their goods had to be stamped prison-made, they couldn't get away with that.

I have an order here now to make coats for a State penal institution. Instead of making work shirts to sell to the public, why can't the penitentiaries do this business for themselves? Every prison and insane asylum in the United States buys clothing from private manufacturers, while a private contractor becomes a millionaire in a few years through prison labor and the State loses money and girls are thrown out of work.

Most of the Missouri houses visited are large general dry goods jobbing houses that manufacture only certain lines of the goods they sell—usually work shirts, overalls, and knit goods. In one such establishment the report was made:

Last year we made 120,818 dozen work shirts. So far this year (September, 1923) we have made 58,253 dozen. I can not prove prison competition to have been the cause of this reduction, but I know it was the chief factor. On our simplest work shirt the materials cost \$5.46 a dozen (39 yards at 14 cents), the factory labor cost, cutting, making, foreman, etc., is \$3 a dozen—a total factory cost of \$8.46 on goods we sell at \$9, making 54 cents, or 6 per cent profit, on factory cost. We figure that it costs us 13 per cent to maintain this establishment, overhead and selling, which means a 7 per cent loss on all our work shirts for the past year.

A similar concern stated that the increased cost on labor since the war had made conditions much harder than before, and it made the point that the fact that retailers reckon their profits on a percentage basis made the divergence between free and prison-made goods greater, since the stationary prison labor costs made possible a \$6 wholesale price on prison goods, on which a 30 per cent addition made by retailers would be \$1.80, while a 30 per cent addition to the \$9 price on privately manufactured goods would enhance the price \$2.70.

A third said:

We haven't made a dollar on work shirts in four years, because the prison goods set the price and we have to meet it. Work shirts are the curse of the shirt-making industry. They serve as a football. We have to carry them since in order to maintain our trade in a territory we must have a full line of goods. The low price on work shirts sets the standard for similar lines, such as boy's chambray shirts. You have to sell work shirts at \$9 a dozen when they should be \$10.50, and then you have to sell the boy's shirts at \$7 because you sell men's shirts at \$9. When we can buy the prison goods cheaper, we buy, but we try to make them as cheaply as we can buy from the prisons. We make about 75,000 dozen a year.

Another such concern stated:

We have been forced to buy prison-made work shirts in order to supply our trade. The prison manufacture of shirts does not affect us seriously since, as jobbers, we can buy and resell, but we object that private manufacture should be interfered with and women thrown out of employment by prison labor. In 1915 we made 3,107 dozen work shirts; in 1916, 3,314 dozen; in 1917, 5,830 dozen; in 1918, 4,878 dozen; in 1919, 6,470 dozen. In 1920 we concentrated on a special product and made very few work shirts. In 1921 we made 4,224 dozen. In 1922 we started a new factory in the lower end of town where we could produce more cheaply, and in that year the new plant made 3,467 dozen, and this plant 1,465 dozen. So far this year we have made 2,211 dozen, all but 85 dozen in the new plant. The actual sewing cost per dozen on our work shirts is \$1.66; labor cost including inspection, forewoman, etc., is \$2.66. The total present cost of production is \$8.62 per dozen. In August, 1922, our cost of production was \$8.84,

and we bought prison-made shirts at \$7.25. The difference runs about the same right along. Our purchases in 1922 from the prison contractor from whom we buy the greatest number amounted to 14,300 dozen.

Another Missouri concern said:

While we were making goods for the Government during the war, and when most plants similar to ours were doing the same, the prison contractors got their opportunity to get control of the market. Conditions in prisons would not allow for meeting Government specifications, and while our product was being used by the Government they were producing large quantities to sell to the retail trade. With the low price at which prison goods are marketed we must keep our wages lower than they should be in order to keep the machines operating at all. We can not pay enough to attract young women, and our employees are chiefly widows and deserted mothers who must work, and they must compete with convicts who are not benefited by being trained in this line. If we employed an ex-convict at our machines, the women would all quit.

We have a stock of goods piled up now that we can not sell because of prison competition. We are trying to get away from making work shirts and keep at it chiefly because of our obligation to employees who have been with us for many years, who must have work and are not qualified to fit into other lines. Like so many others in the industry, we are going into dress-shirt production, but the influence there is almost as bad. Since we have to make work shirts so cheaply in order to come somewhere near the prison price, buyers argue that the work in other lines of shirts is not so different and object to paying a fair value that warrants good wages even on the better shirts.

A Missouri wholesale dealer in dry goods stated:

We handle here high-grade shirts, overalls, and pants, and a general line of dry goods. We have not been buying prison goods recently, but our chief competitor selling the same line in the same territory sells the same grade of goods we do in piece goods, hosiery, and staple lines of that sort, but in factory goods—overalls and work shirts—they handle prison-made stuff. They sell a dealer a quantity assortment of their entire line, and their whole proposition is price. When we are selling 220 weight overalls (220 yards per 100 pounds of denim) made in our factory at \$18 a dozen they are selling the same weight prison-made overalls at \$11 a dozen. They also sell prison-made work shirts for \$1.50 and \$1.75 a dozen less than our price. They make these prices in these two lines with the definite intent of using them as leaders to discredit our prices on the general lines of merchandise. I understand they are selling overalls at a loss in order to do this. These goods are sold so low that there is no possibility of us coming anywhere near competing with them. We have had to switch about 50 per cent of our overalls operators to other kinds of work. We have only two alternatives when we are confronted with this kind of competition. We can either reduce our price to where we lose money or curtail production and sell less goods. Our girls average \$18 a week. We made no wage reductions and do not want to, but we can not pay the wages to which the girls are entitled and compete with prison labor.

A Missouri manufacturer of overalls exclusively stated:

It is impossible for us to compete with prison labor, and consequently we have been forced to curtail our output and reduce our force. Six months ago we had 170 operators and now we have 70. We then ran from 750 to 900 dozen a week and now we average 350 dozen. The week ending May 19, 1923, we made 896 dozen, the week of May 26, 872 dozen, of June 9, 756 dozen. From June 9 to June 16 we closed down altogether and production has been very low ever since. Last week we made 372 dozen, the preceding week, 309 dozen. Prison production is limiting our market to the people who demand the union label and shutting us off completely from the farmers' trade, since they are interested in price regardless of the union label. Conditions are worse right now than they have ever been in the industry.

One Nebraska general dry-goods jobbing house stated:

Our production in work shirts has increased rather than diminished in the last three years, because prior to that time we bought prison shirts to supplement our own make in supplying our trade. We now make all of our own. In 1917 we made 8,793 dozen; in 1918, 12,141 dozen; in 1919, 5,178 dozen; and in 1920, 7,345

dozen. In these years we were buying shirts. In 1921 we made 12,567 dozen; in 1922, 19,405 dozen; and so far this year, 16,099 dozen.

On our overalls the prison production hits us hardest in times of financial depression, when the wearers of such garments count the pennies and buy only the cheapest thing obtainable. Our production for the past 12 years is as follows:

1911.....	40,609
1912.....	39,718
1913.....	42,025
1914.....	42,317
1915.....	38,403
1916.....	36,544
1917.....	37,400
1918.....	25,487
1919.....	24,097
1920.....	16,046
1921.....	10,687
1922.....	24,231
1923 (September).....	20,226

In 1918 and 1919 we were on Government production. Our 1921 production amounted to practically a shutdown, due largely to prison-labor competition, for people were buying the cheapest merchandise they could find, with the result that they bought prison-made overalls. Ours is not a union-made product and the larger market in the big cities goes to union-label goods.

A similar Nebraska house operating from 100 to 110 machines in overalls production stated:

We can buy the prison-made goods cheaper than we can make them, and if we could get rid of our factory and still hold the prestige that goes with being classed as manufacturers we would be glad of it.

An Iowa manufacturer stated:

We have been making overalls since 1878. We have an established trade and an established territory, but lately it has been mighty hard to hold it. If we are going to be driven out on overalls and work shirts, we are resourceful enough to make up the difference in other lines. We have had to push production in other fields and are doing a big and increasing business in sleeping garments, children's rompers, flannel shirts, and lines in which we do not have prison competition. We do not want to go out of business in the work shirts and overalls and we have been putting more thought and effort on them than on other lines. We have just as many salesmen and work just as hard to sell these goods as any other. We pay the salesmen the same percentage for selling these as we pay on goods they seem to be able to sell much more freely. We have been advertising these lines in farm papers and various journals. The demand is for overalls at not more than \$16.50 a dozen, so we tried to figure on that price. If we are to make an overall that a man can wear and bend over in, we can not make it at \$16.50, even if we were ready to sell at actual cost.

Our sewing cost on overalls is \$1.63³/₄ per dozen, making buttonholes, examining, etc., is 32¹/₄ cents, cutting is 25 cents, and sorting and tying, 2 cents per dozen—a total cost of \$2.23. On work shirts, stitching is \$1.05¹/₄, making buttonholes, sewing on buttons, examining, and marking is 24¹/₄ cents, cutting is 15 cents, and pressing, folding, etc., is 10¹/₂ cents—a total labor cost of \$1.55.

Our production since 1910 has been:

Year	Overalls	Work shirts
1910-1911.....	43,000	18,500
1911-1912.....	46,000	19,000
1912-1913.....	46,000	20,000
1913-1914.....	51,000	22,000
1914-1915.....	38,000	22,000
1915-1916.....	45,000	20,000
1916-1917.....	50,000	21,000
1917-1918.....	34,000	15,000
1918-1919.....	30,000	8,000
1919-1920.....	20,000	13,000
1920-1921.....	12,000	9,000
1921-1922.....	17,000	13,000
1922 to date (September).....	13,000	8,000

Prison competition is most noticeable when business is hard to get. When demand exceeds production we do not notice it.

A Minnesota general dry goods wholesale house gave the following report:

The labor cost on our overalls, including cutting, inspecting and trimming, but excluding foreman, superintendent, etc., is \$2.25 a dozen. During the month of August we sold, at \$16.50, overalls that cost us \$15.41 to make. Prison-made overalls were selling at \$13.50. We have been shut down since the 1st of September and do not expect to operate before the 1st of December. Two years ago we found it necessary to close down for four months. In 1920 we made 15,918 dozen overalls and in 1921, 6,160 dozen. In 1922 we made 16,066 dozen to stock up after the low production of 1921, but we did not sell what we made. So far in 1923 we have made 9,974 dozen. Our best workers make as high as \$26 a week.

As conditions are now we would do better to scrap our machinery and buy these goods if it were not for the prestige that goes with being classed as manufacturers.

In workshirts we make only 35 to 40 dozen a day for the purpose of training new hands for use on dress shirts. If it were not for prison competition we would undoubtedly make more, as they could then be marketed at a profit.

Another Minnesota manufacturer objected to the fact that under the methods of marketing prison products the industries of one State were being forced to support the institutions of another.

A third Minnesota jobbing house reported:

In January of this year we made 500 dozen work shirts as an experiment and found it impossible to keep the cost of production down to where we could compete with prison-made goods. We did not keep it up long enough to pay to take on cheap help and used our better-paid operators, but it cost us \$9 a dozen to produce goods we could buy for \$7.50. We buy on an average of 9,000 dozen work shirts a year.

We make all of our own overalls except one number of union overalls we buy to supply the trade that demands a union label. We have a very hard time competing with the prison-made overalls. We are making 50 dozen a week now, which is half what we have made until recently. Our labor cost on men's overalls is \$3.40 a dozen and on boy's \$2.40 a dozen.

In the general discussion of the situation, aside from their own personal stories, the manufacturers are very emphatic in the opinion that the contract system is a gross injustice to the prisoners as well as to private manufacturers and laborers, since the training they receive in garment making is absolutely useless to them after their discharge, not only because it is the custom to employ only women in these lines but because no manufacturer could risk the walkout that they consider would result from employing ex-convicts to work with the woman employees. They also make the point that the confining, inactive work unfits the men for the only occupations which are open to them after discharge. One man stated:

I have known a number of instances here in this town where men have been kept at sewing machines for several years and then have taken jobs as day hands on the roads and found they simply could not stand the work. The result is they drift around until they do something that gets them back in prison again.

The opinion is also prevalent that the present system has resulted in making it to the interest of prison contractors to work for convictions. Such stories as the following are told, and apparently, currently believed:

I know of a case of a negro in the ----- penitentiary who was a wizard at cutting. Soon after he was released they planted something on him and got him sent back because they couldn't spare him.

BINDER TWINE

The United States Census Bureau reports that during the year 1921 there were 234,409,000 pounds of binder twine manufactured by free labor in the United States. One year's product in 9 State prisons was 61,615,683 pounds of binder twine. Thus, out of a total of 296,024,683 pounds manufactured in the United States, the prisons manufactured 21 per cent.

This twine was manufactured in prisons in the following States:

BINDER TWINE MANUFACTURED IN STATE PRISONS

State	Year ending—	Production
		<i>Pounds</i>
Minnesota.....	Jan. 31, 1923	23,667,885
Michigan.....	June 30, 1923	16,922,915
Wisconsin.....	June 30, 1922	4,912,600
Indiana.....	Sept. 30, 1922	4,374,425
North Dakota.....	June 30, 1922	3,707,350
Kansas.....	June 30, 1923	3,626,500
Oklahoma.....	do.....	2,150,575
South Dakota.....	do.....	2,083,077
Missouri.....	Dec. 31, 1922	170,356
Total.....	.....	61,615,683

The reasons for the existence of this prison industry and the outstanding increase in production demands a short explanation.

The National Cordage Co. came into active existence on August 1, 1887. It was charged that this company tried to control completely the cordage industry in the United States by attempting to control not only Manila fiber and Mexican sisal but also the manufacture of cordage machinery. The company had an active existence of only six years, when it was placed in the hands of receivers on May 4, 1893.

It was reorganized from time to time under several names, namely: United States Cordage Co., January 1, 1894, to June 1, 1895; Standard Rope & Twine Co., November 18, 1895, to January 25, 1905; Standard Cordage Co., April 23, 1906, to September 27, 1910.

Great publicity was given the activities of this enterprise in establishing what is known as a "trust." As a result, a public opinion in the wheat-raising communities of the West was created which led to the establishment of a prison twine plant in the State prison at Stillwater, Minn., in 1891.

During the first few years of its existence, 1891 to 1894, the enterprise was not a success and a loss of \$6,996.20 was sustained. However, since then this prison factory has increased production and has proved a financial success to the State. The production in this prison in 1922 (23,667,885 pounds) almost equals the total production during the first 10 years of operation (27,848,000 pounds). The profits realized have placed the institution on a self-supporting basis. The concededly good quality of the product and the efficient methods employed by this prison's officials met with remarkable success.

The success of the Minnesota prison greatly influenced the decision of other States to establish prison factories for the manufacture of binder twine. Kansas established a prison factory in 1898, North Dakota in 1900, Missouri in 1905, Indiana in 1906, Michigan in

1908, and South Dakota in 1909. The first appropriation for a factory was made in Wisconsin in 1907 and in Oklahoma in 1916. In no case has the establishment of this prison industry resulted in financial success comparable to that of Minnesota. In some instances the experiment has been a financial failure.

The first successful hard fiber binder twine was manufactured in 1880 from pure Manila fiber grown in the Philippine Islands and that kind of fiber has been used since then. But Mexican sisal, imported into the United States in 1860 primarily for the manufacture of rope, has to a large extent displaced it because the sisal is cheaper. However, the unsettled political conditions that have existed in Mexico and the semiofficial Mexican State monopolies have had a tendency to increase the use of Manila fiber and of fibers other than sisal during the past few years. New Zealand fiber, Java fiber, and African fiber have been used at times, but in comparatively small quantities. The Mexican sisal must sell at a certain percentage below that of Manila fiber because the Mexican sisal has more dirt in it than the Manila fiber, and because a greater length per pound may be obtained for binder twine purposes with Manila fiber than with Mexican sisal—generally 650 feet as compared with 500 feet.

Many dealers now handle prison binder twine as a leader or staple commodity without any profit, to attract trade to their more profitable goods. In the trade generally, binder twine is considered to be and is handled as a staple commodity whether of prison or free-labor manufacture. This condition is forced on the dealer in at least one State, which regulates the amount added by the dealer handling the prison-made twine. Thus, a dealer may purchase a carload (20,000 pounds) of 500-foot twine at 10 cents per pound and pay \$2,000. On carload lots, if he pays cash before a fixed date, he receives a discount of one-half cent per pound or \$100. Generally he sells about 30 per cent (6,000 pounds) of the car lot of twine for cash and the law allows him 1 cent per pound profit on such sales. In this way he makes \$60. The dealer usually sells about 70 per cent (14,000 pounds) on time or credit, and on this class of sale he is by law allowed 1½ cents per pound. In this way he may make \$210. Thus, if a dealer takes advantage of the discount, has no bad debts, and sells all the twine, he has a gross profit of \$370 on a car lot. However, when the matter of bad debts or the overhead cost of handling the twine or the inability to take advantage of discounts or the danger of a crop failure, or a club-order supply distributed in the vicinity of his store is taken into consideration it is seen why handling twine is not considered profitable by the retailer.

One of the prisons (Minnesota), commonly credited as being most successful in the direct distribution of binder twine to the farmer, actually distributed only about 1 per cent of its product in this way in 1922. The balance was distributed as follows: About 15 per cent to farmer organizations and through organized club orders; about 59 per cent to dealers in the State; and about 25 per cent to dealers in other States. The percentage of all prison-made twine distributed through retailers is very large.

Following is a table which brings out the great difference in the prices of Manila fiber and Mexican sisal. This gives both an advantage and a disadvantage to the prisons over the free-labor manufacturer.

If, as is the case in Minnesota, the prison officials may take advantage of a low price by quick action in ordering a year's supply, a great saving may be had. On the other hand, in States where the order must receive the approval of a supervising body the price may be high by the time the approval is obtained. The free-labor manufacturer of binder twine must purchase his twine during the entire year at both high and low prices, as brokers would not accept his order for a year's supply because his order would be so large. The fiber necessary to supply a free-labor factory is greater than that of the prisons because the free-labor manufacturers of binder twine either make very large quantities of binder twine or they make binder twine, rope, and other products. Thus the free-labor manufacturers may be said to purchase their supply of fibers at the average price for the year.

It will also be noted in the table that the difference between the cost of fibers and the selling price of free-labor binder twine to retailers is usually about 4 cents. This was the amount agreed on by the United States Food Administration during the World War when prices were fixed on that basis. Prison prices are usually from a cent to a cent and a half below those of free labor. The reason for this difference in price has been stated by manufacturers to be necessary to "furnish some color for the 'help-the-farmer' argument," and "to dispose of the product" as "it is generally conceded that any prison product is likely to be inferior in quality and will not be found as uniform as the product made by free labor."

WHOLESALE PRICES OF FIBER AND BINDER TWINE, BY YEAR

[The prices for raw material fiber are for "Fair current" manila fiber and Mexico sisal, the two fibers principally used in the manufacture of binder twine. The prices on fiber are for new goods delivered on dock at New York. They are not reduced finer than eighths of a cent. These prices of fiber were furnished by a Boston importer and broker]

Year	Wholesale price of fiber				Wholesale price of binder twine			
	Manila, per pound		Sisal, per pound		From free-labor factories		From prison-labor factories	
	High for year	Low for year	High for year	Low for year	600 feet to pound mixed fiber	500 feet to pound all sisal	600 feet to pound mixed fiber	500 feet to pound all sisal
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1905.....	10¼	8¼	8¼	6½	11½	9½	10¾	8¾
1906.....	10½	9½	7½	6½	12	10	10¾	8¾
1907.....	10½	8½	7½	4½	12½	9½	10¾	8¾
1908.....	7½	5½	6	4½	11½	8½	9½	7½
1909.....	6½	4½	6½	4½	8½	7½	8½	6½
1910.....	6½	4½	6	4	8½	7½	8	6½
1911.....	5½	4½	5	3½	7½	6½	7½	6½
1912.....	10½	5½	7½	5	8½	7½	7½	6½
1913.....	10½	6½	7½	5½	11½	9½	10	8½
1914.....	7½	6½	5½	3½	11	9	10	7½
1915.....	10½	7	6½	4	10	7½	9½	7
1916.....	15	10½	14½	7½	11½	9½	11½	8¾
1917.....	27	15½	19½	14½	20½	19½	14	13
1918.....	28	15½	19½	16½	26½	26½	24	21
1919.....	20½	12½	16½	8	24½	21½	22	20
1920.....	20	11	8½	6½	18	15	16½	13¾
1921.....	12¾	6	7½	4	17½	14½	15	12
1922.....	8¾	6½	6½	4	12	10	11	8¾
1923.....	10¾	7½	6½	6½	12	10½	11½	10

The wholesale prices of free-labor binder twine quoted above are the opening prices of the largest manufacturers. These prices as a rule control the market, because the smaller manufacturers generally can not undersell the larger manufacturers and would lose their trade if they attempted to charge more than the prices fixed by the larger manufacturers. The wholesale prison prices here listed are the Minnesota State prison opening prices. The other prisons have in most cases the same prices as the Minnesota State prison.

The manufacturers and distributors of free-labor-made binder twine were a unit in condemning the manufacture and distribution of prison-made twine. An agent of the bureau visited the seven largest free-labor manufacturers of binder twine in the United States, and statements made by them show their position with regard to this class of competition. Their objections to this competition, which they say is unfair, have been classified under 15 headings. They are as follows:

1. The manufacturers condemned the competition as unfair and ruinous.

One manufacturer said:

The best answer I can make to the various questions regarding the effect of prison-made goods on our business is the fact that we have practically discontinued the manufacture of binder twine and have turned our attention to the manufacture of rope and other hard fiber cordage instead.

It was stated by one manufacturer that—

The competition is so keen and the margin of profit so close that the variation of a quarter of a cent a pound in the selling price will often represent either a profit or a loss for the year.

A manufacturer of ropes and twine stated the position of his company as follows:

The competition in the binder-twine business in the territories where these several prisons operate is ruinous; in fact, the standard manufacturers find it impossible to sell their product until the prisons have disposed of their full capacity. This is due to the fact that the prisons sell at prices far below that at which the goods can be made by free labor and sold at a reasonable margin of profit.

If the standard manufacturers are called upon to meet this competition, it means that they must take the business at a loss.

The company has never been a very large factor in the binder-twine business, and one of the primary reasons for their not entering this field is that the prison competition makes the business difficult and unremunerative. The limited amount of binder twine we do make we sell in fields where the prison twine does not compete. Some years ago we made a very much larger portion of twine than we do at the present time and discontinued doing so because of the increased activity by the prisons.

Another manufacturer stated the problem as follows:

The injustice of the prison competition is manifest. It is an easy matter for such mills to undersell the company and others situated as it is. Steps should be taken to provide a remedy which will not leave the free-labor employer with so heavy a disadvantage.

This manufacturer states that—

We find the prices quoted by the various State prisons that manufacture binder twice to be exceedingly low; in fact, the competition is such that we can not at any time attempt to compete with State-prison prices. In other words, we practically have to let them sell their production before we can begin.

We do not know upon what basis the State prisons establish their prices. Some years their prices have not been announced until prices have been made by the leading manufacturers, while at other times their prices have been announced first.

Such low prices are used by a great many buyers as a leverage with ourselves and other manufacturers to secure lower prices.

After comparing prices he says:

This is an outstanding instance where it is plainly evident that it is impossible for jobbers to whom we may sell to compete with prison-made twine; in fact the jobbers who used to sell binder twine for us in Michigan are discontinuing doing so because of their inability to compete with prison-made goods.

One of the larger manufacturers said:

It was true, as stated in the report of 1906,¹ that the free-labor binder-twine industry had not attempted to compete with the State prisons in prices or terms, and they have not done so since. It is a situation that can not be cured and must simply be endured—a burden and a handicap upon a vital industry.

Manufacturers have learned by bitter experience to hold their tongues on the subject of convict competition in binder twine. There are three stock arguments that invariably come up whenever a State legislature is discussing the establishment or extension of a prison twine plant. One is that it will benefit the farmer. Another is that it will reduce the expenses of the prison, and the third is that the project is being fought by the twine manufacturers, who are pictured as the ruthless oppressors of agriculture. Therefore, the appearance of any manufacturer's representative before a legislative committee in opposition to a prison twine project merely furnishes capital for the promoters of the project and a target for their abuse. Yet the obvious facts of prison twine manufacture would seem to warrant not merely resentment but active opposition from the free-labor manufacturer.

A prison twine plant operates with State funds furnished to it without interest. It operates with labor to which it pays something or nothing, as it pleases—usually nothing. It has none of the free manufacturer's problems of wages, of labor supply, of labor turnover, of absenteeism, of provisions to safeguard life and health. It may strive to earn a profit—which should not be difficult under these highly favorable conditions—but it has no stockholders demanding a reasonable return on their investment. Prison twine costs can be figured with a free hand. They do not necessarily include any provision for depreciation of plant or equipment, for repairs and replacement, or for interest charges on working capital.

One of the large free-labor manufacturers submits the following statement as regards price, quantity, and quality of competitive prison twine:

It is true that prison-made twine is sold to the farmer at a lower price per pound than free twine, but that does not always mean a saving to the farmer. The farmer uses twine by the foot and not by the pound. It takes about 1,000 feet of twine to bind an acre of wheat or oats. It will take 1,000 feet to bind this grain whether the 1,000 feet of twine weighs 2 pounds or 3.

The most popular twine is "Standard" twine, which is supposed to run, and is labeled to run, 500 feet to the pound. The free-labor twine is made under laws that require it to fulfill its guarantee, but the State owned and operated plant is not amenable to law in its own State and can not be made to live up to honest mercantile standards, and, in fact, in a great many cases does not.

In 1921 careful and fair tests were made upon prison twine purchased in the open market. Every ball in the bale was measured; not one piece of twine or one ball, but the whole bale. Thus the figures represent actual worth to the purchaser.

All of the twine was labeled "Standard," and with the exception of the Kansas twine all bore tags printed "500 feet per pound."

¹ Twentieth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor, 1905.

The results follow:

		Feet
Michigan.....	First bale.....	455.6 per pound.
	Second bale.....	477.2 per pound.
South Dakota.....		449.8 per pound.
Wisconsin.....	First bale.....	476.4 per pound.
	Second bale.....	477.8 per pound.
Oklahoma.....	First bale.....	457.0 per pound.
	Second bale.....	457.3 per pound.
Kansas.....	First bale.....	479.0 per pound.
	Second bale.....	459.0 per pound.
Minnesota.....	First bale.....	469.2 per pound.
	Second bale.....	482.1 per pound.

These figures average at 467.3 feet per pound, and the farmer who bought this twine even at half a cent per pound less lost money. Last year free-labor twine sold to the farmer at something like 12 cents per pound, and therefore his 500 feet of this twine cost him 12 cents.

His 500 feet of prison twine, averaging but 467.3 feet per pound, at $11\frac{1}{2}$ cents, cost him $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents, or a little more money than his free-labor twine.

Unfortunately, these are not the only disadvantages of prison-made twine. Besides the lack of length, a defect not readily detected, other serious faults are usual to prison-made twine.

The shortness of the terms served by most of the prisoners prevents their acquiring the necessary skill to make first-class twine.

In order to work well in a binder and avoid costly stoppages and breaks, binder twine must be uniform in size, so that it will pass evenly around the sheaf and work smoothly in the knotter. It must not have "small spots" which have not sufficient strength to bear the strain of the knotting operation or are too weak to hold the sheaf of wheat after it is bound. An unbound sheaf of wheat means lost time and money. A tangled knotter is a serious loss. A break in a ball of twine is a costly loss of time.

Evidence of the poor quality of prison twine is furnished by the manufacturers of it themselves. South Dakota, by a report of its legislative committee in the seventeenth session, fifty-sixth day, February 28, 1921, comment on the poor quality of the South Dakota twine. They find that it averages but 450 feet to the pound, and that its quality is so poor that they advise the farmers to return it, to have the large and small parts cut out, and have the twine rewound. Of course, such a remedy was inadequate compensation for the damage the farmer suffered in the harvest field, and so they also recommended that the farmers who had bought twine be compensated for its inferior quality.

That these conditions are not confined to South Dakota is a matter of common knowledge, though there are other States that are not so frank.

It should be said, however, in all fairness, that there are some prison plants which usually make good twine.

Nevertheless, the inferiority of prison-made twine is so well recognized that it can seldom, if ever, command the same price as twine made by private manufacturers.

With regard to the quality of the prison-made twine the following advertisement of a well-known binder-twine manufacturer states:

To-day twine competition isn't so much a matter of price as it is of quality. The farmer and dealer both have learned the lesson of cheap, inferior twine; that the seeming economy of saving a matter of a cent or cent and a half a pound on the original cost of twine is in reality false economy as a general rule.

The farmer has found that breakage of grain bundles in the field, due to weak, uneven twine, and shortages in length below the prevailing standards, are expensive. The dealer has discovered that to sell that kind of twine becomes costly for him because of loss of good will and trade.

2. The free-labor manufacturer must pay Federal, State, county, and municipal taxes, whereas the prison industry and those engaged in it enjoy the privilege of being tax exempt.

One manufacturer stated his views of the taxation problem in the following terms:

At the present time the taxpayers in the State have approximately a quarter of a million dollars of their money tied up in binder twine which was not sold

during the last harvest and must be carried at least until next year. This certainly works a hardship not only on the manufacturer, but on the free employee of free-labor institutions. It is certainly a bitter pill to swallow to pay State taxes to maintain an institution which deprives us of legitimate business solely because there is no labor cost in manufacturing.

Another manufacturer states:

The raw material cost is more than half of the total cost, and taxes, insurance, depreciation, and particularly carrying charges, are large items. A prison plant pays freight, and it may pay insurance, but its books show no payment for interest, depreciation, or carrying charges. These costs exist, nevertheless, and become a burden to the taxpayer.

3. The free-labor manufacturers must pay current wages to their employees, whereas the prisons have the services of the prisoners for little or nothing.

One manufacturer reviewed the problem of wages, saying:

The manufacturer employing free labor has certain definite expense items which of necessity must enter into the final cost of his product. To begin with, he must carry his raw material for an average period of six months and thus incur an interest charge of from 3 to 3½ per cent. He must pay Federal, State, and county taxes. He must pay labor an hourly rate, averaging from 30 to 35 cents per hour. He has his plant investment and depreciation to take care of.

We are not in close touch with prison costs, but it is the belief that practically all of the charges set forth just above do not enter into the completed cost of the binder twine built. This statement is a trifle broad perhaps so far as labor is concerned, but the outlay for that item is said to be merely nominal—perhaps not more than one-sixth of the wage rate paid by those employing free labor.

With reference to wages, another manufacturer said that—

If the penitentiaries were to allow an average wage, either to go to the convict himself or his family, for the work done, they could not compete with free-labor mills because of inferior quality and difficulty in distribution.

A third manufacturer states:

The prison twine mills were started because it was thought that the saving of wages made by using forced labor, and the elimination of profit, would depress the market price of free twine besides putting upon the market the cheap twine itself. Neither of these expectations has been realized.

4. The free-labor manufacturer keeps in existence through invested capital in the enterprise, and the industry must pay a return of dividends derived from profits or the invested capital will be withdrawn and the industry collapse, whereas the State funds created and maintain the prison industry, no dividends or interest need be paid on the investment in the enterprise, and even losses may be continually sustained, and since the State's resources are back of the enterprise it may still continue.

As to capital investment, one manufacturer states:

Labor is a small part of the cost of binder twine. Binder twine is a machine-made product, and the investment in machinery and plant is large. The average production of the prison twine plants appears to be about 7,000,000 pounds per year per plant. A free twine plant of this size would cost about \$400,000, an investment requiring a large amount of State's money. The business done by such a plant would amount to about \$700,000 per year, so that binder-twine manufacturing can not be regarded as a small or minor undertaking, and the advantages to be gained should be great to justify it.

Another large manufacturer briefly covered this subject, saying:

Regardless of the cost of manufacture or the price made on free-labor twine, the prison product will be sold at a lower price, inasmuch as this is necessary in

order to dispose of the product. It is generally conceded that any prison product is likely to be inferior in quality and will not be found as uniform as the product made by free labor.

5. The free-labor manufacturer must provide against depreciation, whereas the prison industry may seek merely an appropriation.

A manufacturer said:

Public investigations of the results obtained in the manufacture of binder twine in several prison plants have disclosed the fact that such business generally is conducted at considerably less advantage to the State than can be traced to the lower cost of the cheap convict labor as compared with free labor used by independent manufacturers. Many expenses that should be directly charged by the States to the operation of their prison plants are rather uniformly overlooked, and the benefits of apparently lower prices of binder twine to farmers are derived through the imposition of greater taxes on the State as a whole.

6. In times of depression or crop failure the free-labor manufacturer must bear the brunt of the burden, as the prison can sell its stock if necessary at a loss and the free-labor manufacturer gets only what is left over and must pay storage for what he can not sell.

One manufacturer stated this problem as follows:

Perhaps the strongest resentment of convict labor competition in the binder-twine industry comes from the local dealers. It is essential to the local dealer's continued friendly relations with his farmer customers that he shall make every effort to supply them with their binder twine requirements upon demand. In order to do so he must order his twine well in advance of the harvest. This involves guessing at enough uncertainties without the uncertainty of how much prison twine may become available in his locality and the certainty that, because of the differential in price, it will conflict with the sale of goods which he buys from free-labor manufacturers. It is a perfectly natural reaction of this situation that frequently the difficulties of the dealer who is undersupplied or under-sold on binder twine because of prison competition are reflected in discordant relations between the dealer and the jobber or the dealer and the manufacturer.

But there is another phase of prison-twine competition that frequently works hardship directly on the dealer and indirectly on the manufacturer. Toward the end of the season it frequently happens that State prisons find themselves with a surplus of twine on hand. To dispose of this surplus they send it north and northwest and offer it for whatever it will bring, with the result that local dealers who have estimated correctly on twine consumption in their vicinity and stocked accordingly find their trade suddenly cut off by an invasion of prison twine offered at prices which they can not meet without serious loss.

This latter condition has been reflected again and again in cancellation orders from dealers to their jobbers or manufacturers and in appeals for help in taking care of a heavy carry-over. On the binder twine side of the farm equipment industry, and especially among the dealers, one of the most frequent and prolific subjects of discussion is how to keep the prison plants from selling convict-made binder twine outside of their own States. After many years of effort, national legislation on this evil appears to be as far away from enactment as ever.

On this subject another manufacturer states:

We want to point out something which is usually overlooked in comparing prices and costs of prison and commercial twines. The individual prison-twine plant is, in the last analysis, a small producer relatively (but together their production is considerable), with its own market, and with an appeal to that market which is quite successful, even if based only upon sentimental and price grounds. This means that upon the commercial producers, and particularly upon the larger commercial producers, falls the responsibility of seeing that enough twine is available to harvest the crops of the country, with all the attendant risk that such a responsibility implies.

It is never possible to predict the extent of the Nation's crop and the twine requirements sufficiently far in advance to so accurately gauge manufacture that just enough twine and not too much will be made. The amount of twine re-

quired is affected by climatic and other conditions within a few weeks of harvest; the twine is all used during the brief period of harvest, but unless its cost is to be prohibitive it must be manufactured throughout the whole year. The twine manufacturer is a long way from the source of his raw material, in point of time three weeks to three months; he can not make an overnight change to take care of an eleventh-hour increase in demand; he must manufacture far in advance. How then can the farmer be sure of having enough twine to harvest a good crop unless the large manufacturer takes the risk of having made too much twine, if the crop is poor?

And this is no fancied risk. It is a condition which has actually developed many times in the past; it must develop with a poor crop. It is expensive for the manufacturer. Twine carried over from one year to the next must be stored, and the storage must be paid for. The twine is taxed, and the taxes must be paid. Capital is tied up in that twine, and capital means interest which, too, must be paid. The twine must be insured. And in addition to these items, in the long period which must elapse between the time the manufacturer paid for the fiber and the time he sells the twine, the market may go down and cause him a further loss and a large one.

All these things are peculiarly burdens and problems of the manufacturer, upon whom falls the responsibility, as we said before, of providing the Nation's twine. They are costs and risks that do not appear on the surface, but they exist; they do not exist in anything like an equal degree, if at all, for the prison plant operating under its conditions and circumstances and upon its much smaller and more secluded scale, and with its unlimited power to fall back on general taxation to make up any losses incurred by unpreventable conditions or bad management. How unfortunate, then, that its lower prices should be quoted as proof of the exorbitance of the prices of the commercial manufacturer, with the difference in circumstances so little understood.

7. The free-labor manufacturer is considered guilty of unfair trade practices if he should sell his product below cost of free-labor production. Further, it is sometimes impossible for free-labor manufacturers to dispose of their product at prices the same as those on the prison product. From time to time the prison-made goods have been sold under a guaranty that the price would be as low or lower than prices named by any other jobber or manufacturer for twine of equal grade and quality during the season.

One prison made a guaranty as to prices in 1911 which read:

These prices you will notice are one-half cent below our prices for 1910. We guarantee our prices to be one-half cent below those quoted by the ——— Co. or the ——— Co. on their regular brands of twine. We guarantee in addition that if our prices are not one-half cent below the prices that may be named by the ——— Co. or the ——— Co. we will still further reduce our prices on the same grade and quality so that our prices shall be one-half cent below theirs.

One distributor referring to this guaranty in a humorous vein, said:

So you see if these companies gave away twine the prison would pay people one-half cent a pound to take the prison twine.

A very recent guaranty is referred to by another manufacturer:

Prison prices are generally, if not always, lower than free-labor prices and in some cases are guaranteed to be so. We refer to a copy of a letter and contract just received, dated January 1, 1924, from the Oklahoma State Penitentiary. The contract contains a clause which guarantees, over the signature of the great and sovereign State of Oklahoma, that the "price when fixed, as herein provided, shall be lower than the general market price covering same period which shall be named by commercial manufacturers of twine of equal grade and quality." The letter says "we can assure you that our price will be not less than 1 cent per pound under the prices named by ——— people for the same quality twine.

We come, then, to the question of unfair competition. This is almost so self-evident as to need no further exposition. It is a fact that prisons go far beyond keeping the convicts usefully employed. They run their mills at night, enter

the commercial field, advertise, cut prices, and even go beyond the bounds of their own State. The ridiculous pay of convict labor as compared to free labor can be only partially offset by the increased efficiency of free labor in these days of high wages, and overhead expenses like taxes, insurance, interest, and depreciation, partly or wholly paid in prisons by general taxation, do not present the grim reality to a State owned and operated plant that they do to a private corporation which has to provide for them in good years and bad and provide for them from the sales of its goods.

8. The free-labor manufacturer is not permitted to regulate the resale price of the twine to the farmer, whereas the State may fix, and in one instance does fix, the profits which those handling the prison product are allowed.

A manufacturer of twine considered this an unfair advantage, saying:

The free manufacturer is prohibited by law from fixing a resale or retail price on his binder twine, while the State prison may fix and enforce the price to the consumer where the product is handled through dealers, and sometimes this price is fixed by State law. Free manufacturers do not, and indeed can not, fix the price of their binder twine with reference to convict-made twine.

Referring to the profits made by retailers handling the free-labor product one manufacturer said:

We are under the impression that the average margin of profit now to the retailer of binder twine does not exceed a cent to a cent and a half per pound in addition to freight, and that in many instances it is even less.

9. The manufacturers consider their industry specially hazardous because of the wide fluctuations in the cost of raw materials which control the price to such a large extent. They consider this industry specially unfitted for the State to go into, as labor is of minor importance compared with other phases of the industry.

A large manufacturer made the following statement in this regard:

By far the greater part of the binder twine produced and used in the United States is spun from imported fibers—chiefly sisal fiber from the State of Yucatan in Mexico. Since the report² of 1906 was issued, governmental and other conditions in Yucatan have resulted in wide fluctuations in the price of sisal fiber. In the 15 years prior to 1915 the average price of sisal at American Gulf ports was about 5½ cents per pound. Within the next year or so the price was arbitrarily increased to around 19 cents per pound at Gulf ports. This and other spectacular price fluctuations have involved extreme risk of the money invested by twine spinners in fiber.

Further, because the bulk of the fiber used in making American binder twine comes from a foreign country whose governmental and economic conditions have long been chaotic, there is always the possibility of a failure of supply which would leave the twine manufacturers, including the State prisons, with large sums locked up in twine spinning equipment for which no other use could be found.

Aside from the flimsy pretext of benefiting the farmer, there is no possible reason for selecting binder-twine manufacture as a prison industry. The heavy investment in raw material and equipment and the low proportion of labor make this industry especially unsuited for the employment of prisoners. In this respect prison boards and prison authorities have turned against the principles and theories that appear to have prevailed in all other branches of convict-labor industry. Except as to binder twine, the idea seems to have been to select the industry which would furnish the largest amount of employment for convict labor with the lowest possible investment in manufacturing equipment and raw materials. At the outside, with labor costs more than 100 per cent above pre-war levels, the direct labor in binder-twine costs does not now exceed 20 per cent—a lower figure than is shown by any other important industry.

² Twentieth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor, 1906.

Another manufacturer disposed of this phase of the question as follows:

The price of binder twine is largely determined by the cost of the raw material. In 1898, as a result of the Spanish-American War, fiber prices were materially advanced, which accounts for the marked advance in the price in 1899 compared with 1898. During the recent war the fiber produced in Yucatan was controlled by a commission financed by the Mexican Government in connection with an organization of bankers in the United States. This organization controlled the price of fiber absolutely, which accounts for the very high prices in effect from 1917 on, and it was not until this fiber control was broken that prices on twine began to decline. This matter was under investigation by our Government and is a matter of record.

10. After free-labor manufacturers had perfected machinery and built up organizations to make better twine at cheaper prices the prisons were not fair to the industry by operating to the harm of the free-labor manufacturer.

It was said by one manufacturer:

It has been the custom through the many years of the manufacture of binder twine in the United States for manufacturers to give to the general public the benefits and advantages of improved methods and improved construction of machinery which such independent manufacturers have developed at great direct cost and which are the fruit of the activities of such independent manufacturers. From the inception of the use of binder twine the improvements made by manufacturers within the United States have been considerable, but not a single improvement has ever been recorded as the fruit of the activities of State institutions of the manufacture of binder twine. On the other hand, the State institutions have usurped the benefit of all the improvements made by independent manufacturers, and consequently the prison plants are not contributing their fair share to the industry, and if the entire industry were turned over to prison plants there would undoubtedly be no further improvement.

11. Through efficient methods of manufacture and distribution, the free-labor manufacturer hopes to supply the best binder twine at the lowest possible cost.

When he does this he objects to the methods of advertising and distributing used by the prison twine plants which, as one manufacturer said—

Frankly fix their price, not upon cost, but upon the price of free-labor twine, putting it just enough lower to furnish some color for the "help-the-farmer" argument and to give the prison product a clear right of way in the market.

The manufacturer then questions whether there is—

In fact, any benefit to the farmer in prison twine manufacture that would justify the hardship it works upon the citizens of the State who make part of their living by dealing in binder twine. The facts do not show any such benefit. It is estimated that in eastern farming territory the average farmer uses about 50 pounds of binder twine a year, while farther west the average is placed at about 87½ pounds. In figuring on their market, binder-twine manufacturers estimate the annual twine requirements at from 2½ to 2¾ pounds to the acre. Prison twine-plant managers have testified at Government inquiries that they figure their price to consumers at from 1 to 1½ cents below the announced prices of free-labor manufacturers.

On this basis the farmer who uses prison-made binder twine is benefited to the extent of 2½ cents to 4½ cents per acre, or, on the average, less than a dollar a year. Against that "benefit" the thoughtful farmer might fairly set up the proportion of his taxes that goes toward providing the capital and supporting the workers of the prison twine plant.

Another manufacturer questions the benefit to the farmer, saying:

The actual saving to the individual farmer in binder twine amounts to very little. Assuming that the average farm in the United States is 100 acres, the

amount of twine used by the average farmer would then be not in excess of 100 pounds and his saving would not be over \$1 to \$1.50 per year. When this is contrasted with the fact that a State's prison-made product does eliminate just that much honest labor by making it impossible for manufacturers to compete with the prison-made product, it is a matter which is extremely serious to the laboring men and to the manufacturer as well.

Another manufacturer explained the situation as follows:

Our impression is that no manufacturer of binder twine attempts to compete in price with the prison product. Our own aim has always been to manufacture a product second to none on the market and to make our prices just as low as cost will permit.

One of the prisons in the Middle West adopted a number of business policies which we believe the average manufacturer would not countenance. For instance, they arranged to supply a member of an organization with twine at a quantity price which was determined by the volume of business received from two organizations, the consolidation of these orders sometimes giving the member a price 1 cent or more below their regular price. We believe they have also accepted orders from dealers for the twine which they would require under normal conditions and then accepted orders from farmers' organizations in the same localities, thus depriving them of their market.

Trouble may unfairly be shifted to the manufacturer of free-labor-made twine as brought out in the statement of one manufacturer, as follows:

If it were possible for the penitentiaries to supply the entire demand at all times on the above basis, it might not be so bad, since we would probably find something else with which to keep busy. The worst trouble is that when the farmer needs a little more twine at the latter end of harvest he must of necessity buy it from the nearest source of supply, his merchant. Having to pay a higher price makes him dissatisfied, because he does not take the time to analyze the situation and feels that he is being held up by his merchant and the manufacturer, who is forced to distribute his goods through jobbers and retailers.

12. Since the work in twine mills is either of a laborious nature or is so light that it can be done by old men and women, many manufacturers object to the prisoners doing work which will not benefit the prisoners physically or mentally or fit them for work outside the prison walls.

One manufacturer in this regard said:

There is an abundance of testimony to show how unfavorably binder-twine manufacture is regarded by expert penologists and by philanthropists who interest themselves in the welfare of convicts. As expressed by such penologists and philanthropists and by the governors of many States in many messages, the purpose of incarceration is rather for the reform and regeneration of the individual than for his punishment; it is to do whatever can be done by the State during his term of imprisonment to help and fit the individual prisoner toward becoming a useful citizen upon his release.

The fundamental arguments for establishing prison industries are based on the thought that they will relieve the terrible monotony of life behind prison bars and at the same time teach the prisoner how to earn an honest living.

The making of binder twine is necessarily an indoor occupation. It teaches no trade and develops no skill that is likely to be of advantage to the prisoner after his release.

Binder twine is produced by free labor in only two of the nine States that have prison twine plants. Except in Minnesota and Missouri, when a prisoner is discharged after spending a number of years in making prison twine, he must go outside that State in order to find work at the trade which he has learned while in prison. And when he does find a twine plant employing free labor he will discover that much of the work is done by women.

13. The manufacturers object to prisoners being employed in the manufacture of binder twine, as this industry involves large expenditures of money and comparatively little employment for prisoners.

This fact is indicated in the statement of one manufacturer, who said:

Early reports of prison twine plants which were considered operating on a most favorable basis, in figuring the cost of the product, showed the following:

	Per cent
Cost of material.....	87 to 90
Free labor, freight, insurance, etc.....	6 to 8½
Convict labor.....	4½ to 5

While there may be some slight variation in the percentages of cost at the present time, the above illustration will serve to show the relative position of labor and raw material in the production of binder twine and clearly to demonstrate that a sudden change in the cost of the raw material might result disastrously.

The most desirable form of prison industry would be the one where labor represented the greater part of the finished product.

In considering the above statement it should be borne in mind that the cost of the convict labor is large or small according to what the State may see fit to give the convicts. It is a convict-labor allowance, not a convict-labor cost. Unfortunately the informant did not state what would be the equivalent cost of free labor.

Another manufacturer in stating his objections said:

The content of labor in the manufactured article never represents more than 20 per cent of the total cost, which is far below the average of labor content in manufactured products.

Because binder twine is sold during only a short period of the year and binder twine must be manufactured throughout the year because the machinery can not be used for any other purpose, and consequently the investment of capital and the attendant expenses of storage, insurance, and interest are as high in binder twine as in any other article of commerce that is known.

Fiber markets are subject to very wide fluctuations, and even within the past 60 days there has occurred a fluctuation of 20 per cent in some grades of manila fiber, and manila fiber is one of the principal fibers used in the production of binder twine. The business, therefore, is too speculative to warrant a State institution entering the business.

The proposition was stated by another manufacturer as follows:

On the economic side, the manufacture of binder twine is the least desirable of industries for State prisons. For one thing, it involves large expenditures of money for equipment and for raw materials in comparison with the number of prisoners for whom it can furnish employment.

14. The manufacturers in a farming State where the prison does not make binder twine object to the manufacture of binder twine in State prisons other than their own and which their State can not protect them from, especially when the prison product is sold within the State under Federal protection to their great disadvantage.

One manufacturer stated his objections in the following terms:

We regard the sale of prison-made binder twine in interstate commerce as absolutely unfair to the interests of those States which have no prison plants, but do have independent manufacturers of binder twine within their boundaries. These independent factories represent a large outlay of capital and the benefits of the operation of these independent factories accrue to the communities in which they are located, and the unfair competition within such State or community offered by binder twine made in a prison plant in another State is destructive of the interests of the community where binder twine is made by free labor.

Though comparisons can not be taken directly as all-sufficient arguments, it must not be overlooked that Canada protects the binder-twine industry by her law which absolutely prohibits the shipment of any prison-made binder twine into Canada. The Canadian Government has undoubtedly recognized the fact that prison-made goods are destructive of and not beneficial to the improvement of any industry. It might be observed, also, that the United States as a whole recognizes the unfairness of convict-made products in our own laws against the importation into the United States of products made by convict labor.

Another manufacturer said:

Another unfair feature of the situation is in the fact that these penitentiaries are permitted to market their product outside of the State which finances the proposition, in States where there are no prison facilities. The only binder-twine business which we have left is conducted in a State where there is no prison plant.

A large manufacturer said:

This same prison plant now markets quite a large percentage of its twine outside of its own State, and in recent years has sold twine in one of the western States at a lower price than the State-prison plant in that State was able to make on its own product. It would, therefore, appear that the prison competition at the present time is now between the prisons themselves. For, as previously stated, the manufacturer who employs free labor never has and can not now attempt to compete in price with the prison product.

15. Manufacturers object to the practice of some prisons in concealing the identity of the prison-made twine and so branding their product that a dealer who apparently handles a free-labor-made twine and who in fact handles the prison product can sell at a profit below actual cost of free-labor manufacture.

On this subject one manufacturer said:

For instance, we are inclosing herewith a quotation card issued by _____ of _____.

This twine we understand is made by the Jackson State prison at Jackson, Mich., and is offered by _____ under their own private brand of "_____", with nothing whatever in their advertisement to show that this is a prison-made product. In fact, the advertisement states, "We have sold this twine for years and guarantee it equal to any twine manufactured."

You will note, as brought out by the above, that the Jackson prison is making binder twine for _____ under their own private brand "_____" and that there was no indication whatever in the advertisement and we understand this is true of the stenciling on the bags and tags, to show that the binder twine was a prison-made product.

The binder-twine plant at Michigan City, Ind., sends circulars broadcast using the name of the _____ Mills, and there is nothing on their letterhead or in their quotations to show that this is a prison-made product.

We object strenuously to prisons offering any of their products unless the product is clearly labeled showing that it is prison made, and we also object to any prison-made products being shipped outside of the State in which it is manufactured. We are stating these last two objections only as a second choice, for our first preference is that no merchandise should be made by convict labor and offered for sale in competition with honest labor.

This handling of prison-made twine under a trade-mark that would lead the farmer to believe he is using free-labor-made twine has many disadvantages, one of which is that the farmer who compares it with a well-known prison brand may find it inferior and come to the conclusion that the prison-made twine is better. The manufacturers all charge that, with possibly one exception, prison-made twine is inferior to the free-labor-made twine. With reference to this subject one manufacturer said:

The prison plant manufacturing binder twine in this State has a capacity which would take care of the farmers' requirements of that commodity in our

State, providing the quality was equal to that of free-labor mills and there was no prejudice on the part of the user against prison-made goods. My observation of the quality on numerous occasions, however, prompts me to state that it is very inferior to several well-known brands of binder twine furnished by institutions using free labor. Furthermore, the penitentiaries sell the binder twine direct to the farmer at a price generally below the price at which retail merchants can purchase free-labor goods. Generally speaking, this in itself is unfair competition, since it is almost impossible for any manufacturer in any line to deal direct with the consumer in small quantities as it entails altogether too much cost of distribution.

BOOTS AND SHOES

It is asserted that the manufacture of shoes in the prisons of the United States vitally affects the free-labor manufacturers of very cheap men's and boys' shoes. By cheap shoe here is meant shoes selling at retail about or less than \$4 per pair. The cheaper the shoe manufactured by free labor the more strongly is it affected by the competition of the prison-made article. No objection was heard from manufacturers of shoes that sold at retail above \$4 per pair.

In 1921 there were 1,505 free-labor shoe manufacturers establishments in the United States that made 5,000 or more pairs of shoes per year. There were only 19 prisons in the United States in which were made 5,000 or more pairs of shoes per year. Of these 19 prisons, 1 prison operated on the piece-price system, 1 on the contract system, 1 had both a contractor and the State-use system, 4 made shoes partly for State use and partly to be disposed of on the open market. The other 12 disposed of their product entirely in State institutions.

No free-labor manufacturer objected to the manufacture of shoes to be used in State institutions. It may be noted that there was no objection from the manufacturers of misses' shoes, women's shoes, children's shoes, slippers, and other miscellaneous footwear, as these shoes are made in prisons for the use of State institutions only.

All objections to prison shoes may be narrowed to the following State prison plants and systems:

SHOES MANUFACTURED IN STATE INSTITUTIONS, BY SYSTEM

State	Institution	System	Manufactured in year
			<i>Pairs</i>
Massachusetts.....	State prison.....	Public-account.....	198, 409
Indiana.....	do.....	do.....	34, 069
Missouri.....	do.....	do.....	203, 519
Wisconsin.....	do.....	do.....	9, 992
Idaho.....	Penitentiary.....	do.....	861
Michigan.....	State reformatory.....	do.....	778
Kentucky.....	do.....	Contract.....	1, 102, 295
Maryland.....	Penitentiary.....	do.....	134, 668
Vermont.....	State prison.....	Piece-price.....	304, 373
Total.....	.....	.....	1, 894, 024

In 1921 there were 286,771,101 pairs of footwear manufactured by the 1,505 boot and shoe free-labor establishments in the United States. Of this number there were 87,919,567 pairs of men's and boys' shoes, 153,918,659 pairs of women's, children's, and infants' footwear, and 44,932,875 pairs of athletic, fabric, and miscellaneous footwear, as slippers.

As noted above, the prison-made shoe which certain manufacturers believe should not be sold in competition with free-labor-made goods,

numbered 1,894,024 pairs in one year. These shoes were practically all men's and boys' shoes of the cheaper kind. A large proportion of men's and boys' shoes manufactured by free labor are of a grade better than that of the prison product, and so we find the number of manufacturers making shoes of the cheaper grades small and getting smaller, due to a lessening demand for the rougher shoes.

Several manufacturers stated that the supply of the cheapest made men's shoes is much greater than the demand. The competition to dispose of this type of product was so keen that a reasonable profit was not being made. Many of the manufacturers of the cheapest made shoes stated that they were continuing the manufacture of the cheaper shoes in the hope that their competitors would become discouraged to such an extent that they would stop producing this class of shoes. It was pointed out that the larger number of possible consumers of their shoes who were now wearing the prison-made shoes were taken from their trade because the distributors handling the prison product could sell with a fair profit at a price below the actual cost of production in the free-labor factories.

The free-labor manufacturers of the cheapest made shoes say that their existence as manufacturers will last only so long as the demand for their product continues from those persons who are unable to obtain the prison-made shoes or from those using the cheap shoes who are prejudiced against prison-made goods being sold in competition with free labor.

As evidence that it was impossible for the free-labor manufacturer producing cheap shoes to meet the prices of the prison-labor-made shoes, one manufacturer showed the bureau's agent his cost sheets on one of his cheaper grade shoes. The figures are listed in contrast with figures on the cost of shoes manufactured in a prison under the piece-price system, showing how the latter comes into competition with his shoes.

Cost	Per pair	
	Free labor	Prison labor
Labor.....	\$0.467	10.14
Overhead.....	.350	3.175
Raw materials, etc.....	1.197	1.197
Total.....	2.014	1.512

¹ This represents the total amount paid to the prison and to the prisoner for the actual labor by the prisoner; 4 cents of the amount being paid as wages to the prisoner.

² As the prison supplied buildings, workrooms, and power free, and as workmen's compensation and other classes of insurance need not be paid, and as other expenses that go into the overhead in the free-labor manufactured article are not paid under the piece-price or contract systems, the figure used was one-half the overhead cost of the free-labor product.

³ The raw materials were presumed to be the same cost as those of the free-labor manufacturer.

Though the cost of producing each prison shoe is far below the cost of producing the same kind of a free-labor-made shoe, other factors enter into the final cost to the consumer which often make the retailers' prices about the same.

Among other factors tending to equalize the prices of the competing shoes are the following: The free-labor-made shoes are more comfortable and are more attractive in style and finish. Often a national advertiser with a reliable reputation backs the shoes. For some manufac-

turers there is a lower cost of distribution by selling direct from the manufacturer to retailer or public instead of through jobbers. The cheaper shoes are generally considered a staple article to be sold at little or no margin of profit and handled only as a means to attract attention to the better and more profitable shoes. There exists a general belief that the prison product is inferior to that made by free-labor workers. There is a widespread prejudice against prison-made articles. Most reliable retailers do not wish to risk their reputation by handling prison-made shoes.

Much of the product of the prisons finds its way into isolated country and mountainous districts. The retailer who sells to this class of trade does not seek workmanship. Price is the biggest factor to him and it is the selling price and not the fact of where the shoes were made or the quality of workmanship that controls the sale.

Other prison shoes are sold in industrial centers often by concealing or misleading the public as to the identity of the prison-made shoe. Manufacturers generally testified that it would be difficult to sell this product to industrial workers due to their prejudice against prison-made goods competing with free-labor-made goods. The unfair methods of concealing the identity of the shoes and thereby misleading the public into purchasing the prison product was brought to the attention of the agent of the bureau clearly in one instance.

A jobber of shoes had in his display and sample room a sign "—— shoes union made." On inspection of the rougher men's work-shoes it was noticed that the jobber had his name stamped on the shoes. Some of these rough shoes, although made in a prison workshop, bore the jobber's trade stamp. As one would naturally suppose on reading the sign conspicuously displayed in the showroom that all shoes bearing the jobber's stamp were union made, one would be led to believe that many retailers were unknowingly handling this prison product and that many purchasers were innocently wearing prison-made shoes, which would not in many instances be done in industrial centers if this type of advertising had not deliberately misled the parties.

In the following statement a manufacturer sets forth what his experience has been in attempting to make the same class of shoes that are made in prisons and sold in competition with his product:

From the time this company was started up to about six months ago, we confined our product to a low-price nailed shoe for workingmen and boys' hard wear. We had built our business up to about 5,000 pairs daily and had been successful in meeting all competition until, about a year ago, a concern started to manufacture this same line in the prison at Windsor, Vt.

Because of the much lower price for labor, which as close as we can estimate it is 15 or 20 cents a pair less than ours, and great saving in overhead expense due to not having any capital tied up in plant, which results in large saving in interest, depreciation, and insurance, we soon found that we were losing to them large blocks of our business. The normal profit on our shoe is from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pair. Obviously it is impossible for us to meet this competition, and such we find is the case.

The result is that our business has fallen off materially during the past year while we understand this particular prison manufacturer has run relatively very steadily.

Consequently he has forced us to choose either between so materially shrinking our production that it is impossible for us to make a profit and at the same time making it necessary to discharge many of our workmen or to expand our line into

other grades of shoes, leaving the field that he is now occupying. This change of line necessarily means large expense and no chance for profit for some time until we are reestablished. In the meantime the prison manufacturer has the field more nearly to himself, and the general public consequently is not benefited.

In any event the ultimate consumer has received no benefit from the lower price at which the prison manufacturer is selling the shoes, because of the fact that the difference between his cost and ours was not enough to materially affect the retail price, and was largely absorbed by the jobber and retailer as extra profit.

It is interesting to note that in Vermont there are no substantial manufacturers of the line of shoes that they allow to be manufactured in Windsor prison. Consequently there is no complaint from manufacturers in Vermont, because these prison-made shoes do not affect their business.

The very great majority of shoe manufacturers undoubtedly are in favor of a remedy for this evil. The general opinion seems to be that the natural step should be to pass a Federal law which would make compulsory very plain labeling and branding of prison-made goods, making it impossible for the general public to buy such goods without knowing it, and making it impossible for a merchant to display in his windows or on his shelves any prison-made goods without such a plain mark that a casual glance would make their origin obvious.

A still better remedy, of course, would be to put this prison labor to work on public improvements, which might not be justified for many years to come from a financial point of view, were it necessary to employ free labor. For instance the State of Vermont could very properly employ its prison labor on its roads to make more safe and pleasant the visits of the motoring tourists who contribute very substantially to the income of the merchants and innkeepers, etc., of that State.

A manufacturer of cheap shoes who was discouraged because of the prison competition said:

We make a medium grade working shoe both Goodyear welts and McKays, and we find it absolutely impossible to compete with prison-made shoes because their apparent lesser costs on certain large items, especially labor and overhead, will permit the prison-made shoes to be sold at a profit at a considerably lower price than our actual cost of production.

A manufacturer having one of the highest efficiency factory production systems in the country and who has a large distribution organization stated his experience briefly as follows:

In regard to the competition of prison-made shoes, there is no doubt in our minds that all manufacturers making shoes of similar grades as made by the prisons are seriously affected with this competition.

Notwithstanding the fact that the shoes made in the prisons are crude, rough shoes they are much cheaper than it is possible for any manufacturer to make them and they serve the purpose for the class of trade they are intended.

Very recently the writer ran into this prison competition in figuring with a large chain store operator in the Middle West. Although we secured the large proportion of this account's business, there are quite a few styles of cheaper grades that they buy from the prison on account of the cheaper prices.

A jobber handling the cheaper shoes made by small shoe manufacturers came into direct contact with the problem of the competition of the prison-made shoes and he stated his experience as follows:

Our experience with jobbing of shoes in competition with prison-made merchandise, as gathered from the remarks and conversation of our salesmen throughout the territories we cover, show that it is almost impossible for us to meet the competitive prices offered by the people who sell shoes made with prison labor.

We find it a general fact that their merchandise as a rule is manufactured in an inferior way to that made in regular factories, but the outward appearances are hard to detect by the average dealer buying this grade of merchandise. The prices are so much lower than what we offer the same class of merchandise for that our only selling point or argument is to try to convince the dealer that our shoes are better.

We, as jobbers, know from our own experience that should prison-made shoes be eliminated from our markets it not only would add to our business but would

increase the labor used in other factories supplying our wants, and as these above-mentioned prison products could be taken from the market our sales would naturally increase and cause the increase in the production of the factories who make merchandise for us.

STOVES

In making the survey of the penal institutions in 1923 it was found that only one institution in the United States manufactures stoves. It is in Nashville, Tenn., and employs an average of 184 convicts on this product, valued in the last fiscal year at \$564,178.

Stoves made by many manufacturers are claimed to be of a higher grade than are those made in prison. Therefore, while competition is not direct as to grade, many manufacturers stated that whenever an individual purchases a poorly constructed stove, instead of one of better quality, the manufacturers of the better grade of stoves are affected. For this reason every prison stove sold takes from the market a customer for a higher grade. The manufacturers' stove wears longer and gives more satisfaction than the prison-made stove, because of its better material and scientific and mechanical construction.

Another factor complained of is the demoralizing effect on the general market of broadcasting by mail catalogues the low-priced prison-made stoves. This gives to the general trade the impression that free-labor manufacturers are making much larger profits than they really should. It is difficult for the merchant to understand why there are such large price differences in stoves which are somewhat similar in construction and appearance. The prices of convict-made goods have been reported as much as 50 per cent below those of free-labor manufacturers.

The differences in price, however, may be readily accounted for when the labor cost is taken into consideration. The prison contractor is reported as paying at the rate of \$1.25 per day of 10 hours per man for all classes of labor, including the most skilled stove molders. Skilled molders in free-labor manufacturing establishments earn from \$8 to \$14 per day of 8 hours.

The manager of a large stove company in Georgia says:

This company has never attempted to meet the competition presented by the prison shops. We have not cheapened our goods nor reduced our quality in any way and we have not supplanted our skilled labor with cheap labor. We have found that the difference in price between our goods and their goods of similar character is so great that it would be impossible to meet their prices. We fully believe that the difference between our selling prices will run no less than 25 per cent on many items, even more than this on larger items.

One of our stoves which sells for \$45 is practically duplicated by this prison and sold at \$27.50. Our only defense in meeting this competition is to talk "better quality."

Although some territories feel the Nashville competition more than our territory, we believe that this competition is the hardest and meanest we have.

If the convicts were used in unskilled labor, for which we pay very little more than the States charge for convicts, the competition would not be so injurious, but when the States contract long-term convicts who do skilled work, at \$1.25 per day, when our same molders run \$8 to \$12 per day for the same work and even shorter hours, the competition is destructive if the company working convicts is aggressive. We pay from \$1.75 to \$2.50 for common labor, and though the convicts working on this class of labor would of course hurt they would not make competition impossible.

We believe that convicts should work at something that would not be competitive, such as road work, making their own clothes, etc., or the States should work them and regulate prices on products sold so as to return a larger profit and

less volume and keep prices in line with regular-labor shops; or the convicts should be leased for unskilled labor that would not make the differential so large.

A large manufacturer in Missouri states that—

We have found it impossible to compete in price with prison-made stoves. Our only method is to produce a higher-grade article.

One line of our cheap grade of stoves is sold below cost in order to meet the prison prices and thus retain the entire business of our customers. We think such competition most unfair.

Another large manufacturer in Missouri states:

We are unable to meet the prices at which the prison-made stoves are sold. Our product is of much higher quality and is sold on its merits, but many dealers consider only the price element of paramount importance. An instance is here cited:

Late last year (1923) and early this year our Texas representative called on a former customer and on both visits was assured they would buy our stoves and ranges when they were again in the market because they knew of their quality, having some years ago handled them quite extensively. May 1, 1924, the representative called again, hoping to close the sale, but was told they could not handle our stoves on account of price difference and had bought their requirement from a prison manufacturer's representative, Nashville, Tenn.

A stove manufacturer in Tennessee relates the following:

We maintain highest wages with best class of labor obtainable. We keep our standard of quality the highest. Prison-made goods come in direct competition on certain grades, and there is no way whatever to combat same except at the loss of profit.

Contracts must be made early, so impossible to wait. Changing lines will do no good, as a range is a range or a stove is a stove—no matter by whom made. Year after year we have made our contracts at legitimate basis of profit only to be forced to reduce the prices on account of quotation made to our customer by this unfair convict-labor manufacturer.

One instance is cited where a representative of our company sold goods throughout a certain western territory. A short time after this trip a representative of the prison contractor covered this same section, with a resulting loss of about \$30,000 to us.

The following statement is from a large stove manufacturer in Michigan:

To give you a somewhat clearer vision of our situation in reference to the manufacture and sale of our quality product in connection with the evils of spreading throughout the country, upon a so-called competitive basis, heating and cooking appliances made in prisons, would state first of all that our company does a national business through established agencies, and these agencies rather than ourselves come in direct competition with prison-made goods.

Whereas no goods in the heating and cooking line that are made in prisons are equal in quality to our product, yet, due to misrepresentation both in direct sales and through established agencies on their part, people buy prison-made stoves at popular prices for what is generally known in the industry as representing a third or fourth quality article, who would ordinarily buy a quality article made by representative concerns, all of whom pay their local, State, and income taxes, and it seems to me as though it is very unfair for household articles, such as stoves, furnaces, etc., to be dumped upon the market through the State institutions to be in competition, if you please, with the product of legitimate manufacturers who are carrying out their full duty to the Government along lines referred to.

Therefore, we strenuously and positively object, and want to enter a vigorous protest against this line of merchandise being produced in prisons and marketed through their officials or appointed sales agencies.

A large manufacturer in Tennessee states:

This is a subject that has been worrying me for a number of years past. In fact the competition is getting more severe each year.

Now, in regard to the quality of the material used, I beg to say that on our highly competitive line of steel ranges we have necessarily lowered the quality of the material so far as the weight of it is concerned, and at the same time we

are endeavoring to purchase lower grade sheets for less money than formerly. This is because the State prison at Nashville is operating perhaps the largest stove and range plant in the South.

This competition on this competitive line of steel ranges makes it doubtful to us as to whether or not we are able to show a profit, and the line is generally unattractive to us on that account.

We are now endeavoring to lower our costs by making articles of as light weight as we can consistently run in our foundry. This, of course, lowers the quality very considerably.

We have found it absolutely necessary to spend thousands upon thousands of dollars in putting in machinery of various types and kinds to lower our manufacturing costs in order to meet this competition.

I regret exceedingly to say that in some of our departments we can not employ the type of worker that we like to work with because we can not pay him the wages that he is entitled to earn; therefore in several instances it is necessary for us to get the cheapest sort of a worker we can find and try to get the maximum amount of work from him. This is entirely against our feelings, but it is necessary to our self-preservation that we handle the matter as we are doing. If it were not for this prison labor we could maintain a much higher class of labor, pay them higher wages, have them better satisfied, turn out a better quality of work, more of it, and at the same time make a fair return on our investment.

Three or four of my friendly competitors joined with me a few years since and put in a bid for the prison labor at Nashville, thereby forcing the present contractor to raise his bid to the State from 60 cents per day for each convict to about double that amount, thus increasing his labor cost and automatically raising his selling price slightly, but while they are getting skilled labor for a little more than \$1 a day, the same class of labor costs us from \$6 to \$10 per day.

The chief way we have in meeting competition is to lower the personnel of our employees and secure our labor as cheaply as possible. In doing this we naturally lower the quality of our product. This applies chiefly to the more highly competitive articles, but on the articles of real quality and merit we then, of course, talk quality to our purchasers.

In some instances we stay out of the market almost entirely until the prison has sold its output. In other sections it is practically impossible to do any business because of the foothold of prison agencies.

A manufacturer in Indiana states:

Wish to say that the only way we could meet such competition is to sell our product at an actual loss, away below the cost of production.

In our judgment it is utterly impossible for any manufacturer, no matter how favorably he may be situated as to labor conditions, to meet such competition, and we only wish that there would be legislation in every State in the Union prohibiting the manufacture of convict-made goods of every description.

Another Indiana company relates its experiences in meeting the competition of prison-made articles during the past 40 years:

It has been nearly 40 years since we first felt the effect of convict-labor competition. During more recent years the penitentiary at Nashville, Tenn., has been an active factor. You will readily understand that it is quite impossible for a plant operating free labor to compete on similar merchandise manufactured in a prison shop.

We are not quite certain, but our understanding is that the operators of convict shops pay the State from \$1 to \$1.25 per day for convict help. Their hours of operation are long, approximately 10 hours daily, and they are required to produce what is known as a daily task, which, in tonnage, is nearly double what is being produced in the average free shop. Our skilled molders earn from \$8 to \$14 per day, and a like situation obtains in nearly all shops similar to ours.

The argument may be advanced that the total tonnage produced by the prison shops is relatively small, but you must bear in mind that the operators of the prison shops scatter their quotations broadcast and when our salesmen, in calling upon the trade, are asked to meet a price based upon convict-labor cost of production you will readily understand that we must either pass up the business or sell our product below cost of production.

We assume that the only method to combat the existing situation is by constitutional amendment, and it is our firm belief that every State in the Union

would speedily ratify an amendment providing that the product of convict labor should not become competitive with a like product produced by free labor.

Assuming that our Government should endeavor to legislate in a manner that would insure the greatest good to the greatest number, it would then seem reasonable that the employment of all convicts should be of a nature where the result of their labor would not be offered in the open market in competition with the product of free men and women.

It would seem reasonable to believe that the convicts may be employed in producing merchandise to be used by the State or Nation and that the merchandise might be of a type that could be used for the benefit of all. If their labor were devoted toward producing road material or in repairing our highways, it would seem that every citizen would derive at least an indirect benefit.

Another representative of a large stove manufacturing company in Missouri says:

We will state that we consider the competition of merchandise made by convicts as unjust. We do not wish to criticize the manufacturers who market such goods because they of course are engaged in business for profit, but we can not too strongly condemn the practices of States in farming out or contracting for the labor of convicts to manufacture commodities on a basis that no legitimate manufacturer having his capital invested in his plant can compete with.

It is an injustice also to skilled labor. We do not employ and never have any but the most skilled labor obtainable for our industry and must pay them accordingly. We do not compete, and never have competed, with concerns who use convict labor in the production of their goods. We come in competition with convict-made goods in certain sections and can not meet the competition of price, and in such cases we are counted out and lose the business.

Our laborers pay taxes, have families, most of them, and thus contribute to the support of every industry as well as to the Government—convicts do not. They are an expense to the Government, and in our opinion their time should be employed in some work which will not come in conflict with legitimate industry.

Competition with prison labor in our line has been present for many years, some of it has been eradicated by the proper change in State laws. In some States, at least one (Tennessee), we are informed convict labor is still used in making stoves and ranges.

We can not give you definite figures as to just when prison competition began. We have long ago disregarded it, have ceased to worry about it, because there is no use to worry. All efforts to eradicate it proved futile, and we simply had to resign ourselves to losing the business whenever we have come in competition with goods made by convict labor.

To sum up, we believe that we are justified in stating, without fear of contradiction by any unprejudiced party, that the competition of convict labor with the products of free labor is eminently unfair and should not be countenanced or permitted in any State.

An Illinois manufacturer makes the following statement:

Prison labor at Nashville, Tenn., has affected our business very materially throughout the South and also to a great extent in some of the Northern States, as it is impossible for any concern to meet this class of competition.

We cite one instance at Memphis, where we have lost entirely an account paying us fifteen to eighteen thousand dollars a year. In 1918 this account dropped to almost nothing, also during 1919 and 1920. In 1921, by making concessions on freight and also concessions on prices, which represented a loss to us, we were able to bring this account back to somewhat normal, but the account was lost again in 1922 and up to the present time.

We are manufacturing stoves, ranges, and furnaces, with a national reputation, built from a standpoint of efficiency in fuel economy made possible by hot-blast combustion and thorough construction and we could not cheapen this without affecting the economy of the stove, but the firm in question makes a heater similar to ours, which has in a way been copied from it, and owing to their very cheap labor they have made inroads into our established business, and even where we are in a position to hold our trade against this kind of competition it affects us in a general way, as it is hard to get the merchant to understand why such differences should exist in stoves similar in construction.

It is impossible at this time for us to lower our labor costs, as you are familiar with the living expenses that confront us to-day, and it is unfair to expect labor to meet competition of our State prisons, but with such conditions existing in

any line of manufacture you can readily see the demoralizing effect that it has throughout.

We consider this very unfair competition, and we believe that labor of this kind could be used to advantage in building State roads or other State work in which all taxpayers would benefit alike.

A Tennessee stove manufacturer cites an instance where prison competition undersold his price 50 per cent:

For a good many years and at the present time we have been having quite a bit of trouble trying to compete with prison-made stoves and hollow ware. It seems that in the State of Tennessee prison labor is employed in the manufacture of stoves. Even when business is good stoves made by prison labor can be sold a great deal cheaper than those made by free labor. We therefore work at a disadvantage as lower prices can be made and are made. The only thing we can do is to endeavor to make a better article and to use salesmanship. Even then, however, prices can be made so much lower that it is very hard to sell goods as long as there are any prison-made goods to be sold.

The above is true when times are good. When times are bad and goods are hard to sell then concerns working prison labor will place on the market large quantities of stoves at prices which we can not even touch. A concern of this kind is obliged to pay for the labor even if it is not used, so it is natural that it will use the labor and cut prices to a great extent when goods begin to pile up.

Just recently we had a case in Michigan where we were trying to sell a prospect. We made him an extremely low price—in fact, just as low as we could and make any profit at all on it. Just the other day we received a letter from him stating that he had bought goods from our competitor working prison labor at prices 50 per cent lower than we were able to offer. There are hundreds of cases of this kind, and we can cite dozens of special instances even in our own city where we are unable to sell anything whatever because of so much lower prices.

We believe that labor of this kind should be used only in making goods used by the Government or in lines which do not affect manufacturers using free labor. It is unfair to the manufacturer and unfair to the laboring man to run up against such competition. We do not mind fair competition—in fact we have plenty of it without running up against the prison labor. We do, however, believe it very unfair to us and to the rest of our competitors for the State to allow a firm to make and sell goods at a lower price than we, free-labor employers, can possibly make them.

Another stove manufacturer of Tennessee states:

* * * While we do not come in direct competition with these goods, nevertheless, the inferior quality of these goods and the very low prices at which they are marketed undoubtedly has a very demoralizing effect upon the stove industry as a whole and affects us in an indirect way.

I do not attempt to meet competition with prison-made goods. From about 1896 to 1906 this company was manufacturing a highly competitive line similar to that made in the prison by the contracting company who had the contract at that time. Every year during this period showed a deficit and we lost money. It was only through the development of specialty lines, which were noncompetitive, that we were able to make any progress. If we had to go back and make the competitive lines that are now manufactured in the prison, we would sell out and quit business, as we could not make enough money to pay taxes. We believe this statement will be borne out by the majority of foundries in the South in competition with prison-made goods. It was only during the war years when prices were booming and there was a scarcity of goods, that the small stove foundries in the South were ever able to show a profit.

From my information to-day, conditions are getting back to pre-war years again, and those stove foundries that are making highly competitive lines similar to those now manufactured in the prison will have to operate at a loss or go out of business.

I consider it unfair to the manufacturers of this section who have capital invested in real estate and buildings to have to compete with prison labor where the State furnishes the building and power free of charge. The stove-plate molders earn from \$5 to \$8 a day, average about \$7 a day, whereas we understand the employers of prison labor pay at the rate of somewhere around \$1.25 a day.

A stove manufacturer in Tennessee says that he has been unable to meet the actual prison prices, but he is producing better grade stoves and selling them on their merits.

It has long been considered as unfair competition, but there is no way to meet it.

It is our opinion that the cheap price of prison-made goods works a hardship on all manufacturers in a direct or in an indirect way, and we believe that if this form of labor was abolished the individual manufacturer would have a much better chance to market his goods at a reasonable profit.

A manufacturer in Indiana states:

The only competitor of ours that is using prison labor for the manufacture of stoves and ranges is the —— Co. and their particular competition is very keen, indeed, due to the low competitive cost they have when it comes to labor.

In the event that we are competitors on any particular requirement on our line, they, of course, are in a position to make sacrifices that leave us out of the deal entirely.

Another manufacturer in Indiana says:

There is one plant in the South only, so far as we know, running a prison shop. This is unfortunately a plant of considerable size, and our experience has been a very difficult one in the past two years.

This firm has come into our own city in fact and sold standard items in the cook stove and cooking range line at prices which are in some instances less than our cost. It is obvious of course that a proposition of this kind located in the center of a territory and operating under very cheap labor conditions can go a long way toward setting prices on competitive articles.

We have hoped for a good many years that an enlightened public sentiment would bring about the end of this most unfortunate situation.

A large manufacturer of stoves in Alabama states:

It goes without saying that it is impossible for our free labor to compete with prison-made goods. Our experience has been that wherever prison-made goods came into the market, free labor-made goods had to get out. We find now, in marketing our product over the South, that when we get in competition with manufacturers using prison labor we can not meet it and simply retire and leave the field to them.

We have put in every modern machinery and process that we know of to produce our goods at a minimum cost. We are compelled to pay our labor the wages and salaries that are current for the same character of service throughout the local district, but with all the savings and economy that we can introduce it is not possible for us to manufacture our goods at a price that will enable us to sell them in competition with prison-made goods of the same character.

CAST-IRON HOLLOW WARE

The statistical tables in this report show that cast-iron hollow ware was manufactured in two prisons of the United States—namely, Jeffersonville, Ind., and Baltimore, Md. During the last fiscal year the Jeffersonville prison produced 1,888,331 pounds, valued at \$124,014; and the Baltimore prison produced 4,543,100 pounds, valued at \$228,752. Practically all of the above was sold in the open market in direct competition with that produced by free labor. Cast-iron hollow ware, which at one time was produced by nearly all stove manufacturers, has to a large extent been discontinued, due to the inability of the manufacturers to sell their product in competition with ware manufactured by convict labor. Ten to 15 years ago many of the stove companies included several pieces of hollow ware with each stove sold. In recent years these pieces as well as the supply for their regular trade have been purchased from the various prison foundries at prices much less than they can be produced when free labor is used.

The present-day wages paid for free labor, as compared with prison labor, indicate a difficult problem for the manufacturer, especially as it has been found that prison labor on hollow ware is worked on the task system, which results in a production per man per hour equal to at least that of free labor.

The weekly earnings of molders in free-labor foundries range from \$8 to \$14 per day of eight hours, while the rate paid to the State of Maryland for each convict working on hollow ware is 25 cents per day, plus piecework for all work over a specified task. The average amount paid for this work during the last fiscal year in the Maryland institution including piece rates, was about 44 cents per day per convict.

In Jeffersonville the foundry is operated by the State. Convicts engaged on this work are paid specified piece rates for any quantity produced above the set task. The prison records show that the earnings of the convicts during a selected month in a fiscal year ranged from nothing to \$52.65. The average earnings per convict for the entire fiscal year was \$86.48, equivalent to about 29 cents per day.

In addition to the effects of goods made by prison labor on the market for hollow ware, the manufacture and introduction of agate and aluminum ware have together done much to destroy the trade of the manufacturers of cast-iron hollow ware. Hollow ware made of agate and aluminum are lighter and of much better appearance, and therefore appeal strongly to the housekeeper.

A large hollow-ware manufacturer in Ohio says:

We have never been affected directly by the prison-made hollow ware because we have always made a higher grade line. However, because of this cheaper grade of ware it is difficult to introduce the better grade of utensils, especially in the South. We feel, however, that if prison-made ware was eliminated, the public as well as ourselves would be greatly benefited.

A number of years ago it looked as though aluminum ware would force cast-iron hollow ware off the market almost entirely, but during the past two years our sales of certain articles of cast iron hollow ware, such as skillets and frying pans, have increased about 50 per cent. The return to more general use of these particular articles is largely due to cooks being able to do a higher quality of cooking with them than with agate or aluminum and also to the large quantity of inferior aluminum ware which has been placed on the market.

A large stove manufacturer in Pennsylvania states:

We discontinued the manufacture of cast-iron hollow ware and made stoves only, because it was not possible to produce hollow ware in competition with prison-made goods.

Three stove manufacturers of Maryland stated that they had never manufactured cast-iron hollow ware but had always purchased it from the prison contractor at Baltimore, Md., because it was sold by him at prices much less than they could produce it with free labor.

A large stove manufacturer in Maryland states:

Until about 10 years ago we made kitchen-range hollow ware on a large scale, but discontinued it entirely four years ago on account of the very low prices at which this product was being sold by the contractor of prison labor at the Maryland Penitentiary. These articles were sold in the open market at about one-half the price asked for articles manufactured by free labor. Until about 1914 each cookstove which we sold included four pieces of hollow ware, viz, long frying pan, round bottom straight pot, spider, and teakettle. For a period of four years thereafter, all cook ranges were priced with and without hollow ware. After 1918 the sale of hollow ware with ranges was discontinued entirely.

Another large stove manufacturer in Maryland says:

In addition to stoves, we also manufactured cast-iron hollow ware until about 10 years ago, when it was discontinued due to the strong competition with prison-made goods at prices we were unable to meet and the effects of the sale of large quantities of granite and aluminum cooking utensils on the market. In some sections of the United States these lighter-weight goods have almost entirely supplanted the cast-iron hollow ware.

After we discontinued the manufacture of the heavy hollow ware our small needs were until recently purchased from a company in New York State. This company is now out of business.

The manager of a large stove company in Georgia says:

Hollow ware was manufactured at one time to a large extent but has been practically discontinued on account of the prison competition and the inroads of the aluminum business. A large part of the hollow ware now sold by this company is now purchased from the prison at Jeffersonville, Ind., at a price much less than the cost of manufacture by us.

Another large stove manufacturer of Georgia, who also produces hollow ware, states:

Hollow ware was also manufactured at one time, but has been practically discontinued on account of the prison-made goods. It was impossible to make a profit and meet prison prices.

A large manufacturer of hollow ware in Tennessee says:

Our goods are very similar and in direct competition with those made in the prisons at Jeffersonville, Ind., and Nashville, Tenn. In order to avoid this competition, as far as possible we market a large part of our products in the far West and the Northwest. A part of our product is also polished and finished in a much more superior manner, thereby giving us an additional opportunity in making sales.

A stove manufacturer in Tennessee stated in substance as follows:

The competition of prison-made hollow ware and stoves has caused continual loss in our business for many years. Even at the present time large quantities of prison-made goods are being produced by Tennessee prison labor. The prison-labor contractor agrees to employ a specified number of prisoners each day at a specified rate per day, agreeing to pay for them regardless of whether or not they are kept busy. It is therefore perfectly natural that they would endeavor to keep them employed at all times. When business is poor and their stock of prison-made goods accumulate their prices are further reduced in order to move the accumulated stock. The low prices at which these goods are sold makes it extremely difficult for us to sell our free-labor-made product as long as prison-made goods are on the market, notwithstanding the fact that our goods are of better quality. The low prices at which prison-made goods are sold can not be met. Our method is to produce a better article, and then through expert salesmanship convince the customer of the superior merits of our products.

A large Indiana stove manufacturer who at one time also manufactured hollow ware, when speaking of prison-made goods, said:

It has been nearly 40 years since we first felt the effect of convict-labor competition. During the early eighties we were large producers of country hollow ware, sugar or wash kettles, and other kindred products. About that time the State penitentiary at Jeffersonville became quite active in manufacturing similar merchandise, and at a later date the State penitentiary located at Columbus, Ohio, became direct competitors.

One can readily understand that it is quite impossible for a manufacturer who is employing free labor to compete in the sale of a similar product which is being produced by prison labor. It is generally reported that the prison-labor contractor pays the State for each convict a rate of \$1 to \$1.25 per day of approximately 10 hours. It is also reported that the convict is required to perform a certain daily task, nearly double that of the average free laborer. The wages paid for skilled free labor are from six to eight times that paid for prison labor.

It has been many years since we have made any of the items of hollow ware, although we have the patterns and other facilities needed therefor.

A large manufacturer of stoves in Alabama who also produces hollow ware spoke as follows:

There is one factory being maintained by one of the States using prison labor manufacturing sugar kettles and cast-iron hollow ware. The superintendent of this factory maintains that the State is in the business of making men and not merchandise, and it is not a matter of importance to them what they get for their merchandise. They are even willing to take a loss, if necessary. That means the manufacture of this class of merchandise has been considerably on the decline in free shops for some time, and if the State in question continues this policy, the manufacturer using free labor will have to abandon attempting to produce their product at all.

A large manufacturer of hollow ware in Pennsylvania says:

We sell our line of hollow ware to jobbers, department stores, and hardware stores and our road representatives advise us at different times that they lost certain sales in certain stores in Baltimore and around that district on account of cheap prison ware being dumped on the market at a very low price.

We have experienced a similar condition through the Southwestern States. We believe prison-made goods is unfair competition to the manufacturers of legitimate lines.

We are hoping the time is near at hand when the manufacturers of goods made with the aid of free labor will not find it necessary to compete with prison-made ware.

REED AND FIBER FURNITURE

In making this study it was found that 7 of the 104 institutions covered manufactured reed or fiber furniture valued at \$1,580,464, and furniture of this kind, valued at \$1,503,514, was sold in the open market in direct competition with furniture produced by free labor. Part of the products of 2 of the 7 institutions, amounting to only \$10,373, was exclusively for State-use purposes.

The States in which the prisons are located and the value of the articles produced for sale in the open market are as follows:

Illinois.....	\$110, 288
Indiana.....	161, 796
Kentucky.....	503, 750
Michigan.....	478, 935
South Carolina.....	214, 370
Virginia.....	34, 375
Total.....	<u>1, 503, 514</u>

The very large amount of time consumed in production results in high money labor cost to the manufacturers of reed and fiber furniture and makes competition with prison labor a most difficult problem. The labor cost on some pieces of reed goods is as much as 75 per cent of the total manufacturing cost, including the material. Therefore it can readily be seen that the manufacturer who pays prevailing wages to free labor, compared with the small sums paid to the various States for convict labor, faces a condition that is extremely difficult to meet successfully. To make this more difficult in some localities, goods are manufactured in buildings furnished by the State, frequently including power, light, and heat, thus also eliminating the large overhead cost which has to be met by competing manufacturers.

To amplify the above, one manufacturer gives cost and selling price details on a specific rocker, material cost \$4, labor cost \$12, selling price \$28. A similar prison-made chair was sold for \$17.33.

In another statement a manufacturer quoted a cost price of \$10.13 f. o. b. factory to a large prospective customer for a special style chair, which was also being made by a prison contractor. This order was obtained by the prison contractor at \$8.03 delivered to the customer over 1,000 miles distant from this factory.

A large manufacturer of reed furniture in Ohio states:

For years the reed and fiber furniture industry has been dominated by prison-made goods, forcing legitimate manufacturers to low prices and low quality as a result. The largest concerns that have been identified with prison labor in the past are the _____ Co., of Michigan, and the _____ Co., also of Michigan. There are in addition numerous other concerns that we understand have prison connections.

The above-mentioned concerns have grown to be the largest of their kind in the country, largely through their labor advantages. As a result, those concerns employing outside labor have been forced to keep down their profits and their quality in order to compete. These concerns have been in business for years and, of course, are taking orders away from us every working-day.

A manufacturer of reed furniture in Pennsylvania relates his experiences as follows:

Our greatest competition is from the prisons of Michigan. Labor is about 80 per cent of our actual cost—and convict-made goods of design somewhat similar to ours, but of inferior quality, sells for about 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent less than our product.

Our cost and selling price figures for a particular rocker are as follows:

Labor cost.....	\$12
Material cost.....	4
Overhead cost and profit.....	12
Selling price.....	28

The wholesale selling price of same rocker made by prison labor is \$26, less various discounts according to amount of order, 10 per cent, 15 per cent, and even 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent on six carload lots.

Another manufacturer of reed furniture in Ohio states:

* * * We have not been able to directly compete; in fact our only chance is to make something different, which usually means higher-priced goods, in order to keep away from prison-made goods.

Reed or fiber furniture is especially adapted to prison manufacture, as it requires comparatively little machinery in its manufacture. As labor is the chief cost in reed or fiber furniture, you can easily understand what this competition means to a reed or fiber manufacturer when he has to pay from \$3 to \$5 more per day for labor.

I have spoken to superintendents of prison factories and they told me that prison labor is equal to outside labor, and in fact in some ways better, as it is always punctual, steady, and satisfactory. When it costs from five to three times less for labor you can see that on the particular items made by it competition in a free business is out of the question. If the penitentiary would get the market prices for their labor, then the competition wouldn't be so bad. It would seem, however, that this competition, as it is, is wholly unfair to those conducting free business and should be abolished if some other way can be found to employ our convicts.

It would seem that there should be an abundance of labor necessary to the manufacture of things used by the penitentiaries to relieve the necessity of these factories going into competition with free business.

If such manufacture can be found, we surely and sincerely protest against the present employment of prisoners engaged in the manufacture of reed and fiber furniture in competition with us. It is galling, indeed, to have to face such competition and we believe wholly unfair to those engaged in this particular line.

A manufacturer of reed and willow furniture in Illinois states:

In April, 1924, our representative called on two customers in a small city of this State. He failed to sell either of them because of prison-made goods. One

of these customers had already purchased a supply of these prison goods. The other customer had discontinued selling reed furniture because he could not meet the prices of his competitor who was selling prison-made goods.

Our experience has been that the retailer can sell the convict-made goods at retail for the same price that we are obliged to ask wholesale. We have therefore, been unable to sell anyone where they have convict-labor merchandise.

A large manufacturer of fiber furniture in Wisconsin complains that—

The fiber business was hit harder than perhaps any other by convict labor as there are large fiber factories in Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan. These firms pay less than 25 per cent as much for their labor as we do; they turn out inferior products, which reflects on the fiber business and makes it very hard for regular manufacturers to distribute reliable goods.

Our representatives in Memphis, Tenn., complain seriously that they are losing business in their territory from this same cause. We have recently not been able to sell ——— at Kansas City, and on investigation we find that they are buying goods at a price that we could not hope to duplicate.

A fiber furniture manufacturer of Pennsylvania relates his experiences as follows:

We have recently been seriously handicapped in the sale of fiber furniture at a reasonable price because of the fact that prison-made fiber furniture, originating in Columbia, S. C., and Richmond, Va., is being offered to retailers at a price actually below the cost of labor and material at present rates. This prison labor is often secured at a price of a few cents per day. The price was formerly as low as 40 cents and most likely in the South at the present time is no higher than this. This statement alone will prove to you that the manufacturer of fiber furniture in competition with prison-made furniture, when labor is paid a price of \$4 to \$5 per day, is an impossibility.

Another manufacturer of fiber furniture in Ohio who is endeavoring to meet this competition by producing a better grade product states:

We can not meet competition with the prison-made goods. We are endeavoring to make a better line of furniture, convincing our trade that it is to their advantage to handle same. However, competition with prison-made goods makes it quite difficult to operate with a fair return on our investment. The workmen in our factory are paid living wages.

Another manufacturer of furniture in North Carolina, who has recently extended his business to include fiber goods, finds it very difficult to meet this prison competition even though he is paying low wages and is producing a better grade of furniture than is made in prisons. He states:

There is no method we can employ to meet competition. We necessarily have to keep wages lower than we would if we did not have to compete with prison-made goods. The only way we can get by at all is to produce a higher grade of goods, and this is very hard to do. We know of no time when prison-made goods are oversold—in other words, they are continually on the market.

Prison-made hand-woven fiber furniture is particularly hard to compete with on account of the fact that the labor item is such a large part of the cost of manufacture. In some instances we find prison-made goods offered at a price less than our actual cost.

We have only recently gone into the business, and so far we have been able to do very little business although we are experienced furniture manufacturers and our failure to be able to do business is entirely due to prison competition, which is much worse than we had anticipated. In investigating this business we found a very low rate of wages prevailing in towns where the manufacture of our class of goods was the main industry. Our prison competition comes largely from South Carolina and Michigan, with lots of it also from Virginia and Indiana. We think Pennsylvania prisons also produce some fiber goods. This is a serious situation for those of us employing free labor.

A large fiber furniture manufacturer of Wisconsin cites an instance where an order for goods amounting to between \$6,000 and \$7,000

was lost to a competitor who was selling prison-made goods. The customer acknowledged that the free-labor product was of a much higher grade, but he considered the prison goods a better business purchase.

A large manufacturer of fiber furniture in Illinois states that it is extremely hard to sell certain lines of his product which are in competition with prison-made goods. His statement follows:

It is only natural that we can not pay normal wages and at the same time compete with furniture produced with prison labor. As an example, we have in mind a chain of furniture stores which buy practically all of their upholstered woven furniture from us. We are, however, unable to sell them nonupholstered or all-woven furniture which they secure through prison labor.

It is difficult to estimate just how much business we lose because of the prison product, but we are inclined to believe the volume is quite serious.

A large fiber furniture manufacturer in Wisconsin gives details regarding the loss of an order to a prison competitor:

An old customer of ours who had used prison goods for a number of years expressed a desire to change back to our goods, because of the inferior quality of the prison product. He asked for a bid on 300 rockers of a special style, which we quoted at \$10.13 each, f. o. b. our factory, which represented factory cost price, allowing for no profit or selling expense. We have been advised by this customer that he has placed his order for these rockers with the prison company at \$8.03 delivered, and this merchant is located over 1,000 miles from the source of supply.

This is the only experience we have had during the past two years because we have not quoted when we knew that we were to quote in competition with prison-made goods. It was stated at the time they asked for this quotation that about 50 dozen pieces would be wanted.

Another Wisconsin manufacturer who is unable to compete with the prison-made goods says:

The Jackson, Mich., prison-made goods give us the greatest competition because it is impossible for us to manufacture goods to meet their prices. Our only salvation is to manufacture higher grade merchandise, because we simply can not compete with their prices.

WOODEN CHAIRS

The statistical tables in this report show that wooden chairs valued at \$941,440 were manufactured in 13 prisons. The product of 7 of the 13, amounting to \$815,994, was sold in the open market in direct competition with chairs produced by free labor.

The States in which competitive prison factories are located and the value of the chairs sold in the open market are as follows:

Illinois.....	\$61,641
Iowa.....	302,404
Maryland.....	90,000
Massachusetts.....	21,112
Nebraska.....	121,667
New Hampshire.....	218,000
Oregon.....	1,170
Total.....	815,994

In some institutions chairs are produced on a very large scale. One prison was reported as having increased its capacity in a few years from 25 dozen to about 100 dozen per day. This condition is quite seriously affecting many of the manufacturers of the same grade of chair, resulting in part-time operation. A few manufacturers send the chair seats into near-by homes to be caned, the work

being done by women and children during spare time at very reasonable piece prices. Even under these conditions the manufacturers are unable to compete with the prison prices. All manufacturers of low-grade wooden chairs visited during this study were found to be strongly opposed to the use of convicts in the production of any commodity to be sold on the open market in competition with articles manufactured by free labor. Companies also complained of the methods used by the prison contractors in obtaining new designs. It was reported that instead of employing a designer, they simply copy any chair found in the various manufacturers' lines which may suit their fancy. These chairs when purchased are dismantled and the parts used as patterns for convict-made goods. This results in the production of identical goods and makes the competition much more difficult to meet.

A manufacturer in Massachusetts whose products are in competition with products from the prison at Concord, N. H., submits the following statement covering cost and selling price:

	Chair No. 1	Chair No. 2
Material cost.....	\$3. 33	\$4. 87
Labor cost.....	3. 12	3. 31
Overhead and profit.....	3. 55	3. 82
Wholesale price (per dozen).....	10. 00	12. 00
Wholesale prices of similar chairs made in Concord (N. H.) jail (per dozen).....	9. 00	10. 50

A large chair manufacturer in Wisconsin complains that prison contractors copy his designs and on account of the very cheap labor cost are able to sell at a much lower price, thus causing customers to think the manufacturers using free labor are making much larger profits than they should. His statement is as follows:

We are glad of the opportunity afforded us in being able to get something off our chest that has been most discouraging at times without even a ray of hope in the form of a relief. For years we have complained and have made efforts to stop this unfair practice, but it has been impossible to secure results.

With reference to competition of prison-made goods, we find that this is the keenest in the northwest. Here our products are coming in direct contact with goods manufactured at the Fort Madison (Iowa) prison. They are turning out a line of chairs very similar to our No. 44-14, which is a wood-seat diner. Their price is \$1.80 each, and we are forced to sell ours at \$2.75 each in order to meet the regular trade competition, and at that we are not showing a profit on this type of chair. They are also turning out a wood-seat chair similar to our No. 31-14 selling at \$2.25 each, while our price is \$3.25.

In the box-seat diner line they are selling chairs at \$3 each, which compare favorably with our No. 880-17L, on which our price is \$4.65 each. In the automobile-seat rocker line they make a chair that sells at \$6.75 each, and our price on that type of chair is \$8.35 each.

Upon further investigation we find that the dealers in [some towns in] Iowa are buying this line now, while they had been good accounts of ours.

It appears to us that most of the prison-made chairs are merchandised through jobbers, and since these chairs bear no labels it is quite difficult for us to ascertain just which patterns are prison made. We are therefore safe to assume that a great many chairs which are being sold at such ridiculously low prices must be prison-made in order to be able to be so sold under present competitive conditions.

It is needless for us to state that we think it unfair for an individual to prey upon the services of prisoners and pay the State a paltry sum (the last we have heard, 20 cents to 30 cents a day), permitting the product to be in direct competition to men who are trying to make an honest living, be law-abiding, and raise their families properly.

It has been the means of demoralizing the entire fabric of the chair industry, and in times of slight depressions in business, such as we are undergoing right

now, we are made to fully realize the low position as compared to other manufactured products this industry is enjoying.

In this letter you have some direct price comparisons. It will be surprising for you to know that if a merchant buys a straight car of this product he receives from 15 per cent to 20 per cent discount—our terms are 2 per cent.

They haven't a designer. Whenever they see a chair that appeals to them they copy it outright and undersell us so badly that we are made to appear before the furniture trade as being unfair.

We have severe competition with the chairs produced at the house of correction at Milwaukee, Wis. Whenever there is a quantity of chairs required by the trade in Milwaukee we are unable to secure the business. The best stores in the city are forced, through competition, to buy the biggest end of their chair requirements from the house of correction. State Street store buyers in Chicago do not hesitate to ask us to meet the prices and are much surprised and chagrined when we tell them it is impossible.

Another large chair manufacturer of Indiana relates his experiences as follows:

Our complaint is against the —— Chair Co., prison contractors, who manufacture cheap, double-cane-seat chairs like the No. 1 pattern we have been making since 1865. One of our plants is equipped to make this particular type of chair and is not adapted to making other types. We have been reducing our output in recent years, but understand that the Frankfort firm has increased theirs. A few years ago this prison turned out about 25 dozen chairs per day, but at the present time this output is about 100 dozen per day, and it is getting more difficult each year to compete against them because of their exceedingly cheap labor and low overhead expense. During normal times we do not feel their competition to such a great extent, but when business is quiet they seem to figure that they must keep running steadily, and to do so they sell their chairs considerably under the market price. We had so much complaint from our jobbers during the January furniture market in Chicago that we reduced our price from \$10 to \$8.50 per dozen, or down to our cost, in order to offset this competition. But the unfortunate condition is that while we are operating without a profit, or perhaps at a slight loss, the —— firm is able to make a profit because of their cheap labor and low overhead above referred to. At least, we figure they can make a profit, judging from their past practice in selling cheap during slow times.

We have had competition of this sort off and on for a good many years, and once before from their predecessors in the same reformatory, but in our opinion it has never been so acute as in the past few years, due no doubt to the increased capacity of their plant. We have been operating a factory making this particular chair for 59 years, and give employment to the women of the community in their homes, weaving the cane seats, as well as to 65 men in our factory. We feel obligated to keep our employees busy and are as anxious to give them work as the Frankfort people are to keep running steadily.

When business was good the prison contractor sold his chairs at a reasonable price, but when business was poor they sold at prices where they made a small profit, yet below cost price to free-labor manufacturers. At the present time the prison is working full time and disposing of their product while the free-labor manufacturers of this section are working only three days per week and storing a part of that product with the hope that business will be better. In order to keep the plant operating a part of the product is now being sold below cost.

We will not attempt to argue the injustice of prisoners competing with free labor, as we think there is but one side to that argument. The question is, How much longer are the State and Federal Governments going to permit it?

A North Carolina manufacturer relates his experiences as follows:

We find it practically impossible to meet competition on prison-made chairs. It is simply a question of our delaying marketing until prison goods are sold. When one of our customers has been sold prison-made chairs the only way we can hope to sell him again is to wait for an opportunity when a sufficient supply can not be secured from prisons.

Our strongest competitors are the prisons at Joliet, Ill., and the Detroit (Mich.) House of Correction. The Richmond, Va., and Columbia, S. C., prisons are also quite a factor in chair production, though not manufacturing chairs of the same materials as we use and therefore not directly competitive; a chair is a

chair and answers the purpose, thereby indirect competition. We appreciate the fact that prisoners must be employed, and we think the most practical way not to interfere with the product of free labor is the regulation of manufacture in prisons so that it be restricted to articles that can be used or consumed by prisoners or exchanged or sold to other prisons or for governmental purposes.

The following is the statement of a manufacturer of medium-grade chairs in Illinois:

While making a standard line of chairs, we found competition keen from the house of correction in Milwaukee, Wis., and the State prison at Fort Madison, Wis. The first-named place, copied our patterns and put them on the market for about one-half the price we could sell them.

* * * Had to change our entire line to a higher grade of goods and seek a different market, which has cost us a great deal of time and money, but as the less prosperous times come along we need some of the quantity market to exist, and in order to do so there ought to be fair competition.

A large manufacturer of medium-grade chairs in Massachusetts states:

* * * The prisons confine themselves to the cheaper grades. The goods made in prisons force the makers of the low-priced chairs up into the better field, and in this way we directly suffer because of prison competition.

The source of the trouble lies in the fact that while prison contractors pay the same as we do for materials they are able to secure the labor necessary for the making of chairs at about 50 per cent of the price which we have to pay in the open market for labor.

This gives prison contractors a great advantage. They have in some cases put in highly specialized machinery, and they produce the largest number of chairs possible per man, as is quite natural, if they once secure a contract.

Another manufacturer of wooden chairs in North Carolina states:

We either have to cut our prices on chairs, thus losing money, or delay marketing our goods until the prison goods have been disposed of.

We are eternally against prison-made goods being thrown on the market. It is not fair, just, or right to the legitimate manufacturers in this country who are paying taxes and high wages and trying to make an honest dollar.

Chairs are being made in the State prison at Columbia, S. C., and Richmond, Va., which goods come directly in contact with us—keen competition. They sell their goods much lower than we can.

A large manufacturer of wooden chairs in Michigan states that prison-made goods are sold throughout the entire country at prices which the business world can not meet.

Each of these institutions uses the building in which it is located, which is purchased by the State, as is the machinery, and the labor, if paid, is paid by the State. They do not have capital or overhead expenses, and we have seen chairs sold by these institutions at about one-half of what we must get for our chairs in order to continue in business.

We have had lines of chairs that we have manufactured to a considerable extent which we have been obliged to practically discontinue, for the reason that we could not secure business on this class of goods as it was in competition with that made by State institutions.

A few years ago this company sold between two and three hundred thousand dollars worth of chairs similar to those made in prisons, but the competition was so strong that those lines of chairs were practically discontinued and to-day this business amounts to only about \$50,000.

A Missouri company states:

* * * The main competition we have noticed has been from Fort Madison, Iowa, and Joliet, Ill. This competition is quite severe, and we have no chance to compete with the prices they are offering on cheap chairs and dining-room chairs.

I noticed on my last trip to Peoria and Quincy and Springfield, Ill., they were buying chairs at these points, and we had no opportunity of selling our product in direct competition with chairs made at the State penitentiaries.

Another manufacturer in North Carolina states:

In meeting competition on chairs manufactured by prison labor we are forced to pay our help less and make cheaper goods. We find chairs manufactured in prisons are sold cheaper than the actual cost to us. During dull season we are forced to close our plant until the chairs made in prisons are sold.

A chair manufacturer of Missouri states that his company is continually in competition with prison-made goods in both the retail and the jobbing markets all over the country, every day in the year.

In order to avoid as far as possible this competition, specific articles similar to those made in prisons were discontinued. This change cost the company \$15,000 in machinery now lying idle. The adjustment of wages is one of the complications met in fighting this competition. The jobbers in this city handle goods from the prisons at Fort Madison, Iowa, Frankfort, Ky., and the house of correction in Detroit, Mich.

A chair manufacturer of Tennessee says:

* * * Prison labor when so used, is simply swatting the law-abiding citizen in the face who has to depend on a living by working in the various factories, and these factories when they have to compete with prison labor have to pay such a low wage that some of these men can hardly make an honest living and no doubt forces some of these men to do things that send them to the penitentiary.

The quality of our goods is superior to that of prisons. In order to keep in business a certain profit is necessary; therefore, when our goods can not be sold by showing the customer that they are of better grade, we simply go to some other section in order to try to avoid prison customers.

The following statement indicates that a Michigan company was forced to discontinue the manufacture of the lower-grade chairs because of prison-made goods:

Due to the fact that the house of correction in Detroit makes chairs, we have had to drop entirely from our line any chairs selling below \$6 each, as we can not compete with prison-made chairs in view of the prices we have to pay for our labor.

It means also that we have dropped from our line all oak chairs and are making nothing now except walnut and imitation walnut, which I understand are very unsatisfactory to make in prisons, due to the softness of the wood, and is much harder to handle without denting.

There was no alternative for us but to get out of the cheap-chair business.

Another manufacturer of North Carolina states:

The popular double-cane-seat chair is now being made and sold by prisons at a price at least 10 per cent lower than we can produce it in our factory. This condition has caused us to work short time, with but few men, and losing money. It is unjust to any factory, to its men, and to its stockholders to be forced to meet such competition.

A manufacturer in Georgia states that his company can not meet the prison competition. They try to maintain their regular prices by producing a better chair than is made in prisons and by avoiding as far as possible the territory where prison goods are sold.

Our hardest competitors that we come in contact with are from Concord, N. H., and Frankfort, Ky. We get some others, but these two are the hardest that we have to contend with.

BROOMS AND WHISK BROOMS

The statistical chapter of this report shows that brooms valued at \$1,806,562 were produced by convicts in 12 State prisons and 1 Federal prison in the United States, and that brooms valued at \$1,517,338 produced in 7 of these institutions were sold in the open market in direct competition with brooms manufactured by free labor. In 10, the product amounting to \$77,075 was for State use only. The States in which these prisons are located and the value of this product are as follows:

VALUE OF BROOMS PRODUCED BY CONVICT LABOR, BY STATE

State	Produced by convict labor	Sold in open market	Used for State purposes
Arizona.....	\$50	-----	\$50
District of Columbia.....	2,333	-----	2,333
Indiana.....	8,615	\$1,756	6,574
Kansas Federal Penitentiary.....	2,396	-----	2,396
Kentucky.....	845,360	845,360	-----
Maine.....	159,385	159,385	-----
Massachusetts.....	38,537	35,230	6,678
Missouri.....	441,678	224,562	-----
Montana.....	570	-----	570
New York.....	40,979	-----	40,979
Oklahoma.....	1,857	-----	1,770
Pennsylvania.....	15,060	-----	15,060
West Virginia.....	249,742	251,000	-----
Wisconsin.....	-----	55	665
Total.....	1,806,562	1,517,338	77,075

It will be noted that the sum of goods sold and goods used may not equal the total amount of production shown in column 1. This difference is accounted for by reason of the fact that in some instances goods were sold or used that were on hand at the beginning of the year, or that goods produced within the year remained on hand unused or unsold at the end of the year.

All of the broom manufacturers expressing an opinion on the subject are opposed to the sale of convict-made goods in the open market. Practically all are in favor of working convicts on State-use materials, on State roads, or in agricultural pursuits. Many suggested that all goods manufactured in prisons should be labeled "prison made" in order that the purchaser may know that they were so made. Some advocate a Federal law prohibiting the shipment of such goods from States in which manufactured. The methods used by the convict contractors in marketing their goods were severely and universally criticized. These prison brooms are marketed at prices varying from \$1 to \$3 per dozen less than those made by free labor. One instance is cited where these brooms were sold at \$3.75 per dozen, which is far below cost to free-labor manufacturers. The only method of meeting this competition is through the production of high-quality goods above the competitive grade.

It was frequently stated that prison contractors had agreed to pay for a specified number of convicts each day of the year. During dull periods of business this specified number of prisoners were kept at work regardless of whether or not the product was sold. In this way large quantities of brooms were accumulated. In order to relieve congestion these would be shipped in carload lots to large cities where

they would be sold at prices below the cost of manufacture with free labor. This of course affected sales of the manufacturer very materially and even caused some factories to close down until the prison-made brooms were sold. The manager of one establishment in Wisconsin stated "that prison-made brooms from Missouri are occasionally shipped into our section of the State and sold at prices below actual cost of manufacture. For brooms that cost the company \$4.68 per dozen to manufacture, with a labor cost of \$1.51, the company's selling price was \$5.25, while the prison broom was sold in that section for \$4.45," or 23 cents per dozen less than it cost the company to produce, notwithstanding the large transportation cost from Missouri to Wisconsin.

The manager of one company in Georgia stated that "it was impossible to meet the price of prison-made brooms. Their only method of competing was through quality." A contract for 100 dozen brooms per week had recently been lost due to shipment of prison goods into that section: He further states:

A considerable percentage of our output goes into the jobbers' hands within the State of Georgia. When we come in competition within this territory, the prison-made brooms which are manufactured in the States of Kentucky, Missouri, and Maryland, there is no way in which we can meet it, but have to withdraw from the immediate vicinity.

The material used with the exception of the broomcorn is all standard as to quality and price. The broomcorn originates in the same territory that we buy from. The quantity put into each broom or dozen brooms can not be reduced. There is very little variation in the machinery used in all broom factories in the United States. Our wage rates are approximately the same as required by the broom maker's union. There is very little chance to reduce the labor cost to help reduce the price of the goods to the jobber.

The prison-made brooms are from 50 cents to \$1.50 per dozen cheaper than we can make them, which in terms of percentage means from 15 to 35 per cent.

The condition has been in existence for at least 20 years, maybe longer than that. There is absolutely nothing that can be done to meet it except use inferior broomcorn, and no business can last long at that.

It is impossible to reduce the price of labor; there is no labor-saving machinery that we have not already got; the material other than the corn is standard both as to quality and price.

If it were possible to influence the legislators of the States above named to prohibit the dumping into this southern market of their convict-made goods, or to prohibit the making of these goods within their own borders, we could run our factory more steadily, and in the long run our labor would receive much more for their work or would receive much more work than they are now getting.

A manufacturer in Ohio relates his experiences:

* * * We have long since found it impossible to compete with convict-made goods, and when placed in such unfavorable position we have learned the lesson that has come to all legitimate manufacturers, viz, to retire as gracefully as possible and leave the business for the prison factories, recognizing that such competition is ruinous and if followed up would result in very serious loss to outside factories.

In some sections of the country we have been deprived of any business whatsoever, due in the majority of cases to the competition from prison factories. This is true in particular in West Virginia, at such points as Wheeling and Clarksburg, where jobbers deal extensively in prison-made products and are in position to undersell outside factories at a range of from \$1 to \$2 per dozen. This competition has been in evidence during our entire experience in the broom-manufacturing business, extending over a period of 26 years.

While it is true that the Ohio State prison has discontinued the manufacture of brooms to be sold in competition with free labor and the legislature has enacted helpful legislation, yet the trouble has not abated, due to the fact that Congress has failed to act and pass laws that will prohibit the shipment of convict-made goods out of the State in which they are manufactured and into States that have enacted prohibitory laws as far as their own institutions are concerned. At the

present time we are confronted with competition from Moundsville, W. Va., Frankfort and Eddyville, Ky., and workhouse located at Allegheny City, Pa.

In our judgment convict labor in competition with free labor can be eliminated—first, by enactment of law referred to above; secondly by placing convicts on noncompetitive work both in and out of the prison. When once the States that persist in employing convicts for profit are compelled to dispose of their products within their own boundaries, it will not require any further legislation for the authorities to see the wisdom of placing their convicts on State work such as road building, or manufacturing for State and municipal consumption.

Another manufacturer in Ohio stated that his sales to one particular customer during the month of January, 1924, amounted to \$248. On account of prison-made brooms his sales to this customer during the next two months amounted to only \$34.25. In April prices were reduced in order to meet this competition and sales to the above-noted customer were made to the amount of \$540. This same company had similar experiences with two other customers. He also stated that:

* * * Sometimes it is hard to trace the source of supply for the reason the prisons are printing labels with jobber's own name in order to keep the public from finding out who is buying them.

* * * If we would delay marketing our goods, we would be out of business because the prisons are working this trade all the time. The broom-manufacturing business pays the lowest wages of any industry we know anything about. It is almost impossible to keep help on account of the low wage, due to being compelled to compete with different States that are in the broom business not for profit.

Unless this condition is met we intend to discontinue business, for we are finding it impossible to meet this condition. With the city taxes and Government reports and income taxes all to be met it takes so much of our time and efforts that nothing is left.

Another company in New York State has had the following experience:

As to meeting competition on prison-made goods, we have no method of meeting such competition. In the sections of the country where we come in competition with prison-made goods we have to give way to prison-made goods until after same are marketed. This means curtailment of output and reduction of the number of free and independent employees. We could not meet competition by reduction in wages, as we have to meet competition with all other organized and unorganized free labor. Neither can we lower the standard quality of our output; therefore we have to maintain prices conforming to the high grade of our brooms and whisk brooms. Neither could we change the line of our goods produced, as we have made them our standard. Therefore, you can readily see wherever and whenever we meet competition with prison-made goods we have to give way until these are marketed, prison-made goods always being marketed at much lower prices than brooms and whisk brooms manufactured by free and independent labor.

Our suggestion as a remedy would be to confine the sale of prison-made brooms and whisk brooms within the State in which they are made.

Another company in Ohio relates the following experiences:

Prison manufacturers as a rule buy and use the lower grades of broomcorn, flooding the market with low-grade brooms and lowering the general standards.

We have sold brooms for many years to ———, in West Virginia. In February, 1924, they bought 100 dozen brooms from ———, at \$1 per dozen less than we could furnish them. A large volume of business was at one time also done at ———, Maryland, and ———, Indiana, but was lost to convict labor.

Repeated efforts to sell brooms to ———, Pennsylvania, have failed because he buys from the prison at Jefferson City, Mo.

The fact that the several prisons employing convicts on brooms keep them employed all the time and must sell the output somewhere is evidence that to the extent of their output they damage the business of free labor. It is a notorious fact that broom makers lose much time during most years. Convict competition keeps the standard of wages below the level of trades of like nature.

The following is the statement of a large manufacturer in New York State:

* * * At the present time there is not much competition on prison-made brooms, especially in the Eastern States, since the Maine State prison burned out a few months ago and they have not started up; therefore, we are not having any competition from them at present. Heretofore they always undersold our brooms from \$1.50 to \$3 per dozen, but their goods were inferior. Nevertheless their low price sold them.

About the only competition we are having from prison-made goods at the present time is from the Moundsville (W. Va.) prison, which makes an exceptionally fine broom and sells it in New York from \$1 to \$2 per dozen under our prices.

A large Indiana broom company states that they have found it impossible to compete in price with the prison brooms made at Jefferson City, Mo. Their only recourse has been to convince the purchaser that he is getting a better grade broom. These prison brooms are shipped in large quantities into this section and sold without much regard to prices, ranging from \$3.75 to \$4.25 per dozen. The lowest price at which this company was able to sell its low-priced broom, including a very small margin of profit, was \$5.10 per dozen. They state that:

* * * Also brooms from Eddyville, Ky., are continually a thorn to the legitimate manufacturer by price cutting which keeps the jobber and retail man up in the air.

We are in favor of these places doing work, and in fact think they should be kept busy, but the States in which they are located should consume their output in State institutions.

Can you expect legitimate manufacturers to compete with this kind of labor?

An Alabama company states:

* * * Competition with convict-made brooms forces us to keep our day-labor wages cut to a low level.

We have had this competition from different prisons for many years, the goods being sold mostly through the brokers and wholesale grocers.

As product from convict labor can be made for less than that of free labor, suggest that all product from convict labor be exported, and in event there should at times be perishable product label it "Convict made" if it had to be sold in this country.

A Kentucky manufacturer's statement follows:

* * * Regarding prison-made brooms will state we can not compete and simply have to let them sell their brooms and we take what we can get. We try to make a better broom and we have to get a better price. As we can not get labor at a price that would enable us to compete with prison labor, we feel that something should be done to relieve a situation of this kind.

A large broom company in Missouri states:

* * * Regards to convict labor in competition with free labor, I am informed that the Jefferson City, Mo., prison has shipped in about seven carloads of brooms of different grades varying in price from \$1 to \$3 per dozen cheaper than they can be sold for by any free-labor manufacturer in St. Louis. I for one had 12 employees to April 1 and now am practically at a standstill. I employ union labor and their wages average from \$3.50 to \$5 per day, piecework, of eight hours per day. I can not understand how our Government expects us to pay taxes with competition of convict labor.

The statement of an Ohio company follows:

During the last three months our sales have fallen off considerably on account of prison-made brooms. In a few instances we were forced to cut in our prices in order to sell our goods. The _____ Co. has been shipping brooms in here by the carload, and we have been informed that the company is making brooms in the penitentiary and on the outside and are labeling all of them with the company name.

The manager of a company in Illinois states:

We have had to reduce our quality in grade of corn and handles used in order to compete with prison-made brooms. We also had to fight labor prices so that our cost would not be too high. We are taking a lower profit on brooms sold where they handle prison brooms.

The manager of another broom company in Ohio states:

* * * We maintain our prices and our quality and we depend on our quality to meet competition with prison-made goods.

Prison-made brooms have been sold to the city of Toledo and used on the city streets. The city formerly was one of our regular customers. Prison competition is particularly strong in the last three years. It seems that year by year competition with prison-made brooms grows stronger.

We wish that a law be passed making it necessary for all prison-made brooms to bear labels plainly stating that the brooms are prison made, or demanding that these brooms be sold only to State institutions, as jails, orphanages, etc. The prison broom is insanitary because the prisoners are affected with contagious diseases, as tuberculosis. The majority of prison-made brooms sold in this community come from the State prisons of Kentucky and Missouri.

We have been forced to close down on account of prison labor.

A manufacturer of brooms in Illinois states:

* * * I had quite a number of customers through the States of Georgia, Florida, and Michigan, but lost them, not on account of a little difference of 50 to 75 cents a dozen, but from \$1 to \$2 a dozen, and have been unable to do business with these concerns since. Of course, the broom may be very much inferior but it is a broom nevertheless. I can only say that if it is permitted to grow in other States, that outsiders in the broom business virtually will be driven out of business.

Now the States could make use of this convict labor to good advantage by making each State manufacture anything that goes to its consumption, and the Government as well, and I do believe this would exercise economy to the State and country and at the same time take this undesirable product out of the open market. In this way the taxpayer's money would be saved. By not buying the State and Government supplies in the open market the prisoners would realize a little more for their labor, for, as it is now, the contractors pay virtually nothing for their labor. This would eliminate prison-made goods on the open market at absolutely sacrificing prices.

A manufacturer in Alabama relates his experiences as follows:

We do not try to compete with convict labor, as it is impossible. Our only argument and selling point is that we do make much better brooms and employ union labor and pay union scale. People that want good brooms buy ours. This competition has existed ever since we have been in business (we started in 1922), it affects our business on cheap brooms because it is impossible to meet such competition. Our opinion is that convict labor should be employed for the purpose of manufacturing brooms, or other commodities which the prisons use but convict labor should not be placed in competition with free labor.

Another manufacturer of Ohio states:

We have practically no comeback on prison-made brooms, on account of the prices being much under ours, so you can readily figure our position in trying to sell against competition of this kind.

Our men work on a standard wage scale; reduction of same would possibly mean a strike. We have made a certain standard of goods for a number of years and we have practically made no changes to meet this competition. We manage to maintain a certain price and also cater to trade in a better or higher grade of goods. We very seldom change our line of goods, only if crop necessitates such changes. We sometimes hold our goods until prison merchandise is sold.

Practically all of the woodenware and wholesale grocery houses in this city handle prison-made brooms from time to time. About 60 days ago this town was loaded with this kind of merchandise and it is just now moving away slowly. We were forced to unload our stock on hand at cost in order to keep running. When business is fairly good we have little or no trouble with prison-made goods in Cincinnati or vicinity, but just as soon as business is dull prison brooms

come in from all sources. It is hard to say just exactly what we do at these times, depending largely upon the stock we have on hand and what market conditions on all materials may be doing at that time.

A manufacturer of New York State relates his experiences as follows:

We do not cut our price to meet competition in prison-made brooms, as our quality is better. We do feel though that brooms and brushes made in New York State and adjoining States have the effect of putting brooms into our market and filling some of the outlets which otherwise would buy from us.

A manufacturer in Indiana expresses his opinion regarding prison competition as follows:

Prison-made brooms are a "thorn in the flesh" of the broom industry, because of the fact that manufacturers employing convict labor and thus having only a nominal labor cost are able and do undersell manufacturers who employ free skilled labor. Even though the prison shops can not supply all the trade, nevertheless, by going among the trade and offering their goods and making prices they set prices which the trade then expects the legitimate manufacturers to meet. We feel, furthermore, that the manufacture and sale of products made by convict labor, where these products are offered in the regular channels of trade, are unfair to free labor who depend upon fair wages for a livelihood.

If the employment or leasing of convict labor for the manufacture of brooms or other products can not be eliminated, we think that the sale of such convict-made products should be restricted to State or Federal institutions and the goods not permitted for sale in the open market.

The following is the statement of a manufacturer in Illinois:

We have no method of meeting competition with prison-made goods. They are always in a position to undersell us, owing to the fact that they have labor which practically costs them nothing and we have high-priced organized union labor to whom we pay a good living wage, sufficient to support their families as an American family should be supported.

When we find prison-made goods in our territory we usually have to go elsewhere to sell our goods unless the trade wants something of better quality and workmanship than the prison makes. When there is too much competition of that kind it automatically forces us to reduce wages whether we wish to or not.

We generally endeavor to maintain a higher standard on our goods than the prisons do and in that way can pick up some of the business which they can not reach with poor grade corn and workmanship. We are also able to maintain a more uniform standard on our goods than they do. Prison-made brooms are detrimental to all the outside factories, and we feel that it is an injustice to the manufacturer who has to do business in the regular way to have to compete with people who have this unfair advantage over us.

A manufacturer of high-grade brooms in Ohio states that in meeting this competition he has been forced to lower the grade of his brooms and to use lower class labor for certain work. For other classes of labor he is paying \$4 to \$7 per day compared with very low rates paid for prison labor. This condition has forced the company to reduce its production 40 per cent.

Our competition comes from prisons at Moundsville, W. Va., Eddyville, Ky., Auburn, Ind., and Jefferson City, Mo.

We are sure that there is a law compelling prison-made goods to have a stamp in a place where it can be seen, but this is not complied with.

WHIPS (ALL LEATHER)

The figures of this report show that leather whips and lashes to the value of \$63,200 were produced by convict labor at the Moundsville, W. Va., penitentiary during the last fiscal year and sold in the open market in competition with goods produced by free labor.

The whip industry for many years was centralized at Westfield, Mass. Fifteen years ago there were located in that city over 40 companies engaged in manufacturing whips of various kinds. Some of these companies failed in business while others were absorbed by the larger ones, thus reducing the number of plants and to some extent increasing the size of some. In the early part of 1924, however, there were only three of these companies left in business in the city. This decline is due almost entirely to the automobile business. When the whip industry was in a flourishing condition, all kinds of whips were produced by these companies, including the all-leather mule whips and lashes.

The whip manufacturers who were visited in different places all stated in effect that at no time has it been possible for them to produce leather whips and sell them at a profit in competition with those made in prison. On account of the very low prices at which prison-made whips were sold, many of the manufacturers purchased them from the prison contractor and sold them to customers along with other goods.

A Massachusetts company states:

The ——— Co., Moundsville, W. Va., uses convict labor in manufacturing leather team-whips and lashes. In the leather team-whip line they have always had the entire business, but we have all made some lashes. Of course, their prison price is way below our price, but the quality of their goods is far inferior, so from the man who wants real quality, we get some business, but as to the man who wants price, we are entirely out of it.

The lash business, in which they really conflict with us is pretty well gone anyway and they undoubtedly have enough lashes on hand now to last two years.

A Maryland company relates the following:

The convict labor activities at Moundsville have been such as to simply prohibit our entering the field which these people cover. Although we are equipped to do so, after having spent considerable time on a competitive basis, we were compelled to pass up the opportunity entirely on account of our not being able to make the goods at prices at which they sold them. Our business is developing on other lines but we feel we have lost a good opportunity as a result of this competition.

GARDEN HOES, RAKES, ETC.

About 10 years ago two factories of the American Hoe & Fork Co., Cleveland, Ohio, were operated with prison labor. At that time this company sold considerable quantities of garden hoes, rakes, and forks in foreign markets. Their competitors in Canada and other British possessions had laws passed forbidding the importation of these prison-made goods. Although this company had factories operated with free labor and could have shipped goods from the free-labor factories into these countries, they did not do so because of the moral effect.

At the present time there are no garden hoes, rakes, or forks manufactured in any prison in the United States.

SADDLE TREES

Careful inquiry as to prison-made saddle trees was made in St. Louis and Louisville, the principal centers of trade in saddle trees. The information obtained is that saddle trees are no longer manufactured in any prison in the United States. Years ago they were produced on a large scale in the Jefferson City, Mo., penitentiary. This work was discontinued a few years ago by act of the Missouri Legislature.

Saddle trees were also manufactured in the Eddyville, Ky., prison until a few years ago. The contractor at this prison sold his business to the Saddle Manufacturers Association and the work in the prison was discontinued. Each member of this association subscribed to his pro-rata part in making the purchase and simply charged the amount to his profit and loss account.

This was the end of the manufacture and sale of prison-made saddle trees. The automobile industry, however, has been the chief cause of the great decline in the saddle industry.

LAWS RELATING TO CONVICT LABOR

LAWS RELATING TO CONVICT LABOR

INTRODUCTION

The laws reproduced or summarized under this head are those that relate to the employment of convicts. Only those provisions are noted that have direct application to the nature of the employment, the methods of work, the disposition of the product,¹ wages, etc., allowed convicts, and similar regulations immediately affecting employment.

In the following presentation the term "county convicts" is used with reference to those convicts sentenced to terms in a county jail or workhouse, and "State convicts" to those serving terms in a State institution.

Matter within brackets is a summary or abridgment of the text of the statutes, for purposes of brevity of statement.

ALABAMA

STATE AND COUNTY CONVICTS

CODE—1923

SECTION 1372. *Employment on highways.*—The courts of county commissioners, boards of revenue, or other like governing bodies of the several counties of this State may work county and State convicts on the public roads and bridges of their respective counties.

SECS. 1373, 1374. *Hiring.*—[The above authorities may hire convicts to or from other counties, or may exchange convicts, or may hire convicts from the State.]

SEC. 3589. *Mining coal.*—The State board of administration, with the approval of the governor, may employ any male convicts, suited physically to such work, in the mining of coal, upon lands acquired by the State by lease or otherwise, for and on account of the State, and may hire like convicts to coal operators, upon such terms as may be agreed upon, as now provided by law.

SEC. 3592. *Duties of board.*—The State board of administration shall adopt such rules, to be approved by the governor, as are necessary to prevent inhumane treatment, or cruel or excessive punishment of State and county convicts, and also to regulate the time and amount of work to be performed by them, and the manner of working them.

SECS. 3624–3627. *Leasing.*—[Unless worked in the county where convicted, not less than 20 convicts may be hired to any one person; they may not be worked at any different place or occupation from that expressed in the contract except on recommendation of the board. Convicts working in mines must be classed or tasked, and may be, if hired to work elsewhere; but all hiring is per capita. Convicts may work for themselves after their tasks are performed.]

SEC. 3637. *Sundays and holidays.*—Convicts sentenced to the penitentiary or to hard labor for the county shall not be required to work on Sunday, Christmas Day, the Fourth of July, or on Thanksgiving Day.

STATE CONVICTS

CODE—1923

SECTION 1337. *Employment on highways.*—The State highway department may work State convicts in the construction or maintenance of public roads and bridges of Alabama as may now or may hereafter be provided by law, or may work State convicts in construction, repairing, or maintaining public roads or bridges by contract or agreement with the board of administration.

¹ Laws requiring the marking of convict-made goods and the restriction of their sale, in so far as they discriminate against articles brought by interstate commerce from other States have been declared unconstitutional in New York (*People v. Hawkins*, 137 N. Y. 1, 51 N. E. 267); Ohio (*Arnold v. Yanders*, 56 Ohio St. 417, 47 N. E. 50); and Massachusetts (*Opinion of the Justices*, 211 Mass. 605, 98 N. E. 334).

SEC. 3611. *Employment.*—The State convicts shall be hired or employed at such labor and in such places and under such regulations within the State as may be determined by the board with the approval of the governor, having in view the end of making the system self-sustaining as far as consistent with the humane treatment of the convicts.

SEC. 3648. *Contracts.*—The board of administration may, with the approval of the governor, make contracts for the hire of the labor of convicts by the day, month or year, or term of years, the State in such cases controlling and supporting the convicts.

SEC. 3650. *Discharge.*—[Discharged convicts receive a "decent suit of clothes" and money sufficient to reach their destination, not exceeding \$10.]

SEC. 3662. *Convict farms.*—The board may, with the approval of the governor, cause to be made such improvements on any of the land owned by the State as may tend to the benefit of the convict system, and enable them to work such convicts as they may think proper at farming or other employments.

SECS. 3704–3708. *Mining coal.*—[State convicts may be employed in the mining of coal on the coal lands of the State university. Such lands are to be leased and surveyed, and the labor of convicts employed in the construction of the necessary buildings and structures, as far as possible. The coal mined is to be "put in a marketable condition and sold for the account of the State."]

SEC. 3709. *Leasing discontinued.*—[As soon as the governor and board of administration begin the working of convicts, as provided by this article, in sufficient numbers to justify the discontinuance of the lease system, the hiring or leasing of convicts to any other person, firm, or corporation shall be discontinued.]

SEC. 3710. *Limit.*—[On and after March 31, 1927, "it shall be unlawful for any person to lease or let for hire any State convict to any person, firm or corporation;" and "the governor, as soon as suitable quarters and employment can be provided for the convicts, and the finances of the State can be so readjusted as to permit of the same, shall discontinue the lease system; and the governor shall, in his discretion, remove portions of the convicts from lease employment as rapidly as said provisions therefor can be effected." The provisions of this article are not to be construed to prevent the highway department from working convicts on roads.]

COUNTY CONVICTS

CODE—1923

SECTION 1359. *Employment on highways.*—The convicts of any county or municipality may be worked upon the public roads, bridges, or ferries of the county under the direction of the court of county commissioners or board of revenue, and said convicts may be worked in quarries, gravel pits or any plant used for the production of road materials, although such quarry, pit or plant may be located in another county; or said convicts may be hired to or from another county, or from the State.

SECS. 1360, 1368. *Separate employment; females.*—[Convicts may not be worked in company with other persons liable to road duty. No female may be worked on the public roads, but they may prepare meals for convict road crews.]

SEC. 3675. *Regulation.*—All laws of the State and rules of the board of administration in regard to State convicts shall apply also to county convicts as far as applicable, except as otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 3677. *Employment.*—The court of county commissioners, or board of revenue * * * from time to time must give directions, general or special, for the employment of such convicts, sentenced to hard labor for the county, as are ordered to labor on the public works of the county.

SEC. 3684. *Work on highways.*—Whenever the commissioners of roads and revenues of a county deem that it is to the best interest of the county to use the county convicts in building, repairing and working the public roads of the county, they may so work them under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the board of administration, which shall be uniform throughout the State for working county convicts on the public roads.

SEC. 3685. *Public works.*—Hard labor for the county includes labor on the public roads, public bridges and other public works in the county; and authorizes the letting of such convicts to hire to labor anywhere within the State, as may be determined by the court of county commissioners, or board of revenue.

SEC. 3686. *Female convicts.*—No woman convicted of a public offense shall be required to work as a laborer on any public highway in this State.

SEC. 3690. *Place and kind of labor.*—[Contracts must specify the place and kind of labor to be performed, which may not be changed except on the recommendation of the court of county commissioners.]

ACTS OF 1923

No. 595

[In counties having a population of 75,000 to 95,000, the authorities may provide for the employment of county convicts anywhere within the State. Real and personal property may be purchased or leased for the purpose and the necessary equipment procured, the net revenue to go to the road and bridge fund of the counties.]

ALASKA

COMPILED LAWS—1913

SECTION 2082. *Employment.*—* * * The manner of such confinement [in a county jail] and the treatment of the persons so sentenced shall be governed by whatever law may be in force prescribing the discipline of county jails: *Provided*, That the United States marshal for said district [of Alaska] may, under such regulations as the Attorney General may prescribe, employ or cause to be employed upon public works any or all persons sentenced to imprisonment in the jails or the penitentiary within said district; * * *

ARIZONA

STATE CONVICTS

CIVIL CODE—1913

SECTION 5141. *Road work.*—[The State board of control is authorized to employ State convicts on the construction, repair, or maintenance of State roads, highways, and bridges. Work in the several counties shall be done only on request of the supervisors of the said counties.]

PENAL CODE—1913

SECTION 1448. *Work time.*—The board of control shall require of every able-bodied convict as many hours of faithful labor in each and every day, during his term of imprisonment, as shall be prescribed in the rules and regulations of the prison. * * *

SEC. 1459. *Discharge.*—[Discharged prisoners receive \$5 in cash, a suit of clothes not to cost over \$15, and transportation not to exceed 300 miles.]

COUNTY CONVICTS

PENAL CODE—1913

SECTION 1482. *Employment.*—It shall be the duty of the keepers of said several jails within said Territory, when any such person shall be sentenced to hard labor therein, and any mode of labor shall be provided, to cause such prisoner to be kept constantly employed during every day, Sunday excepted, and when such prisoner is discharged, to report to the board of supervisors of such labor, and in all cases it shall be lawful for said custodian of said prisoner, with the consent of the board of supervisors of such county in which [the] jail is situated, to provide labor for such prisoners, if they deem it expedient and profitable to do so, either inside of said jail or outside of its limits.

SEC. 1483. *Public works.*—The several keepers of said jails shall respectively have power, with the consent of the board of supervisors of said county, from time to time to cause such of the prisoners under their charge as are capable of hard labor, to be employed on any of the public avenues, streets, highways or other works, where the same will not conflict in any manner or form with free labor, in the county in which such prisoners shall be confined.

ARKANSAS

STATE AND COUNTY CONVICTS
DIGEST OF STATUTES—1921

SECTION 5213. *Road work.*—The department of State lands, highways, and improvements shall employ and work as many of the State convicts on the public roads as may not be otherwise employed by the penitentiary authorities. State convicts being worked on the public roads shall be under the care and management of the wardens and other officers named by the penitentiary authorities, but the department of State lands, highways, and improvements shall determine the work to be done by such convicts, and the time, place, and manner of such working. * * *

SEC. 5214. *Same.*—It shall be lawful to provide in any highway charter for working the male county convicts of any county on the public roads and highways of that county. * * *

SEC. 5217. *Road materials.*—Whenever practical, the department of State lands, highways, and improvements may engage such number of State or county convicts as may be available in preparing road materials at quarries or elsewhere, and the expenses of such work shall be charged to the State or the county or district receiving such materials.

SEC. 5362. *Power of court.*—In each county in the State where the county court has levied a road and bridge tax under this act, the county court may order the county prisoners, convicted from time to time of misdemeanors, to be worked upon roads and bridges in such road district as the court shall order; * * *

SEC. 5393. *Work time; discharge.*—[Convicts on highways may not be worked longer than 10 hours per day, and if they work as much as 6 months they shall on discharge be furnished with a suit of clothes of the value of not less than \$10 and not less than \$1 in money.]

SEC. 5395. *Females.*—[No female convict may be required to work on the roads.]

STATE CONVICTS

DIGEST OF STATUTES—1921

SECTION 9658. *Sale of products.*—[Goods are to be sold by the penitentiary board, after a proper classification of the goods, and a thorough ascertainment of their market value.]

SEC. 9693. *Farm.*—[The board of penitentiary commissioners is directed to use and work all convicts on the State farm in cultivating crops, clearing up, drainage, or other farm work. The purchase and equipment of a farm for the employment of all white convicts is authorized.]

SEC. 9694. *Leasing.*—[The State commission shall not hire out or lease, or permit any person to hire out or lease, any of the convicts of this State to any person or persons whomsoever.]

SEC. 9695. *Road work.*—[When not occupied with farm work or otherwise employed in work for the State, the commission may order that State convicts work on and repair the highways adjacent to convict camps, but not for a greater number of days for each man than is now allowed by law for regular road hands.]

ACTS OF 1923

No. 328

Factories.—[This act authorizes the penitentiary board to provide for the establishment and operation of factories, either at the penitentiary or at the penitentiary farms of the State. The factories are to be such as will not require hazardous risks and will provide healthful employment for the convicts. The manufacture of cotton goods, furniture, brick, and twine is suggested. No convict may be on duty more than 6 consecutive days or 11 hours per day or 61 hours per week. The sale of the products on the open market is apparently contemplated.]

Nos. 128, 759

Limestone.—[Provision is made for the establishment of limestone-crushing stations, the product to be sold to the farmers of the State at actual cost.]

COUNTY CONVICTS
DIGEST OF STATUTES—1921

SECTION 2046. Labor required.—[Misdemeanor convicts failing to pay fines and costs may be required to discharge the same "by manual labor in any manual-labor workhouse, or any farm attached thereto, or any road, bridge, or other public work in the county."]

SEC. 2048. Hiring.—[The above provision is not to be construed to "prohibit the employment of county convicts on other than public works, but it shall be lawful to hire out such persons to any individual, company, or corporation."]

SEC. 2060. Same.—The county court or the judge thereof in vacation is authorized and empowered to make and contract with some responsible person or persons for the maintenance, safekeeping, and working of prisoners committed to the county jail except prisoners awaiting trial; * * *

SEC. 2061. Road work.—Nothing in the preceding section shall prevent the county judge from working prisoners on bridges and highways.

SEC. 2081. Employments.—[If no suitable or satisfactory contract can be made "then the county court or judge thereof may order the prisoners to be worked on the public roads, bridges, levees, or any other public improvements of the county." Authority is also given for the purchase in the county of a tract of land for a farm upon which county prisoners may be worked, or such a tract may be leased.]

CALIFORNIA
STATE CONVICTS
CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE X

SECTION 6. Contract system prohibited.—* * * The labor of convicts shall not be let out by contract to any person, copartnership, company, or corporation, and the legislature shall, by law, provide for the working of convicts for the benefit of the State.

PENAL CODE (SIMS'S DEERING)—1906

SECTION 679a. Sale of goods.—1. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, expose for sale, or offer for sale within this State, any article, or articles manufactured wholly or in part by convict or other prison labor, except articles the sale of which is specifically sanctioned by law.

2. Every person selling, exposing for sale, or offering for sale any article manufactured in this State wholly or in part by convict or other prison labor, the sale of which is not specifically sanctioned by law, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 1586 (as amended 1923, ch. 158). Employments.—[Convicts may be employed, under the charge of wardens and such skilled foremen as deemed necessary, in the performance of work for the State, or in the manufacture of any article or articles for the State, or the manufacture of which is sanctioned by law. At San Quentin such needlework as the women prisoners may make from time to time may be sold. Each woman is credited with the amount of sales of her products, and receives the same on release. At Folsom a dam and canal are to be completed and structures erected for jute-manufacturing processes. The board of directors is authorized to dispose of the articles manufactured, and not needed by the State, for cash, at private sale.]

SEC. 1587 (as amended 1923, ch. 158). Discharge.—[On discharge convicts receive any sum which may have been earned by them for their own account or allowed by the State for good conduct or diligent labor. If this is not sufficient for present purposes, the person discharged shall be furnished \$5 in money, a suit of clothes costing not less than \$10, and fare to the place of sentence or other place of the same cost of transportation.]

SEC. 1588 (as amended 1907, ch. 317). Work time.—The State board of prison directors shall require of every able-bodied convict confined in a State prison as many hours of faithful labor in each and every day during his term of imprisonment as shall be prescribed by the rules and regulations of the prison.

* * *

Page 710

Road material.—[The establishment of a rock or stone crushing plant at one or both of the State prisons is authorized when it appears that 50,000 cubic yards of prepared road or highway metal will be taken, the plant to be operated by convict labor with such free labor as is necessary for superintendence and direction.]

Page 716

Grain bags.—[Purchase of California-grown hemp is authorized for the manufacture of grain bags to be sold the same as jute bags are sold.]

Page 719

Road work.—[The State prison directors are authorized and directed to employ at least 20 prisoners daily in fair weather on the public roads within 6 miles of San Quentin State prison or the Folsom State prison in Sacramento County.]

ACTS OF 1911

CHAPTER 570

State use earnings.—[A State reformatory for males 16 to 30 years of age serving a first sentence is provided for, the prisoners to be employed in various trades and employments. The products are to be furnished as far as possible, for State, county, municipal, school or other public use, and none are to be sold, exchanged, or given away for private use or profit. Prisoners may receive such proportion of their earnings above the cost of their maintenance as the board may deem proper.]

ACTS OF 1915

CHAPTER 13

Jute goods.—[The State board of prison directors is authorized to adopt rules and regulations for the sale of jute goods, the same to be approved by the State board of control. The price of jute bags is to be fixed annually in the month of January, sales to consumers to be made only until the first day of April of each year, after which any surplus remaining unsold may be disposed of to anyone in such quantities and at such prices as the board of prison directors may deem proper.]

ACTS OF 1917

CHAPTER 164

SECTION 1. *Marking goods.*¹—No person, persons, firm or corporation, by themselves, their agents or employees shall sell, offer for sale or expose for sale, or have in his or their possession for sale, any article intended for personal wear which was manufactured at a State penitentiary, State reform school or at any other institution supported at public expense and located without the boundaries of the State of California, unless said article shall have affixed, stamped or imprinted thereon, a label in letters three-eighths of an inch in height, designating the State penitentiary, State reform school, or other public institution where said article was manufactured.

SEC. 2. *Notice.*—[Any person keeping such goods on sale must post in a conspicuous place a notice at least 12 inches in length by 6 inches in height stating that such goods are on sale.]

ACTS OF 1919

CHAPTER 316

Road work.—[The State highway commission may employ, or cause to be employed, convicts confined in State prisons in the construction, improvement, and maintenance of the State highway system. Convicts employed on requisition of this commission shall be sent by the prison directors to the place designated and shall receive not to exceed \$2.50 per day for actual working time. Against this

¹ See note, p. 160.

sum are charged the costs of the maintenance of the camp, expenses of transportation, clothing, food, tools, etc., the law providing that "in no event shall convicts earn more than 75 cents net per day." Convicts employed under the provisions of this act are not allowed to engage in building bridges or structures of like character which require the employment of skilled labor.]

COUNTY CONVICTS
PENAL CODE

SECTION 1613. Public works and ways.—Persons confined in the county jail under a judgment of imprisonment rendered in a criminal action or proceeding, may be required by an order of the board of supervisors to perform labor on the public works or ways in the county.

ACTS OF 1921

CHAPTER 843

Farms, etc.—[The establishment of industrial farms or industrial road camps in each county of the State is authorized, if the board of supervisors adopts a resolution to that effect. Land may be purchased, leased, acquired by condemnation, or received by gift. Either separate quarters or a separate industrial farm shall be provided for women. Persons employed on such farm or in a road camp and who have dependents shall be credited with not more than \$2 for each day of eight hours worked, other persons to be credited with not more than 50 cents for each day of eight hours worked. Actual amounts shall be fixed from time to time by the board of State supervisors.

The work done shall be of a productive nature, the production to be used first, to maintain the prisoners and employees on such farm; second, to supply other county institutions having need of the farm's products; third, to supply the needs of the paupers, incompetents, poor and indigent persons, and those incapacitated by age, disease, or accident with whose relief and support the county is charged.]

COLORADO

STATE AND COUNTY CONVICTS
COMPILED LAWS—1921

SECTION 7138. Labor may be required.—Whenever any person shall be lawfully sentenced for crime by the judge of any district court in this State, to imprisonment in the State prison, or to any county jail, it shall be competent for the court awarding such sentence to incorporate therein a provision that the person so sentenced shall be kept at hard labor during the term of such imprisonment, or for any specified portion thereof, as may be adjudged by the said court.

Sec. 7139. Employment.—It shall be the duty of the keepers of the said several prisons, when any person shall be sentenced to hard labor therein, and any mode of labor shall be provided, to cause such prisoner to be kept constantly employed during every day, Sundays excepted, and annually to account with the board of county commissioners for the proceeds of such labor; and in all such cases it shall be lawful for the said jailer, with the consent of the county commissioners of the county in which such jail may be situated, to provide labor for such prisoners, if they deem it expedient and profitable to so do, either inside of the jail or outside of its limits.

Sec. 7140. Road work.—The keepers of said prisons shall respectively have power, with the consent of the county commissioners of said counties, from time to time to cause such of the convicts under their charge as are capable of hard labor to be employed on any of the public avenues, streets, highways or other works, quarries or mines, in the county in which such prisoners shall be confined, or in any of the adjoining counties, upon such terms as may be agreed upon between the said keepers and the officers or other persons under whose directions such convicts shall be placed.

STATE CONVICTS
COMPILED LAWS—1921

SECTION 766. Labor required.—All male persons convicted of crime and confined in the penitentiary, under the laws of this State, except such as are precluded

by the terms of the judgment of conviction, shall perform labor, under such rules and regulations as have been or may be prescribed by the board of commissioners.

SEC. 768. *Same.*—Every able-bodied convict shall be put to, and kept at, the work most suitable to his or her capacity, and most advantageous to the people of the State of Colorado, and which may least conflict with the free labor of the said State, during his or her confinement, and the earnings of such convict, after deducting sufficient thereof to pay and satisfy the cost of maintenance and retention, shall be given to the family of such convict, or dependents, if there be any; if there be none, the same accumulated shall be paid to such convict upon discharge from the penitentiary.

SEC. 780. *State-use system.*—All prisoners sentenced to the State penitentiary or the State reformatory shall be employed for the State or any productive industries for the benefit of the State, or for the use of public institutions owned and controlled by the State thereof, which shall be under the rules for the distribution and diversification thereof, to be established by the commission hereinafter designated, to be provided for such purposes.

SEC. 782. *Powers of commission.*—The said commission [on prison labor] shall have the power to establish rules and regulations governing the employment, conduct, and management of the prisoners in the penitentiary and reformatory when employed on the work provided for them by the said commission. It shall direct that each convict shall be employed as such work as shall make it possible for him to acquire complete trade knowledge and skill in that industry for which he is most adapted, and at which he can best earn a livelihood when paroled or discharged from the institution, so far as such provision may be practicable.

The supervision of all such work shall be under such competent persons as may be selected by the warden or superintendent of the institution in which the prisoners are confined.

SEC. 783. *Manufactures.*—The State commission on prison labor are hereby authorized and directed to cause to be manufactured by the convicts in the State penitentiary and the prisoners in the State reformatory such articles, including wearing apparel, as are needed and used therein and also such as are required by the State, including articles and materials to be used in the erection of buildings. All such articles manufactured in the State penitentiary and reformatory and not required for use therein may be furnished to the State, or for or to any public institution owned or managed and controlled by the State, at and for such price as shall be fixed and determined as herein provided, upon the requisition of the proper officials, trustees, and managers thereof. No articles so manufactured shall be purchased from any other source for the State or the public institutions of the State, unless said State commission on prison labor shall certify that the same can not be furnished upon such requisition, and no claim thereof shall be audited or paid without such certificate.

SEC. 784. *Estimates to be made.*—On or before October 1 in each year, the proper officials of the penal and official charitable institutions of the State, shall report to the State commission on prison labor estimates for the ensuing year of the amount of supplies of different kinds required to be purchased by them that can be furnished by the penal institutions of the State. The said commission is authorized to make regulations for said reports, to provide for the manner in which requisitions shall be made for supplies, and to provide for the proper diversification of the industries in the said penal institutions.

SEC. 785. *Prices of goods, etc.*—The said State commission on prison labor shall fix and determine the price at which all labor performed and all articles manufactured and furnished to the State thereof, or to the public institutions thereof, shall be furnished, which price shall be uniform to all. The prices shall be as near the usual market price for such labor and supplies as is possible. The State commission on prison labor shall devise and furnish to all such institutions a proper form for such requisitions and shall devise and furnish a proper system of accounts to be kept for all such transactions. It shall also be the duty of said commission to classify the buildings, offices, or institutions owned or managed and controlled by the State, and it shall fix and determine the styles, patterns, designs, and qualities of the articles to be manufactured for such buildings, offices, and public institutions, including articles and material to be used on the erection or repairing of buildings of the penal institutions in this State. So far as practicable, all supplies used in such buildings, offices, and public institutions, shall be uniform for each class and of the styles, patterns, designs, and qualities that can be manufactured in the penal institutions in this State.

SEC. 786. *Earnings.*—[Prisoners entitled to good time allowance may be allowed compensation for time worked, but not more than 10 per cent of the earnings of the institution may be taken for this purpose.]

SEC. 792. *Hiring.*—It shall be unlawful for the State of Colorado, its officers or representatives, to hire out the persons confined or that may be confined, as convicts in any penitentiary, or prison, that is or may be established in the State of Colorado, for the confinement of persons convicted of misdemeanor or crimes of any description whatsoever; such persons shall not be hired out to perform labor of any description, for pay or gain of any description, nor shall their services be given free to any person or class or association of persons, under penalty hereinafter provided.

SEC. 793. *Importing convicts.*—[It is unlawful to bring into the State to perform labor any convict from another State or Territory.]

SEC. 794. *Use of convict-made goods.*—It shall be unlawful for the State, its officers, or representatives of any county, city, or town or their officers or representatives to knowingly bring into the State or cause to be brought into the State any material for use in the erection of, or repairing of any public building, the labor in preparing which or any part of which has been performed by convicts.

SEC. 796. *Clothing, etc.*—It shall be the duty of any one of the above-mentioned [penal and reformatory] institutions to make what clothing, shoes or other wearing apparel that is, or may be, required by the home for dependent children, the insane asylum, or the soldiers' home that they can make at no greater cost than said article can be bought in the market.

SECS. 3745, 3755. *Sale of convict-made goods.*²—[The sale of convict-made goods without a license is forbidden. License must be obtained from the secretary of state at an annual fee of \$500. All goods made or partly made by convict labor must be plainly so marked, with the name of the institution in which made; or if the goods can not be so marked, a label must be affixed to the article, if possible, and if not, then to the package.]

ACTS OF 1923

CHAPTER 88

Propagation of fish.—[Boards of county commissioners may engage the services of trusty convicts in the State penitentiary or reformatory to build ponds and ditches for the stocking and propagation of fish. The warden of the State penitentiary retains full control of the men so employed.]

COUNTY CONVICTS

COMPILED LAWS—1921

SECTION 8878. *Employment.*—Whenever any able-bodied male prisoner is confined in the county jail of any county or the jail of any town or city, having been convicted of a misdemeanor or of the violation of an ordinance of such town or city and being confined in punishment therefore, the sheriff of such county or the marshal or chief of police of such town or city shall compel such person to work at hard labor 8 hours of every working day: *Provided, however,* That the provisions of this section shall not apply to any case where there are less than three prisoners so confined in said jail at any one time or to any prisoner physically unable to work: *Provided further,* That in counties and cities of the first and second, third, fourth and fifth classes, it will be discretionary with the sheriff or chief of police to employ prisoners on the road serving sentences of 60 days or under. It shall be the duty of the sheriff of such county or the marshal or the chief of police of such town or city, when no other work is available, to compel the said prisoners to work upon the public roads, highways or streets of such county, city or town, in the making or repairing of such roads, highways or streets. * * *

[One-half the earnings may go to dependents who would otherwise become a public charge.]

SEC. 8884. *Who to labor.*—All male persons sentenced to and confined in the county jail, under the laws of this State, except such as are precluded by the terms of the judgment, shall perform labors under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the county commissioners or sheriff of the county in which such jail is situated.

SEC. 8885. *Road work.*—[On request of boards of county commissioners, sheriffs shall detail male prisoners to work on the public roads of counties and the streets and alleys of towns and cities.]

² See note, p. 169.

SEC. 8886. *Bridges, etc.*—Said persons in the county jail, while employed under the provisions of this act, shall not be used for the purpose of building any bridge, or structure of like character, which requires the employment of skilled labor.

CONNECTICUT

STATE AND COUNTY CONVICTS

GENERAL STATUTES—1918

SECTION 1935. *Contracts.*—No contract or agreement shall be made for the labor or services of inmates of any penal or other State or county institution in the manufacture of goods or any portion of such manufacture, or for the product of such labor or services, except after public notice by advertising * * * No such contract or agreement shall be made for any period exceeding four years. The provisions of this section shall not apply to contracts for the labor of inmates of county institutions in farm, domestic or casual service.

SEC. 1936. *Employment restricted.*—No person confined for crime shall be employed in or about the manufacture or preparation of tobacco, or of any article which in its use comes into contact with the mouth of a human being; *Provided*, The State department of health may, subject to such inspection and such regulations as it may adopt concerning the persons who may be so employed, permit such employment.

ACTS OF 1919

CHAPTER 341

SECTION 1. *Road work.*—The warden of the State's prison, the superintendent of the State reformatory or the sheriff of any county, upon the requisition of the State highway commissioner, may permit any inmate of either of said institutions, other than a person serving a life sentence, to be employed in the construction of any highway or bridge, * * *.

STATE CONVICTS

GENERAL STATUTES—1918

SECTION 1932 (as amended 1923, ch. 275). *Employment.*—The warden shall manage the prison, subject to the rules of the directors and their written orders; he shall keep all the prisoners employed in such labor as the directors shall order, during the term of their imprisonment; * * *

SEC. 1950 (as amended 1923, ch. 151). *Allowance.*—[Convicts who by reason of good conduct are deemed worthy shall receive not to exceed 15 cents per day as compensation for services performed.]

COUNTY CONVICTS

GENERAL STATUTES—1918

SECTION 1969. *Employment.*—The county commissioners of any county may, with the consent of the sheriff of such county, cause prisoners serving terms in the jail or workhouse thereof to labor upon any bridge or public highway or property adjacent thereto, or in, upon or about any property in such county, and the county commissioners may require all convicts in said jails or workhouses, to work according to their ability, permit other prisoners therein, if the latter desire, to be provided with materials for work and employment, require the deputy or deputy jailers, or other officers and employees, to superintend the conduct and labor of the prisoners, prescribe rules for the government, management, discipline and employment of the prisoners in the jails and jail buildings of their respective counties, and the respective sheriff shall enforce the same. * * *

DELAWARE

COUNTY CONVICTS

REVISED CODE—1915

SECTION 3538. *Vagrants.*—[Vagrants sentenced to any workhouse or jail are to be employed in such labor as they shall be able to perform.]

SECS. 3542-3544. *Tramps*.—[Tramps found within the limits of a city or town are to be arrested and put to work on the streets or other public works, or they may be hired to private persons. If worked on the streets or public works, they are to be allowed such wages as may be deemed reasonable, to be paid at the end of their term. The term of such employment or hiring may not exceed one month at any one time.]

SEC. 3605. *Labor required*.—The overseer of the workhouse shall compel all prisoners convicted of any crime deemed a felony (and may allow all others) to work and labor according to their ability; * * *

SEC. 3606. *Labor on highways*.—[The courts of Kent and Sussex Counties may, in sentencing convicts, where the sentence may be hard labor, sentence such convicts to hard labor on the public roads and highways of those counties for terms not exceeding three months, in charge of the sheriffs. Eight hours, between 8 a. m. and 5 p. m., is a day's labor.]

SECS. 3608a-3608k (added 1917, ch. 241). *Employment*.—[The sheriff of Kent County is charged with the duty of securing employment, whenever practicable and safe, for all convicts in the jail. Those held on charges may be permitted to work. After 10 per cent of the wages for such employment has been deducted for the extra services in securing employment, one-half is paid to the county treasurer, and one-half to the prisoner, or to his family; but at least a week's wages shall be kept for the prisoner on his discharge.]

SEC. 3612 (as amended 1923, ch. 221). *Work time; earnings*.—[Convicts in the New Castle County workhouse must work at some suitable employment eight hours each secular day unless physically disabled. Credit shall be given for overtime work, earnings going to the prisoner or to his family.]

SEC. 3613. *Highway labor*.—[Able-bodied convicts in the workhouse in New Castle County may be employed to assist in building or repairing the public highways of the county.]

SEC. 3613a (added 1921, ch. 202). *Hiring*.—[Convicts in the New Castle County workhouse not physically disabled may be hired to any person or corporation within the county for labor at some suitable employment not to exceed eight hours per day, prisoners to be credited and paid for overwork.]

SEC. 3615a (added 1923, ch. 222). *Female prisoners*.—[A farm for woman prisoners of New Castle County is to be procured, and all woman prisoners, unless physically disabled, compelled to work at some suitable employment for not more than 44 hours per week. If necessary, overtime work may be required, for which "fair wages" shall be paid, according to the nature of the work done. Work requiring special skill or carrying special responsibility may be paid for at a fair rate of wages. When not employed by the board, any prisoner may make for sale such articles as may be approved by the board, the proceeds to belong to the maker. The labor of prisoners is to be utilized in behalf of their maintenance on the farm, and surplus products may be sold for the same purpose.]

SEC. 4811. *Labor within walls*.—[Felony prisoners serving terms of three months or more in the jails of Kent and Sussex Counties may be employed at labor within the walls of the prison, or in any building or yard connected therewith, the profits to be applied to the use of the county.]

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

CODE—1911

SECTION 1192. *Employment*.—Persons sentenced to imprisonment in the jail may be employed at such labor and under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Supreme Court of the District and the proceeds thereof applied to defray the expenses of the trial and conviction of any such person.

FLORIDA

STATE CONVICTS

GENERAL STATUTES—1920

SECTION 6112. *Labor required*.—When punishment of imprisonment in the State prison is awarded against any convict the form of the sentence shall be that he be imprisoned by confinement at hard labor. * * *

SEC. 6225. *Prison*.—The board of commissioners of State institutions shall establish a State prison for the safekeeping and punishment of prisoners, in which they shall be closely confined, [and] employed at hard labor, * * *

SEC. 6226. *Farm.*—A State prison farm is hereby established on the lands now owned by the State of Florida in Bradford County, Fla., and the board of commissioners of State institutions shall improve said farm for the purpose of the care and maintenance of the women and infirm male convicts and all convicts classed as hospital subjects, and such other convicts as said board may from time to time place on said State prison farm.

SEC. 6248. *Worktime.*—Prisoners sentenced to the punishment of hard labor shall be constantly employed for the benefit of the State, but no prisoners shall be compelled to work more than 60 hours in any one week or more than 11 hours in any one day, and all prisoners, except such as may be on the disabled list or in solitary confinement, shall labor not less than 8 or more than 11 hours a day.

SEC. 6252. *Discharge.*—[Discharged prisoners receive "one good suit of clothes, a hat, and one pair of shoes," besides \$5 in money.]

SEC. 6290. *Road force.*—There is hereby created a State convict road force,
* * *

SEC. 6294. *Employment.*—The State road department may apply the labor of the State convict road force to any or all highway construction or maintenance done under the supervision of said department.

ACTS OF 1919

CHAPTER 7833

SECTION 1 (as amended 1923, ch. 9126). *Grades.*—The State prison physicians shall examine and grade all male State convicts into two grades or classes, to wit: Grade or class one, which shall consist of all able-bodied male convicts capable of doing a reasonable day's work at manual labor; grade or class two, which shall consist of all female convicts and all male convicts which shall not have been placed in grade or class one. * * * All grade or class one convicts, except not exceeding 50 in number, to be placed upon the State prison farm, shall be delivered to the State road department for work upon the public roads of the State. * * * All grade or class two convicts, including all female convicts, shall be placed and kept at the State prison farm, and no class two convicts shall be transferred to the State road department when in the opinion of the board of commissioners of State institutions such convict can be worked to advantage on the State prison farm: *Provided*, That such grade and class two convicts as can be used to advantage upon the public roads without detriment to the well being or health of such convicts, may also be placed upon the public roads upon the order of the board of commissioners of State institutions.

COUNTY CONVICTS

REVISED GENERAL STATUTES—1920

SECTION 6113. *Labor may be required.*—When punishment of imprisonment in the county jail is awarded against any convict, the court may also sentence the prisoner to be employed at hard labor, and in such case he may be employed at such manual labor as the county commissioners may direct.

SEC. 6217 (as amended 1923, ch. 9203). *Employment.*—The board of county commissioners of each county may employ all persons in the jail of their respective counties under sentence upon conviction for crime, at labor upon the roads, bridges, or other public works of the county where they are so imprisoned. Said county convicts shall be kept and worked under such rules and regulations and supervisions as may be prescribed by the commissioner of agriculture, with the advice and approval of the board of commissioners of State institutions, and the commissioner of agriculture, with the approval of the board of commissioners of State institutions, shall have the power to enforce all such rules and regulations. * * *

[Discharged prisoners receive transportation to the place of sentence, and \$5 in money if the sentence was for four months or more; if for less than four months, \$3.]

SEC. 6218 (as amended 1923, ch. 9203). *Same.*—The board of county commissioners of the several counties are hereby authorized and empowered to require all county convicts under sentence confined in the jail of their respective counties for any offense, to labor upon the public roads, bridges, farms or other public works owned and operated by the county, or in the event the county commissioners of any county deem it to the best interest of their county, they may hire out their prisoners to any other county in the State to be worked upon the

public roads, bridges, or other public works of that county, or they may upon such terms as may be agreed upon between themselves and the State road department, lease or let said prisoners to the said department instead of keeping them in the county jail where they are sentenced. * * *

No convict shall be compelled to labor more than 10 hours per day, nor be subject to punishment for any refusal to labor beyond such limit: *Provided*, That the 10 hours shall be the time embraced from the leaving of, to the return of the prisoner to his place of detention.

ACTS OF 1923

CHAPTER 9203

SECTION 3. *Leasing ended.*—All county convicts in this State shall be placed at work under the provisions of this act or before the first day of January, A. D. 1924. No new contracts shall be made whereby county convicts shall be leased to work for any private interest after the passage of this act and it shall become a law.

All existing contracts heretofore lawfully made for the hire or lease of county convicts to private parties shall determine and become and be null and void on December 31, A. D. 1923, * * *

SEC. 4. *Road work.*—Nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit boards of county commissioners in counties where a board of bond trustees, board of public works or other duly constituted board, have charge of the construction and maintenance of the public road from turning the county convicts over to the said trustees to be worked on the public roads of said county, subject to all the rules and regulations herein provided.

GEORGIA

STATE CONVICTS

PENAL CODE—1911

SECTION 1199. *Regulations.*—[The prison commission has supervision of all convicts, convict camps, etc., and regulates their hours of labor, having complete management and control.]

SEC. 1201. *Farm, etc.*—[The prison commission may place any number of convicts on the State farm to do such work thereon as it may deem best. It may also, at the request of authorities in charge, detail as many as 50 convicts to work upon the property of any State institution.]

SEC. 1205. *Females; boys.*—[The commission is authorized to purchase farms and place females thereon to be put at such labor as is best suited to their sex and strength. Boys under 15 are also to be placed on such farms.]

SEC. 1206. *Sale of products.*—The commission shall sell, to the best advantage, all surplus products of the penitentiary, and shall apply the proceeds thereof to the maintenance of the institution as far as necessary. * * * *Provided*, The commission shall have authority to furnish such surplus products, or any part thereof, to the Georgia State Sanitarium, the academy for the blind, at Macon, and to the school for the deaf, at Cave Spring, should this be found practicable.

SEC. 1207. *Public works.*—All male felony convicts, except such as are now required by law to be kept at the State farm, may be employed by the authority of the several counties and municipalities upon the public roads, bridges or other public works of said counties or municipalities, as hereinafter provided. * * * and annually, * * * the prison commission shall communicate with the county authorities of the State and ascertain those counties desiring to use convict labor upon their public roads, and said counties shall, through their proper authorities, advise the prison commission, in writing, stating whether they desire to use such labor upon their roads, and the number desired. * * * A county shall have the right, upon the approval of the prison commission, to deliver its quota of felony convicts and also its misdemeanor convicts, if it so desires, to another county, to be used in the construction and repair of public roads, bridges, or other public works, and the county so receiving such convicts shall have the right to compensate the county from which the convicts came, with work upon its public roads, bridges, or other public works, or by the exchange of an equal number of convicts.

SEC. 1209. *Road gangs.*—The prison commission is hereby authorized, * * * to equip and organize road-working forces, the same to be used for the construction and repair of public roads, bridges, or other public works in the counties not using their convicts under the foregoing sections, when requested by the authorities of such counties so to do; * * *

SEC. 1211. *Municipalities may hire.*—After the counties have been provided with convicts as set forth, and if there should remain any convicts not otherwise disposed of, then the privileges conferred upon counties herein shall be extended to municipalities of this State, which shall have the right to hire convicts from the prison commission, in such numbers as might be agreed upon, at the price of \$100 per capita per annum.

SEC. 1213. *Farms.*—* * * the prison commission, * * * is hereby authorized to purchase or lease, for a period of five years, with the option to purchase at any time, one or more tracts of land located at some convenient point, for the purpose of working the convicts thereon; * * *

SEC. 1214. *State-use system.*—The State farm shall be used as far as possible, for the purpose of making supplies of all kinds for maintaining the convicts, either in farm products or manufacturing articles for the use of the convicts and the State sanitarium and other State institutions; * * * The prison commission is authorized to purchase, out of any available funds over which they have control, a tract or tracts of land in the same or different parts of the State, and erect thereon suitable buildings, stockade, and appurtenances for the safe-keeping and care of those felony convicts not worked by the several counties and municipalities, and may also purchase such livestock, machinery, farm implements, furniture, etc., which may appear to be necessary to carry out the intentions of this article. The commission may confine at hard labor upon the prison farm, or on lands purchased under this section, convicts not engaged in work by the counties and municipalities, when not elsewhere engaged under the direction of the commission upon roads, bridges, or other public works; * * * The commission may, in connection with the farm work, use said convicts in such industrial enterprises as they may deem advisable, and to this end may employ the convicts in manufacturing such implements and equipments or other articles as may be needed for use on the State farm, or road, bridge, or other public works, and in making shoes and clothing and other articles for the use of the convicts and inmates of other State institutions; but the commission shall not sell or offer for sale articles so manufactured to the public. * * *

SEC. 1215. *Farm work.*—If the prison commission has on hand convicts not provided for under the foregoing sections of this article, said prison commission may place upon said farms such convicts and work the same thereon. * * *

SEC. 1216. *Misdemeanor convicts.*—It shall be unlawful for any person or official, except as herein provided, to hire to any other person or corporation any misdemeanor convict; and it shall be unlawful for any person or corporation to work any such misdemeanor convict so hired; and any person or corporation violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. * * * It shall be the duty of the prison commission, upon notice by the county authorities of any county of this State having misdemeanor convicts undisposed of under the law, and not having an established chain gang and not working its misdemeanor convicts on the public roads, bridges, or other public works, to dispose of the same as felony convicts are herein disposed of in this State: * * *

ACTS OF 1924

(Page 119)

SECTIONS 1-3. *Employment by highway department.*—[The State highway department may apply to the prison commission for the quota of convicts that any county which is not working its convicts on the public roads may be entitled to, and employ the same on the construction of roads under the State-aid road system. Counties may also contract with the highway board to use their quota of convicts in the construction of any portion of the State-aid road system.]

COUNTY CONVICTS

POLITICAL CODE—1911

SECTION 429. *Cooperative work.*—[Any two or more counties carrying on or maintaining county public works may create a joint working force or chain gang for the construction, maintenance, etc., of a system of intercounty public roads and intercounty public works.]

SEC. 697. *County commissioners.*—[Commissioners of roads and revenues, etc., may organize a chain gang for the working of the public roads of the county. If the work on such roads is done by contract, contractors shall be required to employ a chain gang, if one is established.]

PENAL CODE—1911

SECTION 1065. *Sentence to labor.*—Except where otherwise provided, every crime declared to be a misdemeanor is punishable by a fine not to exceed \$1,000, imprisonment not to exceed 6 months, to work in the chain gang on the public roads, or on such other public works as the county or State authorities may employ the chain gang, not to exceed 12 months, any one or more of these punishments in the discretion of the judge: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall authorize the giving the control of convicts to private persons, or their employment by the county or State authorities in such mechanical pursuits as will bring the products of their labor into competition with the products of free labor. If the convict be a female, the judge may, in his discretion sentence her to labor and confinement in the woman's prison on the State farm, in lieu of a chain-gang sentence, not to exceed 12 months: *Provided*, That the trial judge shall have the discretion also of sending any person convicted of a misdemeanor to the State farm.

SEC. 1218. *Farms.*—Any county may purchase, rent, and maintain a farm upon which to work any number of its convicts in connection with working its convicts upon its public roads, bridges, and other public works; and all products and supplies arising from said farm shall be used in the support of the convicts, improvement of its public roads, bridges, and other public works, and in support of the county institutions.

MUNICIPAL CONVICTS

PENAL CODE—1911

SECTION 1280. *Farms, etc.*—Authority is hereby given to the municipal authorities of any city in Georgia having a population of not less than 54,000 nor more than 75,000 inhabitants, by action of its council or other governing body, to establish and maintain, either alone or in connection with the county authorities of the county in which said city may be located, a farm, or other place of confinement, which may be situated within the corporate limits or anywhere in the limits of the county where such city is located, and to provide that persons convicted in the police or other municipal courts of such city may be sent to such farm, or other place of confinement, to be confined and to labor during their terms of sentence. And the police or other municipal courts of such city as may take advantage of the authority hereby given are authorized to sentence persons convicted in such courts to the said farm or other place of confinement and to labor thereat during the terms of their sentences.

SEC. 1282. *Who sent to farms.*—The judges of the State courts, located in a county where such farm or other place of confinement may be established, are authorized in the sentencing of persons convicted in such State courts of minor misdemeanors, and in sentencing juvenile offenders, to send them to such farm or other place of confinement to serve their sentences and undergo any labor that may be required thereat. The county authorities of such counties where said State courts are located are authorized and empowered to make rules and regulations touching the care, custody, and treatment of persons sent from such State courts.

HAWAII

TERRITORIAL CONVICTS

REVISED LAWS—1915

SECTION 934. *Sanitation work.*—For the purpose of removing nuisances, and causes of sickness, the board of health may require the high sheriff and sheriffs to cause the prisoners under their charge to aid in such work.

SEC. 1463. *Employment.*—All prisoners sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor shall be constantly employed for the public benefit, on the public works, or otherwise, as the high sheriff, with the approval of the attorney general, may think best.

SEC. 1464. *Public works.*—The high sheriff shall at all times hold all such prisoners as shall be confined under sentence of imprisonment at hard labor, at the disposal of the superintendent of public works, to be employed by said superintendent on the public works, or otherwise, as said superintendent, under the law, shall direct.

SEC. 1465. *Highways.*—The attorney general may, in his discretion, detail for labor on any public road, upon application to [for] that purpose from any board of supervisors, as many prisoners as it may deem necessary for such work; said prisoners to be under the care of their usual overseers and subject to the board of supervisors only as far as regards the mode of their employment.

SEC. 1466. *Limitations.*—Such prisoners shall not be employed in any labor except for the Territory or a political or other subdivision thereof: *Provided, however,* That charitable institutions may have the use and employment of such prisoners as the high sheriff, with the approval of the attorney general, may deem it advisable to so allow.

SEC. 1467. *Females.*—Female prisoners shall be kept entirely separate from the male prisoners, and shall be employed in making mats, in sewing, in washing the clothes of the prisoners, and in such other suitable occupations as the high sheriff shall direct.

SEC. 1490. *Discharge.*—[Prisoners discharged after serving sentence of one year or more at hard labor in the Territorial prison, if lacking funds for present purposes, shall be furnished \$5 and a suit of clothes costing not more than \$10.]

ACTS OF 1917

No. 181

Earnings.—[Prisoners in the Oahu prison, employed at hard labor, may be allowed not to exceed 25 cents per day, such sum not to be subject to garnishment or like process. The act does not apply to any prisoner until he has served at least three months of his term of sentence.]

COUNTY CONVICTS

REVISED LAWS—1915

SECTION 2220. *Public works.*—Prisoners who are serving sentence in any county or city and county jail shall not be employed outside of the premises of such institution in any labor except for the territory or a political or other subdivision thereof: *Provided, however,* That charitable institutions may have the use and employment of such prisoners as the sheriff of the county or city and county shall deem it advisable to so allow. * * *

IDAHO

STATE CONVICTS

COMPILED STATUTES—1919

SECTION 1572. *Highways.*—The department of public works shall, subject to such rules and regulations as are now or may hereafter be adopted by the State board of prison commissioners, have authority to make requisition upon the warden of the State penitentiary for such of the convicts sentenced to and confined in the State penitentiary as in the judgment of the warden are able-bodied and able to do physical labor, and such number of such convicts as in the judgment of such warden is deemed reasonably safe for such purpose, to work upon any of the highways laid out, constructed, improved or determined to be laid out, constructed or improved by the said department of public works. * * *

SEC. 1573. *Earnings.*—[Convicts employed on the State highways are to be paid \$5 per month.]

SEC. 9356. *State board duties.*—The governor, the secretary of state, and attorney general are hereby constituted a board of State prison commissioners, of which the governor shall be chairman. Said board shall have the control, direction and management of the penitentiary of the State, and it shall be [the] duty of said board, either by direct expenditure or by contract with a responsible person or persons, to provide for the care, maintenance and employment of all inmates confined, or that may hereafter be confined, in the State penitentiary. * * *

SEC. 9392 (as amended 1923, ch. 35). *Employments; earnings.*—The State prison commissioners shall have authority to use, under such rules and regulations as they may prescribe, the labor of convicts either within or without the walls of the penitentiary and on all public works done under the direct control of the State: *Provided*, That so far as practicable, no article shall be manufactured with convict labor which is extensively manufactured in the State of Idaho: *And provided further*, That when convict labor is employed in the manufacture of any article for sale, the State prison commissioners are hereby empowered to prescribe what shall constitute a day's work for any convict, and may credit to such convict a percentage of the income from his labor over and above the amount fixed by the State prison commissioners as a day's work, and any sum so credited shall be paid to such convict, or his dependents in such manner and at such time as may be prescribed by the State prison commissioners.

COUNTY CONVICTS

COMPILED STATUTES—1919

SECTION 9431. *Public works and ways.*—Persons confined in the county jail under a judgment of conviction rendered in any criminal case, either under a judgment of imprisonment or a judgment for the payment of a fine and costs, may be required by an order of the board of county commissioners to perform labor on the public works or ways in the county.

SEC. 9435. *Work compulsory.*—No prisoner liable to employment as provided in this chapter shall be exempt therefrom except by reason of physical disability.

MUNICIPAL CONVICTS

COMPILED STATUTES—1919

SECTION 3889. *Work for city.*—Whenever the defendant is sentenced to imprisonment for the violation of a city ordinance he shall be put to work for the benefit of the city, under the direction of the mayor, for the term of his imprisonment; * * *

ILLINOIS

STATE AND COUNTY CONVICTS

CONSTITUTION

SEPARATE SECTION (adopted 1886). *Leasing forbidden.*—Hereafter it shall be unlawful for the commissioners of any penitentiary or other reformatory institution in the State of Illinois, to let by contract to any person or persons, or corporations, the labor of any convict confined within said institution.

STATE CONVICTS

REVISED STATUTES—1917

CHAPTER 108

SECTION 76. *Duties of board.*—The Board of Prison Industries¹ of Illinois shall faithfully and diligently put into operation in the State of Illinois the provisions of this law as hereinafter set forth, and establish in this State, in conformity with this act, a scheme of prison industry best calculated to promote the interests of the State. When such plan is so established by said board, the commissioners of the aforesaid penitentiaries and the board of managers of said reformatory, shall be charged with the carrying of said plans into execution in their respective institutions. * * *

SEC. 77. *Disposition of goods.*—It shall be the duty of the Board of Prison Industries of Illinois to attend to the disposition and distribution of all the products of the skill and labor of said convicts and prisoners. They shall particularly be charged with the duty of seeing that under no circumstances shall any of the products of the labor of said convicts or prisoners mentioned in this act be sold upon the open markets, except as hereinafter provided. They shall see that the said products do not enter into conflict with any of the established industries of the State, except as hereinafter provided. It shall be their duty

¹ Powers and duties transferred to the department of public welfare.

at all times to inform themselves, so far as possible, of the industrial conditions of the State of Illinois, and to see that the labor of said convicts and prisoners does not enter into competition with the products of free labor, except as herein-after provided.

SEC. 79. *Leasing.*—The Board of Prison Industries of Illinois, or the commissioners of said penitentiaries, or either of them, or the board of managers of said reformatory, shall not, nor shall any other authority whatsoever, make any contract by which the labor or time of any prisoner or convict in any penitentiary or reformatory of this State or the product or profit of his work shall be contracted, let, farmed out, given or sold, to any person, firm, association or corporation; except that the said prisoners or convicts in said penal or reformatory institutions may work for, and the products of their labor may be disposed of to the State, or for or to any public institution owned or managed and controlled by the State.

SEC. 80. *Hours, etc., of labor.*—The wardens, superintendents, managers, and officials of all reformatories and penitentiaries in the State shall, so far as practicable, cause all the prisoners in said institutions, who are physically capable thereof, to be employed at useful labor, not to exceed eight hours of each day, other than Sundays, and public holidays, but such useful labor shall be either for the purpose of production of supplies for said institutions, or for the State, or for any public institution owned or managed and controlled by the State, or for the purpose of industrial training and instruction, or for the making of crushed rock for road material, and for the improvement of public grounds owned by the State, or use in and upon public buildings owned by the State, or for agricultural pursuits for the support of the inmates of the State institutions, or partly for one and partly for the other of such purposes, or a combination of all of said industries and employments: *Provided, however,* That it shall be the policy of the State to use in such industries no more machinery or motive power, other than hand and foot power, than may be required to successfully carry this act into effect: *And provided further,* That the board of managers of the said Illinois State reformatory at Pontiac may use all or any part of the eight hours provided herein for the labor of the convicts in giving of useful instruction to the inmates of said reformatory.

SEC. 81. *Classes of work: First grade.*—The labor of the prisoners of the first grade in each of said penitentiaries and reformatories shall be directed with reference to fitting the prisoner to maintain himself by honest industry after his discharge from imprisonment as a primary or sole object of such labor and such prisoners of the first grade may be so employed at hard labor for industrial training and instruction, even though no useful or salable products result from their labor, but only in case such industrial training or instruction can be more effectively given in such manner. Otherwise, and so far as consistent with the primary object of the labor of prisoners of the first grade as aforesaid, the labor of such prisoners shall be so directed as to produce the greatest amount of useful products, articles, and supplies needed and used in the said institutions, and in the buildings and offices of the State, or in any public institutions owned and managed and controlled by the State, or said labor may be for the State.

SEC. 82. *Second grade.*—The labor of prisoners of the second grade in said penitentiaries and reformatories shall be directed primarily to labor for the State, or to the production or manufacture of useful articles and supplies for said institutions, or for any public institutions owned or managed and controlled by the State.

SEC. 83. *Third grade.*—The labor of prisoners of the third grade in said penitentiaries and reformatories shall be directed to such exercise as shall tend to the preservation of health, or they shall be employed in labor for the State, or in the manufacture of such articles and supplies as are needed and used in the said institutions, and in the public institutions owned or managed and controlled by the State.

SEC. 84. *State-use system.*—All convicts, sentenced to State penitentiaries and reformatories in this State shall be employed for the State, or in productive industries for the benefit of the State, or for the use of public institutions owned or managed and controlled by the State, which shall be under rules and regulations for the distribution and diversification thereof, to be established by the Board of Prison Industries of Illinois.

SEC. 85. *Supplies for State use.*—The labor of convicts in penitentiaries and reformatories in this State after the necessary labor for the manufacture of all needed supplies for said institutions shall be primarily devoted to the State and the public institutions and buildings thereof, and the manufacture of supplies for the State and public institutions thereof, and secondly to the school

and road districts of the State and the public institutions thereof: *But provided*, That if the demands of the State, the State institutions and the school and road districts thereof, as herein provided, shall not be sufficient to furnish employment to all the prisoners of the penal and reformatory institutions of the State, then the board of prison industries may and are hereby authorized to dispose of the surplus products of such labor to the best advantage of the State: *But provided further*, That not more than forty per cent (40 per cent) of said prisoners in the penal and reformatory institutions shall be employed in the manufacture of products of industries heretofore established, which may be disposed of other than to the State, State institutions, and school and road districts of this State: *And provided further*: That the said board of prison industries under the direction of the governor is hereby authorized to employ not more than forty per cent (40 per cent) of said prisoners in the penal and reformatory institutions for the improvement of the channels of the Okaw, Cache, Little Wabash, Big Muddy, Saline, and Sangamon Rivers.

SEC. 86. *Crushed rock*.—Crushed rock or other manufactured road material created by the labor of such convicts or prisoners shall be furnished free at such penitentiary or reformatory institutions, upon the requisition of the State highway commission but upon the express agreement that such material shall be placed in a permanent public roadway.

SEC. 87. *Distribution of labor, etc.*—It shall be the duty of the Board of Prison Industries of Illinois to distribute among the penal institutions under their jurisdiction the labor and industries assigned to the Board of Prison Industries of Illinois to said institutions, due regard being had to the location and convenience of the prison and of other institutions to be supplied, the machinery now therein and the number of prisoners, in order to secure the best service and distribution of the labor, and to employ prisoners, so far as practicable in occupations in which they will be most likely to obtain employment after their discharge from imprisonment. * * *

SEC. 88. *Manufactures*.—The Board of Prison Industries of Illinois and the superintendents of reformatories and wardens of penitentiaries respectively are authorized and directed to cause to be manufactured by the convicts in the penitentiaries and reformatories such articles as are needed and used therein, and also such as are required by the State, and in the buildings, offices and public institutions owned or managed and controlled by the State, including articles and materials to be used in the erection of the buildings. All such articles manufactured in the penitentiaries and reformatories and not required for use therein may be furnished by the State or for, or to any public institution owned or managed and controlled by the State at and for such prices as shall be fixed and determined as hereinafter provided, upon the requisition of the proper official, trustee, or managers thereof. No articles so manufactured shall be purchased from any other source for the State or public institutions of the State unless said Board of Prison Industries of Illinois shall certify that the same can not be furnished upon such requisition, and no claim therefor shall be audited or paid without such certificate.

SEC. 90. *Prices*.—The president of the Board of Prison Industries of Illinois, the president of the State board of public charities and the auditor of public accounts of Illinois, are hereby constituted a board to be known as the board of classification. Said board shall fix and determine the prices at which all labor performed and all articles manufactured and furnished to the State, or to the public institutions thereof shall be furnished, which prices shall be uniform to all. The prices shall be as near the usual market price for such labor and supplies as possible. The State board of prison industries shall devise and furnish to all such institutions a proper form for such requisition, and the auditor of public accounts shall devise and furnish a proper system of accounts, to be kept for all such transactions. So far as practicable all supplies used in such buildings, offices and public institutions shall be uniform for each class, and of the styles, patterns, designs, and qualities that can be manufactured in the penal and reformatory institutions of this State.

SEC. 91. *Earnings*.—[Prisoners may be allowed compensation fixed by the authorities, in an amount not to exceed 10 per cent of the earnings of the institution.]

SEC. 103. *Road materials*.—The Department of Public Welfare of the State of Illinois is authorized and empowered to employ convicts and prisoners in the penal and reformatory institutions of the State in the manufacture of tile and culvert pipe suitable for draining the wagon roads of the State, and in the preparation of road building and ballasting material, including cement, crushed rock, and any and all other road building material. Such tile, culvert pipe, cement,

crushed rock, road building and ballasting material to be furnished free for use on the State aid roads of the State. Said convicts and prisoners may also be employed in the manufacture of road machinery, tools, and necessary appliances for the building, maintaining, and repairing of the wagon roads of the State; such tile, culvert pipe, road building and ballasting materials, road machinery, tools, appliances, to be placed upon railroad cars and forwarded to proper destinations, to be used as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 104. *Sale to counties, etc.*—* * * Any surplus of road-building materials, prepared by such convicts or prisoners, may be sold to counties, cities, towns, and villages of the State, for road and street purposes, at cost.

SEC. 105. *Sale to railroads.*—The State highway commission is hereby authorized and empowered to negotiate with railroad lines in the State of Illinois for rates of transportation on all such material and machinery, tools, and appliances, and it may contract with such railroads for such transportation, to be paid in ballasting material at an agreed price.

SEC. 106. *Highway labor.*—[Convicts in State penal and reformatory institutions may be employed in work on the public roads or the preparation of road material, on the written request of county or township authorities.]

COUNTY CONVICTS

REVISED STATUTES—1917

CHAPTER 34

SECTION 25. *Workhouses.*—The county boards of the several counties shall have power:

* * * * *
 Fourth. To cause to be erected, or otherwise provided, a suitable workhouse, in which persons, convicted of offenses punishable by imprisonment in the county jail, may be confined and employed, and to make rules and regulations for the management thereof. They may contract for the use of the city workhouse when the same can satisfactorily be done.

CHAPTER 38

SECTION 168a. *Employments.*—Hereafter any person convicted in any court of record of any misdemeanor under the Criminal Code of this State the punishment of which in whole or in part now is, or hereafter may be, imprisonment [imprisonment] in the county jail, the court in which such conviction is had, may in its discretion, instead of committing to jail, sentence such person to labor in the work house of any city, town, or county, where the conviction is had, or on the streets and alleys of any city, town, or on the public roads of the county, under any street commissioner, city marshal, or person having charge of the workhouse, streets, or public roads of such city, town, or county, or to such labor under the direction of the sheriff as the county board may provide for.

INDIANA

STATE CONVICTS

ANNOTATED STATUTES—1914

SECTION 2195. *Labor required.*—When any person is imprisoned in the State prison, he shall be kept at hard labor therein during the period for which he was sentenced.

SECS. 8262-8272. *Sale of goods.*²—[No person or corporation may expose for sale "any convict-made goods, merchandise or wares" without a license from the secretary of state. An annual fee of \$500 is required, and a bond in the sum of \$5,000, conditioned on observance of the law. All goods, wares, etc., "made or partly made by convict labor" must be marked "convict made," and may not be exposed for sale within the State without such mark, on the article, if possible, otherwise on a label attached thereto, and to the box or other package.]

SEC. 9846 (as amended 1917, ch. 152). *Farm work.*—The said board of control [of the State prison] is hereby authorized to lease lands within a reasonable distance from said prison, to be selected by them, to be employed and used in

² See note, p. 169.

raising and cultivating farm products, the same to be used to supply the wants and needs of said prison, and should there remain any surplus, the same may be sold in the open market, and said board of control may employ, upon said lands, so leased, all necessary prisoners. The control and superintendency of said leased lands and the convicts employed upon the same shall be under the direct control of the officers of said prison.

SEC. 9847. *Contract system abolished.*—No contracts for the labor of the convicts shall be made for a longer period than up to October 1, 1920. * * *

A commission of five is hereby created for the purpose of investigating the condition and devising a plan by which the convict labor in this State can be employed without interfering and competing with outside labor and industries. * * *

SEC. 9850. *Handwork.*—It is the intent and purpose of this act that all work done by the prisoners of the Indiana State prison, under the State account system, shall be handwork as far as practicable or remunerative to the State.

SEC. 9852. *Printing.*—[No expenditure of equipment funds shall be made for printing machinery or material.]

SEC. 9852a. *Highways.*—The board of trustees of the Indiana reformatory and the board of control of the Indiana State prison are each hereby authorized and empowered to work inmates of said reformatory and prison or any number thereof upon the public highways of this State, whenever there is no labor within the walls of said institutions at which they can be employed. * * *

SEC. 9853. *Binder twine.*—The board of control of the Indiana State prison is hereby authorized to equip and operate a binder twine and cordage plant in said prison; the labor necessary for the operation thereof to be prison labor as far as possible, consistent with the efficient operation of the same.

SEC. 9854. *Sale of twine.*—* * * the output of said plant shall be sold at such times and places, and in such manner and at such prices as said board of control, warden of said prison, and the governor shall determine to be the best interest of the State.

SECS. 9882, 9883. *Discharge.*—[Discharged convicts are to receive transportation to a point not more remote than the place of sentence, \$5 in money, a suit of clothes, costing not more than \$6, and if between November 1 and April 1, an overcoat at a cost not exceeding \$5.]

SEC. 9918. *Contract system abolished.*—The contract system of labor for the inmates of the Indiana reformatory shall be abolished after July, 1906.

SEC. 9919. *Instruction.*—It shall be the duty of the board of managers to provide for teaching the inmates in the common branches of an English education; also in such trades and handicrafts and to offer such rewards as will enable them, upon their release, to more surely earn their own support and make self-reliant and self-supporting citizens. * * *

SEC. 9920. *Trade schools; manufactures.*—In the employment, education, and training of the inmates of the reformatory the board of managers shall have full power to establish and introduce such trades schools as said board may determine for the training of the inmates in the mechanical arts, and to provide for the manufacture of goods on State account, for the production of such articles as are used in the institutions of the State and in certain political divisions of the State, and in the production of such articles as may be found practicable: *Provided*, That said reformatory shall not produce any school books and desks used by pupils for use, or which shall be used in the common schools of the State, or print any other books or blanks except for the use of said reformatory.

SEC. 9921. *Disposition of goods.*—The State institutions, except where similar articles are made therein, and political divisions of the State using supplies such as are produced in said reformatory shall be required to purchase the same at a fixed price by a board of classification hereafter provided for: *Provided*, The board of trustees of said reformatory are and shall be authorized to sell any surplus of articles so produced upon the market.

SEC. 9926a. *State farm.*—There shall be and is hereby established under the provisions of this act a correctional institution for male violators of the law, to be known as the Indiana State farm.

SEC. 9926k. *Employments.*—It shall be the purpose of the State farm to employ the prisoners committed or transferred thereto, in work on or about the buildings and farm and in growing produce and supplies for its own use and for the other institutions of the State; in preparation of road material; and in making brick, tile, paving material and such other products as may be found practicable for the use of the State or any municipal subdivision therein and for the proper and healthful employment of such prisoners.

ACTS OF 1917

CHAPTER 83

SECTION 1. State supplies.—The boards of trustees of the Indiana reformatory, the Indiana State prison, and the Indiana State farm, are hereby empowered and authorized to manufacture such articles as are used by the State, its institutions and its political divisions, and to produce such articles and products as may be found practicable, and to sell the surplus, if any, upon the market.

SEC. 2. State, etc., to purchase.—The State, its institutions, except those which produce similar articles, and the political divisions of the State using such articles as may be produced under the provision of this act shall be required to purchase such articles at a price fixed by the board of classifications of industries hereinafter named, which price shall not exceed the market price for articles of the same grade.

SEC. 3. Board of classification; prices.—The superintendent and the president of the board of trustees of the Indiana reformatory, the warden and the president of the board of trustees of the Indiana State prison, and the superintendent and president of the board of trustees of the Indiana State farm, respectively, are hereby constituted a board to be known as the board of classification of industries, and it shall be the duty of this board to determine what industries shall be operated in the institutions named in this section, to the end that unnecessary duplication of industries may be avoided, and to fix the prices of the respective articles manufactured at a rate not to exceed the market price for articles of the same grade. * * *

SEC. 4. List of articles; requisition.—[The trustees named are to prepare a list of the articles which the various institutions are prepared to furnish and the prices of the same. State, county, township, etc., boards and officials in need of such articles shall make requisition therefor, allowing reasonable time for the manufacture of the same, and may not purchase elsewhere articles obtainable from the State reformatory, prison or farm.]

ACTS OF 1919

CHAPTER 53

SECTION 30. Road materials.—The State highway commission, with the approval of the governor, may enter into agreement with the authorities of any of the penal institutions of the State, county, or city for the use of prison labor in the preparation and manufacturing of road materials.

CHAPTER 60

SECTION 18. Parks, etc.—The department of conservation shall have the following powers, duties, and authority:

* * * * *
 6. To employ, with the approval of the authorities having control of any State penal institution, the convicts committed to any such penal institution, for the purpose of producing or planting trees, clearing, improving, repairing, draining, or developing lands purchased or acquired by the State for parks or as scenic or historic places.

COUNTY CONVICTS

ANNOTATED STATUTES—1914

SECTION 10029. Labor required.—All prisoners and other persons held in the [county] workhouse shall, as far as may be consistent with their age, sex, and ability, be kept at hard labor in such manner as the board of commissioners shall deem most advantageous to such county, and under such rules and regulations as such board may, from time to time, prescribe—such labor to be performed in or about the workhouse, or upon any public wharf, street, alley, highway, or thoroughfare within the county, or upon any other work or public improvement which such board may deem for the welfare of the citizens of such county, or at such other labor, and in such manner, as such board may deem best. Such work shall be done under the direction and supervision of the superintendent of the workhouse; and for this purpose the board of commissioners may meet at any time and make all proper orders which shall be spread upon the records of such court. [See also ch. 53, acts of 1919, above.]

IOWA

STATE CONVICTS

CODE OF 1907 AND SUPPLEMENT 1913, 1915

SECTION 5675. *Hard labor required.*—All punishment in the penitentiary by imprisonment must be by confinement to hard labor, * * *.

SEC. 5684. *Discharge.*—A discharged convict receives transportation to his home, if he has one, or a point similarly distant, a suit of common clothing, and not less than \$3 nor more than \$5 in money.

SEC. 5707. *Leasing forbidden; stone breaking.*—Able-bodied male persons sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary may be taken to that at Anamosa, or to that at Fort Madison, there confined and worked in places and buildings owned or leased by the State outside of the penitentiary inclosures; but the labor of such convicts shall not be leased, and the warden shall keep a regular time-table of the convict labor and record thereof in a book provided for that purpose, and shall also keep a record of all the business under his control, returning to the clerk at the close of each day an account thereof, together with that of convict labor. He shall also have all stone which is not used for building purposes by the State, together with all refuse stone at the quarries, broken, to be used for the improvement and macadamizing of streets and highways, this work to be done by convict labor when not otherwise employed, but the warden may in his discretion make such disposition of any surplus refuse stone at the quarries as may be for the best interest of the State.

SEC. 5708. *Disposition of stone.*—If any county, township, town, city, or road district desires such stone for such purposes, the road supervisor or other officer, having the supervision of streets and roads shall notify the county auditor, who, if satisfied the stone is needed for said purposes, shall issue his requisition upon the warden of the penitentiary for the quantity desired, * * * and the stone thus broken shall be used or disposed of for no other purpose, except by the State, or such other purposes as may be named in this chapter.

SEC. 5718-a11. *Employment.*—The inmates of the penitentiary and of the reformatory shall be employed only on State account and for State use and on any public works: *Provided, however,* That none of said employment for State account or State use shall be exercised or performed within the corporate limits of the city of Fort Madison or the city of Anamosa, unless performed on State premises, and excepting such employment as pertains to existing contracts or exclusively for the benefit of the State. Said employment shall be conducive to the teaching of useful trades and callings so far as practicable, and the intellectual and moral development of such inmates: *Provided, however,* Such inmates may be employed to complete any contracts now existing for prison labor to be performed in such penitentiary or reformatory, but such contracts shall not be extended nor renewals thereof entered into nor like contracts made unless by this act otherwise provided. The board of control is hereby authorized and empowered to establish such industries as it may deem advisable at said penitentiary, and at said reformatory, and at or in connection with any of the penal, reformatory, or other institutions under its jurisdiction, and the inmates may render service as herein limited and defined, at or away from any of said institutions with the consent of said board of control, but no service shall be rendered by any such inmate for any person, firm, or corporation at a less wage than is paid free labor for a like service or its equivalent, and when so rendering service they shall be held to be under the jurisdiction of the warden or superintendent of the institution to which they are committed. * * *

SEC. 5718-a11a. *Earnings.*—Whenever services are rendered by any inmate at any institution under the supervision and jurisdiction of the board of control, the board of control may whenever practicable allow such inmate compensation which shall not exceed the amount paid to free labor for a like service or its equivalent, less such amount that the State is put to for maintenance as the board of control may deem equitable, and in addition to deducting an amount to defray the cost of maintenance the board of control may also deduct an amount sufficient to pay all or a part of the costs taxed to any inmate by reason of his commitment.

SEC. 5718-a28a. *Highways, etc.*—The board of control of State institutions, with the advice of the warden of any penal institution of this State, is hereby authorized to permit any able-bodied male prisoners to work upon the highways of this State or upon any public works, but such labor shall not be leased to contractors, and no prisoners shall be designated or permitted to work upon the highways or any public works whose character and disposition makes it probable

that he would attempt to escape, or that he would likely be an unruly or ungovernable prisoner, or violate any of the laws of the State while engaged in such work, or whose health would be impaired by such labor; and no prisoner who is opposed to working upon the highways of this State or upon any public works shall be required to perform such labor.

SEC. 5718—a28g. *Earnings.*—The board of control is hereby authorized to allow prisoners who work upon the highways of the State such part of the earnings received by the prisoners as the board shall deem just and equitable over and above the cost of maintenance of such prisoners, and may deduct a part of such earnings and forward direct to the family or person dependent upon such prisoner for support; * * *

COUNTY CONVICTS

CODE OF 1897 AND SUPPLEMENT OF 1913, 1915

SECTION 5652. *Labor may be required.*—Able-bodied male persons over the age of 16, confined in any jail under the judgment of any tribunal authorized to imprison for the violation of any law, ordinance, by-law, or police regulation, may be required to labor during the whole or part of the time of his sentence, as hereinafter provided, and such tribunal, when passing final judgment of imprisonment, whether for nonpayment of fine or otherwise, shall have the power to and shall determine whether such imprisonment shall be at hard labor or not.

SEC. 5653. *Place of labor; hours.*—Such labor may be on the streets or public roads, on or about public buildings or grounds, or at such other places in the county where confined, and during such reasonable time of the day as the person having charge of the prisoners may direct, not exceeding eight hours each day.

SEC. 5654 (as amended 1923, ch. 255). *Sheriff to superintend.*—If the sentence is for the violation of any of the statutes of the State, the sheriff of the county where the imprisonment is shall superintend the performance of the labor and furnish the tools and materials, if necessary, to work with, at the expense of the county in which the convict is confined, and such county shall be entitled to his earnings. Such labor shall be performed in accordance with such rules as may be made by resolution of the board of supervisors, not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter, and such labor shall not be leased.

SEC. 5660. *City jails.*—The provisions of this chapter shall apply, as far as may be, to city jails and the persons in charge thereof.

KANSAS

STATE CONVICTS

GENERAL STATUTES—1915

SECTION 9977. *Management.*—It shall be the duty of the warden, under the rules and regulations adopted by the board of directors for the direction and government of all officers of the penitentiary: * * * Fifth, to use every proper means to furnish employment to the prisoners most beneficial to the public and best suited to their several capacities under the direction of the directors. Sixth, to superintend any manufacturing, mining, or other business that may be carried on pursuant to law in and about the penitentiary in behalf of the State. To receive and take charge of any articles manufactured or produced, and to sell and dispose of the same for the benefit of the State, in the manner prescribed by law or by the board of directors. * * *

SEC. 9982. *Discharge.*—[Discharged convicts receive a suit of clothing not exceeding \$10 in value, unless otherwise provided for, and not to exceed \$10 in money.]

SEC. 10000. *Earnings.*—The convicts in the State penitentiary shall be permitted to participate in their earnings as follows, viz: Each convict shall have allowed to him out of his earnings 5 per cent upon each day's labor, the value of each day's labor being computed at 75 cents: * * *

SEC. 10003. *Contracts.*—Contracts shall be made for a term not exceeding six years and shall be awarded to the highest responsible bidder, but not at a less price than 45 cents per diem for each able-bodied convict. No bid shall be entertained unless it is accompanied with a bond of \$5,000, which bond shall be conditioned for a faithful compliance with the terms of the bid made if accepted

SEC. 10007. *Employments; work time.*—* * * The party hiring the labor shall be required so far as practicable to teach the prisoner as much of the trade at which he is employed as will enable him to work at the same when discharged from prison. No contract shall be made for the employment of the prisoners outside of the prison grounds. A day's labor shall be 10 hours. * * *

Sec. 10008. *Mining coal.*—The warden is authorized to mine and take out the coal on the lands belonging to the State upon which the penitentiary is located and adjacent thereto, so far as that can be done without injury to the penitentiary buildings located thereon, and to employ the labor of such convicts as are not required in other departments of the penitentiary or to supply existing contracts in so doing. The board of directors may also lease land adjoining that owned by the State for the purpose of mining and taking out the coal thereon, * * * or may purchase and acquire the fee to such land for the State * * *.

Sec. 10009. *Sale of coal.*—The warden, after supplying the penitentiary with all necessary coal from said mines, shall supply on cars at the mines all the coal necessary for fuel for the statehouse, the insane asylums, and other State institutions which are now supplied by the State, and thereafter he may sell for cash such portion of the surplus coal as may be required to supply the local wagon trade at said mines, at a price not less than 1 cent per bushel higher than the surplus is contracted to be sold as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 10010. *Mine not to be leased.*—The coal mine owned by the State at the penitentiary shall not be leased, but the warden and directors shall employ the surplus convict labor in working and developing the same to the greatest practical advantage: *Provided*, That the warden may use such portion of the convict labor as may be necessary to keep in repair the wagon road from the State penitentiary to the limits of the city of Leavenworth.

Sec. 10012. *Sale of coal forbidden.*—No coal mined at the penitentiary shall hereafter be sold on the market, by contract or otherwise.

Sec. 10013. *Output limited.*—The output of coal at the penitentiary mine shall be limited to the needs of the public buildings and institutions of the State.

Sec. 10015. *Restrictions.*—It shall be unlawful to allow any convict in the penitentiary to perform any labor for private citizens outside of the penitentiary grounds for hire or otherwise, * * * and it shall be the duty of the warden to employ the surplus convict labor extending and repairing the State and county roads, and upon other work exclusively for the benefit of the State.

Sec. 10022. *Earnings.*—[Convicts are to receive not less than 10 nor more than 25 cents per day worked.]

Sec. 10024. *Highways.*—Upon the written request of the board of county commissioners of any county or of the mayor and councilmen or mayor and commissioners of any city of the State of Kansas, the warden of the Kansas State Penitentiary may detail such convicts as in his judgment shall seem proper, not to exceed the number specified in said written request, to work upon such public roads and highways in such county and streets and alleys of any city or incorporated town within such county, as shall be designated in said written request of said board of county commissioners: * * * *And provided*, That the earnings of such convicts, after deducting sufficient thereof to pay and satisfy the cost of maintenance and retention, shall be given to the family of such convict, or dependents if there be any; if there be none, the sums accumulated shall be paid to such convict upon his discharge from the penitentiary.

Sec. 10026. *Bridges, etc.*—Said convicts, when employed under the provisions of section 1 of this act, shall not be used for the purpose of building any bridge or structure of like character which requires the employment of skilled labor.

Secs. 10029–10035. *Twine plant.*—[These sections make financial provision for the erection and maintenance of a hard-fiber twine plant at the State penitentiary at Lansing. Details as to employment, methods of work, etc., are not given. The sale of twine is regulated as follows:]

Sec. 10031. *Sale of twine.*—Said warden of the Kansas State Penitentiary, by and with the approval of the board of directors thereof, is hereby vested with power and authority to sell and dispose of to the best advantage of the State, giving preference to orders from resident of this State, all the manufactured product of said [twine] plant.

Sec. 10066. *Employment of prisoners.*—* * * They [the inmates of the State reformatory] may be employed in such labor as will best contribute to their support and reformation: *Provided*, That the time or labor of said inmates shall not be contracted or sold to any individual, firm, or corporation.

Sec. 10067. *Credits.*—The board of managers shall adopt uniform rules under which each inmate shall be allowed such a sum per day, not to exceed 2 cents per day while he is in the second grade and 3 cents per day while he is in the first grade, as will in their judgment enable him to accumulate a sufficient amount to pay his expenses to some employment when he is discharged and sustain him until he receives his first wages. * * *

ACTS OF 1920

CHAPTER 65

SECTION 1. Amount of coal to be mined.—The minimum production of each inmate miner of the penitentiary who shall be detailed to work in the coal mines of the State at Lansing shall be 9 tons a week.

SEC. 2. Credit for excess.—Any inmate miner who shall produce more than 9 tons of coal a week shall be credited with the excess and shall be paid therefor a sum not exceeding the compensation paid to miners generally for mining coal under like conditions in the district wherein such coal mines are located.

ACTS OF 1923

CHAPTER 45

SECTION 3. Limitation.⁴—It shall be unlawful to allow any convict in the penitentiary to perform any labor for private citizens outside of the penitentiary grounds for hire or otherwise, except upon the public highways of the State, and the warden shall employ the surplus convict labor in extending and repairing the State and county roads, and upon other work exclusively for the benefit of the State. * * *

COUNTY CONVICTS

GENERAL STATUTES—1915

SECTION 8286. Employment.—The board of county commissioners of any county in this State may, whenever they may deem it advisable so to do, properly shackle and work, under such rules and regulations as they may from time to time ordain and establish, each and every male prisoner committed to the jail of their respective counties for failing to pay the fine and costs adjudged against such prisoner on his conviction and increased costs, and also any male person failing to pay the costs adjudged against him as the prosecuting witness in any criminal proceeding: *Provided*, That if the county commissioners deem it advisable they may agree for said labor or services on any street, highway, poor farm or any public work under the direction or control of said State or county official.

SEC. 8287. Stoneyard.—The board of county commissioners may establish a county stoneyard, and work male prisoners mentioned in the first section of this act at breaking stone for use in macadamizing streets and roads, under such rules as they may from time to time ordain and establish.

SEC. 8288. Disposition of stone.—The board of county commissioners of the proper county are authorized to sell or dispose of such stone as they may have had broken, on such terms as they may deem advisable, or, in case they can not sell the same, to use the same for the improvement of some designated road or street; and on making a sale of such stone, the money arising therefrom shall be used to pay for stone delivered at the county stoneyard, and the remainder shall be applied to the payment of the fine and costs standing against the person breaking the same.

SEC. 8289. Work on highways.—In case when a prisoner shall so desire, and shall enter an undertaking to the proper county with good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the county clerk, that he will do a given or specified amount of work on some highway designated by the chairman of the board of county commissioners of the proper county, and in a specified time, in full satisfaction of the said fine and costs charged against the said prisoner, the chairman of the board of county commissioners of the proper county is authorized to accept such undertaking, and direct the jailer to allow such prisoner to leave said jail for the purpose of doing the specified work. Said work may be done under the direction and control of some road overseer designated by the chairman of the board of county commissioners of the proper county; and when said work is done or performed in the manner and in the time designated in said undertaking, the chairman of the board of county commissioners shall so certify on said undertaking and said prisoner shall then be discharged from all liability for the fine and costs for which he was imprisoned: *Provided*, For any good and sufficient reason the chairman of the board of county commissioners may extend the time for doing the work specified in such undertaking.

⁴ A similar section regularly appears in the appropriation acts. See sec. 10015, above.

KENTUCKY
STATE CONVICTS
CONSTITUTION

SECTION 253. *Place of labor.*—Persons convicted of felony and sentenced to confinement in the penitentiary shall be confined at labor within the walls of the penitentiary; and the general assembly shall not have the power to authorize employment of convicts elsewhere, except upon the public works of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, or when, during pestilence or in case of the destruction of the prison buildings, they can not be confined in the penitentiary.

SEC. 254. *Control by State.*—The Commonwealth shall maintain control of the discipline, and provide for all supplies, and for the sanitary condition of the convicts, and the labor only of convicts may be leased.

STATUTES—1915

SECTIONS 524–526a. *Marking convict-made goods.*²—[All goods, wares, and merchandise made by convict labor in any State other than Kentucky and brought into this State for sale must be plainly marked "convict made," on the article if practicable, and if not, then on the package or a label. Coal and coke produced outside the State and brought therein for sale must carry a placard or label conspicuously exposed, and marked "convict-mined coal," or "convict-made coke"; vehicles used for retailing must be similarly marked.]

SEC. 1356. *Importing convicts.*—Any person who shall knowingly employ in labor of any kind in this State a convict or person under sentence for crime in another State, shall be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 for each convict or person so employed.

SEC. 3797. *Discharge.*—[Convicts on discharge are to receive \$5, a suit of clothes suitable to the season, and transportation to the county from which sent.]

SEC. 3811. *Machinery.*—Any contractor for the labor inside the walls of the prison may, with the advice and consent of the commissioners, introduce such machinery in the prison as may be necessary to conduct any business of manufacture inside the prison, but such business shall not be destructive of the health of the convicts, and upon the termination of his contract such contractor shall have the right to remove such machinery, or be paid for the same by the State at its fair cash value.

SEC. 3812. *Rules.*— * * * They [the commissioners] shall prescribe * * * the character of the labor, * * * and the length of time during which the convicts shall be daily employed. * * *

ACTS OF 1920

CHAPTER 159

Road work.—[This act provided for the employment of "prisoners confined in either of the prisons," who were available for such work, on the highways of the State, and in the preparation of road and bridge material, at such places as the State highway engineer might designate. This provision seems to be in conflict with chapter 34, Acts of 1922, which repeals conflicting laws.]

SECTION 5. *Earnings.*—[Prisoners engaged in any kind of work receive not less than 5 nor more than 15 cents per day, as may be provided by the State board of control.]

SEC. 6. *Employments.*—The State board of control are hereby vested with full power and authority to provide method and means of employing all convicts who may be retained within the walls of the prison at any time that such method or means as may be determined or put into effect shall be submitted to the governor, who shall approve all plans, methods, or means which may be suggested or outlined by said board.

SEC. 7. *Farms.*—The State board of control are hereby empowered to lease a farm or farms or land immediately adjoining either penitentiary or adjacent thereto for the working of convicts thereon, * * *

² See note, p. 169.

ACTS OF 1922

CHAPTER 34

SECTION 1. *Employment.*—Persons heretofore convicted of a felony and now under sentence of confinement in the State penitentiary or the State reformatory, and all persons hereafter convicted of a felony and sentenced to confinement in the State penitentiary or the State reformatory, shall be confined at labor within the walls of the State penitentiary or reformatory, and such convicts shall not be elsewhere employed; except, however, convicts may be employed by the State in quarrying or mining rock or other material used by the State in the construction of roads or bridges, and upon the capitol grounds, but such convicts shall be only so employed when such quarry or mine is inclosed by walls or stockades of sufficient strength and height to safely confine therein the convicts so employed, and except the State board of charities and corrections, or its successor, may employ the convicts on any farm owned or leased by the State for the production of food for the use of the inmates of any institution in which they are confined, and may employ such convicts on the public property of the State located at the seat of government.

* * * * *

It shall be the duty of the State board of charities and corrections, or its successors in office, having in mind the welfare of the several institutions under its control and the interest of the Commonwealth, to encourage the employment in every practical and proper way of said inmates in such ways as shall contribute to their physical, mental, and moral improvement and to the cost of their maintenance; and to this end the board shall have the authority to utilize the product of such inmate labor in the upkeep or maintenance of the several institutions under its control, or may contract for the sale of the products of such labor. The said board of charities and corrections, or its successors in office, shall have the authority to hire out to a contractor or contractors any or all of the convicts able to perform manual labor, to be worked within the walls of the penitentiaries, upon such terms and conditions as in the judgment of the board is to the best interest of the Commonwealth and the several institutions. No contract for the leasing of the labor of any or all of the inmates of said institutions, or for the sale of the products of such inmate labor, shall be valid unless approved in writing by the governor of the Commonwealth.

**COUNTY CONVICTS
STATUTES—1915**

SECTION 1377. *Sentence may be to labor.*—When the punishment for a crime is a fine, or imprisonment in the county jail, or both, the jury may, in their discretion, if the defendant is a male, provide in their verdict that the defendant shall work at hard labor until the fine and costs or imprisonment is satisfied, or until both are satisfied.

SEC. 1379. 1. *Employment.*—In all cases in which a court or jury shall provide that the defendant shall work at hard labor until his fine and costs or imprisonment or both are satisfied, the defendant shall be placed in the workhouse, if there be one in the county, or at work upon some public work or road of the county, or he may be placed upon the public works of any city or town in the county. The place of working such prisoners shall be determined by the county judge and it shall be his duty to enter an order on the order book of the county court specifying the manner in which such prisoners shall be worked and he shall give preference to work on the roads of the county whenever the weather will permit.

SEC. 1380. *Hours.*—The defendant shall not be required to labor more than eight hours a day, * * *

SEC. 4867. *Workhouse.*—Each county court shall have power to establish a workhouse, * * *

SEC. 4869. *Power of court.*—The county court shall have power to prescribe, by an order of record, regulations for the government of the workhouse, and may from time to time, determine the character of work to be done, and the place, either in the house, on the workhouse grounds, or elsewhere; the number of hours the prisoners shall work; * * *

SEC. 4870. *Lease of workhouse.*—The county court may, for a period not longer than one year, lease the workhouse, grounds and property, which lease shall carry with it and vest in the lessee the right to the labor of all the prisoners who

may, during such period, be in the workhouse, under such regulations as the county court may lawfully prescribe. * * *

SEC. 4871. *Hiring out prisoners.*—The county court may, at its discretion, hire out prisoners for part or all of their terms. * * *

LOUISIANA

STATE CONVICTS

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE III

SECTION 33. *Contract system prohibited.*—The legislature may authorize the employment under State supervision and the proper officers and employees of the State, of convicts on public roads or other public works, or convict farms, or in manufactories owned or controlled by the State, under such provisions and restrictions as may be imposed by law, and shall enact laws necessary to carry these provisions into effect; and no convict sentenced to the State penitentiary shall ever be leased, or hired to any person or persons, or corporation, private or public, or quasi public, or board, save as herein authorized.

REVISED LAWS, 1897

PAGE 249—ACT No. 132, ACTS OF 1894

SECTION 1. *Convict-made brooms.*—[Brooms made in the different State penitentiaries by convicts or other persons confined therein, must be plainly stamped or labeled "convict-made," if dealt in or sold by any one in the State of Louisiana.]

ACTS OF 1900

Act No. 70

SECTION 10. *Farms.*—The board of control, on its organization, may with the approval of the governor, purchase or lease a tract or tracts of land on such terms and conditions as the governor may approve, and after due advertisement, * * * for the establishment of one or more State convict farms, to be cultivated by the State, or for the establishment of manufactories. * * *

SEC. 11. *Buildings, etc.*—The buildings to be erected by the board of control, or quarter boats or other quarters * * * shall be constructed, as far as possible, with convict labor. * * *

SEC. 14. *Public works.*—The board of control is hereby authorized to contract for buildings by the convicts, of public levees, public roads or other public works, or for stopping crevasses within the State of Louisiana, and to bid for the construction of the same or for work in connection therewith, the same as a private contractor; * * *

ACTS OF 1910

Act No. 34

Sugar refinery.—[The board of control of the State penitentiary is authorized to borrow not over \$200,000 to erect and equip a sugar refinery on the Angola plantation.]

ACTS OF 1918

Act No. 235

SECTION 1. *Levee work.*—Hereafter, when the board of State engineers or any district levee board of this State advertises for bids on any work that said boards may have in building, enlarging, or repairing the levees under their jurisdiction, they are hereby authorized and directed to tender, by preference, said work, or any part of same that he may select, to the general manager of the State penitentiary at the minimum price bid under said advertisement, and said boards are hereby authorized and directed to contract with the general manager of the State penitentiary to do said work, by preference, at the minimum price bid, provided that this applies only to such an amount of work, as, in the judgment of the board of State engineers said penitentiary forces are competent to do within the time and according to the specifications provided in the letting.

SEC. 2. *Subletting.*—The object of this act is to furnish to the penitentiary forces any and all work that they may be able to do in building and maintaining the levees throughout the State, and is specifically not intended to put the penitentiary forces in the position of taking contracts for the purpose of subletting.

COUNTY CONVICTS
CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE 292. *Work on highways, etc.*—When any parish shall avail itself of the provisions of this article, the judge, in passing sentence on persons convicted of any offense, when the punishment imposed by law is imprisonment in the parish jail in the first instance, or in default of payment of fine, may sentence such persons to work on the public roads and bridges and any other public works of the parish; and when the punishment prescribed by law is imprisonment in the penitentiary, he may sentence the persons so convicted to work on the public roads and bridges and other public works of the parish where the crime was committed, if the sentence actually imposed does not exceed six months. * * *

REVISED LAWS—1897

PAGE 668—ACT No. 38, ACTS OF 1878

SECTION 1. *Sentence may be to labor.*—In all criminal prosecutions where any person is convicted in any of the courts of this State of any crime or offense punishable under the law with imprisonment at hard labor, but not necessarily so, the judge before whom such conviction is had may sentence the person so convicted to work on the public works, roads, or streets of the parish or city in which the crime or offense has been committed, and which may be eventually chargeable with the costs of the prosecution, and for a term not exceeding the term now specified under existing laws: *Provided*, That when a fine, in said cases, is imposed as a part of the penalty, in default of the payment of such fine and the costs, the judge may enforce the liquidation thereof by sentence of additional labor at the rate of \$1 per diem.

SEC. 2. *Ordinances.*—In the city of New Orleans the city council, and in the several parishes the police jury are hereby delegated full authority to pass all ordinances and laws which they may deem necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act and for the discipline, working, and employment of such convicts: *Provided*, That * * * the person so convicted shall not be worked more than 10 hours a day, and shall not, in any case, be put to work before 6 o'clock in the morning: *Provided*, That such convicts shall not be employed out of the parish having venue of the crime or offense; or in any other labor than upon the public works, bridges, roads, or streets of the parish or city, or in such workhouses as they may establish.

ACTS OF 1898

Act No. 136

SECTION 15. *Cities, towns, etc.*—The mayor and board of aldermen of every city, town, and village, * * * shall have power:

* * * * *

Twenty-ninth. To contract with the police jury, which is empowered in the premises, for the use of the parish jail for the use of the municipality; to provide for the working of the streets by municipal prisoners, and to contract with the parish for such work by parish prisoners, or for the working of parish roads by municipal prisoners.

* * * * *

ACTS OF 1908

Act No. 204⁵

SECTION 1. *Who may be employed on highways, etc.*—When any person shall be convicted and sentenced by any competent court of the State (parish of Orleans excepted) to imprisonment in the parish jail, or to such imprisonment

⁵ This act does not specifically repeal act No. 29, 1894; act No. 46, 1902; and act No. 191 of 1904, but it is believed to supersede them, and is given here as the law in force at this date.

and the payment of a fine, or to such imprisonment in default of the payment of a fine, he shall be committed to such jail there to remain in close confinement for the full term specified by the court: *Provided*, That all able-bodied males, over the age of 18 years and under the full age of 55 years shall be worked upon the public roads, public works, or shall be hired or leased out to any one person, for the purpose of working them within the parish, such convicts to be kept at work until the expiration of the sentence of imprisonment: *Provided further*, That where in the discretion of the court the person so convicted and sentenced should be kept in close confinement the court may so order: *And provided further*, That convicts sentenced to imprisonment alone, or to imprisonment and fine, shall not be hired out for a less sum than the aggregate of their fine, cost of court and fees of the officers.

SEC. 2. *Persons held for fines*.—When any person shall be sentenced to pay a fine, or to imprisonment in the parish jail and to pay a fine (the parish of Orleans excepted), and shall not pay such fine, costs and fees, the police jury may hold him in custody and work him on any public road or other public work, or, if able-bodied, and over the age of 18 years and under the age of 55, may hire or lease him out to any one person who shall work him in the parish until he shall work out the amount due by him for such fine, costs and fees, at the price and rate of wages to be fixed by the police jury, subject to the limitations hereinafter fixed, but no convict may be held in custody for fines and costs for more than two years; * * *

SEC. 9. *Classes of convicts*.—All convicts are divided into two classes, to wit:

First. All able-bodied males, over the age of 18 years and under the age of 55 years;

Second. All other convicts, and no convicts except those falling in class first shall be leased out, all others shall be confined in the parish jails or worked by the parish under the supervision of the police juries and proper officers appointed by said police jury.

SEC. 10. *Wages*.—The wages of convicts when worked on public roads, other public works, or otherwise under the supervision of the police jury shall be fixed by the police jury within the following limits: Convicts in class first, not less than \$5 per month nor more than \$16 per month, and in class second, not less than \$2 per month nor more than \$10 per month, and where convicts in class first are leased out, they shall be leased to the highest bidder, who shall be a suitable person, after due advertising, and upon proper recommendations, the police jury to be the judges of the suitability of the bidders, and the price and terms shall be fixed by contract, provided that the rate of wages be not less than the minimum fixed herein, to-wit, \$5 per month.

SEC. 16. *Where work to be done*.—The lessee or contractor who shall be selected by the police jury shall be required to work said convicts within the parish, and shall not be permitted to sublease them to any person whomsoever.

MAINE

STATE CONVICTS

REVISED STATUTES—1916

CHAPTER 142

SECTION 2. *Labor required*.—Punishment in the State prison by imprisonment shall be by confinement to hard labor, * * *

SEC. 19. *Sales, etc.*—All sales of articles from the prison, and the letting to hire of such of the convicts as the inspectors deem expedient, and all other contracts on account of the prison, shall be made with the warden, in the manner prescribed by the inspectors. * * *

SEC. 34. *Restrictions on employment*.—No more than 20 per cent of all the male convicts in the prison shall be employed at any time in any one industry or in the manufacture of any one kind of goods, and so far as practicable the industries upon which said convicts shall be employed shall be the manufacture of articles not elsewhere manufactured in this State. The manufacture and repair of all kinds of wagons, carriages, and sleighs, except the manufacture of infants' carriages, shall be considered one industry within the meaning of this section. This section shall not apply to the manufacture by said convicts of any kind of goods which were not on the 1st day of January in the year 1888 elsewhere manufactured in the State.

SEC. 35. *Goods to be marked.*—All articles and goods manufactured at the prison for sale shall be distinctly labeled or branded with these words, "Manufactured at the Maine State Prison."²

COUNTY CONVICTS

REVISED STATUTES—1916

CHAPTER 83

SECTION 12. *Provisions for employment.*—They [the county commissioners] may make such additions in workshops, fences, and other suitable accommodations in, adjoining, or appurtenant to the jails in the several counties as may be found necessary for the safekeeping, governing, and employing of offenders committed thereto by authority of the State or of the United States. * * *

SEC. 13. *Places of labor.*—They shall, at the expense of their several counties, unless county workshops are therein established, provide some suitable place, materials, and implements for the breaking of stone into suitable condition for the building and repair of highways, and shall cause all persons sentenced under the provisions of section 24 of chapter 130 to labor at breaking stone. And they may, at the expense of their several counties, provide suitable materials and implements sufficient to keep at work all persons committed to either of such jails, and may from time to time establish needful rules for employing, reforming, and governing the persons so committed. * * *

SEC. 14. *Labor on highways.*—County commissioners may authorize the keepers of jails to put able-bodied male prisoners to work on the building or repairing of highways within their county. * * *

TOWN CONVICTS

REVISED STATUTES—1916

CHAPTER 130

SECTION 32. *Labor may be required.*—The keeper of the jail, workhouse, house of correction, or in case of a sentence to any town farm or almshouse, the overseers of the poor of such town, or the keeper or agent of such town farm or almshouse, may require such convict to labor at any lawful work within the town where such institution is situated, and may appoint any suitable person keeper over him, and may collect and receive the wages, compensation, or profits of his labor, and at the expiration of such sentence pay to the convict such reasonable compensation as in their judgment the profits of his labor will warrant, deducting therefrom the costs of commitment and any fine imposed under the preceding section.

CHAPTER 143

SECTION 5. *Employment.*—Every person committed to such workhouse, if able to work, shall be kept diligently employed during the term of his commitment. * * *

MARYLAND

STATE AND COUNTY CONVICTS

ANNOTATED CODE—1911, 1914

ARTICLE 27 (as amended, extra session 1917, ch. 15)

SECTION 629A. *State farm.*—The State board of prison control is authorized and empowered to acquire by gift, devise, bequest, purchase, lease, or in any other way, or by condemnation in accordance with the provisions of article 33A of the Annotated Code of Maryland, and any amendments thereto, any lands or other property, real or personal, or interest therein, together with any improvements thereon, which the board, with the approval of the governor, may find necessary or desirable for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a State farm, or for any other purpose that may be appropriate to the needs of the institutions under the jurisdiction of the said board.

SEC. 629B. *State convicts.*—If a State farm is so established, then it shall be the duty of the State board of prison control to cause to work upon such farm as

² See note, p. 169.

many of the prisoners confined in the institutions under its jurisdiction as are physically able to work thereon and as are available for such work.

SEC. 629C. *County convicts.*—The governor of the State may from time to time, at the request of the authorities having control and jurisdiction over the jail of any other town or city or of any county in this State, assign to work upon said farm as many of the prisoners confined in the jails under their respective jurisdictions as are physically able to work on said farm and as are available for such work.

SEC. 629E. *Earnings.*—The State board of prison control may set aside for each prisoner working upon said State farm such sum as it may deem proper, not exceeding, however, the sum of 50 cents per day for each and every day that such prisoner is so employed; * * *

SEC. 629J. *Exemption.*—[The above provisions do not apply to the Baltimore city jail.]

ACTS OF 1917—EXTRA SESSION

CHAPTER 4

SECTION 1. *Highway labor.*—All male prisoners confined in the Maryland Penitentiary, the Maryland House of Correction, or any of the county, town, or city jails, shall be liable to labor upon the State, county, and city roads, and streets in accordance with the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall apply to the Baltimore city jail, or to the mayor and city council of Baltimore, or to the public highways of the city.

SEC. 2. *Road force.*—The governor of this State may from time to time require the State board of prison control to certify to him the number of male prisoners confined in the Maryland Penitentiary and in the Maryland House of Correction who are physically able to work upon the public roads of the State, or of any county, city, or town thereof, and who are available for such work. If the governing body of any town or city other than Baltimore city or the county commissioners of any county desire the prisoners confined in the jails under their respective jurisdictions to work upon the public roads or streets, then they may, in like manner, certify to the governor the number of male prisoners confined in the jails under their respective jurisdictions who are physically able to work upon said public roads of the State, or of any county, city, or town thereof, and who are available for such work; * * *

SEC. 3. *State roads.*—Upon receiving such information the governor is authorized, from time to time, to assign such and as many of said prisoners to the State roads commission as that commission can profitably employ in the construction, repair, or maintenance of any of the public roads and bridges under its jurisdiction, and it shall thereupon be the duty of the State roads commission so to employ such prisoners.

SEC. 4. *Counties, etc.*—The county commissioners of any county and the governing body of any town or city, other than Baltimore city, may from time to time request the governor to furnish them, respectively, with such number of prisoners as they can profitably employ in the construction, repair, or maintenance of any of the public roads, streets, or bridges under their respective jurisdictions; and after the governor has assigned the prisoners to the State roads commission under section 3 hereof, such of the total number of prisoners certified to him under section 2 hereof as may then remain may be assigned by the governor, in such numbers as he may deem equitable, among and to the employ of the cities, towns, and counties so applying as aforesaid, for work upon the public roads and streets thereof.

SEC. 6. *Earnings.*—[State and county authorities employing convicts as above shall pay the sum agreed upon per day for each convict, from which such payments as the board of prison control may determine shall be held by it to the individual credit of the prisoners.]

STATE CONVICTS

ANNOTATED CODE

ARTICLE 27 (as amended 1916, ch. 556)

SECTION 630 (as amended 1918, ch. 354). *System of labor.*—The said board [of prison control] shall establish and maintain a system of labor for prisoners to supersede the present system of contract labor in the Maryland Penitentiary and the Maryland House of Correction, as soon as it shall deem the same ex-

pedient and proper; and the board is hereby vested with all power and authority necessary to that end and to put such system of prison labor when established into operation and effect. The said board shall have power and authority to place prisoners at labor upon State works wherever in the judgment of said board the same shall be expedient and proper, upon such terms as to it shall seem wise. The said board is hereby directed to provide, whenever in its judgment the same may be expedient, such form of labor as will offer an opportunity to prisoners to earn a surplus over the cost of their maintenance to the State, and said board shall further provide in its discretion for the payment of any surplus so earned to the prisoner earning the same, or to such person or persons as he may direct.

COUNTY CONVICTS

ANNOTATED CODE

ARTICLE 27

SECTION 522.⁶ *Highway labor.*—On the order in writing of the board of county commissioners of any county it shall be the duty of the sheriff or other officer having charge of such prisoners of that county to send, under a competent guard, such number of able-bodied male prisoners in the county jail undergoing punishment under sentence of a court or justice of the peace, as the county may require, to work on any road in said county, or in any quarry, pit, or yard, in preparing materials for use on the county roads; the county commissioners are hereby required to reimburse the sheriff or other officer out of the county fund for any expenses he may be put to in conveying the said prisoners to and from such road, quarry, pit, or yard, or in properly guarding the said prisoners while at work on said road or at said quarry, pit, or yard, under the direction of the county road representative or representatives, and under such regulations as the sheriff or other officer may deem necessary for their health and safe custody.

MASSACHUSETTS

STATE CONVICTS

GENERAL LAWS—1921

CHAPTER 127

SECTION 48. *Labor required.*—Prisoners in the State prison shall be constantly employed for the benefit of the Commonwealth, but no prisoner shall be employed in engraving.

SEC. 50. *Place of employment.*—Prisoners in the State prison, Massachusetts Reformatory, reformatory for women, prison camp and hospital, State farm, or in any jail or house of correction, may be employed, in the custody of an officer, in caring for public lands and buildings; but no prisoner, except as provided in sections 82 to 84, inclusive, shall be employed outside the precincts of the place of his imprisonment in doing work of any kind for private persons.

SEC. 51. *Industries.*—The commissioner and the warden of the State prison, the superintendent of the Massachusetts Reformatory, reformatory for women, prison camp and hospital or State farm, keepers or masters of jails and houses of correction, shall determine the industries to be established and maintained in the respective institutions under the control of said officers. The prisoners in said institutions shall be employed in said industries under regulations which shall be established by the commissioner; but no contract shall be made for the labor of prisoners, except that, with the approval of the commissioners, prisoners may be employed in cane seating and the manufacture of umbrellas under the "piece-price system," so called.

SEC. 53. *Articles.*—The commissioner shall, so far as possible, cause such articles and materials as are used in the offices, departments, or institutions of the Commonwealth of the several counties, cities, and towns to be produced by the labor of prisoners in the institutions named in section 51.

SECS. 54-58. *Styles, prices, etc.*—[The styles, qualities, materials, etc., of articles for use in the various offices, departments, and institutions shall be annually determined by the officials of such offices, etc., and a descriptive list of articles prepared. Estimates must be submitted of the articles and materials needed,

⁶ Is this superseded by chapter 4, extra session 1917, above?

and purchases by the State and local officials must be made from the products of prison labor unless it is shown that the goods required can not be supplied. Prices shall conform as nearly as may be to the wholesale prices for similar goods manufactured outside of the prisons.]

SEC. 61. *Trades.*—The commissioner and the superintendent of the Massachusetts Reformatory shall endeavor to establish in said reformatory such industries as will enable prisoners employed therein to learn valuable trades.

SEC. 62. *Number of employeess.*—The number of prisoners in all the institutions named in section 51 who may be employed in manufacturing the following articles and in the industries hereinafter named, shall be limited as follows: Brushes, not more than 80; cane chairs with wood frames, not more than 80; clothing other than shirts or hosiery, not more than 375; harnesses, not more than 50; mats, not more than 20; rattan chairs, not more than 75; rush chairs, not more than 75; shirts, not more than 80, and they shall be women; shoes not more than 375; shoe heels, not more than 125; trunks, not more than 20; in stone cutting, not more than 150; in laundry work, not more than 100.

SEC. 63. *Same.*—Not more than 30 per cent of the number of inmates of any penal or reformatory institution having more than 100 inmates shall be employed in any one industry, except cane seating and the manufacture of umbrellas.

SEC. 64. *Exceptions.*—The two preceding sections shall not apply to prisoners engaged in the manufacture of goods for use in the offices, departments and institutions named in section 53.

SEC. 65. *Piece-price contracts.*—If the commissioner and the warden, superintendent, master or keeper of any institution named in section 51 consider the employment of prisoners or a part of them upon the piece-price plan expedient, they shall advertise for bids therefor, which shall be opened publicly, and a copy and record thereof shall be kept by the commissioner. If said officers consider it inexpedient to accept any of such bids, contracts may be made with other persons. Copies of all contracts for the employment of prisoners shall be kept by the commissioner, and shall at all times be open to public inspection.

SEC. 67. *Sale of goods.*—Goods manufactured in any of the institutions named in section 51 shall, with the approval of the commissioner, be sold by the warden, superintendent, master or keeper thereof at not less than the wholesale market price prevailing at the time of sale for goods of the same description and quality. The proceeds of such sales shall be paid by the purchasers to the respective institutions from which the goods are delivered.

SEC. 74. *Road material.*—The commissioner may cause the prisoners in any jail or house of correction to be employed within the precincts of the prison in preparing material for road making; but no machine except such as is operated by hand or foot power shall be used in connection with such employment.

SEC. 76. *Sale of road material.*—Material so prepared may be sold to the county commissioners or to town officers having the care of public roads. All material not so sold shall be purchased by the said division of highways, at such price as they determine is fair and reasonable, for use on State highways; but the commissioner may cause any of said prisoners to be employed upon material furnished by said division, which shall then pay for the labor of preparation such price as may be agreed upon by the commissioner and the division.

SEC. 78. *Reclaimed land, etc.*—Land reclaimed or improved by prisoners at the prison camp and hospital may be applied to the use of the Commonwealth or may be disposed of by the governor and council at public or private sale. Any road material prepared by the prisoners may be sold by the superintendent, with the approval of the commissioner, to the authorities of the Commonwealth or of any county, city or town.

SEC. 81. *Prison camp.*—The superintendent of the prison camp and hospital may, with the approval of the commissioner, employ the prisoners confined in the camp section of the said prison camp and hospital in the preparation of road material, and may use therefor such machinery as the commissioner may consider necessary. * * *

SEC. 82. *Farms.*—The commissioner may purchase or lease land, with funds specifically appropriated therefor by the general court, for the purpose of improving and cultivating the land by the labor of prisoners from the prison camp and hospital; and the commissioner may also make arrangements with the officials of the Commonwealth and officials of towns to employ the said prisoners on any unimproved land and in the construction, repair and care of public institutions and public ways adjacent thereto. * * *

SEC. 83. *Outdoor labor.*—During all times when outdoor labor is practicable, inmates of penal institutions required to labor shall be employed, so far as is possible, in the reclamation of waste places and in cultivating lands for raising

produce to be used in public institutions, and in the reforestation, maintenance or development of State forests. * * *

Sec. 85. *Females*.—The commissioner may, with the consent of a woman serving a sentence in the reformatory for women or in a jail or house of correction, and with the consent of the county commissioners if she is in a jail or house of correction, contract to have her employed in domestic service for such term, not exceeding her term of imprisonment, and upon such conditions, as he considers proper with reference to her welfare and reformation. If in his opinion her conduct at any time during the term of the contract is not good, he may order her to return to the prison from which she was taken.

COUNTY CONVICTS

GENERAL LAWS—1921

CHAPTER 126

SECTION 35. *Farms*.—The county commissioners of any county may, subject to the approval of the commissioner of correction, purchase, take by eminent domain under chapter 79, or lease, in behalf of the county, a tract of land not exceeding 500 acres in area for use as a county industrial farm, and may reclaim, cultivate, and improve the same. The work of reclaiming, cultivating, and improving the said land shall, so far as practicable, be done by prisoners transferred thereto as provided in section 37. At any time after said land has been reclaimed, cultivated, and improved the same may be sold, if the county commissioners determine that it is for the best interest of the county.

Sec. 36. *Buildings*.—Said commissioners may erect on said land such temporary buildings of inexpensive construction as they consider necessary for the proper housing of prisoners and for other purposes, * * *

Sec. 37. *Duty of sheriff*.—On the request of said commissioners, the sheriff of the county shall remove to said farm such prisoners as, in the opinion of the commissioners, can advantageously be employed thereon in carrying out sections 35 and 36, * * *

CHAPTER 127

SECTION 84. *Waste land*.—The county commissioners of any county may purchase or lease land, with funds specifically appropriated therefor by the general court, for the purpose of improving and cultivating the land by the labor of prisoners from a jail or house of correction; and the said commissioners may also make arrangements with the division of highways of the department of public works or with the officials of a town to employ said prisoners on any highway or unimproved land, or with the State forester for the reforestation, maintenance, or development of State forests, or with a private owner to improve waste or unused land, or land used for agricultural or domestic purposes, by means of such prison labor. * * *

MICHIGAN

STATE CONVICTS

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE 18

SECTION 3. *Trades*.—No mechanical trade shall hereafter be taught to convicts in the State prison of this State, except the manufacture of those articles of which the chief supply for home consumption is imported from other States or countries.

COMPILED LAWS—1915

SECTION 1700. *Hard labor*.—There shall continue to be maintained in this State a State prison at Jackson, in the county of Jackson; a State prison at Marquette, in the county of Marquette, and a house of correction and reformatory at Ionia, in the county of Ionia, in which persons sentenced shall be confined, employed at hard labor, and governed in the manner provided by law.

Sec. 1708. *Duties of warden*.—It shall be the duty of the warden, under the rules and regulations adopted by the board of his prison for the government of the prison:

* * * * *

Fourth. To use every proper means to furnish employment to prisoners most beneficial to the State and best suited to their several capacities;

Fifth. To superintend any manufacturing and mechanical business that may be carried on by the State, pursuant to the law, within the prison; to receive the articles manufactured, and to sell and dispose of the same for the benefit of the State.

SEC. 1730. *Employments.*—The warden also shall have authority, under such regulations as the board of his prison may adopt, to employ convicts in the erection or repair of the buildings or walls of the prison, in the prison coal mine or on the prison farm.

SEC. 1733. *Articles for State use.*—The boards are required to employ so many prisoners in either prison as are necessary in making all articles for the various State institutions as far as practicable, and the State institution shall pay to the prison making such articles the market price of all such articles furnished.

SEC. 1736. *Hours.*—All convicts other than such as are confined in solitude for misconduct in the prison shall, as far as practicable, be kept constantly employed at hard labor at an average of not less than 10 hours a day, Sundays excepted, unless incapable of laboring by reason of sickness or other infirmity.

SEC. 1760. *Discharge.*—[Discharged convicts receive a suit of clothing, not over \$10 in value, if not already provided for; not less than \$5 nor more than \$10 in money, and transportation to the place of sentence or other point in the State not more remote.]

SEC. 1781. *Twine and cordage plant.*—[Provision is made for the erection and equipment of a twine and cordage plant at the State prison at Jackson.]

SEC. 1786. *Price of twine.*—The price of binding twine and cordage manufactured at the State prison at Jackson shall be fixed by the warden and board of control of such prison which shall continue to be the price for the season, unless it shall become evident to the warden and said board of control that the price established is such that it would prevent the sale of the product, or such that the State would not receive a fair price, in which case a change in price can be made at any meeting of said board of control thereafter held, and the output of said plant shall be sold at such times and places and in such manner as the said warden and board of control of said prison shall determine to be for the best interests of the State: *Provided*, That the citizens of this State shall have the preference in purchasing said products of said plant: * * *

SEC. 1790. *Earnings.*—The boards of control⁷ and wardens of the several State prisons in which manufacturing is done on State account may, if to them it seems wise, direct the payment from the actual collections from the sale of the product manufactured on State account to convicts engaged in manufacturing on State account, such sums for the time such convicts may work in addition to or beyond the task fixed by the State in the prison rules as may be recommended by the board of control and wardens of said State prisons, provided such compensation does not exceed 15 cents per day to each convict thus employed. * * *

SEC. 1798. *Factories to be provided; State account.*—The warden and board of control at the State prison at Jackson are hereby empowered, authorized, and directed, at a cost not to exceed the sum hereby appropriated, to use, purchase, erect, equip and maintain buildings, machinery, boilers and equipment which may be necessary for the manufacture of goods, wares, and merchandise, on State account, and to purchase new material to be used in the manufacture of said goods, wares and merchandise as herein provided, and for the purpose of carrying, handling, and marketing the manufactured product until disposed of according to the provisions of this act, and to provide for such other expenses as may be incurred under rules and regulations prescribed by said board of control: * * *

SEC. 1801. *Prices; sale.*—The price of the goods, wares and merchandise manufactured at the State prison at Jackson, as herein provided for, shall be fixed by the warden and board of control of such prison, which shall continue to be the price for the season, unless it shall become evident to the warden and said board of control that the price established is such that it would prevent the sale of the product, or such that the State would not receive a fair price, in which case a change in price can be made at any meeting of said board of control thereafter held, and the output of said plant shall be sold at such times and places and in such manner as the said warden and board of control of said prison shall determine to be for the best interests of the State: *Provided*, That the citizens of this State shall have the preference in purchasing said product of said plant: * * *

⁷ Now State prison commission, No. 163, Acts of 1921.

SECS. 1807, 1810. *State account.*—[These sections contain provisions similar to those of sections 1798, 1801, but relate to the State house of correction and the branch of the State prison in the upper peninsula.]

SEC. 1814. *Road work.*—Upon the written request of a majority of the board of county road commissioners in counties under the county road system, or upon the written request of the road commissioners in a township or district under the township or district road system, or upon the written request of a majority of the board of supervisors in counties not under the county road system, the boards of control of the State reformatory at Ionia, the State prison at Jackson or of the State house of correction and branch of the State prison in the upper peninsula at Marquette, may detail such able-bodied convicts as in their reasonable discretion shall seem proper, not exceeding the number specified in said written request, to work upon such public roads and highways of such county, township or district as shall be designated in said written request of said county, township, or district road commissioners or board of supervisors: * * * *Provided*, That such convicts may be used in surface quarries and in stoneyards in preparing material to be used on said roads, and in hauling the same to the place of distribution: * * *

SEC. 1815. *Not to build bridges, etc.*—Said convicts when employed under the provisions of section 1 of this act shall not be used for the purpose of building any bridge or structure of like character which requires the employment of skilled labor.

ACTS OF 1917

Act No. 57

[Provision is made for the purchase of farming lands, and for the removal of machinery and the purchase of new machinery for the making of brick and tile, in connection with the State prison at Jackson.]

COUNTY CONVICTS

COMPILED LAWS—1915

SECTION 2531. *Labor on highways.*—The board of supervisors of any county in this State may, by resolution passed at any regular or special session, order that any or all male prisoners over the age of 18 years under a sentence of imprisonment in the county jail, capable of performing manual labor, shall be required to work upon the public highways, streets, alleys, and public roads, or in any quarry, pit, or yard in the preparation or construction of materials for such public highways, streets, alleys, or roads in any township, city, or village in such county, or to perform any other lawful labor for the benefit of the county. Whenever any such resolution shall be passed, it shall be the duty of the sheriff to cause such prisoners to be put at work in such manner as may be provided in the resolution of the board of supervisors. The commissioner of highways of any township and the village or city authorities of any village or city in the county or the authorities in charge of any county institution may make application to have such prisoners work in any township, city, village, or institution in such manner as shall be prescribed by the board of supervisors, and the said board shall have the right to determine in what township, city, or village such prisoners shall work.

ACTS OF 1917

Act No. 78

SECTION 1. *Work farms.*—The various counties of this State are hereby authorized to acquire, own, and hold real estate and buildings within their respective boundaries to be used as work farms, factories, or shops for the confinement, punishment, and reformation of persons sentenced thereto, and to conduct and operate the same.

SEC. 2. *Control.*—[A board of commissioners is elected by the supervisors to have charge.]

SEC. 3. *Employment.*—Said commissioners are hereby authorized and empowered to establish and adopt rules for the regulation and discipline and the work and labor of the persons confined in and on said work farm, factory, or shop; * * *

CITY CONVICTS

COMPILED LAWS—1915

SECTION 3037. *Hard labor.*—All persons sentenced to confinement in the city prison and all persons imprisoned therein on execution or commitment for the nonpayment of fines for violations of the ordinances of the city, may be kept at hard labor during the term of their imprisonment, either within or without the prison, under such regulations as the council may prescribe.

MINNESOTA

STATE CONVICTS

GENERAL STATUTES—1913

SECTION 9297. *Discharge.*—[Discharged convicts are to receive a “good, serviceable suit of clothing and underclothing,” and between October 1 and March 31, a good, serviceable overcoat; also \$25 in money.]

SEC. 9310. *Labor required.*— * * * Every person committed to such institution [State prison or reformatory] shall be regularly employed at, and compelled to perform a reasonable amount of hard labor in, some industrial work, unless exempted on account of sickness or other disability.

SEC. 9311. *Contract system forbidden.*—No contracts for leasing the labor of prisoners confined in any such institution, at a certain rate per diem, giving the contractor full control of the labor of the prisoners, shall be made; but such prisoners shall be employed, under regulations established by said board of control, in such industries as shall from time to time be fixed upon by the officers in charge and said board, or in the manufacture of articles by the piece, under the so-called “piece-price system,” by contracts with persons furnishing the materials. The chief officer, under the direction of said board, shall purchase such tools, implements, and machinery as they shall deem necessary for the work.

SEC. 9312. *Leasing.*—It shall be unlawful for the State board of control, or the warden of the State prison, or any person exercising control of or supervision over any convict sentenced to and confined in said prison to enter into any contract or agreement, or any arrangement, whereby the labor or service of said convict is either sold or leased or otherwise disposed of for hire to any person or to any party. * * *

SEC. 9313 (as amended 1919, ch. 201). *Price of twine.*—The price of binding twine manufactured at the State prison shall be fixed by the warden and the State board of control not later than March 1 each year. * * * Such twine shall be sold to actual consumers in quantities needed for their use, and to dealers within the State, under such rules and regulations as may be provided by said board, for cash or security, approved by the warden. Dealers desiring to purchase such twine shall enter into a written agreement with the State to sell only to actual consumers within the State for their own use. Such agreement shall also provide that when such twine is sold for cash it shall be at a price not greater than 1 cent per pound above the purchase price and freight from the prison to the station where such twine is sold, and when such twine is sold on time, at a price not greater than 1½ cents per pound above the purchase price and freight, as hereinbefore prescribed.

* * * * *
Provided, That whenever, in the opinion of the State board of control and the warden of the prison, the best interests of the State require such action, such binding twine may be sold to dealers or consumers without the State.

SEC. 9314. *Labor to be divided.*—The number of prisoners employed in a single industry at the same time, at any institution coming under the provisions of this act, shall not exceed 10 per cent of the total number of men engaged in such industry in this State unless a greater number is necessary to produce material or articles to be supplied to State and other municipal institutions, penal or charitable. The number employed in any such industry shall be determined by a commission of three, to consist of the labor commissioner, who shall be chairman, a member of the board of control, and a citizen of the State engaged or interested in some manufacturing industry, not connected with the State prison, or reformatory; the last two to be appointed by the governor: *Provided, however,* That this section shall not apply to the number of prisoners employed in the manufacture of binding twine in the State prison at Stillwater, nor shall it apply

to the number of prisoners employed in the manufacture of brushes at the State reformatory now at St. Cloud, nor shall it apply to the number of prisoners hereafter employed in the manufacture of binders, mowers and rakes at the State prison at Stillwater, nor shall it apply to the number of prisoners hereafter employed at the State prison at Stillwater in any industry not now carried on in this State, and which may be hereafter inaugurated at said State prison.

Sec. 9315 (as amended 1923, ch. 294). *Agricultural machinery; sales.*—The State board of control is hereby authorized, empowered, and directed to establish, construct, equip, maintain and operate, at the State prison at Stillwater, a factory for the manufacture of hay rakes, mowers, grain harvesters and binders, corn harvesters and binders and corn cultivators, and the extra parts thereof, and for that purpose to employ, and make use of the labor of prisoners kept in said prison, at any time available therefor and as largely as may be, and such but only such skilled laborers as in the judgment of the said board of control and the warden of the State prison may be necessary for the feasible and successful and profitable employment of the said prisoners therein therefor; * * * *But provided further*, That said State board of control and the said warden of the prison shall, at all times, in the line of manufacturing herein authorized and directed, employ and make use of prison labor to the largest extent feasible.

And said board of control and the said warden of the said prison are hereby authorized, directed, and instructed to establish in and throughout all parts of the State where there is use and demand for such manufactured products as are referred to herein, and binding twines, local selling agencies therefor, agencies not handling nor housing nor interested in the sale of manufactured goods of other manufacturers sold in this State in competition therewith, and to contract with such agencies to furnish thereto, for the local sale thereof, the said rakes, mowers, grain harvesters and binders, corn harvesters and binders and corn cultivators, and the extra parts thereof, f. o. b. the said factory, at the actual cost of the production thereof, plus 5 per cent of the actual cost thereof; including a charge of not to exceed 27 cents per hour for labor of each prisoner employed; and the said local agencies so contracted with are hereby authorized in the resale thereof to their actual customers therefor, to charge advance prices equaling 20 per cent of the prices charged them for said machines (plus actual freight charges), but not a greater profit thereon, and the contracts entered into with said agencies shall be so worded as to obligate them to be diligent in the prosecution of the sales of the said machines to the customers therefor and not to be either directly or indirectly interested in the housing of or in the sale of any machine locally sold in competition therewith: *Provided*, That local selling agents hitherto selling prison-made machines, and also selling competing machines, who have given or give the State good service in the matter of sales, of prison-made machines, may, in the discretion of the board of control, be so continued.

Sec. 9316 (as amended 1923, ch. 294). *Sales.*—Except as hereinabove provided otherwise, the said board of control shall cause the machines and extras manufactured at said factory to be sold under and pursuant to such rules and regulations as the board of control shall make from time to time for the sale thereof, and shall be sold for cash or security approved by the warden:

Sec. 9320. *Earnings.*—The State board of control is hereby authorized and empowered to provide for the payment to prisoners confined in the State prison or in the State reformatory of such pecuniary earnings and for the rendering of such assistance as it may deem proper, under such rules and regulations as it may prescribe. Such earnings shall be paid out of the fund provided for the carrying on of the work in which the prisoner is engaged when employed on State account, and by the contractor when the prisoner is employed under contract; and such assistance, when allowed, shall be paid out of the current expense fund of the institution.

Sec. 9328. *Trades; contracts forbidden.*—The board shall cause the inmates [of the State reformatory] to be instructed in trades or employments for which they seem best fitted. Contract labor is hereby prohibited in the reformatory, and no inmate thereof shall be required to labor at stonework more than eight hours per day.

Sec. 9329. *Road material.*—The State board of control of the State of Minnesota is hereby authorized and directed to purchase such machinery and appliances as may be necessary in addition to those now belonging to the State of Minnesota at the Minnesota State Reformatory and promptly proceed to cause the spalls and waste rock now on the grounds of said reformatory, and such spalls and waste rock as shall hereafter accumulate at said reformatory, to be suitably crushed for road-making purposes.

SEC. 9330. *Disposition of surplus.*—Such crushed rock, in excess of the needs of said reformatory for construction of buildings of said reformatory, and for the making of roads upon the grounds thereof, shall be delivered free on board cars at the reformatory quarries to the State highway commission, as it shall apply therefor, and shall be used in the construction and repair of permanent public roads in the State of Minnesota, according to plans provided by said State highway commission.

SEC. 9331. *Earnings.*—Said board may make provision for such pecuniary assistance of prisoners on their discharge, or for the support of their families while in confinement, as may seem proper, by the allowance of moderate wages, to be paid from the current expense fund of the institution. * * *

COUNTY CONVICTS

GENERAL STATUTES—1913

SECTION 9340. *Sentence may be to labor.*—Every able-bodied male prisoner over 16 and not more than 50 years of age, confined in any county jail or village lockup under judgment of any court of record, justice court, or other tribunal authorized to imprison for the violation of any law, ordinance, by-law, or police regulation, may be required to labor during the whole or some part of the time of his sentence, but not more than 10 hours per day. Such court or tribunal, when passing judgment of imprisonment for nonpayment of fine or otherwise, shall determine and specify whether such imprisonment shall be at hard labor or not. Such labor may be in the jail or jail yard, upon public roads and streets, public buildings, grounds or elsewhere in the county. Persons awaiting trial may be allowed upon request to perform such labor. Each prisoner performing labor may be paid a reasonable compensation by the county if imprisoned in violation of State law or awaiting trial upon a charge thereof, and by the city, village or borough if confined for the violation of any ordinance, by-law, or police regulation. * * *

SEC. 9374. *Farms.*—The board of county commissioners of any county in this State which now has or may hereafter have a population of over 150,000 and less than 225,000 inhabitants, shall have the power to acquire land for and establish and maintain thereon, a work or correction farm for the confinement and care thereon of any and all persons convicted of any violation of the laws of this State or of any city or village ordinance who could be sentenced as punishment therefor to any jail or lockup in such county.

Any such county may acquire the land for and establish and maintain such farm thereon either by itself alone or acting in cooperation with any city of the first or second class located in such county when such city shall have the power under its charter to acquire land for and establish and maintain such work or correction farm.

SEC. 9377. *Labor.*—* * * The superintendent of said work farm shall cause all prisoners confined thereon to be employed at hard labor, as far as practicable, either upon the said farm or elsewhere in said county, in order to enable said prisoners to be engaged in productive employment and to be self-supporting.

SEC. 9379. *Earnings.*—[Not more than 50 cents for each day's labor may be allowed for the support of dependents.]

ACTS OF 1915

CHAPTER 212

SECTION 2. *Farms for female convicts.*—[Farm lands, not contiguous to any work farm for men, may be procured and equipped as a correction or work farm for women only.]

MISSISSIPPI

STATE CONVICTS

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE 10

SECTION 223. *Employment regulated.*—No penitentiary convict shall ever be leased or hired to any person or persons, or corporation, private or public or quasi public, or board, after December, A. D. 1894, save as authorized in the next

section, nor shall any previous lease or hiring of convicts extend beyond that date; and the legislature shall abandon the system of such leasing or hiring as much sooner than the date mentioned as may be consistent with the economic safety of the State.

SEC. 224. *Public works, etc.*—The legislature may authorize the employment under State supervision and the proper officers and employees of the State, of convicts on public roads or other public works, or by any levee board on any public levees, under such provisions and restrictions as it may from time to time see proper to impose; but said convicts shall not be let or hired to any contractors under said board, nor shall the working of convicts on public roads, or public works, or by any levee board ever interfere with the preparation for or the cultivation of any crop which it may be intended shall be cultivated by the said convicts, nor interfere with the good management of the State farm, nor put the State to any expense.

SEC. 225. *Farms.*—The legislature may place the convicts on a State farm or farms and have them worked thereon under State supervision exclusively, in tilling the soil or manufacturing, or both, and may buy farms for that purpose.
* * *

CODE—1906

SECTION 3589. *Penitentiary.*—The plantation known as Parchman, owned by the State, in Sunflower County, and such other places as are now or may be hereafter owned or operated by the State in the enforcement of penal servitude, shall constitute the penitentiary for the custody, punishment, confinement at hard labor and reformation of all persons convicted of felony in the courts of the State and sentenced thereto.

SEC. 3606. *Shops.*—The superintendent, with the approval of the trustees, for use of the penitentiary, may establish and maintain a blacksmith shop for doing iron work, and also a wood shop for the manufacture of wagons, carts, wheelbarrows, plows, harrows, singletrees, hames, and other wooden implements and structures; a shoe and harness shop for making and mending shoes and harness; a laundry for washing and ironing the clothes of the convicts; a sawmill and gristmill for sawing lumber and grinding meal and hominy and chops; a tailoring shop for cutting, making and mending clothes; a brick and tile factory; all of which shall be operated by convicts, in case competent foremen can be found among the convicts.

SEC. 3608. *Females.*—The board of trustees shall * * * have erected on the Sunflower farm a suitable building in which to house the female convicts, in which building the said convicts shall live and shall manufacture from stripes and other cloth the necessary clothing for the convicts, and shall perform such other duties as may be required by the superintendent.

SEC. 3610 (as amended 1916, ch. 166). *Place of employment.*—It shall be unlawful for any State convict to be worked on any land not owned by the State of Mississippi in fee simple and operated by it as a State farm, except they may be worked on public roads, public levees, or other public works as provided in section 24 of the constitution: *Provided, however,* They may be worked on lands other than State land for the purpose of procuring firewood and other timber for the exclusive use of the State farm, and for no other purpose.

SEC. 3621. *State-use system.*—The convicts shall be worked in the penitentiary and under the sole control of the officers and employees thereof. The word "penitentiary," wherever used in this chapter, shall be understood to embrace the State farm in Sunflower County and other penitentiary farms owned by the State, and it is hereby declared to be the policy of the State that it shall be self-supporting, and to that end the superintendent is required in the administration of its affairs to produce on the State farm all foodstuffs, both for man and beast, that the soil will produce, in sufficient quantities to supply the needs of the convicts, including beef, pork, bacon, milk and butter, and to breed and raise all work animals as far as practicable, such as horses, mules and oxen needed in carrying on the State farm; and all land not required for the production of foodstuffs as herein provided shall be devoted to the production of cotton and such other salable products as may seem practical. The superintendent shall also, as far as practicable, have manufactured all farm implements and tools and shall have all clothing and shoes made by the convicts.

SEC. 3622. *Sale of products.*—All cotton and cottonseed and other products on the State farm shall be sold by the trustees in the manner they shall deem most advantageous to the State, to the end that the highest price shall be received therefor. * * *

ACTS OF 1910

CHAPTER 167

SECTION 1. Road work.—The superintendent of the penitentiary of this State is hereby authorized and empowered to work and keep in passable condition the public roads, not to exceed two roads from any one farm, leading into the convict farms now located in the counties of Rankin, Yazoo, Holmes, and Sunflower, or any other convict farms that may be hereafter located, for a distance of 5 miles out from said farms, with the convict labor located and domiciled on said farms.

* * *

CHAPTER 371

SECTION 1. Work on farm.—The board of trustees of the penitentiary is hereby authorized to establish at once quarters on the land, and to use and employ a number of penitentiary convicts to cultivate a part of the land belonging to the State, and attached to the insane asylum at Jackson, to an extent sufficient to produce vegetables and other farm products for the inmates and employees of said hospital, and those connected with the deaf and dumb and blind institutions, and for the inmates and employees of any other like State institution, and for the support of the convicts so employed. Also said convicts are to be used, as far as necessary and practicable, for mowing and otherwise keeping in good condition the lawns of the State capitol and the grounds of all other institutions belonging to the State in Jackson.

SEC. 2. Use of products.—The products of the land cultivated as above provided are to be sold to the above-named institutions at a price to be agreed on by the trustees of said institution and, so far as necessary, what is not sold is to be used in feeding the convicts thus employed. * * *

ACTS OF 1912

CHAPTER 146

SECTION 1. Labor on county roads.—It shall be lawful for the respective boards of supervisors of Rankin, Hinds, Holmes, and Sunflower Counties, at their discretion, to require annually all of the able-bodied male convicts over the age of 18 years and under the age of 50 years on each of said farms to work for a period of 15 days on the public roads in the counties in which the said farms are situated. The convicts in each county to work only upon the roads of the county where they are held as prisoners. * * *

ACTS OF 1914

CHAPTER 132

SECTION 1. Limestone crushing.—The board of trustees of the Mississippi Penitentiary is [in] cooperation with the State geologist, are hereby authorized to establish at a point or points within the State of Mississippi, convenient to railway lines, one or more stations for the purpose of crushing limestone for agricultural purposes, and are charged with the duty of operating said station or stations and supplying the crushed limestone to the farmers of the State at actual cost.

SEC. 4. Equipment.—The board of trustees of the State penitentiary shall equip such station or stations with suitable machinery for the handling, crushing, and loading on cars of said limestone in an economical manner; also with the necessary buildings, cages, etc., for the humane treatment of the convicts designated for the operation of the station or stations; also any other buildings and conveniences deemed necessary.

SEC. 6. Sale.—The product from these stations, or station, shall be sold to the people of the State of Mississippi at the actual cost of all expenses connected with the crushing and loading of same upon the cars.

CHAPTER 205

SECTIONS 1, 2. Sale of foodstuffs.—[Boards of trustees and purchasing agents of State institutions are directed to purchase from the State penitentiary foodstuffs, "such as molasses, corn, corn meal, and such other things as are grown by the State penitentiary," the same to be purchased at current market prices, if available, "rather than from outside parties."]

ACTS OF 1916

CHAPTER 575

Work at State institutions.—[This is a senate concurrent resolution directing the employment of trusty convicts not needed at farm work at the penitentiary, "to grade grounds, repair buildings and fences, and do other necessary or appropriate works" at and upon the grounds of the State eleemosynary or educational institutions.]

CHAPTER 576

Care of mansion grounds.—[This is a house concurrent resolution authorizing a detail of four convicts from the State farm to do such work in and about the governor's mansion and grounds as the governor may require.]

COUNTY AND CITY CONVICTS

CONSTITUTION

SECTION 85.—*Labor on highways.*—The legislature shall provide by general law for the working of public roads by contract or by county prisoners, or both. Such law may be put in operation only by a vote of the board of supervisors in those counties where it may be desirable.

SEC. 226. *Limitation.*—Convicts sentenced to the county jail shall not be hired or leased to any person or corporation outside of the county of their conviction. * * *

ACTS OF 1908

CHAPTER 109

SECTION 1. *Contract system forbidden.*—* * * it shall be unlawful for any county prisoner, or prisoners, to be leased or hired to any individual or corporation for any purpose whatever.

SEC. 4. *Disposition of prisoners.*—The board of supervisors of the several counties of the State may dispose of the county prisoners in the following manner and no other, viz: They may be worked on a county farm or farms; they may be kept in jail or they may be worked on the public roads or any other work of an exclusive public character, but never under a contractor, and only under exclusive official control and management.

SEC. 17 (as amended 1918, ch. 154). *Municipal convicts.*—[City, town, or village authorities may deal with their prisoners as herein provided for county prisoners.]

SEC. 20. *Females.*—[Females are, as far as practicable, to be worked separately from males and not at labor which they are unable to stand, nor on public roads, works, bridges, or streets.]

MISSOURI

STATE CONVICTS

REVISED STATUTES—1919

SECTION 12415. *Employments.*—Said [State prison] board shall, with the approval of the governor, have authority to lease or purchase such lands, suitable for farming, rock quarries or grazing purposes, or for any or all said purposes, as deemed by said board necessary and proper for said purposes, and to be used by said board for the employment at useful work of the prisoners at said penitentiary, and for training the same that they may on leaving the penitentiary be of good health and character and competent to earn an honest livelihood; * * *

SEC. 12416. *Equipment; products.*—Said board shall, as soon as practicable, proceed to purchase, lease or otherwise provide suitable plants, machinery and equipment, and to purchase material, for the employment of all able-bodied persons in the Missouri State Penitentiary, the Missouri Reformatory, the industrial home for girls, the industrial home for negro girls, or any other penal or reformatory institutions hereafter created, for such industries as in the opinion of the board will best occupy such persons, with the view of manufacturing, so far as may be practicable, such articles agreed upon by said board as are needed in any of the institutions hereinabove in this section mentioned or referred to, also such as are required by the State or political subdivision thereof, in the

buildings and offices of the institutions owned, managed or controlled by the State or political subdivision thereof, also including articles and material to be used in the erection of buildings or other improvements upon, in, or in connection with, any State institutions or State properties, or in the construction, improvement or repairs of any State highways or county highways, including bridges and culverts; including lime to be used for agricultural and other purposes in this State; also including binding twine for use of farmers and others in this State: *Provided*, Said board may purchase or lease upon reasonable terms such machinery as may be necessary for the manufacture and production of any other articles or products that may be disposed of upon the open market at a profit to the State, including shoes, clothing, floor mats, mops, rugs, carpets and other articles of furniture, such as beds and bedding of all kinds; also desks, chairs, tables, farm implements, fertilizer, brick or any other articles agreed upon by the board. Said board shall have authority to lease or contract such number of able-bodied persons in said penitentiary to the State highway board to work on the State highways or rural post roads, or to the county courts of the State to work on county highways, on such terms as may be agreed upon by said board, and the State highway board, or the county courts of the State; and said State highway board and the county courts of the State are hereby authorized to make such leases or contracts with the State prison board for the purposes of so working on said highways or on rural post roads, as the case may be. * * *

Sec. 12418. *Sale of products*.—[Prices of the articles made are to be fixed by the prison board. Before the institutions named in section 12416 purchase any such articles, requisitions must be made on the board, and reasonable time allowed for the manufacture of the same. Prices may not exceed those charged in the open market. Excess products may be sold at the market price.]

Sec. 12419. *Leasing*.—Except as in section 12416, hereinabove provided, the leasing or contracting of convict labor in any form or manner, directly or indirectly, is hereby prohibited.

Sec. 12420. *Training*.—It shall be the policy of said board, so far as practicable in the conduct of all penal or reformatory institutions and in the employment of the persons aforesaid in the different industries, to so train such persons that they may on leaving the said institutions be of good health and character and competent to earn an honest livelihood.

Sec. 12473. *Classification, employments*.—Said board shall classify the convicts in their labor * * *. And the board shall use its best endeavors to the end that the expenses of the penitentiary may be paid out of the proceeds of the labor of the convicts when employed in manufacturing or otherwise on behalf of the State, and said board may make any contracts not inconsistent with the provisions of this article, for the employment of the labor of the convicts; but nothing in this article shall be construed as forbidding the warden and deputy warden from using convicts as servants in their own families, subject to such rules as may be prescribed by the board.

Sec. 12478. *Discharge*.—[Discharged convicts are to receive a suitable suit of clothes, with hat and shoes, the clothing to be of a value of \$10, if between April 1 and October 1, and \$15 at other times, besides a sufficient sum of money to pay transportation to the county from which sentenced.]

Sec. 12479. *Earnings*.—[Five per cent of a convict's earnings under a contractor, or of the amount he would have earned if he had been so employed shall be allowed him.]

Sec. 12482. *Use of labor*.—The board is hereby authorized to use the labor of convicts, not otherwise employed, at any of the industries conducted under the provisions of this article by said board, on improving any of the public grounds belonging to the State, or in procuring fuel, water, ice, or any other necessary supplies for the penitentiary, or for the protection of the State's property at Jefferson City from changes or washes in the Missouri River, or otherwise, or as teamsters for the State; or otherwise, as the board deems advisable; * * *

Sec. 12484. *Earnings*.—[The prison board may set aside to the credit of convicts who break no rules and lose no time such limited amount as in their judgment will encourage a more cheerful performance of work.]

Sec. 12495. *Sale of products*.—Neither the warden nor the superintendent of industries shall sell or give to any of the officers or employees of the prison any fuel, forage, provisions or manufactured articles under his charge, nor permit such things to be taken or used except for the use and benefit of the State. * * *

Sec. 12517. *Work time*.—Eight hours per day shall constitute a day's labor for each convict; and no convict shall be required to do any work on the Sabbath day or holidays, excepting necessary labor for the State.

SEC. 12526. *Sale of twine.*—Said board is hereby empowered to sell the twine manufactured in the binding twine plant of the penitentiary in such manner as it deems best. The price of binding twine manufactured at the Missouri Penitentiary shall be fixed by the board and may be changed at any time commercial conditions warrant such change. The product of the State twine factory shall be sold to actual consumers, in any quantity, or to dealers, under such rules and regulations as may be provided by the said board, either for cash, or on time, with such security as may be approved by the board. Dealers purchasing twine shall enter into a written agreement with the State to sell only to actual consumers, for said consumers' use within the county, or territory, designated by the board. The State shall retain a contingent interest in any twine sold to dealers, and if any dealer shall violate his agreement, the board may declare such twine forfeited to the State, and retake possession thereof. Every dealer purchasing twine from the State factory shall keep the quantity so bought separate from other twine which he may have in his possession for sale. In disposing of the product of the State binder twine factory, the board shall give preference to citizens of this State, but if at any time a surplus of twine is on hand, or is likely to be accumulated, the product may be sold to the first applicant therefor.

* * *

SEC. 12532. *Highways.*—It shall be lawful for the board of prison inspectors of the State penitentiary, or other persons exercising the authority now exercised by the board (hereinafter referred to as "the board"), to cause persons confined in said prison to work on the State highways or on county highways and bridges and culverts thereon, or at any rock quarry, rock crusher or gravel pit operated by the State or any county or civil subdivision, for the purpose of obtaining material for use in the construction or repair of any such highways, roads, bridges or culverts thereon: * * * And provided further, That all work done by prisoners under authority of this article on any county highway shall be done only on request of the proper authority of the county.

COUNTY CONVICTS

REVISED STATUTES—1919

SECTION 3704. *Labor on highways, etc.*—The county courts in this State are hereby authorized and empowered to cause all persons who have been convicted and sentenced by a court of competent jurisdiction, for crime, the punishment of which is defined by law to be a fine, or by imprisonment, in the county jail for any length of time, or by both fine and imprisonment until such fine be paid, to be put to work and perform labor on the public roads and highways, turnpikes, or other public works or buildings of said county, or of any town or city therein, for such purposes as they may deem necessary. And the county courts are authorized, in their discretion, to procure a lot of ground by purchase or renting, at such place and of such size as they may select, and may authorize the sheriff or marshal to buy perch rock to be delivered on said lot; and the sheriff or marshal shall have power and is hereby required to have or cause all such prisoners as may be directed by the county court to work out the full number of days for which they have been sentenced, at breaking such rock or at working upon such public roads and highways, turnpikes or other public works or buildings as may have been designated, and if the punishment is by fine and the fine and costs be not paid, then for every dollar of said judgment, including costs, the prisoner shall work one day, and it shall be deemed a part of the judgment and sentence of the court that such prisoner may be worked as herein provided: *Provided*, He be not required to work over 20 days for the costs assessed against him.

SEC. 3705. *Sale of rock.*—The sheriff is hereby authorized to sell such rock as he has caused to be broken, by the perch, at a price set by the county court, to any incorporated town or city; or by order of the county court, he may turn them over to any overseer of the roads, to be used by such overseer to the best advantage of the public roads.

MUNICIPAL CONVICTS

REVISED STATUTES—1919

SECTION 8648. *Street, etc., works.*—The various cities, towns, and villages in this State, whether organized under special charter or under the general laws of the State, are hereby authorized and empowered to, by ordinance, cause all per-

sons who have been convicted and sentenced by the mayor, judge of the police court, or other court having jurisdiction, for violation of ordinance of such city, town or village, whether the punishment be by fine or imprisonment, or by both, to be put to work and perform labor on the public streets, highways and alleys or other public works or buildings of such city, town or village, for such purposes as such city, town or village may deem necessary. And the marshal, constable, street commissioner, or other proper officer of such city, town or village, shall have power and be authorized and required to have or cause all such prisoners as may be directed by the mayor, or other chief officer of such city, town or village, to work out the full number of days for which they may have been sentenced, at breaking rock, or at working upon such public streets, highways or alleys or other public works or buildings of such city, town or village as may have been designated. And if the punishment is by fine, and the fine be not paid, then for every dollar of such judgment the prisoner shall work one day. And it shall be deemed a part of the judgment and sentence of the court that such prisoner may be worked as herein provided.

MONTANA

STATE CONVICTS CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE 18

SECTION 2. *Contract system forbidden.*—It shall be unlawful for the warden or other officer of any State penitentiary or reformatory institution in the State of Montana, or for any State officer to let by contract to any person or persons or corporation the labor of any convict confined within said institution.

REVISED CODES—1921

SECTIONS 11572, 11573. *Sale of goods.*²—[No dealer may knowingly sell or offer for sale any article produced by convict labor in any prison unless such goods are plainly marked "prison made."]

SEC. 12446. *Manufactures.*—The board may, in its discretion, cause the prisoners, or any number of them, to be employed in any mechanical pursuits, and at hard labor, and furnish any convicts thus employed with any material that may be deemed necessary, in the same manner as is provided for the furnishing of supplies and stores to the State prison, and the board shall, in all respects, have the exclusive control of the employment of the convicts, and may from time to time employ them in such manner as, in its opinion, will best subserve the interest of the State and the welfare of the prisoners. But neither the board nor the warden must let by contract to any person the labor of any convict in the prison.

SEC. 12447. *Public works.*—If, at any time, the board is of the opinion that it would be to the interest of the State to employ any portion of the prisoners, either within or without the walls or inclosures of the State prison, either in improvement of the public grounds or buildings or otherwise where they may be profitably employed, it has power to so employ such labor; it must, in such case, direct the warden accordingly in writing, and cause a record of such order to be entered at length on the records of the board.

SEC. 12458. *Discharge.*—[Discharged convicts are to receive "proper and sufficient clothing, at a cost not exceeding \$25," and \$5 in money.]

COUNTY CONVICTS

REVISED CODES—1921

SECTION 12484.—*Labor may be required.*—Persons confined in the county jail under a judgment of imprisonment rendered in a criminal action or proceeding may be required by the board of county commissioners to perform labor on the public works or ways in the county.

² See note, p. 169.

NEBRASKA
STATE CONVICTS
COMPILED STATUTES—1922

SECTION 6973. *Employment.*—It shall be the duty of the board of control [of State institutions] to provide labor for the prisoners and keep them employed so far as possible for the greatest profit to the State and the general welfare and health of the prisoners; and no labor shall be hired out by contract except as hereinafter specifically provided. Under the direction of the board of control, the warden shall employ as many prisoners as necessary in the manufacture of all such articles used by the State or by State institutions as may be found practicable to manufacture. To this end the warden shall provide machinery, prepare shop room and employ such persons as it may be necessary to instruct the prisoners in such manufacture.

SEC. 6975. *Roads.*—Whenever the State of Nebraska shall be engaged in the construction of any road or other public works, the board, department or commission charged with the construction of such work may certify to the State board of pardons a request for such number of men as might be used in the construction of such road or other public works or the production of material for such road or other public works.

SEC. 6976. *Public works.*—If the board of pardons shall deem it advisable, and if there are confined in the State penitentiary or reformatory prisoners, who, in the judgment of the said board, are sufficiently trustworthy to be engaged in such occupation, the board of pardons may direct the warden to make available to the department, board, or commission so requesting such men as the board of pardons may direct for work upon the public roads or other public works or other production of material for other public works. * * *

SEC. 6978. *Earnings.*—[Convicts are to be credited with wages for the time worked, at a rate to be regulated by the board.]

SEC. 6983. *Employment in prison.*—The board of control may confine at hard labor in the penitentiary convicts not employed in such public works, and the board of control may use such convicts in such industrial enterprises as they may deem advisable having in mind a minimum of competition with free labor.

SEC. 6992. *Discharge.*—[Discharged convicts are to receive a decent suit of clothes, and between November 1 and April 1, an overcoat, if not already provided for, and \$10 in money.]

SEC. 7016. *Twine plant.*—The board of commissioners of State institutions is hereby authorized, whenever in its discretion the same shall seem for the best interests of the State, to construct and equip at the State penitentiary, the necessary buildings and machinery for the manufacture of binding twine. The warden of said penitentiary is also authorized, under the orders of said board, to apply the labor of convicts, so far as deemed advisable, to the construction equipment and operation of said plant.

SEC. 7029. *Inmates of reformatory.*—The board of control shall have power to engage in such trade and business including manufacturing and farming enterprise, in the reformatory as it may deem for the best interests of the State and for the advancement and reformation and instruction of the prisoners in useful trades; and in carrying out the purposes of this act the products of said reformatory shall be sold at not less than the fair market price therefor; *Provided*, That the products of said reformatory shall so far as possible be supplies for State, county, municipal, school, or other public use and the reformatory shall collect or be credited with the fair market price therefor.

SEC. 7057. *Females.*—The board of control of State institutions shall determine the kind of employment for women committed thereto and shall provide for the necessary custody and superintendence. The provisions for the safekeeping and employment of such women shall be for the purpose of teaching them a useful trade or profession and improve their physical, mental, and moral condition. The governing board may credit such women with reasonable compensation for the labor performed by them and may charge them with necessary expenses of their maintenance and discipline, not exceeding the sum of \$2 a week. If any balance shall be found to be due such women at the expiration of their term of commitment, such balance may be paid to them at the time of their discharge. * * *

COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL CONVICTS
 COMPILED STATUTES—1922

SECTION 986. *Workhouses.*—* * * As far as practicable workhouse buildings shall be constructed by inmates.

SEC. 991. *Hours.*—Any person so committed [to a workhouse] shall be required to do and perform any suitable labor, provided by the sheriff, for not to exceed 10 hours each day, or, in case of farm labor, not more than 12 hours each day.

SEC. 992. *Place.*—The workhouse of such county is extended to any place within the county where said work is provided. The sheriff shall at all times have the custody of such convicted persons and may take such persons to any other county in the State for the purpose of requiring them to perform labor on property owned or leased by the county board for workhouse purposes or to perform labor for the county or any village or city in the county.

SEC. 993. *Employment.*—The county board may provide work for the prisoners in the workhouse and they may establish any form of enterprise, or industry for the employment of said prisoners. The county board and the county surveyor and highway commissioner may use the laborers from the workhouse in performing labor for the county whenever it is practicable and safe so to do, and it is hereby made the duty of the sheriff to furnish, under sufficient guard, to the county board and the surveyor and highway commissioner, such men from the workhouse as can be used in said work for the county.

SEC. 994. *Contracts.*—The sheriff may make contracts in writing for the employment of all such convicted persons when not employed in doing work for the county, and to make all needful regulation for the profitable employment of such persons and for the collection of their earnings. The sheriff may contract with any city or village in the county for the employment of such convicted persons. No contract shall be made for the employment of prisoners when the cost to the county for carrying out such contract shall exceed the amount received under the contract. Contracts for the employment of prisoners by the day, week, or month shall be at the current wage for such labor.

SEC. 995. *Earnings.*—[Such portions of a convict's earnings as, in the judgment of the sheriff, should be so used, shall be turned over to his dependents weekly.]

SEC. 997. *Farms.*—* * * He [the sheriff] may also lease land for not to exceed one year for the purpose of raising produce with the work of the prisoners.

SEC. 2996. *Employment.*—The judges of the district courts of the several judicial districts of this State shall from time to time as they may deem necessary prescribe, in writing, rules for the regulation and government of the jails in the several counties within their respective districts, upon the following subjects:

* * *
 Sixth. Employment, temperance, and instruction of the prisoners;
 * * *

SEC. 3016. *County and city convicts.*—It shall be the duty of the county board of each county having a population of over 20,000 and less than 100,000, and the duty of the mayor and council or legislative body of any city having a population of over 5,000 and less than 100,000 population to provide for the employment of prisoners sentenced to be confined in the county jail, or prisoners committed to any jail for the nonpayment of any fine imposed for the violation of any law of the State of Nebraska, or ordinance of any municipality in said county.

SEC. 3017. *Joint action.*—The county board of such county, the mayor and council or legislative authorities of such incorporated city located within said county, are hereby authorized and empowered to unite in the construction and maintenance of a jail to acquire land by purchase, condemnation or otherwise, for farm or other purposes for the employment of such prisoners as hereinbefore provided. * * *

SEC. 3799. *Powers of cities.*—* * * Cities governed under the provisions of this chapter shall have power by ordinance:

SEC. 3854. *Erection of workhouses, etc.*—To erect, establish, and regulate workhouses and poorhouses, houses of correction, jails, station houses, and other necessary buildings, and to provide for the government and support of same.

SEC. 10169. *Sentence may be to labor.*—When any court or magistrate shall sentence any convict to imprisonment in the jail of the county as a punishment for the offense committed, the judgment and sentence shall require that the convict be imprisoned in the cell of the jail of the county, or that he be kept at hard labor in the jail; * * *

SEC. 10209. *Employment.*—For the purpose of enabling the county board of any county in this State to employ in a profitable manner all persons who have heretofore been or may hereafter be sentenced to hard labor in the jail of the county, said board, or a majority of them, shall have power to designate the place where the persons so sentenced shall work, and to make all proper and needful regulations and provisions for the profitable employment of such convicts, and for their safe custody during such employment. The county jail is hereby declared to extend to any stone quarry, road, or other place that shall be designated by the county board for the employment of such convicts.

SEC. 10210. *Contracts.*—It shall be the duty of the county board to make the contracts for the employment of convicts as specified in the preceding section, and the sheriff of the county shall collect the proceeds of all such labor, and after paying the board of such convicts and the expenses incident to such labor, to pay the balance to the county treasurer within 10 days.

NEVADA

STATE CONVICTS

REVISED LAWS—1912

SECTION 7561. *Powers of board.*—The board of State prison commissioners * * * shall have such supervision of all matters connected with the State prison as is provided for as follows: They shall have full control of all the State prison grounds, buildings, prison labor, and prison property; shall purchase, or cause to be purchased, all needed commissary supplies, all raw material and tools necessary for any manufacturing purposes carried on at said prison; shall sell all manufactured articles and stone, and collect the money for the same; shall rent or hire out any or all of the labor of convicts, and collect the money therefor, and shall regulate the number of officers and employees, and fix the salaries thereof.

SEC. 7565. *Warden.*—The warden shall have the general superintendence of prison discipline and prison labor; * * *

SEC. 7569 (as amended 1921, ch. 226). *Employments.*—The board of commissioners may, in their discretion, cause the prisoners, or any number of them, to be employed in any mechanical pursuits, and at hard labor, and furnish such convicts thus employed with any material that may be deemed necessary, in the same manner as is provided for the furnishing of supplies and stores to the State prison, and they shall, in all respects, have the exclusive control of the employment of the convicts, and may from time to time employ them in such manner as, in their opinion, will best subserve the interest of the State and welfare of the prisoners; *Provided*, That the commissioners shall not permit or allow the employment of any prisoner or prisoners, except in the manner provided for in subsection A of this act, on any other than public work of general advantage to the State, including road work, work on the prison farm, or on any State property, or in any industry adopted by said board for the general employment of the inmates in whole or in part, provided such industry is for the benefit of the State and not for the benefit of said prisoner or prisoners. The said board may elect to compensate prisoners for labor supplied in any such industry. On the application of any prisoner, whose record for the preceding six months shall be reported by the warden as excellent, the board may on application in such form as it may prescribe, issue a written permit to such prisoner to employ his own time not within the working hours of the day in the manufacturing for sale by the State as his agent and for his account, of such goods and material as, when fabricated, shall not enter into competition with any free labor or any manufactories in the State of Nevada.

SUBSEC. A. On the application of any prisoner who has committed no breach of the prison rules for a period of three months preceding the date of said application, and whose application is indorsed by the warden, the State board of prison commissioners may issue a permit, revocable at any time, permitting said prisoner and none other to employ his own time not within the working hours of the day in the manufacture and the sale by the State on his account, of such goods and materials as when fabricated shall not enter into competition with any free labor or any manufactures in the State of Nevada.

SUBSEC. B. The purpose of this act is to prevent competition of prisoners with free labor and industry in the State of Nevada, except where such labor and industry inures to the direct benefit of the State of Nevada.

SEC. 7570. *Other employment.*—If, at any time, the board of commissioners be of the opinion that it would be to the interest of the State to employ any portion of the prisoners, either within or without the walls or inclosures of the State prison, either in improvement of the public grounds or buildings, or for hire upon any private work or employment, where they may be profitably employed, they shall have power to so employ or hire such labor; they shall, in such case, direct the warden accordingly in writing, and cause a record of such order to be entered at length on the records of the board. All such employment outside of the prison walls or inclosures shall be within a reasonable distance from the prison.

SEC. 7585. *Work time.*—The State board of prison commissioners shall require of every able-bodied convict confined in the State prison as many hours of faithful labor in each and every day during his term of imprisonment as shall be prescribed by the rules and regulations of the prison. * * *

SEC. 7598. *Roadwork.*—The board of State prison commissioners is hereby authorized and directed to detail for work on the public highways of the State any male convict in the State prison who, on the recommendation of the warden, and in the opinion of said board, may be properly so detailed, excepting prisoners under sentence of death: *Provided*, That such detail shall be voluntary on the part of the convict and shall not be caused by any form of compulsion.

SEC. 7600 (as amended by chapter 288, Acts of 1913). *Earnings.*—* * * Each convict so detailed shall be allowed the sum of 10 cents for each day's labor, * * *

ACTS OF 1913

CHAPTER 115

SECTION 1. *Work on farm.*—The board of State prison commissioners is hereby authorized and directed to detail for work on the State prison farm any male convict in the State prison who, on the recommendation of the warden, and in the opinion of said board, may be properly so detailed, excepting prisoners under sentence of death: *Provided*, That such detail shall be voluntary on the part of the convict, and shall not be caused by any form of compulsion.

SEC. 2. *Regulation.*—Such detail of convicts for work on the prison farm shall be regulated according to the provisions of law provided for the employment of convicts on the public highways of the State.

CHAPTER 187

SECTION 1. *Sale of products.*—The products of any State institution, or any article, not required for its own use or consumption, may be sold by the official in charge of such institution at its reasonable market value, and the proceeds of such sale shall be deposited in the fund or appropriation for the support of such institution, and not in the general fund.

COUNTY CONVICTS

REVISED LAWS—1912

SECTION 6620. *Vagrants.*—All male persons having the physical ability to work, convicted of vagrancy and imprisoned on judgment therefor, may be required to perform labor on the public works, buildings, grounds, or ways in the county, * * *

SEC. 6623. *Employment.*—It shall be the duty of the sheriff, during fair and reasonable weather, when the same can be done without extra expense to the county, to procure employment for and set at work such convicted vagrants, who are serving out their term of imprisonment; and to this end, upon application of any road supervisor, superintendent, foreman, or other overseer or custodian of any public works, buildings, or grounds, he may deliver into the custody and charge of such person making the application, such prisoners, to do labor as herein required, * * *

SEC. 7609. *Hiring.*—Every sheriff may hire out, or put to labor, any person or persons in his custody who shall be convicted of the following crimes: Petit larceny, grand larceny, burglary, assault and battery with intent to commit murder, bribery, perjury, and fraud, taking all necessary means to secure their safe-keeping, * * *

SEC. 7619. *Control; employment.*—The sheriff of each and every county in this State shall have charge and control over all prisoners committed to his care and

keeping, in their respective county jails, and the chiefs of police and town marshals in the several cities and towns throughout this State shall have charge and control over all prisoners committed to their respective city and town jails; and * * * shall see that the prisoners under their care are at all times kept at labor on the public works in their respective counties, cities, and towns, at least six hours a day during six days of the week, when the weather will permit, when so required by either the board of county commissioners of their respective counties, or by the mayor and board of aldermen of their respective cities, or by the board of trustees of their respective towns. By the public works, as used in this act is understood the construction, or repair, or cleaning of any streets, road, sidewalks, public square, park, building, cutting away hills, grading, putting in sewers, or other work whatever, * * *

NEW HAMPSHIRE

STATE CONVICTS

PUBLIC STATUTES—1891

CHAPTER 285

SECTION 1. *Prison.*—The State prison at Concord shall be the general penitentiary of the State, for the punishment and reformation of criminals sentenced to confinement at hard labor or to solitary imprisonment.

SEC. 5. (as amended 1917, ch. 45). *Employments; sale of goods.*—The governor, with advice of the council, shall have power:

V. To provide for the sale of articles manufactured in the prison or not necessary for the use thereof.

VI. To make contracts, if expedient, for the support and employment of the prisoners or any portion of them; or to provide such other employment for the prisoners as they may deem desirable; to organize, conduct, and manage such industries as in their judgment may be best adapted to the needs of the prison and the prisoners; and to provide machinery, tools, materials, supplies, and other instrumentalities useful therein. As far as may be practicable, they shall dispose of the products of every prison industry under their control and management to public institutions within the State.

SEC. 7 (as amended 1917, ch. 45). *Outside work.*—It shall be the duty of the warden: To receive, safely keep, and employ in the prison all convicts pursuant to their sentence and until discharged according to law. He may employ convicts outside of the prison walls, upon terms to be prescribed by the board of trustees of State institutions. * * *

ACTS OF 1913

CHAPTER 178

SECTION 1. *Earnings.*—The governor and council are authorized and empowered to provide for the payment to prisoners confined in the State prison of such pecuniary earnings and to the rendering to their families of such pecuniary assistance as they, the said governor and council, may deem proper, under such rules as they may prescribe. * * *

ACTS OF 1917

CHAPTER 119

SECTION 1. *Road work.*—The State highway commissioner of New Hampshire may employ or cause to be employed convicts confined in the State prison in the construction, improvement, and maintenance of State highways and in preparing road materials.

COUNTY CONVICTS

PUBLIC STATUTES—1891

CHAPTER 282

SECTION 14. *Convicts may be employed.*—The sheriff of any county may, with the approval of the county commissioners, employ and set to labor any

prisoner confined in the county jail, in such manner as shall be consistent with his safekeeping, if the labor can be prosecuted without expense to the county.

SEC. 17. *Discharge.*—All * * * prisoners [held under sentence] shall be entitled to receive upon their discharge 25 per cent of the net proceeds of their labor; but no person shall enjoy the benefit of these provisions who, while confined as a prisoner, shall not have been of good behavior.

ACTS OF 1917

CHAPTER 119

SECTION 7. *Employment.*—The county commissioners of any county may make arrangements with the State highway commissioner or with officials of a city or town to work prisoners from the jail or house of correction on the construction, improvement, or maintenance of highways, preparation of road materials, or with the State forester for the employment of such prisoners.
* * *

ACTS OF 1921

CHAPTER 135

SECTION 1. *Jails.*—Two jails shall be kept and maintained in the State, one at Haverhill and one at Manchester, each of said jails to be maintained by the county in which it is located; * * *

SEC. 3. *Employment.*—Employment shall, if possible, be provided for the prisoners in the jails, and the county maintaining a jail shall pay to any other county from which prisoners are committed such sum for their labor as may be agreed upon or as the superior court shall adjudge to be equitable, said sum to be paid to the county treasurer.

NEW JERSEY

STATE CONVICTS

ACTS OF 1918

CHAPTER 147

SECTION 701 (as amended 1919, ch. 97). *Employment required.*—The inmates of all correctional * * * institutions within the jurisdiction of the State board [of control of institutions and agencies] shall be employed in such productive occupations as are consistent with the health, strength, and mental capacity of the persons so employed, who shall receive such compensation therefor as the State board shall determine.

SEC. 702. *Contracts.*—No contract shall be made by which the labor or time of any inmate of any of the institutions within the jurisdiction of the State board, or the product or profit of his work, shall be let, contracted for, leased, farmed out, given or sold to any person, firm or corporation, except in accordance with the provisions of this act.

SECS. 703-705. *Goods for State use.*—[The State board must prepare a catalogue of articles manufactured or produced in the various institutions, and the State, its departments and agencies, the counties, and institutions maintained in whole or in part by the State, or maintained by the counties, must purchase from the board such articles as are needed that it can furnish. Technical evasions by purchasing agents are forbidden.]

SEC. 706. *Sale; marking.*—[Surplus products may be sold in the open market, but not so as to compete unfairly with the product of free labor. Nonperishable articles so marked must be stamped or labeled, legibly and conspicuously, "Manufactured in the New Jersey ———."]²

SEC. 707. *Powers of board.*—The State board shall have power to—

a. Assign to each institution the industries, occupations, vocations, and labor to be operated or performed by the inmates thereof;

b. Establish for each institution and for each industry, occupation and vocation, hours and days of labor, determine the rate of compensation to be paid therein and pay or cause the same to be paid to the worker or his dependents, or apportion the pay between the worker and his dependents;

²See note, p. 169.

c. Procure and install in each institution the machinery and equipment and furnish the tools, supplies, raw materials, seeds, fertilizers, and each and every article necessary for the operation of the assigned industries and the performance of the assigned occupations and vocations with relation to the determined standards of quality and quantity;

d. Establish standards of machinery equipment, tools, supplies, raw materials, adopt in conjunction with the State purchasing commission, styles, patterns, designs and qualities of finished products, determine the cost of production and fix the selling price thereof;

e. Establish a uniform system of accounting and cost of production for materials and labor including maintenance and wage payments;

f. Prepare and issue a catalogue containing a description and price list of all articles manufactured or produced by all the institutions within its jurisdiction;

g. Assign any number of the inmates of any institution to the performance of labor outside the usual limits of the institution of which they are inmates, of whatever character and wherever, within the boundaries of this State, may be determined by the State board, provided such labor shall only be employed in enterprises of a public nature or connected with the public welfare or in such work in such places as may be necessary to meet any emergency arising from scarcity of labor on farms. Such labor shall be performed under the direct supervision of an officer or officers authorized by the commissioner;

* * * * *
 l. Perform as an independent contractor, with the labor of the inmates of the institution within its jurisdiction, any public work, either upon the lands of the State or elsewhere;

m. Employ the inmates of any or all the institutions within its jurisdiction upon any work for the United States Government or any department thereof, upon such terms as the State board may determine.

SEC. 708. *Limitations.*—The employment of the inmates of any institution within the jurisdiction of the State board shall be subject to the following specific limitations:

* * * * *
 b. Convict labor under armed guard shall not be used on public improvements in conjunction with free labor;

c. Convict labor shall not be used to take the place of free labor locked out or on strike.

COUNTY CONVICTS

ACTS OF 1915

CHAPTER 119

SECTION 1. *Road work.*—[The board of chosen freeholders of any county may cause male prisoners, who are physically able, to be employed on the roads and highways of the county or the grounds of any county institutions, and allow wages therefor, not exceeding 50 cents per day of eight hours, as the board may determine.]

ACTS OF 1917

CHAPTER 157

SECTION 1. *Employment.*—The board of chosen freeholders of any county in this State may cause to be employed within such county any or all prisoners in any county workhouse or penitentiary under sentence, or committed for non-payment of a fine and costs, or committed in default of bond for nonsupport of the family, and the product of their labor may be disposed of to the county or to any public institution of the county. Nothing herein contained shall permit the employment of prisoners to take the place of free labor locked out or on strike, nor shall any prison labor be employed upon any public improvement when free labor sufficient to carry on the work makes application for employment thereon.

SEC. 2. *Earnings.*—[The board may allow wages, not in excess of 50 cents for each day of eight hours.]

CHAPTER 271

[This chapter makes provision for prisoners in the county jails similar to that in chapter 157 for inmates of workhouses or penitentiaries, except as to use as strike breakers, or employment on public improvements. Query: Does it supersede the earlier chapter?]

NEW MEXICO
STATE CONVICTS
CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE XX

SECTION 15. *Employment.*—The penitentiary is a reformatory and an industrial school and all persons confined therein shall, so far as consistent with discipline and the public interest, be employed in some beneficial industry; and where a convict has a dependent family, his net earnings shall be paid to said family if necessary for their support.

SEC. 18. *Leasing prohibited.*—The leasing of convict labor by the State is hereby prohibited.

STATUTES—1915

SECTION 2641. *Road work.*—Convict labor shall be used in work provided in this article whenever available and advisable, and the board of penitentiary commissioners shall at any time, upon the demand of such highway commission, furnish such a number of convicts for such work as shall be available and at such times and places as shall be designated by the highway commission, and shall also furnish sufficient guards with such convicts.

* * * * *

SEC. 2708. *Same.*—The construction, repair, and maintenance of said public highway shall be done under the authority and control of the board of penitentiary commissioners and superintendent of the State penitentiary, and said board is hereby authorized and required to construct said road, by the use of the labor of the penitentiary convicts, * * *

SEC. 5041. *Employment.*—The board of penitentiary commissioners shall decide what improvements shall be made in the penitentiary, whether the same shall be enlarged or the erection of the extension of the prison or prison walls, the erection of workshops or other buildings or improvements shall be made: *Provided*, That said commissioners shall not make any improvements that will require an expenditure of money in excess of the appropriations made by the legislature for that purpose, which improvements shall be made under the direction of the superintendent on plans furnished by said board, and he shall employ such number of convicts in making such improvements as said board may deem advisable, and shall employ the remainder of the convicts as may be most advantageous to the State or the penitentiary.

SEC. 5050. *Sale of products.*—All the products of convict labor shall be sold to the highest bidder, for cash, after 20 days' notice by advertisement in three daily newspapers, not more than one of which shall be published in the same county.

SEC. 5051. *Electricity.*—The penitentiary is hereby required to furnish electric lights at cost to the capitol building and the deaf and dumb asylum, and shall also be authorized to sell electric lights in the city of Santa Fe, upon such terms as in the judgment of the superintendent of the penitentiary and the board of penitentiary commissioners are proper.

SEC. 5063. *Labor required.*—All male persons convicted of crime and confined in the penitentiary under the laws of the State, except such as are precluded by the terms of the judgment and sentence under which they may be imprisoned, shall perform labor under such rules and regulations as have been or may hereafter be prescribed by the board of penitentiary commissioners.

SEC. 5069 (as amended 1921, ch. 58). *Streets and alleys.*—Whenever the convicts in the penitentiary, or any of them, shall not be employed in any work at the penitentiary, or be otherwise occupied in or about any work or labor in connection with the penitentiary, or in work or labor in or about the capitol building or capitol grounds, it shall be proper and requisite to employ them in the grading, paving, and repairing of the streets, alleys, roads, and bridges in and about the city of Santa Fe. * * *

SEC. 5081. *Discharge.*—[Discharged prisoners receive suitable clothing, transportation to their home or place of conviction, or other place not more remote, and \$5 in money.]

COUNTY CONVICTS

STATUTES—1915

SECTION 3052. *Work on streets, etc.*—It shall be the duty of the officers in charge of the jails in all the counties of the State of New Mexico to compel the prisoners who are or may be sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail of their respective counties, to work on the public streets, public roads, and around the public buildings situated in the county seats without pay or remuneration whatsoever, during the hours between 9 a. m. and 4 p. m., except on Sundays and legal holidays.

NEW YORK

STATE AND COUNTY CONVICTS

CONSTITUTION

SECTION 53. *Contract system prohibited.*—The legislature shall, by law, provide for the occupation and employment of prisoners sentenced to the several State prisons, penitentiaries, jails, and reformatories in the State; and on and after the first day of January, in the year 1897, no person in any such prison, penitentiary, jail or reformatory, shall be required or allowed to work, while under sentence thereto, at any trade, industry or occupation, wherein or whereby his work, or the product or profit of his work, shall be farmed out, contracted, given or sold to any person, firm, association or corporation. This section shall not be construed to prevent the legislature from providing that convicts may work for, and that the products of their labor may be disposed of to the State or any political division thereof, or for or to any public institution owned or managed and controlled by the State, or any political division thereof.

CONSOLIDATED LAWS—1909

CHAPTER 31

SECTIONS 193–195. *Goods to be marked.*²—[All goods, wares, and merchandise made by convict labor in any prison or elsewhere where convict labor is employed must be branded, labeled, or marked with the words "convict made." This does not apply to articles produced for the use of institutions of the State or its subdivisions, but no convict-made goods may be sold or exposed for sale without such mark. Penalties of fine, imprisonment, or both, are fixed by section 620, chapter 40, for selling such goods without a license, for offering convict-made goods for sale without the mark, or for removing the mark.]

CHAPTER 43

SECTION 177 (as amended 1924, chap. 601). *Order of supply.*—The labor of the convicts in the State prisons and reformatories in the State, after the necessary labor for the manufacture of all needed supplies for said institutions, shall be primarily devoted to the State and the public buildings and institutions thereof, and the manufacture of supplies for the State, and public institutions thereof, and secondly to the political divisions of the State, and public institutions thereof; and the labor of the convicts in the penitentiaries, workhouses, and county jails, after the necessary labor for and manufacture of all needed supplies for the same, shall be primarily devoted to the counties, respectively, in which said penitentiaries, workhouses, or county jails are located, and the towns, cities, and villages therein, and to the manufacture of supplies for the public institutions of the counties, or the political divisions thereof, and secondly to the State and the public institutions thereof.

[A proviso supplemental to the above authorizes the State superintendent of prisons to contract with the managing authorities of any penal institution within the State, other than the State prisons and State reformatories, for the disposition of the products of such institution, in whole or in part, to the State or to any political subdivision thereof, or to institutions owned or managed thereby. Kinds and qualities of articles, prices, and disposition singly or in connection with the products of other institutions are among the points covered. Prices are to be the current prices for like articles as fixed by the prison industries board or

²See note p. 169.

approved by it. All products must be disposed of to the agencies and institutions named above, and none may be purchased for resale or for disposition at a profit other than as above provided for.]

SEC. 185 (as amended 1922, ch. 177). *Earnings.*—[Prisoners confined in the penal institutions of the State and in the county jails may, in the discretion of the managing authorities, receive as compensation for their labor not in excess of 10 per cent of the earnings of the institution. Any allowance in excess of 1½ cents per day shall be based on excess production above the amount fixed as required production for the State or political subdivision, the total not to exceed 20 cents per day. The rate is based on both the value of the work performed and the willingness, industry, and good conduct of the prisoner.]

STATE CONVICTS

CONSOLIDATED LAWS—1909

CHAPTER 43

SECTION 75 (as amended 1917, ch. 391). *Farm, etc., lands.*—The superintendent of State prisons, with the approval of the State comptroller, may lease for not to exceed five years, real property within the State for the employment at farm labor, stone quarrying and stone crushing, of convicts confined in the State prisons. * * * Farm or other industries established and conducted under the provisions of this section shall be subject to the provisions of law applicable to other prison industries and farm labor in prisons.

SEC. 170. *Contracts prohibited.*—The superintendent of State prisons shall not, nor shall any other authority whatsoever, make any contract by which the labor or time of any prisoner in any State prison, reformatory, penitentiary, or jail in this State, or the product or profit of his work, shall be contracted, let, farmed out, given, or sold to any person, firm, association, or corporation; except that the convicts in said penal institutions may work for, and the products of their labor may be disposed of to, the State or any political division thereof or for or to any public institution owned or managed and controlled by the State, or any political division thereof.

SEC. 170-a (added 1924, ch. 601). *Superintendent of prison industries.*—[A superintendent of prison industries is provided for, to be in charge of all prison industries and prison labor, including shops, farm work, and the development of manufacturing methods.]

SEC. 171. *Hours of labor, etc.*—The superintendent of State prisons, the superintendents, managers, and officials of all reformatories and penitentiaries in the State, shall, so far as practicable, cause all the prisoners in said institutions, who are physically capable thereof, to be employed at hard labor, for not to exceed eight hours of each day, other than Sundays and public holidays, but such hard labor shall be either for the purpose of production of supplies for said institutions, or for the State, or any political division thereof, or for any public institution owned or managed and controlled by the State, or any political division thereof; or for the purpose of industrial training and instruction, or partly for one and partly for the other of such purposes.

SEC. 172. *Convicts: First grade.*—The labor of the prisoners of the first grade in each of said prisons, reformatories, and penitentiaries, shall be directed with reference to fitting the prisoner to maintain himself by honest industry after his discharge from imprisonment, as the primary or sole object of such labor, and such prisoners of the first grade may be so employed at hard labor for industrial training and instruction solely, even though no useful or salable products result from their labor, but only in case such industrial training or instruction can be more effectively given in such manner. Otherwise, and so far as is consistent with the primary object of the labor of prisoners of the first grade as aforesaid, the labor of such prisoners shall be so directed as to produce the greatest amount of useful products, articles, and supplies needed and used in the said institutions, and in the buildings and offices of the State, or those of any political division thereof, or in any public institution owned or managed and controlled by the State or any political division thereof, or said labor may be for the State, or any political division thereof.

SEC. 173. *Second grade.*—The labor of prisoners of the second grade in said prisons, reformatories, and penitentiaries shall be directed primarily to labor for the State or any political division thereof, or to the production and manufacture of useful articles and supplies for said institutions, or for any public institution owned or managed and controlled by the State, or any political division thereof.

Sec. 174. *Third grade.*—The labor of prisoners of the third grade shall be directed to such exercise as shall tend to the preservation of health, or they shall be employed in labor for the State, or a political division thereof, or in the manufacture of such useful articles and supplies as are needed and used in the said institutions, and in the public institutions owned or managed and controlled by the State, or any political division thereof.

Sec. 175 (as amended 1924, ch. 601). *State-use system.*—All convicts sentenced to State prisons, reformatories, and penitentiaries in the State, shall be employed for the State, or a political division thereof, or in productive industries for the benefit of the State, or the political divisions thereof, or for the use of public institutions owned or managed and controlled by the State, or the political divisions thereof, which shall be under rules and regulations for the distribution and diversification thereof, to be established by the board of industries. * * *

Sec. 176. *Printing and engraving.*—No printing or photo-engraving shall be done in any State prison, penitentiary, or reformatory for the State or any political division thereof, or for any public institution owned or managed and controlled by the State or any such political division, except such printing as may be required for or used in the penal and State charitable institutions, and the reports of the State commission of prisons and the superintendent of prisons, and all printing required in their offices.

Sec. 178. *Reformatories and penitentiaries.*—The State board of managers of reformatories, and the managing authorities of all the penitentiaries or other penal institutions in this State, are hereby authorized and directed to conduct the labor of prisoners therein, respectively, in like manner and under like restrictions, as labor is authorized by sections 170 and 171 of this article, to be conducted in State prisons.

Sec. 179 (as amended 1919, ch. 420). *Road work.*—The superintendent of State prisons may employ or cause to be employed the convicts confined in the State prisons in the repair, maintenance, construction or improvement of the public highways at any place within the State, outside of an incorporated village or city, upon request or with the consent of the State commission of highways, in the case of State or county highways, or upon the request or with the consent of the officer having charge of such repairs, maintenance, construction, or improvement, in the case of any other highway. * * *

Sec. 179a (added 1920, ch. 170). *Road work.*—[This section makes provision for the employment of the inmates of State reformatories similar to the foregoing for prison inmates.]

Sec. 181. *Distribution of industries.*—It shall be the duty of the superintendent of State prisons to distribute, among the penal institutions under his jurisdiction, the labor and industries assigned by the commission to said institutions, due regard being had to the location and convenience of the prisons, and of the other institutions to be supplied, the machinery now therein and the number of prisoners, in order to secure the best service and distribution of the labor, and to employ the prisoners, so far as practicable, in occupations in which they will be most likely to obtain employment after their discharge from imprisonment; * * *

Sec. 182 (as amended 1924, ch. 601). *Articles for State use.*—The superintendent of State prisons, and the superintendents of reformatories and penitentiaries, respectively, are authorized and directed to cause to be manufactured by the convicts in the prisons, reformatories, and penitentiaries, such articles as are needed and used therein, and also such as are required by the State or political divisions thereof, and in the buildings, offices and public institutions owned or managed and controlled by the State, including articles and materials to be used in the erection of the buildings. * * * [Provisions are made for fixing patterns, prices, etc.] No article so manufactured shall be purchased from any other source, for the State or public institutions of the State, or the political divisions thereof, except uniforms for the inmates of the New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home or of the New York State Women's Relief Corps Home, unless said State commission of prisons shall certify that the same can not be furnished upon such requisition, and no claim therefor shall be audited or paid without such certificate.

Sec. 184 (as amended 1924, ch. 601). *Fixing prices.*—[Prices are to be fixed for labor performed or articles manufactured for or furnished to the State, its political subdivisions, or the public institutions thereof. These shall be uniform, and as near the usual market price for such labor and products as possible. Prices for labor or goods furnished to or for the counties in which the penitentiaries are located shall be fixed by local authorities.]

SEC. 184-a.-(added 1915, ch. 457). *Farm products.*—[State charitable institutions and State hospitals using farm products in excess of their own production must obtain the same from State prisons, etc., having excess products, unless prices, quality, distance, or other reasons make it advantageous to purchase them elsewhere. Statements of available products must be transmitted from time to time to the managers of the hospitals and charitable institutions that may require such products.]

SEC. 321. *Labor required.*—It shall be the duty of the agent and warden of each of the penitentiaries in this State to require of every able-bodied convict confined therein as many hours of faithful labor in each and every day during his term, as shall be prescribed by the rules of such penitentiary.

CHAPTER 65 (added 1911, ch. 647)

SECTION 50 (as amended 1916, ch. 451). *Forestry.*—The [conservation] commission shall, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this article, have the following power, duty, and authority:

* * * * *

9. Employ, with the approval of the superintendent of prisons, convicts committed to any penal institution, or, with the approval of the governing board thereof, the inmates of other State institutions for the purpose of producing or planting trees. Such portion of the proceeds of the sale of trees grown at State institutions as the commission determines is equitable may be paid over to that institution.

COUNTY CONVICTS

CONSOLIDATED LAWS—1909

CHAPTER 11

SECTION 93. *Labor required.*—* * * Such keeper [of county jails] shall cause each prisoner committed to his jail for imprisonment under sentence, to be constantly employed at hard labor when practicable, during every day, except Sunday, and the board of supervisors of the county, or judge of the county, may prescribe the kind of labor at which such prisoner shall be employed; and the keeper shall account, at least annually, with the board of supervisors of the county, for the proceeds of such labor. Such keeper may, with the consent of the board of supervisors of the county, or the county judge, from time to time, cause such of the convicts under his charge as are capable of hard labor, to be employed outside of the jail in the same, or in an adjoining county, upon such terms as may be agreed upon between the keepers and the officers, or persons, under whose direction such convicts shall be placed, subject to such regulations as the board or judge may prescribe; and the board of supervisors of the several counties are authorized to employ convicts under sentence to confinement in the county jails, in building and repairing penal institutions of the county and in building and repairing the highways in their respective counties or in preparing the materials for such highways for sale to and for the use of such counties or towns, villages and cities therein; and to make rules and regulations for their employment; and the said board of supervisors are hereby authorized to cause money to be raised by taxation for the purpose of furnishing materials and carrying this provision into effect; and the courts of this State are hereby authorized to sentence convicts committed to detention in the county jails to such hard labor as may be provided for them by the boards of supervisors.

SEC. 100. *Workhouses.*—The board of supervisors of any county may establish and maintain a workhouse for the confinement of persons convicted within the county of crimes and criminal offenses, the punishment for which is imprisonment in the county jail, and may provide for the imprisonment and employment therein of all persons sentenced thereto, and any court or judicial officer may sentence such person to such workhouse instead of to the county jail.

NEW YORK CITY CONVICTS

ACTS OF 1901

CHAPTER 466

SECTION 700. *Employment.*—Every inmate of an institution under the charge of the commissioner [of corrections, of the city of New York], whose age and

health will permit, shall be employed in quarrying or cutting stone, or in cultivating land under the control of the commissioner, or in manufacturing such articles as may be required for ordinary use in the institutions under the control of the commissioner, or for the use of any department of the city of New York, or in preparing and building sea walls upon islands or other places belonging to the city of New York upon which public institutions now are or may hereafter be erected, or in public works carried on by any department of the city, or at such mechanical or other labor as shall be found from experience to be suited to the capacity of the individual. The articles raised or manufactured by such labor shall be subject to the order of and shall be placed under the control of the commissioner, and shall be utilized in the institutions under his charge or in some other department of the city. All the lands under the jurisdiction of the commissioner not otherwise occupied or utilized, and which are capable of cultivation shall in the discretion of the commissioner be used for agricultural purposes.

Sec. 701. *Public buildings and grounds.*—At the request of any of the heads of the administrative departments of the city of New York (who are hereby empowered to make such request) the commissioner of correction may detail and designate any inmate or inmates of any of the institutions in the department of correction to perform work, labor, and services in and upon the grounds and buildings or in and upon any public work or improvement under the charge of such other department.

Sec. 702. *Hours of labor.*—The hours of labor required of any inmate of any institution under the charge of the commissioner shall be fixed by the commissioner.

NORTH CAROLINA

STATE AND COUNTY CONVICTS

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE XI

SECTION 1. *Legal punishments.*—The following punishments only shall be known to the laws of this State, viz: Death, imprisonment with or without hard labor, fines, removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under this State. The foregoing provision for imprisonment with hard labor shall be construed to authorize the employment of such convict labor on public works or highways, or other labor for public benefit, and the farming out thereof, where, and in such manner as may be provided by law. * * *

CONSOLIDATED STATUTES—1919

SECTION 3591. *Road work.*—All convicts, either State or county, that can be arranged for by agreement with the State prison board or between the various county authorities and State highway commission, as the case may be, may be worked on this system of State highways and on the production of material for said highways. The care and discipline of such prisoners shall be as provided by the prison laws of the State.

Sec. 4409. *Females.*—If any other officer, either judicial, executive or ministerial, shall order or require the working of any female on the streets or roads in any group or chain gang in this State, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

STATE CONVICTS

CONSOLIDATED STATUTES—1919

SECTION 3812. *Employment by counties.*—Any county or township or good roads district that desires to use convict labor in the construction or improvement of its highways shall apply first to the geological and economic survey to lay out and make plans for said work or to approve plans already made. The said county, township, or good roads district shall then apply to the board or State prison directors for the number of convicts desired for the work, this number in no case to be less than 40.

Sec. 3813. *Same.*—The board of directors, as soon as possible after the receipt of the application and the approval of the council of State, shall furnish the labor requested and proceed to construct or improve the highway under the direction

of the State geological and economic survey. All applications from counties, townships, or good roads districts for convict labor shall be honored in turn, according to the date of their receipt, except that no county, township, or good roads district may use at any time more than 100 convicts if an application from another county is pending and no labor is available for it.

SEC. 3815. *Existing contracts.*—[Existing contracts for railroad or highway labor are not to be disturbed; but should any railway company fail to carry out such contract, the obligation to furnish labor ends.]

SEC. 3816. *Reserve force.*—The State farm or penitentiary authorities or council of State shall at all times reserve a sufficient number of convicts to properly cultivate and conduct the State farm.

SEC. 7698. *Incorporation.*—[The board of directors of the State's prison is declared to be a corporation.]

SEC. 7707. *Employment.*—The board of directors [of the State's prison] shall make provision for receiving and keeping in custody, until discharged according to law, all convicts now confined in such prison, and all such as may be sentenced to imprisonment therein by the courts of this State. It shall also provide for the employment of such convicts, either in the prison or on farms leased or owned by the corporation; and may contract for the hire or employment of any able-bodied convicts, not necessary to be detained in the prison, near Raleigh, upon such terms as may be just and fair to the corporation, but such convicts, when so hired or employed, shall remain under the actual management, control, and care of the board of directors or its employees, agents, and servants; but no female convict shall be worked on public roads or streets. * * *

SEC. 7712. *Road work.*—The board of directors of the State prison are authorized to work the prisoners committed to their charge on the public roads of the State by organizing State camps for housing and feeding the prisoners while at work on such roads, * * *

SEC. 7725. *Earnings.*—[Convicts of the first, second, and third classes receive 15, 10, and 5 cents each, respectively, for each day worked, and life convicts 4 cents.]

SEC. 7726. *Work time.*—The board of directors of the State prison shall, through the superintendent, wardens, managers, or officials of the penitentiary, State farms, or reformatories in the State, so far as is practicable, cause all the prisoners in such institutions who are physically capable thereof to be employed at useful labor not to exceed 10 hours of each day, other than Sundays and public holidays: *Provided*, That not more than 9 hours' work per day shall be permitted when prisoners are hired to private persons, firms, or corporations. This section shall not apply to work on the State farm, nor to existing contracts heretofore made by this State.

SEC. 7747. *Discharge.*—[Discharged convicts receive transportation to the county in which convicted, or other county less distant designated by the convict, in which the State's prison may not have convicts employed, the cost to be paid out of the money, if any, to the credit of such convict.]

SEC. 7758. *Hiring to counties.*—It shall be lawful for the board of commissioners of any county, and likewise for the corporate authorities of any city or town, to contract in writing with the board of directors of the State's prison for the employment of such convicts as by existing laws may be hired to railroad companies upon the highways or streets for the construction or improvement of the same, of the county, city, or town whose authorities shall also hire such convicts.

SEC. 7759. *Same subject.*—Upon application to them it shall be the duty of the board of directors of the State's prison to hire to the board of commissioners of any county, and to the corporate authorities of any city or town, for the purpose specified in the preceding section, such convicts as may lawfully be hired for service outside the State's prison as shall not at the time of such application be so hired; * * *

SEC. 7762. *Regulation of contracts.*—The board of directors of the State prison shall not, nor shall any other authority whatsoever, make any contract by which the labor or time of any prisoner or convict sentenced to the State prison or reformatory, or the product or profit of his work, shall be contracted, let, farmed out, given or sold to any person, firm, association, or corporation, unless such convict shall be fed and clothed by the prison and shall be quartered, guarded, and worked under the sole supervision and control of the prison directors; except that the prisoner or convict may work for and the products of his labor may be disposed of to the State or for or to any public institution owned, managed, or controlled by the State, or to any county of the State; but the products of the State farm may be sold in the open market for the purpose of making the State prison self-supporting, as contemplated by the constitution. * * *

SEC. 7763. Reservations.—No State convicts shall be worked upon any railroad or public works of the State or county or any subdivision of any county or any works of any character whatsoever if, in the opinion of the governor and board of directors of the State prison, the prison would thereby be made self-sustaining; and should at any time the surplus convicts that are not already engaged in farm work be engaged in any work for State, county or any subdivision thereof, or any contract work of any nature, and, in the judgment of the governor and the board of directors, the services of such convicts should be needed at the State farm to properly cultivate or to house the crops, the said board of directors are hereby authorized and empowered to discontinue such work and move the prisoners to the State farm at once. * * *

COUNTY CONVICTS

CONSOLIDATED STATUTES—1919

SECTION 1297. Employment.—The boards of commissioners of the several counties have power—

* * * * *

17. To lease or purchase a county farm, and where proper provisions are made for securing and caring for convicts, such of them as are subject to road duty may be worked on said farm, and, in the discretion of the board, such farms may be made experimental farms. The court, in its discretion, may sentence convicted prisoners either to said farm or to the roads. Where a farm is purchased or leased in those counties having a road system, the board may work the convicts on such farms.

30. To make provision for the erection in each county of a house of correction, where vagrants and persons guilty of misdemeanors shall be restrained and usefully employed; to regulate the employment of labor therein; to appoint a superintendent thereof, and such assistants as are deemed necessary, and to fix their compensation.

31. To provide for the employment on the highways or public works in the county of all persons condemned to imprisonment with hard labor, and not sent to the penitentiary.

SEC. 1356. Work on streets, etc., hiring out.—The board of commissioners of the several counties within their respective jurisdictions, or such other county authorities therein as may be established, and the mayor and intendant of the several cities and towns of the State, shall have power to provide under such rules and regulations as they may deem best for the employment on the public streets, public highways, public works, or other labor for individuals or corporations, of all persons imprisoned in the jails of their respective counties, cities and towns, upon conviction of any crime or misdemeanor, or who may be committed to jail for failure to enter into bond for keeping the peace or for good behavior, and who fail to pay all the costs which they are adjudged to pay, or to give good and sufficient security therefor: *Provided*, Such prisoner or convict shall not be detained beyond the time fixed by the judgment of the court: *Provided further*, The amount realized from hiring out such persons shall be credited to them for the fine and bill of costs in all cases of conviction: *Provided also*, It shall not be lawful to farm out any such convicted person who may be imprisoned for the nonpayment of a fine or as punishment imposed for the offense of which he may have been convicted, unless the court before whom the trial is had shall in its judgment so authorize.

SEC. 1359. Road work.—When any county has made provision for the working of convicts upon the public roads, or when any number of counties have jointly made provision for working convicts upon the public roads, it shall be lawful for, and the duty of the judge holding court in such counties, to sentence to imprisonment at hard labor on the public roads for such terms as are now prescribed by law for their imprisonment in the county jail or in the State's prison, the following classes of convicts: First, all persons convicted of offenses the punishment whereof would otherwise be wholly, or in part, imprisonment in the common jail; second, all persons convicted of crimes the punishment whereof would otherwise wholly or in part be imprisonment in the State's prison for a term not exceeding 10 years. In such counties there may also be worked on the public roads, in like manner, all persons sentenced to imprisonment in jail by any magistrate, and also all insolvents who shall be imprisoned by any court in said counties for nonpayment of costs in criminal causes may be retained in imprisonment and worked on the public roads until they shall have repaid the county to the extent of the half fees charged up against the county for each person taking the insolvent oath. * * *

SEC. 3678. *Same.*—Any person in any county that has a county road commission appointed under the provisions of this article, who shall be convicted in any of the courts of said county, superior, justice's or mayor's courts, and sentenced to work on the public roads, shall be assigned into the custody and control of the county road commission by the board of county commissioners, when said board is so requested by the county road commission. Said prisoners while in the custody and under the control of the said road commission shall be employed on such road work as may be deemed best by the county road commission. * * *

NORTH DAKOTA

STATE CONVICTS

REVISED CODE—1905

SECTION 10113. *Labor required.*—In all cases when by law a person is sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary, it shall be at hard labor, whether so designated by the jury or court or not.

SEC. 10367 (as amended, 1917, ch. 167). *Discharge.*—[Discharged convicts must receive a decent suit of clothes, \$5 in money, and transportation to the place where sentenced.]

SEC. 10376. *Twine plant.*—The board of trustees of the State penitentiary is hereby authorized and empowered to establish a hard-fiber twine and cordage plant at the said penitentiary and to operate the same for the benefit of the State in the manner hereinafter prescribed.

SEC. 10381 (as amended, 1911, ch. 203). *Sale of twine.*—[The price of twine, etc., is fixed each year by the board of trustees. Twine is to be sold for use or for sale for use only in the State until May 1, after which a part of the product may be sold for use outside the State, if necessary to protect the interest of the State. Prices may also be modified if necessary. Rope may be sold outside the State at any time.]

SEC. 10390 (as amended, 1915, ch. 190). *Brick.*—The State board of control is hereby authorized and empowered to employ the labor of the prisoners of the State penitentiary, or so much thereof as not otherwise employed, in the manufacture of brick, which may be sold at a price fixed by said State board of control, to make needed repairs, additions or improvements to the public buildings of the State, or, in the event that there is a surplus of brick on hand over and above the brick needed for the aforesaid purpose, the State board of control may dispose of said brick to private parties.

SEC. 10394. *Contracts prohibited.*—No person in any prison, penitentiary, or other place of confinement of offenders in this State shall be required or allowed to work while under sentence thereto at any trade, industry, or occupation wherein or whereby his work, or the product or profit of his work, shall be farmed out, contracted, and given or sold to any person, firm, association, or corporation; but this section shall not be so construed as to prevent the product of the labor of convicts from being disposed of to the State, or any political division thereof, or to any public institution owned or managed by the State or any political division thereof for their own use: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall prohibit the use of convict labor by the State in carrying on any farming operations or in the manufacture of brick, twine or cordage, or prohibits the State from disposing of the proceeds of such enterprises.

ACTS OF 1909

CHAPTER 228

SECTION 1. *Continuous operation of twine plant.*—The board of trustees of the State penitentiary may operate the twine plant during the entire 24 hours of the day, or so much thereof as they may deem wise, and they shall have authority to require the inmates of the penitentiary to work 10 hours during the day, or so much thereof as they may direct. The twine plant may be operated more than 10 hours per day: *Provided*, That the board of trustees of the State penitentiary may pay all inmates who work more than 10 hours per day not to exceed 10 cents per hour for all work done in excess of 10 hours per day, said sum for said excess work to be credited to his account.

ACTS OF 1913

CHAPTER 217

SECTION 1 (as amended, 1915, ch. 191). *Employment.*—The State board of control of the penal and charitable institutions and the warden of the State penitentiary shall employ all prisoners sentenced to the State penitentiary in all necessary work within and around the penitentiary in maintaining the institution, or in carrying on the work of the industries established at the penitentiary, or at other State institutions or on the public highways of the State. The State board of control shall establish rules and regulations relating to care, treatment, and management of all prisoners wherever they may be employed. Prisoners shall be employed, in so far as practicable, on the work to which they are best adapted, and will make it possible for them to improve and acquire greater skill that they may earn a livelihood when paroled or discharged from the institution.

SEC. 2 (as amended, 1915, ch. 191). *Other institutions; highways.*—The State board of control may employ such prisoners [as] it may deem advisable, who are not needed in carrying on the work at the penitentiary, or the industries established at the penitentiary, upon work at other State institutions or upon the construction and improvement of public highways, under the following conditions, as hereinafter set forth. Prisoners may be employed, under proper supervisors and guards, to improve the grounds and perform other labor at the various institutions, controlled and maintained by the State, and when so employed such institution shall pay all salaries and necessary expense of maintenance, including cost of transportation to and from the penitentiary, and furnish the necessary tools and equipment required in carrying on said work. Prisoners may be employed upon the public highways of any county when an agreement has been entered into by the State board of control and the board of county commissioners of such county and upon the same conditions as the employment of prisoners at State institutions. * * * They shall be clothed in plain, inconspicuous garb, and shall not be compelled to work more than 10 hours in any one day.

SEC. 4 (as amended, 1915, ch. 191). *Earnings.*—[Prisoners employed as above may receive not less than 10 nor more than 25 cents per day for work actually performed. If work in excess of 10 hours becomes necessary, additional compensation not in excess of 10 cents per hour, may be allowed.]

COUNTY CONVICTS

REVISED CODE—1905

SECTION 10442. *Employment.*—Whenever any person shall be confined in any jail pursuant to the sentence of any court, if such sentence or any part thereof shall be that he be confined at hard labor, the sheriff of the county in which such person shall be confined shall furnish such convict with suitable tools and materials to work with, if, in the opinion of the said sheriff, the said convict can be profitably employed either in the jail or yard thereof, and the expense of said tools and materials shall be defrayed by the county in which said convict shall be confined, and said county shall be entitled to his earnings; and the said sheriff, if in his opinion the said convict can be more profitably employed outside of said jail or yard, either for the county or for any municipality in said county, it shall be his duty so to employ said convict either in work on public streets or highways or otherwise. * * *

OHIO

STATE CONVICTS

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE II

[Amendment of 1912]

SECTION 41. *Employment required; contracts forbidden; marking goods.*—Laws shall be passed providing for the occupation and employment of prisoners sentenced to the several penal institutions and reformatories in the State; and no person in any such penal institution or reformatory while under sentence thereto, shall be required or allowed to work at any trade, industry or occupation, wherein or whereby his work, or the product or profit of his work, shall be sold, farmed

out, contracted or given away; and goods made by persons under sentence to any penal institution or reformatory without the State of Ohio, and such goods made within the State of Ohio, excepting those disposed of to the State or any political subdivision thereof or to any public institution owned, managed or controlled by the State or any political subdivision thereof, shall not be sold within this State unless the same are conspicuously marked "prison made." Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the passage of laws providing that convicts may work for, and that the products of their labor may be disposed of to, the State or any political subdivision thereof, or for or to any public institution owned or managed and controlled by the State or any political subdivision thereof.

GENERAL CODE—1910

SECTION 1224-1 (added 1917, p. 134). *Road materials*.—Before a contract is let or a force account is started for the construction, improvement, maintenance or repair of a main market or intercounty highway or any part thereof, wherein standard paving brick or crushed stone are to be used, the State highway commissioner shall make a written request upon the Ohio Board of Administration to furnish prison-made brick or crushed stone for said proposed improvement, and said board shall furnish prison-made, standard brick or crushed stone, or so much thereof as it may be able, for such improvement.

* * *

[If the price quoted plus freight does not exceed costs from other sources of supply, available prison-made products must be used.]

SEC. 2138 (as amended 1913, p. 864). *Earnings*.—[An amount not in excess of 20 per cent of the earnings of prisoners in the State reformatory, as deemed equitable and just by the board of administration, shall be placed to their individual credit.]

SEC. 2183 (as amended 1915, p. 65). *Articles for State use*.—Under the direction of the State board of administration the warden may employ a portion of the convicts in the manufacture of articles used by the State in carrying on the penitentiary, procure machinery, and prepare shop room for that purpose. He may also employ a portion of the convicts in the preparation and manufacture of any or all forms of road-making material for use in the construction, improvement, maintenance, and repair or [of] the main market roads and highways within the State of Ohio. For such purposes the State board of administration is authorized with the approval of the governor to purchase the necessary land, quarries, buildings, machinery, and to erect buildings and shops for said purposes, and employ such persons as may be necessary to instruct the convicts in such manufacture. The terms and manner of employment of such persons shall be fixed and determined by the board.

SEC. 2183-1 (added 1913, p. 65). *Earnings*.—[Convicts in the State penitentiary are to be credited with an amount deemed just and equitable by the board.]

SEC. 2184. *Domestic service*.—Convicts may be hired by the warden for domestic purposes on terms to be agreed upon by him and the board of managers, * * *

SEC. 2206. *Unauthorized labor*.—Work, labor, or service shall not be performed by a convict within the penitentiary unless it be expressly authorized by the board of managers.

SEC. 2228. *Contracts forbidden*.—The board of managers of the Ohio Penitentiary, the board of managers of the Ohio State Reformatory, or other authority, shall make no contract by which the labor or time of a prisoner in the penitentiary or reformatory, or the product or profit of his work, shall be let, farmed out, given or sold to any person, firm, association, or corporation. Convicts in such institution may work for, and the products of their labor may be disposed of, to the State or a political division thereof, or for or to a public institution owned or managed and under the control of the State or a political division thereof, for the purposes and according to the provisions of this chapter [sections 2228-2244].

SEC. 2229. *Hours of labor*.—The board of managers of the penitentiary and the board of managers of the reformatory, so far as practicable, shall cause all prisoners serving sentences in such institutions, physically capable, to be employed at hard labor for not to exceed nine hours of each day other than Sundays and public holidays.

SEC. 2230. *State use*.—Such labor shall be for the purpose of the manufacture and production of supplies for such institutions, the State or political divi-

sions thereof; for a public institution owned, managed, and controlled by the State or a political division thereof; for the preparation and manufacture of building material for the construction or repair of a State institution, or in the work of such construction or repair; for the purpose of industrial training and instruction, or partly for one and partly for the other of such purposes; in the manufacture and production of crushed stone, brick, tile, and culvert pipe, suitable for draining wagon roads of the State, or in the preparation of road building and ballasting material.

SEC. 2230-1 (added 1911, p. 418). *Production of electric current.*—Such labor shall also be for the purpose of the production of electric current for such institutions; * * *

SEC. 2231. *Road material furnished at cost.*—Such tile, brick, and culvert pipe and road building material and such products of convict or prison labor as are used in the construction or repair of the public roads shall be furnished the political divisions of this State at cost. * * *

SEC. 2233. *Lease of limestone beds.*—The board of managers of the penitentiary or the board of managers of the reformatory, may lease or purchase beds of limestone, or other suitable road building material, after they are approved by the State highway commissioner as being suitable for the construction of roads. * * *

SEC. 2234. *Leasing plants.*—Such boards may lease and operate plants for the manufacture of brick or road-building material or supplies, needed for the construction and maintenance of public roads, which shall be furnished at cost to a township or county proportionately as demanded. No contract for the lease of such plant as provided shall be operative until approved by the governor and the State highway commissioner.

SEC. 2235. *Use of road-building material.*—Such beds of limestone or other suitable road-building material or plants for the manufacture of road-building material, supplies, or machinery, as herein provided, shall be operated by prison or convict labor, and the products thereof shall not be disposed of except to a township or county in this State for the construction, repair, or maintenance of public roads outside of the limits of incorporated cities or villages. * * *

SEC. 2235-1 (added 1911, p. 106). *Stone-crushing plant.*—The board of managers of the Ohio Penitentiary shall erect upon the said land described in this act [sec. 1, p. 106, acts of 1911] such building or buildings as are necessary for the operation of a stone-crushing plant and quarry and shall equip the said building or buildings for the purpose of manufacturing and the production of crushed stone and in the preparation of road-building and ballasting materials to be sold by the board of managers of the Ohio Penitentiary in the open market, and may also conduct the business of quarrying and selling dimension and other stone.

* * * * *

SEC. 2243. *Use directed.*—No articles or supplies manufactured under the provisions of this chapter [sections 2228-2244] by the labor of convicts of the penitentiary or reformatory shall be purchased from any other source for the State or its institutions unless the board of managers of the penitentiary and the board of managers of the reformatory shall first certify, on requisition made to them that such articles can not be furnished. Such requisitions shall be honored as far as possible.

SEC. 2244. *Restriction as to employment.*—The total number of prisoners and inmates employed at one time in the penitentiaries, workhouses, and reformatories in this State in the manufacture of any one kind of goods which are manufactured in this State outside of said penitentiaries, workhouses, and reformatories, shall not exceed 10 per cent of the number of all persons in this State outside of such penitentiaries, workhouses, and reformatories employed in the manufacturing of the same kind of goods, as shown by the last Federal census or State enumeration, or by the annual or special report of the commissioner of labor statistics of this State. This section does not apply to industries in which not more than 50 free laborers are employed.

SECS. 6213-6217. *Marking goods*².—[Goods made by convict labor in this or any other State must be marked or labeled "convict made" before being exposed for sale within the State.]

SECS. 7496-7499 (as amended 1905, p. 574). *Road work.*—[When the State highway commissioner desires the use of State prisoners on the highways or in the preparation of road material, he makes requisition for the desired number

² See note, p. 169.

on the warden or superintendent of the penitentiary or reformatory. County commissioners may make similar requisitions, to be dealt with in the order of their receipt, preference being given at all times to those of the State highway commissioner.]

SEC. 7501 (as amended 1915, p. 574). *Convicts not furnished, when.*—No State penal institution or workhouse shall be required to furnish such prisoners to be employed on the highways or in the manufacture and preparation of road-building materials, if the labor of such prisoners is required in the regularly maintained operations of such institutions or workhouse.

SEC. 7502 (as amended 1915, p. 574). *Who may be worked.*—All persons convicted of crime and sentenced to be confined in the State reformatory, penitentiary, jail, workhouse, or other penal institutions, shall be subject to labor upon the highways and streets as hereinbefore provided.

COUNTY CONVICTS

GENERAL CODE—1910

SECTION 2227-1 (added 1913, p. 725). *Contracts forbidden.*—The labor or time of any person confined in any workhouse or jail in this State shall not hereafter be let, farmed out, given, sold, or contracted to any person, firm, corporation, or association.

SEC. 2227-2 (added 1913, p. 725). *State use.*—Such persons so confined may be employed in the manufacture of articles used by any department or public institution belonging to or controlled by the political subdivision or subdivisions supporting or contributing to the support of any such workhouse or jail or to any political subdivision of the State.

SEC. 2227-3 (added 1913, p. 725). *Equipment.*—The board, officer or officers, in charge of any such workhouse or jail may provide, prepare, and procure machinery, power, and shoproom for the purpose of the manufacture of the articles specified in section 2 [2227-2] of this act, * * *

SEC. 2227-4 (added 1913, p. 725). *Restrictions.*—No other articles than those specified in section 2 [2227-2] of this act shall be manufactured but nothing herein shall prevent the employment of any person so confined, elsewhere than within the jail or workhouse where he has been committed, by any political subdivision, nor impair or affect any contract heretofore made.

SEC. 2227-5 (added 1913, p. 725). *Earnings.*—The board, officer or officers, in charge of any such workhouse or jail shall place to the credit of each prisoner such amount of his earnings as the board, officer or officers deem equitable and just, taking into consideration the character of the prisoner, the nature of the crime for which he was imprisoned and his general department. * * *

SEC. 2236. *Road material.*—The board of commissioners of a county may purchase or lease beds of limestone, or other suitable road-building material, after they are approved by the State highway commissioner as suitable for the construction of roads, or such board may lease and operate a plant for the manufacture of brick or other road-building materials or supplies needed for the construction or maintenance of public roads in such county and employ a superintendent to oversee and supervise the work. When such property is so purchased or leased, the board shall make the arrangements necessary to work the convicts of the county thereat.

SEC. 2237. *Sentences may be to hard labor.*—When a county, by action of its board of commissioners, has secured property and completed arrangements for the working of its convicts as herein provided, it shall be lawful for a court or magistrate to sentence persons convicted of offenses, the punishment of which is, in whole or in part, imprisonment in the county jail or workhouse, to be imprisoned at hard labor within such county for the same terms or periods as may be prescribed by law for their confinement in such jail or workhouse.

SECS. 7500, 7513 (as amended 1915, p. 574). *Road work.*—[County commissioners may make requisition on the authorities in charge of any workhouse or jail in the county, or under the control of any other county or city in the State, for prisoners to be used on the highways of the county, or in the manufacture of road material.]

MUNICIPAL CONVICTS

GENERAL CODE—1910

SECTION 7504 (as amended 1915, p. 574). *Street work.*—Any city, having a workhouse located therein, shall have full power and authority to use the prisoners

confined in said workhouse upon the streets of said city, or in the manufacture of any material required in the repair of said streets.

SEC. 7505 (as amended 1915, p. 574). *Same.*—Any magistrate of a city or village, not having a workhouse located therein, shall have full power and authority to sentence prisoners convicted therein to work upon the streets of said city or village, or in the manufacture of any material required in the repair of said streets.

OKLAHOMA

STATE CONVICTS

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE 23

SECTION 2. *Contracts prohibited.*—The contracting of convict labor is hereby prohibited.

COMPILED LAWS—1910

SECTIONS 8218, 8219. *Marking goods.*²—[Articles made by convicts, or in any prison or penitentiary, State or Federal, before being offered for sale in this State, must be conspicuously labeled "convict-made goods."]

ACTS OF 1913

CHAPTER 215

SECTION 1. *Coal lands.*—The board of prison control³ is hereby authorized and directed to purchase or condemn the mineral rights to certain coal lands consisting of a tract not exceeding 40 acres situated within the county of Pittsburg, * * *

SEC. 2. *Opening.*—The board of prison control is hereby authorized and directed through the warden of the prison to open, develop, and operate upon said lands a mine or mines, drive slopes, entries, air courses, and rooms necessary for the development and operation of said mine or mines.

SEC. 4. *State use.*—After said mine or mines shall have been opened as provided herein, it shall be the duty of the State board of public affairs on or before January 1 of each year to make an estimate of the amount of coal necessary to supply the various State institutions, and thereafter to contract with the board of prison control for the amount of said estimate, or for the entire output of the mine or mines opened and operated on the lands herein described; and during the fiscal years of 1914 and 1915, the said institutions receiving coal from the said mine or mines, as herein provided, shall pay the board of prison control the amount per ton for all coal so received and used as per the contract to be entered into between the said State board of public affairs and the said board of prison control. After the first day of July, 1915, the said board of prison control shall supply coal to the various State institutions as may be provided by law, or as per contract to be entered into between the said State board of public affairs and the said board of prison control.

ACTS OF 1915

CHAPTER 57

SECTION 7. *Employment.*—The State board of public affairs shall have the management and control of the penal institutions of this State, located at McAlester and Granite, and may prescribe rules and regulations for the conduct and management thereof. Said board shall have the authority to install and equip such business enterprises, occupations, factories, manufactories, farming, and other business not prohibited by the constitution, as will employ the inmates of said institutions, and may employ such persons as are necessary for the construction and operation of any building, factory, shop, business, or enterprise connected with said institutions. * * *

SEC. 9A. *Structural steel.*—The State board of public affairs is hereby empowered to install a plant for fabricating structural steel for bridges for the

² See note, p. 169.

³ Board abolished and powers transferred to the board of public affairs. Acts 1915, ch. 57.

several counties in this State, and for the construction of public buildings of the State, or any of its subdivisions, to purchase such steel as may be necessary for such work, and to distribute same upon receipt of the cost of the steel f. o. b. McAlester, plus the cost of manufacture.

SEC. 13. *Discharge*.—[Discharged convicts receive clothing not exceeding \$10 in value, if not already supplied, not to exceed \$10 for the purchase of a railroad ticket, and \$5 in money if the prisoner has not so much to his credit.]

SEC. 14. *Earnings*.—[The board may allow a reasonable compensation to prisoners for work after the performance of their daily tasks, if they desire to use such opportunity.]

SEC. 15. *Same*.—[When the penitentiary or reformatory becomes self-sustaining, the board is directed to provide compensation in part for the work and services of the convicts.]

ACTS OF 1916—EXTRAORDINARY SESSION

CHAPTER 29

SECTION 1. *Road work*.—The State board of public affairs, upon application of the board of county commissioners of the respective counties by and through the commissioner of highways, is hereby authorized and directed to make all necessary arrangements for working State convicts upon the public highways of the State: *Provided*, That the State board of affairs, with the approval of the commissioner of highways, shall have the authority to enter into agreements with the board of county commissioners of any county for the purpose of furnishing State convicts for work upon the public highways of such county; * * *

CHAPTER 40

SECTION 1. *Twine*.—The State board of public affairs, as ex officio State board of prison control, is hereby authorized to establish a binder-twine plant or factory at the State prison at McAlester.

SEC. 5. *Operation*.—The funds provided herein shall be expended under the supervision of the governor and the State board of public affairs who may use said funds in installing and equipping a plant for the manufacture of binder twine, cordage, cotton or jute bagging and the sale of such products.

COUNTY CONVICTS

COMPILED LAWS—1910

SECTION 4596. *Method of employment*.—Wherever any person shall be confined in any jail pursuant to the sentence of any court, if such sentence or any part thereof shall be that he be confined at hard labor, the sheriff of the county in which such person shall be confined shall furnish such convict with suitable tools and materials to work with, if, in the opinion of the said sheriff, the said convict can be profitably employed either in the jail or yard thereof, * * * it shall be the duty of said sheriff, if in his opinion the said convict can be more profitably employed outside of said jail or yard, either for the county or for any municipality in said county, so to employ said convict, either in work on public streets or highways or otherwise; * * *

ACTS OF 1913

CHAPTER 112

SECTION 2. *Public roads*.—The board of county commissioners of any county in this State shall have authority to work any convicts confined in the county jail, either as punishment for crime or in lieu of payment of fine and costs, upon public highways in such county and to employ such guards and other assistants as may be required; * * * It shall be the duty of the sheriff, upon the order of the board of county commissioners, to deliver, to any person authorized to receive them for work, upon public highways, any persons sentenced and confined in the county jail either as punishment for crime or in lieu of payment of fine and costs.

SEC. 3. *Road material*.—When, in the judgment of the county commissioners, the expense of working the convicts upon the public highways is too great, on

account of the small number thereof, or for any other reason, then they shall have authority to provide all necessary apparatus for the working of such convicts upon a rock pile, or rock crusher, for the purpose of providing material for use upon the public highways of said county. Said authority shall be exercised in the same manner as is provided in section 2, for the working of convicts upon the public highways, and the county commissioners shall have full authority as to how and where said materials shall be used: *Provided*, They shall use same for no other purpose than the betterment of the public highways in said county: *Provided further*, That in any county where the working of convicts upon a rock pile, or rock crusher, is found impractical for any reason, then the county commissioners may provide for the working of said convicts upon any public work in which the county has an interest.

SEC. 4. *Allowances*.—Every county, city, or town convict in this State, whether required to work upon the public highways of such county, city, or town, in accordance with the laws of this State, or merely confined in the county, city, or town prison, shall receive credit upon his or her fine and costs of \$1 for each day so confined in prison, or worked upon the public highways, rock pile, or rock crusher, or public work; * * *

MUNICIPAL CONVICTS

COMPILED LAWS—1910

SECTION 4608. *Sentence may be to labor*.—Any court, justice of the peace, police court or police magistrate, in cases where such courts have jurisdiction under the laws of this State, or as provided by the ordinances or charter of any incorporated town or city in the State, shall have full power and authority to sentence such convict to hard labor as provided in this article.

ACTS OF 1917

CHAPTER 234

SECTION 1. *Work for county*.—The board of county commissioners of the several counties of the State shall have authority to receive by agreement with the city council of any city or the board of trustees of any town the prisoners of any such city or town who have been sentenced to imprisonment in any such city or town jail, either as punishment or in lieu of payment of fine and costs for the violation of any city or town ordinance, and such board of county commissioners, shall have authority to work any such prisoners on the public highways, or upon a rock pile, or rock crusher, for the purpose of providing material for use upon the public highway or any public institution of such county, or upon any public work in which the county is interested. * * *

OREGON

STATE CONVICTS

LAWS—1920

SECTION 2824. *Work on premises*.—No member of the board [of control] or other State official, superintendent, warden, or any other official or employee of the State shall receive the use or profit of the labor or services of any prisoner, or be directly or indirectly interested in any contract or work upon which convicts are employed, but nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit convicts from acting as janitors or gardeners in or about the premises occupied by the warden or deputy warden or from driving any carriage or wagon used by the warden, deputy warden, or other prison official in the discharge of official business.

SEC. 2826. *Discharge*.—[Discharged convicts are to be properly clothed and receive \$5 in money.]

SEC. 2909. *Contracts forbidden*.—It shall be unlawful for the State to enter into any agreement or contract with any private person, firm, or corporation for the employment of convicts of the State penitentiary.

SEC. 2910. *County roads*.—Upon the written request of the county court of any county in the State of Oregon, or of any superintendent of any State insti-

tution, the governor may detail from the State penitentiary such convicts as in his judgment may seem proper for use on the public highways, or on or about any State institution. * * *

SECS. 2911-2915. *Marking goods.*²— [Goods, wares, etc., made by convict labor must, before being exposed for sale in the State, be conspicuously labeled or marked "Convict made."]

SEC. 4435. *Road work.*—* * * The [State highway] commission may authorize and provide for the construction of any highway or part of a highway by convict labor, and if said commission so authorizes and provides for convict labor, the governor shall, upon its request, detail from the State penitentiary such convicts as in his judgment may seem proper for use in the work of constructing such highway or such part of a highway; * * *

ACTS OF 1921

CHAPTER 224

SECTION 1. *Employments.*—The Governor of the State of Oregon is hereby authorized and empowered to install and equip such plants as in his discretion may be advisable in connection with the Oregon State Penitentiary for the employment of convicts therein in such forms of industry and employment as he may deem advisable, and he is hereby further authorized and empowered to purchase, acquire, install, maintain, and operate such materials, machinery, and appliances as he may deem necessary in the conduct and operation of such plants; that the governor is further authorized to make all rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of this act as he may deem necessary or advisable in the premises: *Provided*, That any such plant or plants or the labor of any convicts employed therein shall never be leased or contracted to any private firm, person, or corporation. The governor is hereby fully empowered to make such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary covering the sale of any products of any industry maintained and operated at the said penitentiary and to have exclusive control over the sale of such products.

ACTS OF 1923

CHAPTER 232

SECTION 2. *Equipment.*—The revolving fund hereby created shall be available for the purchase of any and all necessary machinery and equipment for equipping and enlarging the flax industry and the woodworking plant now at said penitentiary, and for any other industry or industries that may be established in the discretion of the governor and the warden of the said penitentiary; * * *

COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL CONVICTS

LAWs—1920

SECTION 3542. *Contracts forbidden.*—It shall be unlawful for any county, city, or incorporated town to enter into any agreement or contract with any private person, firm, or corporation for the employment of any convict.

SEC. 3543. *County roads.*—All convicts sentenced by any court or legal authority, whether in default of the payment of a fine, or committed for a definite number of days to serve sentence in a county jail or prison, during the period of such sentence, for the purposes of this act, shall be under the exclusive and absolute control of the county court of the county in which the crime was committed for which any such convict was sentenced. The said county court shall have full power to place such convicts under the control of any road supervisor or other person or persons appointed to take charge of such convicts, and to cause such convicts to work upon the public roads of such county, or such other work of a public nature as said court may direct. * * * The county courts are hereby authorized and directed to provide such rules and regulations in regard to the employment of said convicts * * * as are not inconsistent with the provisions of this act. * * *

SEC. 3544. *Municipal convicts.*—All convicts sentenced by any court or legal authority in any city or incorporated town, * * * shall be subject to the same rules and regulations as provided in section 3533 [3543] for county prisoners.

* See note, p 169.

PENNSYLVANIA

STATE AND COUNTY CONVICTS

STATUTES—1920

SECTION 12724. Road work.—The State highway department may employ the prisoners or inmates of the penitentiaries, county prisons, and also of reformatories or reform schools, maintained by the Commonwealth or receiving appropriation for maintenance therefrom, in the construction, reconstruction, or maintenance of the State highways or State-aid highways, under the conditions herein provided.

SEC. 12726. Earnings.—[Prisoners so employed receive a wage allowance of not less than 40 cents nor more than 60 cents per day.]

STATE CONVICTS

STATUTES—1920

SECTIONS 12731–12734. Marking of goods.¹—[Goods, wares, and articles of any description made by convict labor must be plainly marked or branded "Convict made" before being offered for sale at wholesale or retail.]

ACTS OF 1923

No. 274

SECTION 2012. Employments.—The department of welfare shall have the power and its duty shall be:

(a) To establish, maintain, and carry on industries in the eastern penitentiary, the western penitentiary, the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory at Huntingdon, and such other correctional institutions of this Commonwealth as it may deem proper, in which industries all persons sentenced to the eastern or western penitentiary, or the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory at Huntingdon, or to such other correctional institution of the Commonwealth, who are physically capable of such labor, may be employed at labor for not to exceed eight hours each day other than Sunday, and public holidays. Such labor shall be for the purpose of the manufacture and production of supplies for said institution or for the Commonwealth, or for any county, city[,] borough or township thereof, or any State institution, or any educational or charitable institution receiving aid from the Commonwealth, or for the preparation and manufacture of building material for the construction or repair of any State institution or in the work of such construction or repair, or for the planting of seed trees or the performance of other work in State forests, or for the purpose of industrial training or instruction, or partly for one and partly for the other of such purposes, or in the manufacture and production of crushed stone, brick, tile, and culvert pipe or other material suitable for draining roads of the State, or in preparation of road building and ballasting material;

(b) To determine the amount, kind, and character of the machinery to be erected in each of the said penitentiaries, reformatory, or other correctional institutions of the Commonwealth, and the industries to be carried on therein, having due regard to the location and convenience thereof with respect to other institutions to be supplied, to the machinery therein, and the number and character of inmates;

(c) To arrange for and make sale of the products produced in the said industries carried on in the said penitentiaries, reformatory, or other correctional institutions to the Commonwealth, or to any county, city, borough, or township thereof, or to any State institution, or to any educational or charitable institution receiving aid from the Commonwealth; * * *

[Subsections (e) and (f) provide for accrediting convicts with not less than 10 cents for each day worked.]

(g) To have and exercise supervision over the labor employed in the aforesaid industries, and to make rules and regulations for carrying on such industries; * * *

¹ See note, p. 169. Sections 12731–12734 are probably obsolete; see section 2012 below.

COUNTY CONVICTS
STATUTES—1920

SECTION 7535. Workhouses, etc.—Every person committed to an industrial farm, workhouse, and reformatory, under the provisions of this act, unless disqualified by sickness or otherwise, shall be kept at some useful employment such as may be suited to his or her age and capacity, and such as may be most profitable to the institution and tend to promote the best interest of the inmate.

SEC. 7540. Discharge.—[Discharged prisoners receive transportation to the place of sentence, or a place not more distant.]

SEC. 7541.—Employments.—It shall be the purpose of the county industrial farm, workhouse, and reformatory to employ the prisoners committed or transferred thereto in work on or about the buildings and farm, and in growing produce, raising stock, etc., for supplies for its own use, or for the use of the several county institutions in said district or for any political division thereof, or for any public or charitable institution owned or managed and directed by said counties constituting said district, or any political division thereof. Such prisoners may also be employed in the preparation of road material, and in making brick, tile, and concrete, or other road-building material, and in the manufacture of other products and materials, as may be found practicable for the use of the several counties constituting said district and for the proper and healthful employment of such prisoners.

SEC. 7542. Sale of products.—All road material, brick, tile, and concrete prepared or made at any industrial farm, workhouse, and reformatory not needed for the purposes of such institution shall be offered for sale at a price to be fixed by the board of trustees. In offering such material for sale preference shall be given to the counties forming the district of such institution, and to the cities, boroughs, and townships therein.

SEC. 8224. Jails.—All persons sentenced to simple imprisonment for any period of time in the county jails may be required to perform such labor, in the custody of the sheriff, about the county buildings and upon the grounds and property of the county as the commissioners of the county in which the prisoners are confined may specify, * * *

SEC. 12703. Road work.—For the better employment of the prisoners and improvement of highways of this Commonwealth, from and after the passage of this act, it shall and may be lawful to require every able-bodied male prisoner, now or hereafter confined under sentence within any jail or workhouse now or hereafter to be established in this Commonwealth, to do and perform eight hours of manual labor each day of such imprisonment, except on Sunday or legal holidays: *Provided*, That this act shall not include any prisoner awaiting trial, or over 10 per centum of the prisoners confined in any workhouse, unless authorized by the managers or officers in control thereof.

SEC. 12712. Farms.—It shall be lawful for the authorities having control or supervision of any county jail or county prison within this Commonwealth and they are hereby empowered, to permit the employment of such inmates serving sentences therein, as they shall deem advisable, at agricultural labor on any county or almshouse farm of the county or poor district in which such jail or prison is located, * * *

SEC. 12722. Skilled employments.—Convicts employed under this act [of 1915 relating to work on highways; see sec. 12724, above] shall not be used for the purpose of building any bridge or other structure of like character, or to do any work in connection therewith, which requires the employment of skilled labor.

SEC. 12730. Streets.—In a county the limits of which coincide with the limit of a city of the first class, the director of public works is hereby given the same authority to employ prisoners or inmates of the county prison upon the streets or highways within said county as is hereby given to the State highway commissioner. * * *

ACTS OF 1923

No. 172

SECTION 1.—Employments.—All persons sentenced to the several county jails and prisons, who are physically capable, may be employed at labor for not to exceed eight hours each day, other than Sundays and public holidays. Such employment may be in such character of work and the production of such

goods as may now be manufactured and produced in such jails and prisons, and may also be for the purpose of the manufacture and production of supplies for said prisons and jails, or for the preparation and manufacture of building material for the construction or repair of said prisons and jails, or in the manufacture and production of crushed stone, brick, tile, and culvert pipe, or other material suitable for draining roads, or in the preparation of road building and ballasting material.

SEC. 2. *Equipment.*—The county commissioners, or board of inspectors, or other person or persons in charge of any such jail or prison, shall determine the amount, kind, and character of the machinery to be erected in such jail or prison, the industries to be carried on therein, and shall arrange for the purchase and installation of such machinery at the expense of the county. They shall also provide for the sale of articles and material produced. The county commissioners shall make available the necessary funds to carry out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. *Earnings.*—[The authorities of the jail or prison may fix the wages of the prisoners employed.]

RHODE ISLAND

STATE CONVICTS

GENERAL LAWS—1923

CHAPTER 413—ARTICLE I

SECTION 3. *Control.*—The [penal and charitable] commission, except as otherwise provided by law, shall have full oversight, management, control, and supervision of the State prison and reformatory for men, the jail in the county of Providence, the State workhouse and house of correction, the State reformatory for women, * * * and shall, except as otherwise provided by law, have full authority and power to provide for the control, discipline, care, education, and employment of the inmates of such institutions, and to make such contracts respecting the labor of such inmates as it may seem proper, and to sell or otherwise dispose of the products of the labor of such inmates and of the farms connected with said institutions. * * *

SEC. 18. * * * The commission may set apart for cultivation and other farming purposes any of the land under its control, * * * *Provided*, That careful account shall be kept of the product of such farming and each institution shall be credited, as near as may be, with the value of the farm product resulting from the labor of its inmates, * * *

ARTICLE V

SECTION 29. *Discharge.*—[Discharged convicts must be decently clothed, and may, in the discretion of the commission, receive not exceeding one-tenth of their actual earnings while confined.]

SEC. 32. *Road work.*—The penal and charitable commission may, upon the written request of a majority of the members of the State board of [roads], detail such convicts as in their judgment shall seem proper, not exceeding the number specified in said written request, to work upon such of the State roads as shall be designated in said written request, and said State board of public roads is hereby authorized to use and employ all such prisoners as they may deem practical, in and upon the construction, maintenance, improvement, or repair of the State roads: *Provided, however*, That nothing herein contained shall authorize the letting out by contract or otherwise of the services of any such convicts to any person or firm or corporation except as aforesaid for work upon the State roads.

SEC. 34. *Earnings.*—[The whole or any part of the earnings of convicts employed on the State roads, after the costs of transportation, guarding, supervision and maintenance have been deducted, may be paid to such convicts or their dependents.]

COUNTY CONVICTS

GENERAL LAWS—1923

CHAPTER 411

SECTION 14. *Labor required.*—All persons imprisoned in the jail in the county of Providence on account of their conviction of any criminal offense, or on ex-

cution issued in any *qui tam* or penal action, or for not giving the recognizance required of them to keep the peace upon complaint for threats, shall be let or kept at labor therein or on the prison lot or in some building thereon, for the benefit of the State, * * *

SOUTH CAROLINA

STATE AND COUNTY CONVICTS

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE XII

SECTION 6. *Public works and ways.*—All convicts sentenced to hard labor by any of the courts in this State may be employed upon the public works of the State or of the counties and upon the public highways.

CRIMINAL CODE—1912

SECTION 104 (as amended 1914, No. 291). *Same subject.*—In every case in which imprisonment is provided as the punishment, in whole or in part, for any crime, all able-bodied male convicts shall hereafter be sentenced to hard labor on the public works of the county in which convicted, if such county maintains a chain gang, without regard to the length of sentence, and in the alternative to imprisonment in the county jail or State penitentiary at hard labor: *Provided*, That in any case the presiding judge shall have the power, by special order, to direct that any person convicted before him be confined in the State penitentiary if it is considered unsafe or unwise for such convict to be committed to county chain gang: *Provided*, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to the county of Clarendon: *Provided*, That a separation of the sexes and races be at all times observed, except in the penitentiary and on the State farm in Kershaw County: *Provided, further*, Should the supervisor or commissioner of any county find that it is inconvenient or impracticable to work any convict committed to the county chain gang, he may turn said convict over to the penitentiary authorities.

SEC. 943. *Same subject.*—All the courts of this State and municipal authorities which, under existing laws, have power to sentence convicts to confinement in prison with hard labor, shall sentence all able-bodied male convicts to hard labor upon the public works of the county in which said person shall have been convicted, and in the alternative to imprisonment in the county jail or State penitentiary at hard labor: *Provided*, That municipal authorities may sentence municipal convicts to work upon the streets and other public works of the municipality in which they have been convicted, and such convicts when so sentenced shall work under the exclusive direction and control of the municipal authority imposing sentence: * * *

STATE CONVICTS

CRIMINAL CODE—1912

SECTION 948. *Board of directors.*—The general assembly shall elect five suitable citizens of this State, who shall constitute a board of directors of the State penitentiary, with a term of office of two years, of which the governor of the State shall be ex officio a member. * * *

The board of directors shall have power and their duty shall be:

* * * * *

2. To examine and inquire into all matters connected with the government, discipline and police of the prison, the punishment and employment of the convicts therein confined, the money concerns and contracts for work, and the purchases and sales of articles provided for the prison, or sold on account thereof, and the progress of the work.

SEC. 966. *Leasing or hiring.*—The board of directors of the penitentiary are hereby authorized and empowered to lease or hire out any convicts in the penitentiary, except convicts under sentence for rape, murder, arson, and manslaughter when the sentence is over five years, under the following rules, regulations, and restrictions with all others imposed by the said board: That the said board of directors shall make an annual report to the general assembly at the regular sessions, showing the number and names of convicts hired out, to whom hired, for what purpose, and for what consideration; and the board of directors are author-

ized to retain for the use of the penitentiary all amounts received by them for the hire or labor of convicts during the current fiscal year.

SEC. 968. *Hiring to counties.*—The superintendent and directors of the State penitentiary are hereby authorized and required to hire out to such of the several counties of this State, as may desire them, all able-bodied male convicts to hard labor in said institution to work on the public highways or the sanitary drainage in said counties as can be spared from the State farms, and departments connected with the State penitentiary, and the convicts sentenced to hard labor in the State penitentiary shall not be hired out for farming purposes, and when hired out to the counties as aforesaid the compensation for their services shall be at the rate of \$4 per month, with board, lodging, clothing, and medical attendance: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall apply to contracts now in force.

SEC. 970. *Preferences.*— * * * The said board of directors are hereby further instructed, in the hiring out of convicts, to give preference to the supervisor of any county, and of any person, firm or corporation whose purpose is to use said convicts in the working of the public roads in any county in this State, or in the clearing out of streams of any county of this State. * * *

SEC. 971. *Hours, etc., of labor.*—All convicts * * * shall not be required to labor more than 10 hours a day, or on Sundays or holidays.

SEC. 972. *Leases.*—It shall be the duty of the board of directors of the State penitentiary in leasing convicts to hire them to the highest responsible bidder: *Provided*, That the board of directors shall have power to reject any and all bids. * * *

SEC. 981. *Contracts for specific work.*—The superintendent and board of directors of the penitentiary are authorized to make contracts for the performance of specific work, such work to be done entirely under the control and direction of the officers of the penitentiary. Also to hire out the convicts under the provisions of the laws. * * *

SEC. 982. *Prison farms.*—The superintendent and board of directors of the penitentiary are authorized, in their discretion, to purchase or lease, out of the surplus earnings of the penitentiary, one or more farms in any part of the State, due regard being had to the reasonable healthfulness of the locality.

SEC. 985. *Phosphate mining.*—No contracts for the hiring or leasing of convicts in phosphate mining shall hereafter be made by the board of directors of the penitentiary.

ACTS OF 1914

No. 366

SECTION 1. *Road work.*—From and after the passage of this act the county supervisor from each county in the State may be allowed to use any of the convicts he may select, sentenced from his county to the State penitentiary, without charge, for the purpose of working the roads of his county, and for such other purposes as he may deem proper.

ACTS OF 1924

No. 552

SECTION 1. *Federal prisoners.*—[Federal prisoners serving sentences in county jails may be employed on public works of the county under the same rules that govern the use of State convicts, but not unless authorized by Federal law.]

COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL CONVICTS

CIVIL CODE—1912

SECTION 956. *Sentence to hard labor.*—All the courts of this State and municipal authorities which under existing laws have power to sentence convicts to confinement in prison with hard labor, shall sentence all able-bodied male convicts to hard labor upon the public works of the county in which said persons shall have been convicted, and in the alternative to imprisonment in the county jail or State penitentiary at hard labor: *Provided*, That municipal authorities may sentence municipal convicts to work upon the streets and other public works of the municipality in which they have been convicted, and such convicts when so sentenced shall work under the exclusive direction and control of the municipal authority imposing sentence: *Provided*, That no convict whose sentence shall be for a longer period than five years shall be so sentenced.

SEC. 957. *Work on highways.*—All convicts upon whom may be imposed sentence of labor on the highways, streets, and other public works of a county shall be under the exclusive supervision and control of the county supervisor and by

him formed into a county chain gang and required to labor on the highways, roads, bridges, ferries, and other public works or buildings of the county; and he shall direct the time, place, and manner of labor to be performed by said chain gang: *Provided*, That said chain gang shall not be worked in connection with or near any road contractor or overseer. And all convicts upon whom may be imposed sentence of labor on the highways, streets, or other public works of a city or town shall be under the exclusive supervision and control of the municipal authorities of such city or town, or such officer or officers as such municipal authorities may appoint, and by them or him formed into a city or town chain gang, and required to labor on the streets, lanes, alleys, drains, and other municipal public works and buildings of such city or town (including public parks owned and controlled by such city or town, whether within or without the corporate limits of such city or town), but on no other highways, streets, or other public works in or of the county in which such a city or town may be situated: *Provided*, That if any convicts upon whom may be imposed sentence of labor on the highways, streets, and other public works of a county are not formed into a county chain gang, or are not required to labor on the highways, streets, and other public works of a county, they may be required to labor on the highways, streets, and other public works of any city or town in such county having a city or town chain gang, upon such terms as may be agreed upon by and between the county board of commissioners of such county and the municipal authorities of such city or town.

SEC. 960. *Hiring convicts to other counties.*—Whenever in the judgment of the board of county commissioners of any county of this State there shall not be a sufficient number of convicts sentenced to work on the public works of such county to warrant the expense of maintaining a county chain gang, the supervisor of such county shall be authorized to contract with the supervisor of any other county in the State for the placing of said convicts into the custody of and upon the chain gang of said other county, for such a period and upon such terms and conditions as may be mutually agreed upon by said supervisors so contracting: *Provided*, That said contract shall require payment of a reasonable price therein to be stipulated, for the work of said convicts, or shall provide for an equal exchange of convict labor between the counties so contracting.

SEC. 961. *Powers of supervisors.*—The supervisor of any county of this State is hereby authorized to contract with the supervisor of any other county of this State, desiring to hire out convicts or to exchange convict labor as herein provided, upon such terms as may be mutually agreed upon; and to this end said supervisors are hereby vested with all the necessary powers as if said convicts were convicted and sentenced in their own counties respectively: *Provided*, That all contracts entered into by any supervisor hereunder for the hire or exchange of convicts hereunder be approved by a majority of the board of county commissioners of his county.

SEC. 964. *Use of chain gang.*—The county board of commissioners shall have power and authority, in their discretion, to utilize the county chain gang in whole or in part in any kind of work calculated to promote or conserve public health in the county or in any community thereof in which the sentences of the convicts on such gang were pronounced.

SEC. 972. *Houses of correction for females.*—The county board of commissioners of the several counties in this State may provide and maintain, in connection with the poor farm, a suitable house of correction to which female convicts may be sentenced, except convicts for capital offenses, wherein such convicts shall be employed in useful occupations.

SEC. 2276. *Duties of commission.*—The duties and powers of every such commission, in each county respectively, shall be as follows:

* * * * *

6. To utilize the county chain gang, in whole or in part, in any kind of work for drainage purposes, when not needed for road purposes, and to hire convicts from other counties and from the State for any such work.

SEC. 3057. *Quarries.*—All incorporated towns and cities are hereby authorized and empowered, in addition to the powers now conferred upon them by law, to own and operate rock quarries, for the purpose of improving roads, highways, and streets within their respective jurisdictions, and to work convicts in operating said rock quarries. * * *

CRIMINAL CODE—1912

SECTION 944. *Convicts from municipal courts.*—Whenever any town or municipal authority in this State have not a sufficient number of convicts sentenced

to work on the public works of the town to warrant the expense of maintaining a town chain gang, the town authorities of said town shall be authorized to place said convicts on the county chain gang for the time so sentenced, and the county authorities of the county in which said town is situated shall be authorized and empowered to exchange labor with said town authorities and place county convicts on the public works of the town for the same number of days the town convicts work on the public works of the county.

SOUTH DAKOTA

STATE CONVICTS

REVISED CODE—1919

SECTIONS 5378—5383. *Binding twine.*—[Provision is made for the continuance of the hard-fiber twine and cordage plant at the State penitentiary. A price is to be fixed for the sale of the twine and cordage, not later than March 1, each year, the price to hold for the season unless changed on showing that it will prevent sales or does not provide a fair return. Up to May 1, sales are to be only to farmers or actual consumers resident in the State; after that date, sales may be made for resale at a fixed margin of profit. After June 15, stock on hand may be sold unconditionally.]

SEC. 5417. *Earnings.*—[An allowance of earnings may be made to convicts in such an amount as the board of charities and corrections and the warden may deem best, taking all circumstances into account.]

SEC. 5452. *Discharge.*—[Discharged convicts receive a suitable suit of clothes, \$5 in money, and transportation to the place of sentence.]

SEC. 5454 (as amended 1920, second extra session, ch. 90). *Outside employment.*—If the warden shall at any time deem it for the interest of the State, he may employ the convicts outside the penitentiary yard in quarrying or getting stone from and cultivating the penitentiary farm, or in doing any work necessary to be done in the prosecution of the regular business of the institution; * * * *Provided further,* That, upon the written recommendation of the board of charities and corrections, indorsed by the warden, the governor may make an order in writing authorizing the employment, upon any work in which the State of South Dakota is engaged, or has an interest, at any place within the State, of one or more designated convicts whose record and conduct, in the opinion of the warden and of the board, has been such as to warrant the belief that they can with safety be thus employed. * * *

ACTS OF 1919

CHAPTER 333

SECTION 58 (as amended 1920, second extra session, ch. 89). *Road work.*—The [State] highway commission may arrange to have the work [on the trunk highway system] done by day labor, or by convict labor, * * *

COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL CONVICTS

REVISED CODE—1919

SECTION 10221. *Employment.*—Every able-bodied male prisoner over 18 and not more than 50 years of age, confined in any jail under the judgment of any court of record, justice's court, or other tribunal authorized to imprison upon conviction for the violation of any law of this State, an ordinance or by-law of any city, town, or civil township, or any rule or regulation of any board, commission, or public officer having the effect of law, may be required to labor during the whole or some part of each day of his sentence, but not more than eight hours in any one day. Such court or tribunal, when passing judgment of imprisonment, shall determine and specify whether such confinement shall be at hard labor or not. Such labor may be in the jail or jail yard, upon public roads or streets, public buildings, public grounds, or elsewhere in the county; and all persons confined therein may be allowed, upon request, to perform such labor. Each prisoner performing labor may be paid a reasonable compensation by the county, city, town, or civil township benefited thereby.

TENNESSEE

STATE CONVICTS

THOMPSON'S SHANNON'S CODE—1918

SECTION 2577a-60. *Hiring, etc.*—The board [of control]¹⁰ shall not have authority under this act to contract the labor of convicts to manufacturers within the prison walls or to dispose of the labor of such convicts upon the public highways of the State without authority specifically conferred by the legislature in a separate bill or bills.

SEC. 7512. *Hours of labor.*—The work of convicts shall be at an average of 10 hours per day, Sundays excepted, through the entire year, and the number of hours to be worked in the different seasons of the year shall be regulated by the superintendent, warden, and board of prison commissioners.

SEC. 7516a-1. *Employments.*—The power and authority is hereby conferred upon and it shall be the duty of the Tennessee Board of Control to make all rules, regulations and contracts for the employment of inmates of the Tennessee State Penitentiary and the Brushy Mountain Penitentiary; and to make and enter into all contracts of agreements for the employment of such inmates on the county roads, pikes, and highways of the State and railroads to be built; and to prescribe rules and regulations governing the working of said labor: *Provided*, No employment shall be required of any of said inmates that is not safe, healthful, suitable to the physical conditions and attainments of such inmate or inmates.

SEC. 7516a-2. *Farm.*—The Tennessee Board of Control shall operate the State farm and all appurtenances to its full capacity in the cultivation and production of crops of the character and kind best suited to be grown and produced on such land, and for this purpose inmates of the penitentiaries shall be employed under such rules, regulations and conditions as may be prescribed by said board. Said board shall have authority and power to construct with the labor of inmates of the penitentiary any and all roads that may be found necessary and of value to the State's properties, and to construct and build, if in their opinion it is necessary, separate hospitals and necessary appurtenances for contagious diseases on the State's property and pay for same out of the funds belonging to said institution.

SEC. 7516a-3. *Census.*—[A count is to be made of convicts available for work on the county roads.]

SEC. 7516a-4. *Road work.*—When such census is completed, the county judge or the chairman of the county court of each county in the State shall be notified by said board that said inmates of the penitentiaries are available and subject to be employed upon the county roads, pikes, and highways of the counties of the State, who may apply for their services, upon such terms and conditions as may be required by said board. * * *

SEC. 7516a-5. *Terms.*—Not less than 50 prisoners may be furnished to any one county in the State. Such employment and operation in road work may be during the summer season beginning April 1 and ending December 1, and said inmates of the penitentiaries shall not be hire or worked in any county on road work during any other period of the year. * * *

SEC. 7516a-10. *Construction, mining, etc.*—Said board may during the summer season provide employment for part of the prisoners at the Brushy Mountain Penitentiary in repairing or building any buildings that may be deemed necessary on said property; that in the event of the employment of a sufficient number of inmates of the Brushy Mountain Penitentiary on the county roads, pikes, highways or railroads, the mining force at the Brushy Mountain Penitentiary shall be reduced to not exceeding 300 men mining coal, burning coke, and operating said mines during the road working season.

SEC. 7516a-11. *Railroad grading.*—The board of control may contract with any railroad company to do the grading of any railroad extension into the coal lands of the State. * * *

SEC. 7521. *Labor required.*—All persons sentenced to the penitentiary shall be kept at labor when in sufficient health. * * *

SEC. 7523. *Employment.*—The particular employment of each prisoner shall be such as the warden may consider best adapted to such prisoner's age, sex, and state of health, having due regard to that employment which is most profitable.

SEC. 7547. *Discharge.*—[Discharged convicts, unless supplied, receive a decent suit of clothing, and not to exceed \$10 in money. A later act (sec. 7547a) says

* See Acts of 1919, ch. 39.

one to five dollars, making no mention of clothing. Query by State compiler: Does this supersede or supplement the earlier act?]

Sec. 7551. *Work within walls.*—The convicts shall be worked within the walls of the prison, except when otherwise directed by the general assembly.

ACTS OF 1919

CHAPTER 39

[This chapter abolishes the State board of control, and creates a "board for the administration of State institutions" in its place.]

CHAPTER 40

SECTION 1. *Employments.*—The Tennessee Board of Control, or its successor, with the approval of the governor, is hereby authorized and directed to employ and work at manufacturing articles of merchandise, in shops to be wholly controlled by said officials, such of the convicts as in the judgment of said Tennessee Board of Control, or its successor, with the approval of the governor, it will not be safe, humane, practicable or desirable to work outside the prison walls, that is, such prisoners as can not with profit to the State, safety to the prisoners and the public be maintained and employed outside the prison walls, it being the purpose and intention of this act to reduce to a practical minimum the number of prisoners engaged in the manufacturing business in competition with free labor and manufacturers engaged in like business. Said Tennessee Board of Control, or its successor, with the approval of the governor, is hereby authorized and directed to make contracts for the sale or manufacture of any articles which may be manufactured in said State shops. Such contracts for the sale or manufacture of such manufactured articles shall be made at such prices, and covering such periods of time, as in the opinion of said Tennessee Board of Control, or its successor, with the approval of the governor, will best subserve and protect the interests of the State and the welfare of the prisoners, subject to the following rules and provisions, to wit:

* * * * *

(2) Such prisoners shall be worked in such manufacturing lines as, in the opinion of said Tennessee Board of Control, or its successor, with the approval of the governor, will be best for the financial interests of the State, considering the health and well-being of the prisoners and their welfare and ability to earn a livelihood after their periods of confinement shall have terminated.

(3) In order that any competition between the labor of such convicts to be worked directly by and for the benefit of the State and free labor shall be reduced to its absolute and practical minimum, all reasonable efforts shall be made to dispose of the articles manufactured by such prisoners at such prices as will best protect the financial interests of the State, and at the same time indicate and mean that the earnings of such prisoners have been as near as may be obtainable, in the lines in which they work, to the prices paid to free labor engaged in the same lines of manufacture.

* * * * *

(5) [One-third of the proceeds of sales of manufactured articles after the State has been reimbursed for the care and maintenance of the prisoners is allowed them or their dependents.]

SEC. 2. *Work under board.*—In the event the authorities herein authorized and empowered to make contracts for the sale or manufacture of the articles to be manufactured in accordance with the plan hereinbefore provided for are not able, after reasonable effort, to make and enter into satisfactory contracts of this character, said authorities are then empowered and authorized to use and employ said convicts in the manufacture of some article or articles, for and on behalf of the State itself, under the same general conditions, restrictions, and rules as hereinbefore provided, and said authorities are also empowered and authorized to purchase or rent all machinery and equipment necessary to install the plants, and to purchase necessary material for carrying on such manufacturing business. The said authorities are also authorized and empowered to sell the manufactured articles in the general trade or market, or to sell the whole output or production, to any one or more dealers: *Provided*, That the authorities selling said manufactured articles will be governed and controlled by proper consideration and reasonable protection of free labor and manufacturers engaged in the production and sale of similar and like manufactured articles.

CHAPTER 53

Timber lands.—[This chapter authorizes and directs the making of a contract to manufacture into timber products or otherwise dispose of the standing timber on the Brushy Mountain lands owned by the State. Convicts may be used in the unskilled work connected with such contract, and convict labor up to \$15,000 in value may be contributed for the grading and building of a line of railroad to serve in the undertaking.]

CHAPTER 60

Same.—[This act authorizes the employment of convicts in the development of the State's property known as the "Herbert Domain," including the cutting of timber, prospecting for or mining coal, or agricultural work.]

CHAPTER 64

SECTION 1. Road work.—The Tennessee Board of Control, or its successor, with the approval of the governor, be and is hereby authorized to contract with the State highway commission for the use of any or all convicts, except those which it is undesirable or impracticable, in the opinion of said officials, to work outside the walls of the main prison, in constructing any new or maintaining any old public road in this State: *Provided*, That all such contracts shall be made upon the same basis of pay for the labor of such convicts as is being paid free labor at the time for such similar work in the locality where such road work is to be done, after making due allowance, if any, for the difference between convict and free labor.

SEC. 4. Earnings.—[The same provision is made as to earnings as is found in subsection 5, section 1, chapter 40, above.]

CHAPTER 102

Capitol grounds.—[This act provides for the employment of not more than 16 "trusties," who are under indeterminate sentences, to keep in order the capitol building and grounds.]

ACTS OF 1923

CHAPTER 94

SECTION 1. Automobile number plates.—The department of institutions is hereby authorized and empowered to manufacture automobile number plates, and kindred articles, at the Tennessee Penitentiary, at Nashville, so as to supply the requirements of the State as hereinafter provided, and to sell to other cities, counties, and States, if deemed advisable by the authorities in charge.

COUNTY CONVICTS

THOMPSON'S SHANNON'S CODE—1918

SECTION 1682a-8. Road work.—All county prisoners subject to labor shall be employed hereafter, as far as practicable, upon the public highways. In counties having separate workhouses, or where the jails have been declared workhouses, the workhouse commissioners may let the convicts to contractors for road labor; in all other counties the judge or chairman of the county court may let them to contractors, who will employ them upon the highways. In either case the county authorities shall name the guards, and the prisoners shall be treated at all times with humanity. Eight hours shall be a day's work upon the highways, whether performed by convicts or free road hands. Nothing in this act shall affect the present law in regard to working county prisoners in counties having a population of 35,000 or over, by the last Federal census, or any subsequent Federal census.

SEC. 7390. Workhouses.—The county court of any county, and the authorities of any corporate town, may provide such lands, buildings, and articles of any kind as may be necessary for a workhouse or house of correction for such county or town; * * *

SEC. 7405. *Employments.*—They [board of workhouse commissioners] shall prescribe the kind of labor at which the prisoners shall be put: *Provided*, That, when practicable, they shall be worked on the county roads in preference to all other kinds of labor.

SEC. 7428. *Contracts with other counties.*—Any county in the State not desiring to work its workhouse prisoners, may, through its judge or chairman, by direction of the quarterly county court, contract with any other county for the custody and employment of said prisoners. * * *

TEXAS

STATE AND COUNTY CONVICTS

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE XVI

SECTION 24. *Highways and bridges.*—The legislature shall make provision for laying out and working public roads, for the building of bridges, and for utilizing fines, forfeitures, and convict labor to all these purposes.

STATE CONVICTS

REVISED CIVIL STATUTES—1911

ARTICLE 6174 (as amended 1917, first extra session, ch. 32). *Contracts forbidden.*—It is hereby declared the policy of this State to work all prisoners within the walls and upon the farms owned or leased by the State, and in no event shall the labor of a prisoner be sold to any contractor or lessee nor shall any prisoner be worked on any farm not owned or leased by the State or otherwise upon shares.

ART. 6183. *Establishment of factories.*—The prison commission shall have the power to purchase or cause to be purchased, with such funds as may be at their disposal any lands, buildings, machinery, tools or supplies for the benefit of said prison system, and may establish such factories as in their judgment may be practicable and that will afford useful and proper employment to prisoners confined in the State prison, under such regulations, conditions and restrictions as may be deemed best for the welfare of the State and the prisoners, it being the purpose of this title to clothe said board of prison commissioners with all power and authority necessary for the proper management of the prison system of this State.

ART. 6184. *Purchase of land.*—The prison commission shall have power, with the approval of the governor, to purchase such land as may, in their judgment, be necessary in the operation of said system, and the employment of prisoners confined in said prison; * * *

ART. 6185. *Same subject.*—The prison commission may buy * * * so many acres of land as will * * * enable all prisoners hired out or employed on share or contract farms, and who are not otherwise employed by the State, to be employed directly on farms belonging to the prison system.

ART. 6187. *Sale of products.*—The prison commission shall have power to sell and dispose of all farm products and the products of all factories connected with the prison system, and all personal and movable property at such prices and on such terms as may be deemed best by them, * * *

ART. 6209. *Sexes to be kept separate.*—All female prisoners shall be kept separate and apart from the male prisoners. Where practicable, the prison commission shall keep the female prisoners upon a separate farm, or at a separate prison, from the male prisoners, * * *

ART. 6210. *Labor of females.*—The prison commission shall provide such labor for said female prisoners as in their judgment they can reasonably perform, * * *

ART. 6215 (as amended 1917, first extra session, ch. 32). *Sunday labor.*—No prisoner shall be worked on Sundays except in cases of emergency or extreme necessity: *Provided*, The prison commission shall be authorized to work prisoners on Sunday at labor that is necessary to be performed, such as cooks, waiters, lot men, and men attending to stock, and men engaged in the necessary operation of machinery; * * *

ART. 6220 (as amended 1917, first extra session, ch. 32). *Work time, etc.*—Prisoners shall be kept at work under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the prison commission. No greater amount of labor shall be required of any

prisoner than his physical health and strength will reasonably permit, nor shall any prisoner be placed at such labor as the prison physician may pronounce him unable to perform. No prisoner upon his admission to prison, shall be assigned to any labor until having first been examined by the prison physician: *Provided*, That no prisoner shall be required to work more than nine hours per day, except that the commission shall be authorized to work the prisoners on the farm of the prison system in accordance with the following plan:

During the months of December, January, and February, 9 hours; during the months of March, April, July, August and November, 10 hours; during the months of May, June, September and October, 11 hours.

The commission is further authorized to work prisoners on the farms such time in addition to that stipulated above, as may be agreed on by convicts who are desirous of shortening their terms as hereinafter provided.

ART. 6227. *Discharge*.—[Discharged prisoners receive a suit of clothing of good quality and fit, two suits of underwear, one pair of shoes and a hat, one shirt, \$5 in money in addition to any he may have to his credit, and transportation to the place of sentence or other point not more distant.]

ART. 6231. *Public works*.—The prison commission, by and with the consent of the governor, shall have the power to work convicts on public works, when they can not employ them on the State farms or within the walls by reason of some unforeseen calamity, such as failure of crops, or the destruction of crops by wind or flood. * * *

COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL CONVICTS

REVISED CIVIL STATUTES—1911

ARTICLE 831. *Powers of city council*.—The city council shall have full power by ordinance. * * *

ART. 836. *Public streets and works*.—To compel and force all offenders against any ordinance of the city, found guilty by the recorder or mayor and sentenced to fine and imprisonment, to labor on the streets and alleys of said city or on any public work, under such regulations as may by ordinance be established.

ART. 6232. *Workhouses*.—The commissioners' courts of the several counties may provide for the erection of a workhouse, and the establishment of a county farm in connection therewith, for the purpose of utilizing the labor of county convicts, in accordance with the provisions of the constitution.

ART. 6238. *Public roads and works*.—County convicts shall be put to labor upon the public roads, bridges, or other public works of the county, when their labor can not be utilized in the county workhouse or farm and they shall be required to labor not less than 8 nor more than 10 hours each day, Sundays excepted.

ART. 6241. *Females*.—Female convicts shall, under all circumstances, be kept separate and apart from male convicts; and they shall in no case be required to do manual labor, except in the workhouse, or when hired out as is hereinafter provided.

ART. 6246. *Dangerous work*.— * * * No convict shall be compelled to labor at any kind of work nor in any avocation that would endanger his life or health.

ART. 6967. *Road work*.—The commissioners' court may require all county convicts not otherwise employed to labor upon the public roads under such regulations as may be most expedient. * * *

UTAH

STATE AND COUNTY CONVICTS

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE XVI

SECTION 3. *Contract prohibited*.—The legislature shall prohibit—

- * * * * *
- (2) The contracting of convict labor.
 - (3) The labor of convicts outside prison grounds, except on public works under the direct control of the State.

COMPILED LAWS—1917

SECTION 3666. *Hours.*—Eight hours shall constitute a day's work in all penal institutions in this State, whether State, county, or municipal * * *

SEC. 5508. *Labor on highways.*—Convict labor may be utilized in providing material for constructing roads and also in the construction and improvement of roads, the prisoners in the county jail may be required to work upon county roads under regulations made by the board of county commissioners, and prisoners in the State prison may be required to work upon State roads.

SEC. 5510. *Hours of labor.*—* * * no supervisor shall cause or permit any person under his direction to be employed for more than eight hours of any day.

SEC. 5514. *Bridges and culverts.*—All bridges and culverts required in connection with this road construction * * * so far as is deemed advisable shall be constructed by convict labor. * * *

SEC. 9173. *Labor required.*—In all cases when by law a person is sentenced to imprisonment either in the State prison or in a county jail, it shall be at hard labor, whether so designated by the court or jury or not.

STATE CONVICTS

COMPILED LAWS—1917

SECTION 5455. *Duties of warden.*—It shall be the duty of the warden under the rules and regulations adopted by the board for the government of the prison:

4. To use every proper means to furnish employment to prisoners most beneficial to the State and best suited to their several capacities;

5. To superintend any manufacturing and mechanical business that may be carried on by the State, pursuant to law, within the prison; to receive the articles manufactured, and to sell and dispose of the same for the benefit of the State;

8. To be * * * the custodian * * * of all funds belonging to the prison and arising from the labor of the convicts or the sales of manufactured articles;

SEC. 5472. *Labor on buildings.*—The warden shall also have authority, under such regulations as the board may adopt, to employ convicts in the erection or repair of the buildings or walls of the prison, or on the prison farm.

SEC. 5475. *Industries.*—It shall be the duty of the prison board to meet at least once in six months to determine what lines of productive labor shall be pursued in the prison, and in so determining the board shall select diversified lines of industry with reference to interfering as little as possible with the same lines of industry carried on by citizens of this State. No contract shall be made for the labor of prisoners confined in the State prison, but they shall be employed by the warden under rules and regulations established by the board.

SEC. 5476. *Articles for State use.*—The board shall be required to employ as many prisoners as are necessary in making articles for the various State institutions, as far as practicable; and the State institution shall pay to the prison the market price of all articles furnished.

SEC. 5477. *Irrigation works.*—For the purpose of reclaiming, by irrigation, State lands, and for the purpose of furnishing public work for convicts confined in the State prison, the State board of corrections is hereby authorized to locate and construct, in the name of and for the use of the State, ditches, canals, reservoirs, and feeders, for irrigating and domestic purposes, and for that purpose may use convict labor of persons confined, or that may be confined, as convicts in the State prison.

SEC. 5478. *Earnings.*—[Unmarried prisoners receive not to exceed 10 per cent of their net earnings, payable on discharge. Married prisoners with dependent families resident in the State receive not to exceed 25 per cent, to be given the family; if without such families, the same as unmarried prisoners.]

SEC. 5481. *Hours of labor, etc.*—All convicts, other than such as are confined in solitude for misconduct in the prison, shall as far as practicable be kept constantly employed at hard labor for an average of not less than eight hours a day, Sundays and holidays excepted, unless incapable of laboring by reason of sickness or other infirmity.

COUNTY CONVICTS
COMPILED LAWS—1917

SECTION 1400. *Power of board of county commissioners.*—The board of county commissioners in each county has jurisdiction and power, under such limitations and restrictions as are prescribed by law:

SEC. 1400. 15. *Labor on public grounds, etc.*—To provide for the working of prisoners confined in the county jail under judgment of conviction of misdemeanor, under the direction of some responsible person, upon the public grounds, roads, streets, alleys, highways, or public buildings, for the benefits of the county, when, under such judgment of conviction, or existing laws, said prisoners are liable to labor.

VERMONT

STATE AND COUNTY CONVICTS

CONSTITUTION

CHAPTER II

SECTION 60. *Hard labor prescribed.*—To deter more effectually from the commission of crimes, by continued visible punishments of long duration, and to make sanguinary punishments less necessary, means ought to be provided for punishing, by hard labor, those who shall be convicted of crimes not capital, whereby the criminal shall be employed for the benefit of the public, or for the reparation of injuries done to private persons; and all persons at proper times ought to be permitted to see them at their labor.

STATE CONVICTS

GENERAL LAWS—1917

SECTION 7136. *Leasing.*—Said director [of State institutions] may contract, for not exceeding five years, to any person or corporation, the labor of any or part of the convicts in the State prison and house of correction, or either institution, in such manner and on such terms as said director deems best for the State; but such contracts shall not interfere with the management or discipline of the convicts. Said director may purchase the material, supplies, machinery and appliances required for employing the convicts, and may employ all necessary superintendents, accountants and other help necessary for such enterprise, and may pay to the convicts such rewards for especially good work as may to said director seem for the best interests of the State. Said director may conduct such manufacturing business as a financial enterprise, separate from the State prison and house of correction. Said director may sell any and all articles so manufactured * * *

SEC. 7137. *Employment outside walls.*—Said director may designate prisoners confined in the State prison or house of correction, who may be employed in the service of such institutions respectively, outside the walls thereof.

SEC. 7138. *Same subject.*—The superintendent of either of such institutions may, in his discretion, take any prisoner so designated, outside the walls of such institution, and employ him at hard labor in the service of such institution, * * *

SEC. 7161. *Discharge.*—[Discharged convicts may receive transportation to their homes.]

SEC. 7165. *Farms.*—The director of State institutions shall, at the expense of the State and subject to the approval of the board of control, lease such farm or farms or lands as said board deems advisable for the establishment of State detention farms. Such farms shall be for the discipline, correction, reformation, instruction, and work of persons confined in jails. Such detention farms shall be under the control and management of said director.

SEC. 7168. *Employment.*—The director of State institutions shall cause persons removed to a detention farm to perform such work on or in the vicinity of such farm as the board of control deems advisable, and may make contracts for labor to be performed by such persons.

SEC. 7169. *Earnings.*—[Prisoners working as herein provided receive such sum per day as the director shall fix.]

SEC. 7187. *Labor required.*—Persons sentenced to imprisonment in the house of correction shall be kept at hard labor, * * *

COUNTY CONVICTS

GENERAL LAWS—1917

SECTION 7258. *Labor may be required.*—A male person imprisoned under sentence in a county jail may be required by the sheriff of the county to perform not more than 10 hours of manual labor, within or without the walls of such county jail, each day of such imprisonment, except on Sundays and legal holidays.

SEC. 7259. *Employment.*— * * * Said sheriff may require and compel able-bodied prisoners so confined upon conviction for crime to work in the improvement of the public highways, within a radius of 30 miles from such jail and outside of a city or incorporated village. * * *

VIRGINIA

STATE AND COUNTY CONVICTS

CODE—1919

SECTION 1971. *Road work.*—Whenever any county, through its local road authorities, shall make application * * * to the State highway commissioner, * * * then the commissioner shall make requisition upon the superintendent of the penitentiary for such number of the State convict road force as he may deem necessary, under the plans and specifications agreed upon as aforesaid, for the proper and economical work on said road; and thereupon the superintendent of the penitentiary shall send to such county, for such purpose, the number of State convict road force so required, * * *

SEC. 2073 (as amended 1924, ch. 83). *Road force; articles for State use.*—All male prisoners convicted of felony, and sentenced to confinement in the penitentiary, and all male persons now convicted and confined in the public jails, or who may be hereafter convicted and so confined, and sentenced to the road force for a misdemeanor, shall, when delivered to the superintendent of the penitentiary, under the provisions of sections twenty hundred and seventy-five and twenty hundred and ninety-six, constitute the State convict road force. But such convicts as the State prison board and the superintendent of the penitentiary shall deem it improper or unsafe to be put on the convict road force or other public works, on account of physical condition, character, or disposition, may be employed by the State prison board in work for the State at the penitentiary, at the State penitentiary farm, at the State lime-grinding plants, or in State or county stone quarries. Convicts actually confined within the penitentiary at Richmond, however, shall be used, as far as possible, in the making of articles required by the State departments and institutions, and the State prison board is authorized and empowered to charge the State departments and institutions the actual cost of the materials used in the manufacture of articles furnished them, and in addition thereto an amount sufficient to defray the maintenance costs of the prisoners employed in such State-use industries, and to keep in repair and to replace the machinery, tools, et cetera, used in the manufacture of the various articles furnished. Any surplus of manufactured articles made in the said State-use industries not required by the State departments and institutions, may be disposed of by the State prison board by sale to municipal and county agencies in Virginia and to Federal, State and local public agencies within or without the State of Virginia, or as the State prison board, with the approval of the governor, may deem to be to the best interests of the State. * * *

SEC. 2074. *Numbers.*—It shall be the duty of the superintendent of the penitentiary, when in his judgment there is or there is not need of members of the State convict road force, to inform in writing any or all of the judges of the courts of this State, having original jurisdiction of felony trials, of such need or sufficiency.

SEC. 2075. *Prisoners to be furnished.*—Upon written request of the superintendent of the penitentiary, the judge of the circuit court of any county or the judge of the corporation court of any city, shall, in term or vacation, unless any such prisoner shows to said judge good cause to the contrary, order any male prisoner convicted of a misdemeanor, or of any offense deemed infamous in law, and sentenced to confinement in jail as a punishment, or part punishment for such offense, or who is imprisoned for failure to pay any fine imposed upon or assessed against him upon such conviction, or who is imprisoned for a violation of an ordinance of any city or town which by said ordinance is punishable by confinement in jail or fine, to be delivered by the jailer of such county or city, to or upon the order of the superintendent of the penitentiary, to work in the

State convict road force, and when such request has been so made by the superintendent of the penitentiary, it shall be deemed to be a continuing request until it has been revoked by the superintendent. No one so confined who is under the age of 18 years shall be so delivered, and the delivery of any such one over the age of 18 and under the age of 21 years shall be discretionary with the court or judge, and persons over the age of 18 years imprisoned for violation of city or town ordinances shall be liable primarily to work on chain gang or public works within such cities or towns at the request of the proper authorities thereof. Any person so sentenced to such chain gang or public works under this section, shall have the right of appeal from such sentence to the circuit or corporation court, as the case may be.

SEC. 2088. *Placing force.*—Whenever the State highway commissioner shall make requisition upon the superintendent of the penitentiary for a designated number of the State convict road force to be employed upon the roads of any county of this State, * * * the superintendent of the penitentiary shall send to such county such number of the State convict road force so required. * * *

SEC. 2096. *Sentence to road force.*—Whenever a male person over 18 years of age is convicted of any misdemeanor for which a jail sentence may be imposed, either for a fixed period of time, or a sentence to serve in default of payment of fine or in default of surety, the judge or justice before whom such a case is tried may, in his discretion, in lieu of committing said person to jail, sentence him to a like period on the public roads, and cause him to be delivered into the custody of the superintendent of the penitentiary, to be kept by him as a member of the State convict road force, in accordance with law, and subject to work on the public roads.

ACTS OF 1918

CHAPTER 9 (as amended 1924, ch. 43)

SECTION 1. *State highways.*—The State convict road force as now or hereafter constituted shall, so far as practicable, be employed in the construction and maintenance of the State highway system, and to this end may be used in rock quarries, gravel pits, and other plants in the preparation of materials for construction and maintenance of roads.

SEC. 3. *Requisitioned convicts.*—The State highway commission shall make requisition, from time to time, upon the superintendent of the penitentiary for such number of the convict road force as it may deem necessary for work on the State highway system or for the preparation of road material for road construction and maintenance, and thereupon the superintendent of the penitentiary shall send to the place designated by the commission the number of said convict road force so required, and all of the provisions of * * * [secs. 2073-2093] not in conflict with this act shall apply.

SEC. 4. *Other convicts.*—All convicts in the State convict road force who are, in the judgment of the State highway commissioner, not needed for work on the State highway system, or in the preparation of materials for construction and maintenance, shall be used in accordance with the provisions of * * * [secs. 2073-2093].

STATE CONVICTS

CODE—1919

SECTION 1267. *Lime, etc.*—Whenever the [convict lime] board shall be of opinion that it is wise and expedient to do so, as many of the long-term or desperate convicts as can be profitably employed within the limits of the appropriation made by law shall be put to work in quarrying, getting out, and grinding limestone, oyster shells, or marl, and to enable it to do so the board may acquire by gift, purchase, or lease suitable limestone lands or quarries, suitable deposits of oyster shell or marl convenient to transportation by rail or water, and shall cause the same to be manufactured, * * *.

Whenever practicable, convicts shall be used for all the work of the plant.

SEC. 1268. *Sale.*—* * * The said ground limestone, ground oyster shells, and marl, so produced by convict labor, shall be sold for cash, and at a price which shall repay the State for the maintenance, guarding, and services of the convicts, for the interest on the amount invested in machinery, 10 per centum

for wear and tear of the machinery, the cost of the rock, shells, and marl; and the upkeep of the machinery. And the said board shall dispose of any by-products of the quarry or from oyster shells or marl for road or other purposes for a fair price to any of the citizens of this State on the same terms and in the same manner, except as to quantity, as the crushed product is sold. * * *

SEC. 4993. *Work at penitentiary.*—* * *. The superintendent shall have custody of the property of the penitentiary, * * *. He shall have authority to employ the prisoners in improving and cultivating any part of the land aforesaid, or in repairing the water pipes and fixtures, or the roads from the penitentiary to proper points of intersection with the streets, or in taking out or bringing into the inclosure any necessary thing to or from the said city.

SEC. 5007. *Employment adjusted.*—Before any male prisoner shall be permitted to labor in the shops, or elsewhere out of his room, he shall make and subscribe such promise of obedience and fidelity to the rules and orders of the institution as shall be prescribed by the board and approved by the governor, and it shall be the duty of the superintendent, as far as practicable, to provide suitable employment in separate rooms for the refractory and obstinate and for those of disordered mind, or who, for any cause, are unfit to be congregated in the shops.

SEC. 5009. *Labor to be hard.*—The convicts shall be kept to the hardest labor suitable to their sex and fitness, and such of them as need it instructed in some mechanic art.

SEC. 5014. *Employment.*—The superintendent shall, at the discretion and under the direction of the governor, employ them at Richmond or elsewhere in the State, in improving, repairing, or working on the public buildings, grounds, and property, or cultivating grounds for the use of the penitentiary.

SEC. 5015. *Care of cemeteries.*—He shall have authority to furnish to the Hollywood and Oakwood Memorial Associations, from time to time, as may be necessary, a sufficient force of convict labor to keep in order the graves and sections wherein are buried the Confederate soldiers of the Army of Northern Virginia in said cemeteries.

SEC. 5021. *Discharge.*—[Discharged convicts may be allowed \$10 in money, transportation to the place from which sent, and if needed a suit of coarse clothing.]

ACTS OF 1918

CHAPTER 301

SECTION 1. *Earnings.*—[Prisoners are to be allowed 10 cents for each day worked.]

SEC. 1a. *Work time.*—The board of directors of the State penitentiary shall, through the superintendent, wardens, managers, or officials of the penitentiary, State farm, or camps in the State, so far as it is practicable, cause all of the prisoners in said institutions or camp, who are physically capable thereof to be employed at useful labor, not to exceed 10 hours for each day, other than Sundays or public holidays; which shall include time occupied in going to and from work; provided, this shall not apply to work on the State farm, nor shall it apply to existing contracts heretofore made by this State.

MUNICIPAL CONVICTS

CODE—1919

SECTION 3061. *Work on streets, etc.*—The council of each city may establish chain gangs in such city under such regulations as the council of said city may prescribe, for the purpose of working on the streets, roads, and public property therein, farms owned or leased by such city, and of working in or on any other public property or works owned, leased, or operated by such city, whether the same be located within such city or in the county where such city is situated. Every male person above the age of 18 years who is convicted for any violation of an ordinance of any such city, which by such ordinance is punishable by confinement in jail or fine, and who is imprisoned as a punishment or for failure to pay such fine, shall be liable to work in such chain gang; but nothing in this section shall abridge the right of the proper authorities to send minors to the reformatories of the State.

WASHINGTON
STATE CONVICTS
CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE II

SECTION 29. *Contracts prohibited.*—The labor of convicts of this State shall not be let out by contract to any person, copartnership, company, or corporation, and the legislature shall by law provide for the working of convicts for the benefit of the State.

CODES AND STATUTES—1910

SECTION 5910 (as amended 1911, ch. 114). *Quarries.*—Whenever * * * any site and quarry is produced the State highway commissioner shall take possession thereof, and * * * purchase and install therein such suitable and proper rock-crushing plants, machinery, appliances and tools, and with such capacity as in the judgment of the highway commissioner may be necessary and adequate to keep continuously employed and occupied such force of convicts as may from time to time be worked therein.

SEC. 5911 (as amended 1911, ch. 114). *Employment of convicts.*—It shall be the duty of the State highway commissioner to keep and employ in the several quarry sites so established and equipped as aforesaid, under charge of the superintendent of the penitentiary, * * * a sufficient number of able-bodied convicts when available to keep and maintain said plant therein installed in continuous operation to its full capacity, for which purpose said convicts may be transferred from the penitentiary at Walla Walla.

SEC. 5912 (as amended 1911, ch. 114). *Regulations.*—All convicts maintained at said quarry sites shall, when physically able and so long as there is a demand for the output of such quarry, be kept and employed continuously (except Sundays and legal holidays) in the quarrying, crushing, preparation and handling of rock or other materials for roads or streets. All rock so crushed shall be, upon the request of the State highway commissioner, loaded upon the car or vessel and there delivered to said State highway commissioner, who shall use the same in the construction or maintenance of State roads or State-aid roads: *Provided, however,* That so much of said materials as the State highway commissioner may not at any time require for use on State roads or State-aid roads shall be by said highway commissioner disposed of at not less than 10 per cent above estimated cost f. o. b. the car, scow or boat at the place of production, to counties, cities or towns within the State in the order of application therefor, excepting in cases where the demands of such counties, cities and towns may be in excess of the supply, in which case the State highway commissioner shall apportion, deliver and distribute such material among the several counties, cities and towns applying, in such proportion as in his judgment may seem fair and equitable: * * * when the quantity of material on hand is in excess of the amount demanded by the State highway commissioner for use upon the State roads, or state-aid roads, or for disposition to the counties, cities, and towns herein provided, then the same may be disposed of by the State highway commissioner at such prices, not less than the cost of production, as said commissioner may deem most advantageous for the State, giving prior right of purchase to citizens of the State of Washington before applicants from another State: * * *

SEC. 8519. *Employment.*—All convicts may be employed by authority of the board, under charge of the superintendent and such skilled foremen as they may deem necessary in the performance of work for the State, or the manufacture of any article or articles for the State, or the manufacture of which is sanctioned by law. At Walla Walla, at the State penitentiary, no articles shall be manufactured for sale, except jute fabrics and brick. The board is hereby authorized to purchase, from time to time, such tools, machinery, and materials, and to direct the employment of such skilled foremen, as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section, and to dispose of the articles manufactured and not needed by the State, for cash, at private sale, in such manner as provided by law.

SEC. 8521. *Hours of labor.*—The board of control shall require of every able-bodied convict confined in the penitentiary as many hours of faithful labor in each and every day during his term of imprisonment as shall be prescribed by the rules and regulations of the penitentiary. * * *

SEC. 8555. *Skilled labor.*—In the manufacture of jute fabrics and brick the board of control shall employ such skilled labor as is found necessary and as many convicts as possible.

SEC. 8570. *Breaking stone.*—All convicts confined in the State penitentiary at Walla Walla may be employed under authority of the State board of control, under charge of the superintendent of the penitentiary, or of such other persons in the employ of the State as the State board of control shall direct, in the crushing preparation or handling of rock or other materials for roads or streets. Such labor shall be performed at such place or places in this State as the said State board of control shall direct.

SEC. 8572. *Sale of material.*—Said State board of control shall have authority to sell and dispose of such crushed rock or other materials for roads and streets in such manner and for such price as they shall deem most advantageous for the State.

SEC. 8574. *Use of brick.*—The State board of control is hereby authorized in its discretion to use brick manufactured at the State penitentiary for the enlargement or the construction of any buildings used in connection with the State penitentiary.

SEC. 8575. *Employment.*—All convicts confined and not otherwise employed shall be employed under authority of the State board of control in charge of the superintendent of the penitentiary or of such other persons in the employ of the State as the State board of control shall direct, * * * The places where and the manner in which work shall be performed upon State roads by such convicts shall be designated by the State highway board.

SEC. 8586. *Contracts forbidden; earnings.*—* * * The labor imposed upon the inmates [of the State reformatory], or industrial pursuits prescribed for the employment of their time, shall also be at the discretion of the board of managers, except that what is known as the contract system of prison labor shall not be employed. The superintendent is hereby authorized to place to the credit of each prisoner, such amount of his earnings as the board of managers may deem equitable and just, taking into consideration the character of the prisoner, the nature of the crime for which he is imprisoned, and his general deportment: *Provided*, That such credit shall in no case exceed 20 per cent of his earnings. * * *

ACTS OF 1911

CHAPTER 132

SECTION 1. *Purchases and sales.*—The State board of control is authorized and empowered to purchase jute and other products and fabrics for use in the State penitentiary; and the jute and other fabrics and products manufactured at the State penitentiary shall be sold for such prices as shall in the judgment of the board be for the best interests of the State.

SEC. 2 (as amended 1917, ch 56). *Sales.*—[Jute grain sacks and other fabrics and products shall be sold directly only to farmers, oyster growers and wool-growers of the State actually engaged in the employments named; but between June 1 and January 1 of each year they may be sold in the open market as deemed to the best interests of the State. Distribution to the counties is to be pro rata, as near as may be, according to the production of grain, oysters, and wool.]

SEC. 4. (as amended 1913, ch. 38). *Prices.*—[Prices are to be fixed by the board of control, not to exceed 12½ per cent profit on the cost of manufacturing.]

ACTS OF 1913

CHAPTER 114

SECTION 1. *Labor on highways.*—Whenever there are persons confined in the State penitentiary who are physically able to perform manual labor upon the public highways, and who shall not be engaged in other work required by the State board of control, the same may be employed upon the construction and improvement of the public highways within the State.

SEC. 2. *Same subject.*—The board of control shall monthly certify to the State highway commissioner the number of persons in the institution named who may be used for the work authorized under this act, and the State highway commissioner shall, whenever possible, use such persons in the building or repair of public roads.

CHAPTER 132

SECTION 1 (as amended 1917, ch. 121). *Road construction.*—The State highway board may in its discretion cause any State road to be constructed, either under contract as now provided by law or by force account. * * * The work may be done either by free or day labor or by the use of convict labor when available and capable of advantageous use. * * *

COUNTY CONVICTS

CODES AND STATUTES—1910

SECTION 2279. *Sheriff to employ.*—The sheriff of each county shall employ all male persons sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail thereof in such manner and at such places within the county as may be directed by the board of county commissioners of such county.

SEC. 3895. *Work on county roads.*—The county commissioners in their respective counties may order all persons who shall be confined in the county jails of their respective counties, convicted of any crime or misdemeanor, to work on the roads of their respective counties, under the direction of the sheriff; but such convicts shall not be put to labor at a greater distance from the jail or place of confinement than 5 miles: *Provided*, That if any such convict shall refuse to perform such labor he shall be kept in close confinement on bread and water. The sheriff having the custody of such convicted persons may, to secure them from escape, attach a ball and chain to said convicts.

SEC. 3896. *Same subject.*—The board of county commissioners of any county may, in their discretion, order the sheriff to cause all persons under sentence of imprisonment in the county jail, except females and persons incapable of performing manual labor, to be put to work and perform labor on the public roads and highways within such counties.

MUNICIPAL AND COUNTY CONVICTS

CODES AND STATUTES—1910

SECTION 8493. *Hours of labor.*—When a person has been sentenced by any justice of the peace in a city in this State to a term of imprisonment in the city jail, whether in default of payment of a fine or otherwise, such person may be compelled on each day of such term, except Sundays, to perform eight hours' labor upon the streets, public buildings, and grounds of such city. * * *

SEC. 8494. *Same.*—When a person has been sentenced, by a justice of the peace, or a judge of the superior court, to a term of imprisonment in the county jail, whether in default of payment of a fine or costs, or otherwise, such person may be compelled to work eight hours each day of such term in and about the county buildings, public roads, streets, and grounds: *Provided*, This section and the last preceding one of this chapter [section 8493] shall not apply to persons committed in default of bail.

ACTS OF 1917

CHAPTER 103

SECTION 3. *Employments.*—Any city or town shall have authority to contract with the county in which such city or town may be located, and such county shall have authority to contract with any such city or town for the joint acquirement, erection, ownership, control, and maintenance of any jail, workhouse, work shop, stockade, or other place of detention and confinement within the limits of any such county, and for the care, keep, custody, control, confinement, and employment of the city, town, or county prisoners heretofore or hereafter convicted of offenses against the laws of the State or of the ordinances of such city or town, punishable by fine or by confinement in any such county, city or town jail, in any jail, workhouse, workshop, stockade, or other place of detention and confinement so provided by such county, city, or town, or which may be so jointly provided by such county, city, or town. The legislative authority of any city or town and the county commissioners of any county shall have authority to employ persons so convicted and under sentence upon such public works as may be designated by such county, city, or town, or by any contract between same as in this act authorized.

WEST VIRGINIA

STATE CONVICTS

CODE—1913

SECTION 5670. *Hiring out convicts.*—In order to provide for hard labor for each convict, according to his sentence, the directors of the penitentiary are hereby authorized and required to let and hire the labor of the convicts upon such branches of business, and for the manufacturing of such articles, as in their judgment will best accomplish the ends and subserve the interests of the State, which letting and hiring shall be as follows: Such letting and hiring shall be advertised by the warden of the penitentiary, in two newspapers published in the State, for four weeks, and in such other manner as may be directed by the board of directors; the advertisement to specify the number of men to be let, the length of time, which shall not exceed five years, and the last day, at 12 o'clock meridian, on which bids will be received.

Sec. 5671. *Manufactures.*—The board may in their discretion designate what articles or class of articles shall be manufactured.

Sec. 5683. *Hours, etc., of labor.*—The convicts shall labor for the contractors not to exceed nine hours a day during the year, Sundays and national holidays excepted.

Sec. 5686. *Employment.*—It shall be the duty of the board to keep as many of the convicts employed on contracts as the interests of the State will permit, and all convicts not employed on contracts may be employed by the warden, under the direction of the board, in the performance of work for the State or temporarily hired, which hiring shall terminate whenever their labor is required on a contract.

Sec. 5687. *State use.*—The warden, under the directions of the board, may employ a portion of the convicts in the manufacture and repair of articles used by the State in carrying on the penitentiary, or articles used by any of the other State institutions; and if in the opinion of the board of directors it is deemed advisable to do so, any convicts not employed under contract may be employed, or let to contract, in the manner hereinbefore specified, on the piece-price system, or employed in manufacturing, for the State, such articles as may be selected by the board.

Sec. 5688. *Domestic service.*—A sufficient number of convicts may be hired by the warden for domestics, on terms to be agreed upon between him and the board of directors.

ACTS OF 1921

CHAPTER 112

SECTION 34. *Road force.*—All convicts confined in the State penitentiary of this State and delivered to the State road commission upon its requisition, as herein provided, shall, when so delivered, constitute the "State convict road force."

Sec. 35. *Employments.*—The State convict road force, as now or hereafter constituted, shall, as far as practicable, except as is herein otherwise provided, be employed in the construction and maintenance of the State road system, and to this end may also be employed by the commission in or about any stone quarries, gravel pits, sand banks, crushers, brick kilns and other plants, and places in the acquisition and manufacture of materials to be used in the construction, maintenance, or repair of State roads, under the same rules and regulations as are provided herein for working said force on the State roads or highways.

Sec. 38. *Work time; earnings.*— * * * All guards and prisoners shall be under the direction of the State road commission, or its engineer in charge, and shall work not to exceed 60 hours per week and each prisoner shall be paid for such time in excess of 9 hours per day at the contract rate paid by the commission for such prisoner's labor. * * *

Sec. 44. *Contracts.*—After the expiration of all contracts now existing between the State and any person, firm, or corporation for the employment of convicts confined in the State penitentiary only such contracts shall be renewed, or new contracts made, under the provisions of law, as may be necessary to employ all convicts not otherwise employed under the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That when convicts from the penitentiary are not required by the commission for labor in the construction and maintenance of State roads, or for the preparation or manufacture of materials therefor, the board of control may, with the consent in writing of the State road commission, grant application to any of the

county courts of this State for the use of such convicts, confined in the penitentiary, in the construction and maintenance of county-district roads, as may not be needed or required by the commission, and all such prisoners shall be employed by the county courts as aforesaid only upon the same conditions, and under the same laws, rules, and regulations as are required by this act governing their use by the State road commission.

COUNTY CONVICTS

ACTS OF 1921

CHAPTER 112

SECTION 48. *Road work.*—Whenever any able-bodied male person over the age of 16 years shall be convicted of an offense punishable with confinement in the county jail, before any court or justice of the peace, and sentenced by such court or justice of the peace to imprisonment in the county jail and to pay a fine and costs, he shall be sentenced by such court or justice of the peace to labor on the county-district roads of the county, * * *

MUNICIPAL CONVICTS

CODE—1913

SECTION 1508. *Work on streets.*—Whenever, hereafter, any person shall be convicted for any violation of ordinances or laws of any incorporated city, town or village, and shall be confined in the county jail, or place of confinement adopted and set apart by the council of such city, town, or village, in lieu of the county jail, as a prison house, whether such person be imprisoned for failure to pay any fine adjudged against him, or under sentence of a court, mayor, or justice, may be ordered by said court, mayor or justice to work on the public streets and alleys of such city, town, or village, * * *

WISCONSIN

STATE CONVICTS

STATUTES—1923

SECTION 33.04. *Use of prison-made goods.*—All materials, supplies, fixtures, apparatus, or equipment required to be furnished by the superintendent [of public property] which are manufactured at the State prison or at any of the other public institutions of the State shall be purchased by the said superintendent from said prison or institution. * * *

SEC. 53.09. *Labor required.*—All convicts sentenced to the punishment of hard labor in said [State] prison shall be constantly employed for the benefit of the State, as provided in chapter 56 of the statutes. * * *

SEC. 53.12. *Earnings.*—[The board of control may provide for the payment to convicts of such earnings as it may deem proper.]

SEC. 53.15. *Discharge.*—[Discharged convicts receive a decent suit of clothes, not to exceed \$5 in money, and transportation to any place within the State.]

SEC. 56.01. *Employments.*—(1) The State board of control may establish and conduct various industries, and purchase machinery and raw materials, for the employment of prisoners in the State reformatory and State prison, in the manufacture of articles for the State and its municipalities and for sale in the open market; and shall fix the price of all articles produced as near the market price as possible.

(2) The said board may lease or purchase land within the State for the employment of such prisoners at farm work, beds of limestone for the manufacture of fertilizer, and beds of rock for road-building material; and may employ such prisoners and construct temporary barracks for their custody and safe-keeping outside the prison inclosure.

(3) Whenever the said board is prepared to furnish prison products, it shall give notice to the proper officials of the State and each county, or other municipality, of the kind or kinds of products that it is prepared to furnish; and on or before July 1 in each year thereafter the officials so notified shall report to said board estimates of the amounts of such prison products which they will require for the ensuing year.

(4) The State, or county, or other municipality receiving such notice shall not purchase, otherwise than from said board, any products of the kind or kinds specified in said notice, other than road-building material, except upon a permit

issued by the said board; and any official who shall violate or participate in the violation of this subsection shall forfeit not to exceed \$100 for each such violation; but any party aggrieved by a refusal of such permit may appeal to the governor, who may order the granting of such permit, and such order shall be final and conclusive.

SEC. 56.02. *Binder twine.*—(1) The board of control shall, at a cost not exceeding the sums appropriated therefor, purchase, erect, and maintain at the State prison the necessary buildings, machinery, and equipment for the manufacture of binder twine, and shall operate such plant.

(2) The warden of the State prison shall give an additional bond to the State of Wisconsin, in the penal sum of \$50,000, conditioned for the faithful performance of the additional duties devolving upon him in the operation of said binder-twine plant, and to be approved by the governor.

(3) The price of the binding twine and cordage manufactured in said plant shall be fixed from time to time by the board of control and the warden of the State prison. The product of said plant shall be sold at such times and places and in such manner as the said board and warden shall determine to be for the best interests of the State; but citizens of the State shall have the preference in purchasing said products.

SEC. 56.03. *Prison farm; construction of public buildings.*—The warden of the State prison may employ the convicts outside the prison yard in quarrying or getting stone from and cultivating the prison farm, or in doing any work necessary to be done in the prosecution of the regular business of the institution; and also away from the prison grounds in the construction of buildings being erected by the State. In all such cases the warden shall detail such force from the prison police as he shall deem necessary to watch and guard such convicts; and any such convict who escapes shall be deemed as having escaped from the prison proper.

SEC. 56.04. *Highways.*—(1) The board of control may employ inmates of the State prison in the construction and improvement of such roads and highways as the said board and the State highway commission may determine, in such manner and under such terms as may be agreed upon.

SEC. 56.05. *Prison farms.*—(1) The commissioners of the public lands, the State conservation commission and the State board of control, are authorized to select from the State forest reserves a quantity of land not to exceed 5,000 acres to be converted into farms for the State prison.

(2) After such selection has been made the board of control shall take possession of said lands and put them in a tillable condition by the employment of the labor of convicts in the State prison.

SEC. 56.06. *Leasing.*—(1) The State board of control is authorized to lease, from time to time, the labor of such portion of the prisoners confined in the State prison, together with such shop room, machinery, and power as may be necessary for their proper employment, to such persons, for such purposes, upon such terms and conditions and for such length of time, not exceeding five years at any one time, as it shall deem most conducive to the interests of the State and the welfare of the prisoners.

SEC. 132.13. *Marking goods.*²—[All goods made outside the State and brought into the State for sale must be plainly and conspicuously marked "Convict made."]

COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL CONVICTS

STATUTES—1923

SECTION 56.08. *Labor required.*—(1) In any county having no workhouse any person, and in all other counties any female person, convicted of any offense and sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail shall be committed to hard labor. Every such prisoner shall be required to do and perform any suitable labor provided for by the sheriff anywhere within said county; but the hours of labor in farm work shall be not less than 10 nor more than 12 hours, and in all other work not more than 10 hours, each day.

(2) At the time such sentence is imposed or at any time before its termination, the court sentencing such person may, upon consideration of his health and training, ability to perform labor of various kinds, and the ability of the sheriff to find and furnish various kinds of employment, direct the kind of labor at which such person shall be employed, and the nature of the care and treatment he shall receive during such sentence.

* * * * *

² See note, p. 189.

(5) The sheriff shall make contracts in writing for the employment of all such prisoners, if not employed in doing work for the county, and shall make all needful regulations for their profitable employment and the collection of their earnings. * * *

SEC. 56.09. *Breaking rock.*—(1) The county board in any county whose population is less than 100,000 may provide in a convenient place near the county jail a quantity of rock and appropriate implements for the breaking of such rock into suitable material for road making.

(2) All male persons convicted in any court and sentenced and committed to imprisonment in the county jail where such rock is provided, if not employed as provided in section 56.08, shall, unless certified by the county physician to be physically unable to perform such labor, be employed in breaking rock for the building and repair of public highways not exceeding eight hours each day.

SEC. 56.10. *Workhouses.*—Any county board may * * * establish a workhouse and necessary outbuildings, and purchase the furniture and fixtures requisite therefor, for the detention and employment of prisoners as hereinafter provided. * * *

SEC. 56.13. *Work time; products.*—All persons committed to such workhouse shall be employed for not to exceed 10 hours of each day at such work as may be provided by the trustees. The product of such work shall be the property of the county and may be sold or otherwise disposed of by the trustees.

SEC. 56.15. *Sundays and holidays.*—No prisoner in any penal institution within this State shall be compelled to work on any Sunday or legal holiday, except on necessary household work or when necessary to maintain the management or discipline of such institution.

SEC. 56.16. *Houses of correction.*—(1) The county board of any county whose population is 250,000 or more may * * * establish, relocate, and maintain within the limits of said county a house of correction for the safe-keeping, reformation, and employment of persons sentenced and committed to confinement therein as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 56.18. *Municipal, etc., convicts.*—(1) Every court, justice, magistrate, or other officer, in such county or in any village or city therein, authorized to commit or sentence any person to the county jail upon conviction of any offense or violation of any city or village ordinance, or authorized to sentence any person to imprisonment in the State prison for any term not exceeding five years, may in lieu of such sentence commit or sentence such person to said house of correction for an equivalent term, at hard labor, or solitary confinement, or in part to each, at the discretion of such court or officer. * * *

SEC. 59.19. *Employment.*—(1) The inspector of said house of correction shall place all prisoners therein at such employments, and shall cause all prisoners therein who are minors to be instructed in such branches of useful knowledge, as shall be prescribed by the regulations of the county board.

(2) He may employ such prisoners outside of said house of correction, for the purpose of cultivating the farm of said institution or in doing any other work necessary to be done in the regular business thereof, or in the construction of public highways within said county. In all such cases he shall detail such force from the house of correction as he may deem necessary to watch and guard such prisoners.

* * * * *
(4) [Earnings may be allowed as provided in section 53.12, above.]

WYOMING

STATE CONVICTS

ACTS OF 1911

CHAPTER 61

SECTION 1. *State use.*—All prisoners sentenced to the State penitentiary shall be employed for the State, or in any productive industry for the benefit of the State, or for the use of public institutions owned and controlled by the State under the rules for the distribution and diversification thereof, to be established by the commission hereinafter designated to be provided for such purposes.

SEC. 3. *Employments.*—The said commission [on prison labor] shall have the power to make and adopt rules and regulations governing the employment, conduct, and management of the prisoners in the State penitentiary when employed on the work provided for them by the said commission. It shall direct

that each convict shall be employed at such work as shall make it possible for him to acquire trade knowledge and skill in the industry for which he is most adapted, and at which he can best earn a livelihood when paroled or discharged from the institution so far as such provision can be made practicable by said commission, using its best judgment therein. * * *

SEC. 4 (as amended 1917, ch. 109). *Products; disposition.*—The said commission on prison labor is hereby authorized and directed, as far as possible, to cause to be manufactured by the convicts at the State penitentiary such articles, including wearing apparel, as are needed and used therein and also such articles as are required by the State, including materials to be used in the erection of buildings for the State or for any of its institutions. Said commission on prison labor is also hereby authorized to cause to be manufactured by the convicts in the State penitentiary articles of any kind or class whatsoever, and to create and conduct industrial enterprises for such purposes, for the employment of said convicts, and to sell and dispose of any articles, merchandise, or other products so manufactured for prices that will be to the best interest of the State. * * * All articles manufactured at the State penitentiary and not required for use therein may be furnished to the State or for or to any public institution owned or managed and controlled by the State, or for use on any roads or highways under the direction of the State highway commission, or the county authorities of any county in the State, at and for such price as shall be fixed and determined as herein provided, and upon requisition of the proper officials and said commission on prison labor is hereby authorized to sell in the open market, or in such other manner as shall be deemed advisable, any and all such products manufactured by convicts within or without the State penitentiary that are not sold for public use as above provided. * * * *Provided, however,* That no materials furnished for the erection of buildings shall be in competition with established local industries.

SEC. 5. *Requisitions.*—[Officials of State institutions are directed to report to the commission the estimates for supplies to be furnished by convict labor.]

SEC. 6. *Prices.*—[The commission fixes prices for labor and products, uniform, and as near the usual market price as possible.]

SEC. 7. *Earnings.*—[Not to exceed 10 per cent of the earnings of the penitentiary may be allowed to the prisoners, according to the value of work performed, willingness, etc.]

COUNTY CONVICTS

COMPILED STATUTES—1910

SECTION 6398. *Convicts may be put to labor.*—Any person confined in any county jail in this State may be compelled to work in any way that the county commissioners may direct, for the benefit of the county.

SEC. 6399. *Duty of sheriff.*—It shall be the duty of the sheriff of each and every county, under the direction of the chairman of the board of county commissioners, and he may do so of his own will when he deems it necessary, by himself or deputy, to employ each and every prisoner under his charge and under sentence, who is able to work, to do such work as the chairman of the board shall direct, and to keep such prisoner at such work during the working hours of every week day. * * *

SEC. 6401. *Work on highways, etc.*—* * * All persons convicted by a court of competent jurisdiction, and sentenced to confinement at hard labor in any jail or prison of any county, city, town, village or municipality, may be employed or put to work upon any public work of improvement, or upon the highways, streets, alleys, parks or any public places of any such county, city, town, village or municipality, in the State.

UNITED STATES

COMPILED STATUTES—1916-1923

SECTION 5304. *Importing convict-made goods.*—All goods, wares, articles, and merchandise manufactured wholly or in part in any foreign country by convict labor shall not be entitled to entry at any of the ports of the United States, and the importation thereof is hereby prohibited. * * *

SEC. 10524. *Contract prohibited.*—It shall not be lawful for any officer, agent, or servant of the Government of the United States to contract with any person or corporation, or permit any warden, agent, or official of any State prison,

penitentiary, jail, or house of correction where criminals of the United States may be incarcerated to hire or contract out the labor of said criminals, or any part of them, who may hereafter be confined in any prison, jail, or other place of incarceration for violation of any laws of the Government of the United States of America.

SEC. 10557. *Discharge.*—[Discharged convicts shall be furnished transportation to the place of residence at commitment and, if term was one year or more, with suitable clothing at a cost of not over \$12, and \$5 in money. (Amounts changed to \$15 and \$10, respectively, for fiscal year 1921: 41 Stat. 103.)]

SEC. 10563a. *Cotton factories.*—The Attorney General of the United States is authorized and directed to establish, equip, maintain, and operate at the United States Penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga., a factory or factories for the manufacture of cotton fabrics to supply the requirements of the War and Navy Departments, the Shipping Corporation, cotton duck suitable for tents and other Army purposes, and canvas for mail sacks and for the manufacture of mail sacks and other similar mail-carrying equipment for the use of the United States Government. The factory or factories shall not be so operated as to abolish any existing Government workshop or curtail the production within its present limits of any such Government workshop, and the articles so manufactured shall be sold only to the Government of the United States.

SEC. 10563b. *Farms.*—The Attorney General is hereby further authorized and directed to acquire by purchase or condemnation proceedings such tracts of land at such points as he may determine, at a total cost of not to exceed \$200,000, which may be cleared, graded, and cultivated. And the Attorney General is authorized to employ the inmates of the institution herein mentioned under such regulations as he may prescribe in the work of clearing, grading, and cultivation of such acquired tracts of land. The products of any such agricultural development, including livestock, shall be utilized in said penitentiary or be sold to the Government of the United States for the use of the military and naval forces of the United States.

SEC. 10563c. *Sale of products.*—Articles so manufactured shall be sold at the current market prices as determined by the Attorney General or his authorized agent, * * *

SEC. 10563d. *Earnings.*—[Inmates or their dependents may receive such earnings as may be deemed proper.]

SEC. 10563i. *Disposition.*—The products of said industries shall not be disposed of except as provided in this act.

ACTS OF 1924

CHAPTER 17 (43 Stat. 6)

SECTION 1. *Manufactures.*—The Attorney General of the United States is authorized and directed to establish, equip, maintain, and operate at the United States Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kans., a factory or factories for the manufacture of shoes, brooms, and brushes to supply the requirements of the various departments of the United States Government. The factory or factories shall not be so operated as to abolish any existing Government workshop, and the articles so manufactured shall be sold only to the Government of the United States.

The Attorney General is hereby further authorized to employ the inmates of the institution herein mentioned, under such regulations as he may prescribe, in the work or business of manufacturing shoes, brooms, and brushes, and in erecting all buildings necessary to conduct said businesses, and the products of such businesses shall be utilized in said penitentiary or sold to the Government of the United States for the use of the military and naval forces and other Government departments.

SEC. 2. *Prices.*—Articles so manufactured shall be sold at the current market prices as determined by the Attorney General or his authorized agent, * * *

SEC. 3. *Earnings.*—[The same provisions are made for Leavenworth as by section 10563d for Atlanta.]

SEC. 9. *Duty to use.*—It is hereby made obligatory upon the various departments of the Government to purchase the products of the business herein authorized to be carried on in the penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans., until the supply therein produced is exhausted before purchasing elsewhere.

