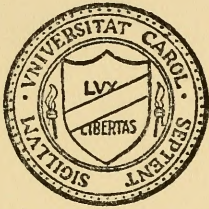


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BIENNIAL REPORT

OF

THE STATE'S PRISON

RALEIGH, N. C.

1927-1928

RALEIGH
THE STATE'S PRISON PRINTERY
1928

THE STATE'S PRISON, RALEIGH

This institution was founded by an act of the General Assembly, ratified the 12th day April, A.D., 1869, entitled "AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE ERECTION OF A PENITENTIARY." Reference is made to the act cited, and also to the Report of the Commission to erect a Penitentiary, Document Number 18, Legislative Documents, 1868-70.

The Prison building is a magnificent brick structure, erected upon granite foundation. The Prison wall is of granite, and is twenty feet in height and six feet broad at the top, and its base is said to extend sixteen feet below the surface. The building and wall are estimated to have cost the State more than a million and a quarter dollars.

The institution is situated about one mile west of the Capitol on the extension of Morgan street and near Hillsboro road.

The affairs of the Prison are administered by a board of seven directors appointed by the Governor.

Two farms and fifteen camps are operated. The Caledonia farm in Halifax County for white prisoners contains 6573 acres of which 5250 are under cultivation. The Camp Polk farm in Wake County for youthful white prisoners under twenty years of age contains 2535 acres of which 1100 are in cultivation.

Founded	1869
Number of inmates	1968
Cash balance	\$ 273,450.45
Assets	\$2,617,694.00
Liabilities (bills payable)	\$ 1,696.21
Total acreage	9143

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE STATE'S PRISON

JAS. A. LEAK, Chairman ✓	Wadesboro
J. M. BREWER ✓	Wake Forest
B. B. EVERETT ✓	Palmyra
R. M. CHATHAM ✓	Elkin
A. E. WHITE ✓	Lumberton
W. D. LAROCHE	Kinston
D. C. BARNES	Murfreesboro

THE STATES PRISON SYSTEM

SUPERINTENDENTS

<i>Name</i>	<i>County</i>
W. T. HICKS -----	Wake
PAUL F. FAISON -----	Wake
A. LEAZAR -----	Iredell
JNO. R. SMITH -----	Wayne
J. M. MEWBORNE -----	Lenoir
W. H. DAY -----	Wake
J. S. MANN -----	Hyde
J. J. LAUGHINGHOUSE -----	Pitt
J. R. COLLIE -----	Franklin
E. F. McCULLOUGH -----	Bladen
GEO. ROSS POU -----	Johnston

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

*To His Excellency, A. W. McLEAN,
Governor of North Carolina.*

SIR:

I hand you herewith for your consideration the reports of Mr. Geo. Ross Pou, Superintendent, Dr. J. H. Norman, Warden-Physician, Mr. Chester O. Bell, Auditor and Mr. H. H. Honeycutt, Deputy Warden and Director of the State Bureau of Identification. These reports are largely for the biennium ended June 30, 1928. The reports of the Superintendent and Auditor are for a two and one-half year period ended December 31, 1928.

The audit reports incorporated in Mr. Bell's report are for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1927 and June 30, 1928, and for the calendar years 1927 and 1928, also a review of the four year period ended December 31, 1928.

The reports disclose a net profit for the four years of \$215,440.90 after deducting all liabilities and the establishment of a reserve of \$25,000.00 to care for any shrinkage in inventory values.

From telegraphic reports on file in the office of the Superintendent, it is found that forty-one State Prisons were operated at a considerable cost to the tax payers. Only seven were reported as self-supporting, North Carolina being one of the seven. During the past year the net profits of the North Carolina Prison were exceeded by only one in the United States.

In the past four years the Prison population has increased 728, there being a total of 1,968 prisoners on December 30, 1928.

The successful manner in which the Superintendent has handled the business affairs of the Prison and the success with which he has found employment for the nearly two thousand convicts has exceeded the expectations of this Board. I attribute his successful operation to a large extent to the experience he has gained and the study he has made of Prisons and prisoners in this and other States.

Not only has the Prison been operated successfully financially but much attention has been given to improvement and care of prisoners under Prison supervision. Many forward steps have been made with the view of really trying to make of the prisoner a better man, the most outstanding step being the complete segregation of young prisoners from older ones.

The Prison is now operating two big farms with over 6,500 acres in cultivation. In addition there are at this time fourteen Prison camps being maintained. There are also several industries in operation at the Central Prison.

With the tremendous increase in Prison population and in the duties of the Superintendent there has been no increase in the personnel of the Superintendent's office. It is very desirable that the Superintendent be relieved of certain duties and he should have some additional assistance. This is felt necessary if the Prison is to be most efficiently handled.

The Board is cognizant of the business acumen displayed by the Superintendent and desires to commend his humane spirit, his energy and ability and the loyal manner in which he has served the interest of the State.

The Board acknowledges its indebtedness to Dr. J. H. Norman, Warden-Physician, Mr. C. O. Bell, Auditor, Miss Josephine Rand, Clerk, Mr. H. H. Honeycutt, Deputy Warden and to other officials for the very satisfactory manner in which they have conducted their offices.

It is with pleasure your attention is directed to the fact that during your Administration as Governor, the State Prison has cost the tax payers nothing, but on the other hand has earned a net profit of nearly a quarter million dollars, which is to the credit of the Prison in the office of the State Treasurer.

Respectfully,

JAS. A. LEAK,
Chairman Board of Directors.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT POU

To the Honorable Board of Directors of the North Carolina State Prison Department:

Herewith is submitted financial and statistical reports of the North Carolina State Prison Department for the biennial period ended June 30th, 1928, all of which are sufficiently comprehensive as not to require extensive comment.

This Department being engaged very largely in farming it is deemed wise and necessary to submit to you financial statements on a calendar year basis, as well as the fiscal years, as such statements more accurately give the outcome of the financial operations of the Prison Department in its entirety.

In this connection allow me to direct your attention to the Auditors calendar year statement of profits of the Department for the four year period I have served as Superintendent under your direction.

Net operating profits for the State's Prison Department, all units:

For the Year 1925—\$	18,093.43
For the Year 1926—\$	24,614.84
For the Year 1927—\$	67,898.80
For the Year 1928—\$	129,833.83

Net operating profits of the State's Prison Department for the four years total \$240,440.90, nearly one quarter million dollars.

During this period the sum of \$75,421.31 was paid to prisoners upon discharge, in accordance with law. If this had not been required the total profits for the four year period would be \$315,862.21.

Every effort has been put forth to operate the affairs of this Department on a sound economical business basis. At the same time I have endeavored to keep before me the general health and social welfare of the prisoners. I feel the auditors' statements suffice to tell you to what degree of success the Prison has been operated from a financial view point. It is felt the demand which has been created for Prison labor speaks for the discipline and morale of the prisoners. The medical records bespeak well of health and sanitary conditions. Conditions in every way have been bettered.

PURCHASE OF EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

As stated in previous reports, the purchase of equipment and supplies has been made, when practical, on competitive bid.

RELIGIOUS

Religious services are provided each Sunday at each of the eighteen points of confinement of State prisoners. In some instances services are also held at night during the week. A New Testament is provided for each prisoner upon commitment and he is encouraged to attend the religious services.

HEALTH AND SANITATION

The Prison, in addition to two full time physicians and a druggist, has at its command and on its staff several eminent surgeons of Raleigh. The health of the prisoners has been extremely good. The death rate is exceedingly low. Reports of the Prison Inspector, who represents jointly the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare and the State Board of Health, evidences the high sanitary condition of the Central Prison at Raleigh, the Camp Polk Prison Farm near Method, the Caledonia Prison Farm in Halifax County and the fifteen road and quarry camps which have been maintained under the direct supervision of this Department.

Dr. J. H. Norman, Jr., Warden-Physician, has frequently visited the eighteen active prison units for the purpose of examining the prisoners as to health and inspecting the quarters as to sanitation.

The full-time services of a physician at Caledonia Farm were found necessary and the services of Dr. B. R. Dodd, who is also a surgeon and psychiatrist, were obtained. Dr. Dodd is a native of Wake County.

The part time services of Dr. J. E. Osborne, dental surgeon, have been found of great help in maintaining the good health record of the Prison. The arrangement under which Dr. Osborne has been employed has also proved most economical. Dr. Osborne has visited frequently all points where State prisoners are in confinement and performed such dental work as in his opinion, was for the betterment of the health of the individual prisoner attended. Dr. W. J. Ward of Weldon cares to a large extent for dental requirements at Caledonia Farm.

Prisoners found to be suffering from mental derangement are immediately transferred to one of the Criminal Insane Wards; the white prisoner to Dix Hill at Raleigh; the colored to the Hospital for Insane at Goldsboro. A prisoner developing a contagious disease is at once isolated.

DISCIPLINE

More than six years have now elapsed since it has been found

necessary to resort to "the whipping post", or to flogging for the purpose of maintaining discipline. It has been found better to use "brain rather than brawn" in handling prisoners. We have continued the use of solitary confinement on bread and water as our most severe form of punishment and have found it most effective. As a whole, the general morale of the prisoners is good. Less than ten per cent are classed as incorrigibles, while about 30 per cent are honor grade prisoners in which classification are several life termers. Taking into consideration the increased population and number of units, the escapes are lower and recaptures higher. One mutiny was handled successfully without injury to either employees or prisoners.

HONOR CAMPS

Six honor camps, three for white prisoners and three for colored prisoners have been operated. These prisoners have earned in excess of \$150,000.00 revenue for the State Prison Department. But for the successful extension and operation of the honor system these prisoners could not have been employed by the contractors, and in that event the Prison would have been operated at a financial loss.

Upon their discharge many prisoners in honor camps are given immediate employment by the contractors for whom they have worked. Our extension of the honor system has aided greatly in our efforts toward rehabilitation of the prisoners and as stated, has materially added to our financial earnings.

EMPLOYMENT AFTER DISCHARGE

One of the greatest services this Department can render is to "locate" or find employment for the discharged or paroled prisoner. Particular attention has been given this during the past several years and employment for many has been obtained. I wish to extend through this Board to Judge H. Hoyle Sink, former Commissioner of Pardons and to Commissioner of Pardons Edwin B. Bridges, my appreciation for the attitude assumed by them toward helping find employment for discharged or paroled prisoners, and also to the Citizens Aid Committee recently appointed by Commissioner Bridges.

INDUSTRIES AND TRADES

The following industries and trades are engaged in and taught: General farming, manufacture of fertilizer, electric welding, brick masonry, general electrical work, carpentry, painting, general saw milling, ginning, chair weaving, mattress and pillow making, air and electric drilling, firing, concrete work, tailoring, fancy work, laundering, cooking, milling accountancy, tractor and truck driving, cabinet making, blacksmithing, dairying, plumbing, upholstering, horticulture, shoe mending, finger printing, culvert making, mining, raising and

care of swine. Every effort is made "to fit a round peg in a round hole and a square peg in a square hole" in making selections for the placement of prisoners in the above named industries and trades. Many prisoners who have come to the Prison without any trade whatsoever have been released and immediately employed at good wages at the trade they have learned while in Prison. This work is deemed constructive and important, as the discharged prisoner with a trade stands a better chance to earn an honest living, thereby causing him to lay aside his life of crime, and in such instances such prisoners become an asset to the State rather a continuing liability in the destruction of life and property, which would place the State to untold and continued expense in Court trials and in maintaining such prisoner in Prison.

SEGREGATION OF YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS FROM OLDER OR HARDENED PRISONERS

I have always fully realized the desirability and the necessity for the segregation of youthful offenders from older or hardened prisoners. This and other provisions are proper and necessary if the best results are to be obtained. However, it is necessary that we progress gradually and upon a sound basis. Until recently the Central Prison at Raleigh, the Camp Polk Farm and the Caledonia Farm have been overcrowded. This has been due to the continued tremendous increase in commitment of prisoners, the Prison population having increased more than 275 per cent in the past eight years. Having been successful in locating and obtaining employment in quarries, mines and road camps for all able-bodied negroes we were enabled to set aside the Camp Polk Farm for young white boys under 20 years of age, of which there are, at this time 168. Later the same provision should be made for colored boys.

These boys will be required to work the same length of hours as other prisoners. Only the better type will be confined on this farm. Several especially selected older prisoners will also be located here and after work hours and supper the younger prisoners will be allowed the opportunity to attend classes for two hours at night school, to be taught by the older prisoners selected for this purpose. The statistical data clearly indicates that those lacking in education are most susceptible to crime.

The primary task of this Department is to protect Society. It has further duty to perform, and that is the effort to rehabilitate while punishment is meted out through imprisonment. It should also be used for the purpose of redemption or reformation. I believe in rigid discipline. I believe prisoners should be forced to perform labor to the extent of their mental and physical capacities. I believe in giving prisoners an opportunity to so equip themselves while in Prison as to enable them to earn an honest livelihood upon discharge. I believe in putting forth every effort to

instil in them self-restraint and self-respect to the end that upon discharge they may so conduct themselves as to regain the respect of honest and law abiding citizens. I believe this to be the constructive and humane manner of handling prisoners and in the final analysis will prove profitable, economically, socially and financially.

Of course every prisoner given these opportunities of training and betterment will not profit thereby, but I can point to many hundred prisoners who have been discharged, paroled or pardoned within the past few years, who have gone back to freedom, are living honest lives and have taken up life anew. On the other hand "repeaters" in our Prison are negligible. There are men who will continue to ply their trade of crime so long as they live, regardless of what may be done.

This cannot be called "coddling" but is giving to the State dual protection—protection while the prisoner is confined and protection from his further depredations after discharge. This is real economy.

CAMP POLK PRISON FARM

This farm, referred to in the preceding paragraphs, is located four miles west of Raleigh in Wake County. It contained 2,680 acres until in accordance with law enacted by the General Assembly in 1925 there was transferred to the North Carolina State Fair Association a total of 200 acres.

During 1928 the Prison Board has purchased, by and with the consent and approval of the Governor, a total of 37½ acres of the West estate. The present acreage of the Camp Polk Farm is therefore 2,517½ acres, more or less.

Sufficient quantities of corn, forage, peas, beans, soy beans, oats, sweet and Irish potatoes, ensilage, pork, vegetables, milk, etc., have been raised on this farm.

The farm has also furnished the Central Prison with its requirements of vegetables, not raised in the Central Prison garden.

The auditors' reports for the four years on the operations of this farm are as follows:

1925—	\$10,671.11	Net Profit
1926—	\$ 8,386.80	Operating Loss
1927—	\$13,228.95	Net Profit
1928—	\$16,453.14	Net Profit

The loss sustained in 1926 was principally due to decline in cotton prices. For the four year period the total net profits on this farm total \$32,066.40 after deducting the loss incurred in 1926.

The team, equipment and buildings have been kept in excellent

condition, and the farm supervisor, Mr. Jesse Hilliard, and his associates are to be congratulated in their efforts to obtain quantity production at minimum costs.

During the four year period more than 300 acres of new ground have been cleared and placed under cultivation.

CALEDONIA PRISON FARM

The Caledonia Farm in Halifax County is manned by white prisoners, only about 25 per cent of whom are farmers by occupation. This requires more men to man the farm than if it were manned by actual farmers or by negroes.

Mr. H. K. Burgwyn and other officials at this farm are to be congratulated upon the splendid morale of the prisoners at that point and upon the excellent manner in which this has been operated.

The auditors' reports on the operation of this farm for the past four years are as follows:

1925—	\$51,820.99	Net Profit
1926—	\$19,608.89	Operating Loss
1927—	\$22,340.20	Net Profit
1928—	\$83,601.46	Net Profit

The loss shown in 1926 was due largely to the decline in the market price of cotton and peanuts. The total net profits at this farm for the four year period, after deducting the loss in 1926, amount to \$157,762.65.

Large quantities of corn, cotton, peanuts, sorghum cane, alfalfa, peas, beans, soy beans, oats, wheat, Irish and sweet potatoes, vegetables, pea vine hay, pork and beef have been raised. Over 25,000 bushels of corn were sold in 1928 and we have an equal amount for sale now.

All meal and flour used by the Prison Department is ground from corn and wheat raised on Caledonia.

A power line has been constructed with convict labor at a saving of \$10,000.00 over the contract price. Having current at this farm is economic and convenient.

The miles of ditches, roadways and dykes have been improved. All houses have been properly repaired and painted.

The team and farm implements evidence proper care.

The whole-time physician at Caledonia reports health and sanitary conditions on a high standard.

At this point we now have on hand a large surplus of hays and corn which will be sold in the open market during the next few months.

STOCKADE CAMPS

At this time nine stockade, or guarded, convict camps are being maintained, eight of which are engaged in quarrying rock

and one engaged in mining coal. A total of 751 negro prisoners are confined in these camps. Each camp has been constructed on our standard camp design, adopted six years ago, and is in accordance with law, approved by the Inspector representing jointly the State Board of Health and the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare.

This gives, with honor camps, a total of fourteen camps, with a total population of 903 prisoners, located at present as follows:

Hyde County—1 Honor Camp, White
 Warren County—1 Honor Camp, White
 Lenoir County—1 Honor Camp, White
 Perquimans County—1 Honor Camp, Colored
 Macon County—1 Honor Camp, Colored
 Wake County—2 Stockade Camps, Colored
 Nash County—1 Stockade Camp, Colored
 Durham County—1 Stockade Camp, Colored
 Guilford County—2 Stockade Camps, Colored
 Forsyth County—1 Stockade Camp, Colored
 Alexander County—1 Stockade Camp, Colored
 Chatham County—1 Stockade Camp, Colored

The successful placement of these men has obviated the necessity of the issuance of the \$400,000.00 bond issue, authorized by the last General Assembly to purchase farm lands to care for the increase in prison population. The non-issuance of these bonds effects a saving of about \$35,000.00 in interest to date.

In order to maintain proper contact with the outside Prison camp officials and contractors, and to further the morale of the prisoners the Superintendent should visit each unit at least once each month. This, while extremely important, has not been possible. It is necessary to travel nearly 1,700 miles to make one trip of inspection and with the time necessarily consumed at each camp location it should require about two weeks in which to make a proper worthwhile inspectional and contact trip. It has not been possible to devote half of each month to this work. This is due to the many and varied duties necessarily performed by the Superintendent who is, as you know, the Executive and Administrative Head of the Department, the purchasing and selling agent, Director of Farm Operations, Director of the Industries at the Central Prison and in the final analysis the Disciplinarian of the Department.

It falls the duty of the Superintendent to find employment for more than 2,000 men and women. The financial success of the Prison leans very heavily upon the successful finding of suitable and profitable employment of prisoners. In the past four years Prison labor in quarries and mines and on road work has earned \$1,190,236.97. I am of the opinion this amount would have been materially increased had the Superintendent been relieved of

some of his other duties which confine him to his office. From experience I fully realize convict labor cannot be placed or "sold" over telephone or by letter. It must be "sold" by direct contact with contractors requiring labor and must be continually "resold" to them.

The convict camps have operated at a net profit, after deducting all expenses, as follows:

In 1925 a Net Profit of	\$114,331.42
In 1926 a Net Profit of	\$127,808.80
In 1927 a Net Profit of	\$127,649.72
In 1928 a Net Profit of	\$109,563.38

A total net profit from convict camps in the four year period of \$479,354.32. All prisoners are worked under the direction and supervision of Prison authorities only.

GENERAL

In addition to the travel outlined above I have from necessity travelled many miles by car and train conferring with contractors engaged in various forms of construction work, in an effort to interest them in the utilization of convict labor. I have also made numerous trips to the two farms, which are located exactly one hundred miles apart. Within the four years just ended I have travelled 84,396 miles by train and automobile in the official discharge of my duties.

I am at this time purchasing food to supply 6,768 meals each day for 18 separate units scattered over the State from Macon County, west of Asheville to Hyde County and Perquimans County on the East Coast.

Within the four year period there has been collected through this office, for the account of this Department the sum of \$1,988,320.91. From figures obtained it would have cost in excess of \$17,400.00 had this money been collectible through the State Revenue Department. This is computed on the report that the cost of collecting \$1,000.00 is \$28.30.

The population of the Prison having increased more than 275 per cent within the past few years, the Executive and Administrative duties have likewise increased. In addition the requirements of the Budget Bureau, while extremely helpful, have added materially to the work of most Departmental heads.

The Superintendent has among other duties that of interviews and conferences with salesmen, kinsmen, friends and lawyers of the more than 2,000 prisoners, visitors and delegations interested in the operation of the Prison and prospective purchasers of supplies, users of convict labor and others. Over a period of 60 days these interviews and conferences averaged 21 per day. In addition there are numerous telephone calls and an average of 4,617 letters, and telegrams dispatched each month.

No regular office hours can be maintained, even when at the Central Prison. The Superintendent is on duty and available from about 7:30 A.M. until all hours of the night. He is often disturbed during late hours at night by long distance calls from this and other States pertaining to escaped prisoners or commitment of prisoners, and other routine business.

The Prison population has increased more than 275 per cent in the past few years; the farming acreage increased about 900 per cent since 1921; the road camps 350 per cent and five industries have been installed and are operating successfully under the supervision of the Superintendent. With this increase and the other duties now incumbent upon the Superintendent there has been no increase in the personnel of the Superintendent's office.

Recent telegraphic reports disclose that of 49 State Prisons reporting, only seven are self-supporting. The other 42 are maintained by Legislative appropriation. These appropriations last year are on an average of more than \$300,000.00 for each of those States not self-supporting.

The following States are listed as operating without cost to the tax payers: Mississippi, Tennessee, West Virginia, South Carolina, Texas, Minnesota and North Carolina. Four of the seven report profits ranging from \$2,000.00 to \$10,000.00.

None of the Federal Prisons are self-sustaining.

I am very much gratified over being able to make to you this report and I am profoundly grateful to His Excellency, Governor McLean and to you gentlemen of the Board who have given unstintingly of your labors and sound advice all of which has been exceedingly helpful. The people of the State are deeply indebted to you for the service you have rendered, which service has been given at a great financial sacrifice to each of you.

I also wish to acknowledge my indebtedness for the faithful and loyal support of other officers and employees.

Respectfully,

GEO. ROSS POU,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN-WARDEN

To the Superintendent and Board of Directors of the North Carolina State's Prison:

As Physician-Warden, I have the honor to submit the following report covering the fiscal years 1926-1928.

In the medical department we are getting along nicely. The health of the prisoners is excellent, as evidenced by the small sick list and the almost universal gain in weight and morale of the men. This has been brought about by close attention to their physical condition, food, sanitation, teeth, etc.

All prisoners are examined by the Physician as to their physical and mental condition, and graded according to their ability to do prison work. The record of the physical examination is kept on an indexed card, a copy of which goes with prisoner to the camp or farm to which he is assigned. They grade as follows:

Grade "A" 90 to 100	1069
Grade "B" 75 to 90	295
Grade "C" 50 to 75	171
Grade "D" Below 50	31
Total	1566

All prisoners are vaccinated against both Smallpox and Typhoid Fever. If there are any signs of syphilis, a blood test is made. If a prisoner is found to need an operation, this is done before he is sent out to work.

Dr. Osborne does the necessary dental work for each prisoner before such prisoner leaves the Central Prison. It is unbelievable that in a civilized country people will let their mouths get in such condition as we find many.

I make regular inspection trips to all prison camps several times yearly. On these trips I check up on each prisoner, and those requiring it are sent in for treatment. The supervisors are required to give the men a good variety of food, well prepared, and keep everything in a clean sanitary condition. The water is regularly analyzed by the State Laboratory of Hygiene.

The number of sick and injured received from the farms and camps for treatment during 1926-28 was 202.

During this period we sent 19 to the State Sanatorium for treatment and they returned four to us as cured.

We sent six to the Criminal Insane at Raleigh for treatment and they returned two to us as cured.

To the Criminal Insane at Goldsboro we sent seven and they returned two to us as cured.

The number of deaths from 1926-28 was 17 as follows:

Pneumonia	1
Epileptic Convulsions	1
Hemorrhage from Abscess of Leg	1
Abscess of Lung	1
Organic Heart Trouble	4
Bright's Disease	1
Tubercular Complications	3
Gun Shot Wounds	1
Stomach Ulcer	1
Cancer	2
Cirrhosis of Liver	1
Total	17

All prisoners who enter the prison with venereal disease are held at the Central Prison until cured. We received and treated the following:

Gonorrhoea (cured and discharged)	124
Blood Test for Syphilis as follows:	
Number of Wassermans	446
Negative	307
Positive	139
Of the positive (cured and discharged)	119
Remaining under treatment	20
Intra Venous doses of Neoarsphenamine	1171

Nine per cent of the prisoners received have syphilis and eight per cent have gonorrhoea. The total venereal infection of the prisoners received is about 17 per cent.

We received eight drug addicts during the period. They are all cured.

We received fifty-two cases of Scabies (Itch) which were isolated until cured.

The following operations were performed during the period:

Appendicitis	15
Removal of Tonsils	7
Removal of Eyes	1
Hernias	5
Gun Shot Wounds	3
Knife Wounds	2
Hemorrhoids	13
Maxillary (Jaw bone)	2
Fistula	1
Surgery of Hand	10
Removal of Sub-maxillary Gland	1
Leg Amputation	1
Circumcision	6
Compound Fractures	9
Perforated Intestine	1
Abscess	2
Removal of Glass from Foot	1

Removal of Needle from Foot -----	1
Pluerisy -----	1
Bone Graft -----	1

Total -----	83

There were 45 cases of mumps, all being isolated and treated. Sheriffs should be more careful and not bring prisoners with contagious diseases.

In each permanent camp we try to have a good garden and raise vegetables. The work is done mostly by the "dead-heads" who are not able to do heavy work and are unfit for almost anything else. By doing this each camp has a good supply of vegetables. This is much less expense and trouble than buying from the open market.

Especially selected men are placed in the kitchen here and trained to cook. By doing this we can always furnish the camps with good cooks. Poor cooking will ruin any camp, in health and discipline.

Our average daily sick list is 13 as against 38 for 1922-24, an average of six for 1925. This increase over 1925 has been caused from increase in population and more men being transferred to Central Prison from farms and camps. However, we believe this is a good record as can be made with 2000 men and many cases of surgery and accidents. It also shows that the prisoners are not malingering as much as formerly.

Dr. West who does the eye, ear, nose and throat work has been of great assistance.

Drs. Neal, Thompson and Neal who assist me and do the major surgery have been generous with their time. When called upon to see a patient or for consultation they respond immediately. I think the Board of Directors are fortunate in being able to get them. I personally thank them for their cooperation.

Our buildings and grounds are kept as clean and sanitary as possible. Trash is collected and hauled away every day. The interior of the buildings is cleaned thoroughly every day, floors washed and bed linen changed twice each week. Clothing and bed linen aired twice a week but not often put in the sun as it is impossible to get them out of the building. The heating, water and sewage systems are working fairly well and giving very little trouble. At one time we had to keep a force of men continually at work on them. We have abandoned our power plant and are using current from The Carolina Power and Light Company.

The old women's building in the back yard is being utilized for a canning plant, mattress factory, electrical and paint shops. The cells in this building are used in emergencies when all other cells are full. There is much danger of fire in the extreme wings. One wing occupied by women and the other by the hospital and

honor men. There is not an adequate way of escape in case fire starts near the stairway.

The cow barn is screened and kept clean. The hog pens and lot are kept clean but it is against the city ordinance for us to raise hogs within the city limits. Therefore we may have to get rid of our hogs in the near future.

We are gradually improving our grounds and in the last few years we have filled in much land that was waste, and only used for a junk pile, making nice level land out of it. Most of this filling was done on the northeast and northwest corners of the property just outside the wall.

Our pasture is still very prolific and furnishes plenty of grass all Spring and Summer for the cows. The garden has done very well but is too small, therefore we have to depend on Capt. Hilliard at the Cary farm to furnish us with vegetables. This he has done in both abundance and variety. He has also filled our silo, furnishing eighty-seven tons of silage.

The outside wooden walls which, I am told, are about 25 or 30 years old, are continually falling and will have to be replaced very soon.

Our herd of cattle consists of 15 cows, 12 are being milked and three are dry. Three Heifers that will soon give milk, 12 calves and one bull. They are regularly tested for tuberculosis, etc., by the State veterinarian and are in fine condition giving 40 gallons of milk per day.

The herd of about 48 hogs and pigs is doing fine and will furnish plenty of fresh meat for the prisoners during the winter and some will be packed away. We now have on hand some hams, shoulders and other meat carried over from last year.

There were 1566 new prisoners who passed through the Central Prison for distribution to other points. These, and the men who work here regularly, behave themselves and perform any duty assigned them.

In the past two years we received 15 for electrocution. Nine were electrocuted.

We have the following industries in the Central Prison: the concrete culvert plant, the print shop, the shop for weaving chair bottoms, the mattress factory, the cannery, a hot house, a soap plant and the sewing room and laundry. The latter two are run entirely by women. All of the industries are successful.

For recreation the prisoners are given moving picture shows once a week. Baseball in summer, when possible. Boxing matches when we have boxers. Those who are musical are allowed to have their musical instruments and the prison furnishes a piano. They have a good library consisting of some of the best standard books, besides this the ladies in town and the magazine stands

furnish them with the latest magazines. They are allowed to take these books and magazines to their cells after locking hours if they wish.

The religious services consist of one hour of Sunday school every Sunday afternoon conducted by Mr. Loomis Goodwin, the chaplain, and the Sunday school superintendents, Mr. and Mrs. Jo. Weathers and others; and one hour of church services each Sunday conducted by one of the different ministers in town.

In closing I wish to thank all of the officials of the State's Prison for their cooperation. It is a great pleasure and honor to be associated with such gentlemen.

J. H. NORMAN, M.D.
Physician-Warden.

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY WARDEN

To the Superintendent:

Sir: As Deputy Warden and Director of the State Bureau of Identification I submit herewith biennial report for the period beginning June 30, 1926 and ending June 30, 1928.

All prisoners upon entrance to the Prison are given a hair cut, shave and bath, after which they are returned to this office where they are listed as to serial number, term of sentence and crime: A full description of the prisoners is taken together with their references of their nearest relatives. Two copies of fingerprints are made, one of which is retained in my files, while the other is forwarded to the Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C. If the prisoner has a former record of being fingerprinted, the Department of Justice notifies me of same, this information being filed with the original print in my office. This information has proved to be very valuable in the classification of the men. In this way we learn if the prisoner is wanted for escaping from any other institution. During this period we have in this way received 17 prisoners who had escaped from other institutions or from officers.

A photograph of each prisoner is made and filed. When a prisoner escapes, a cut is made of subject's fingerprints, and photograph after which a circular with fingerprints, photograph and full description is made and mailed to every city of any size in the United States, Canada and Mexico. This has proved to be the most effective way of apprehending escapees. It is interesting to note that these circulars are printed in our prison print plant.

Covering this period we have recaptured 143, 102 of which were first identified by their fingerprints. The making of fingerprints makes a very lasting impression on the prisoner for he is told that should he escape, copies of his fingerprints will be mailed throughout the United States and other countries, and if he is ever fingerprinted again, he will be identified. A copy of the rules of the Prison and a Testament are always given each prisoner upon entrance. A lecture is given them on how to make good while in the Prison, explaining to them the different grades and the days of gain time allowed in each for good behavior. Most of the prisoners seem to appreciate these talks while others appear indifferent.

During this biennium I have made 1566 prisoners' fingerprints, this being the number of men and women received during this period.

I have received about 2,100 fingerprints from other bureaus during this period, and by the splendid cooperation shown this

bureau, we have been able to locate a large number of our escapees. Our foreign file contains approximately 5,000 prints.

A short time ago we were notified by an officer that he had one of our escaped men. We gave him over the 'phone the description of our man who had the same name as the one he had in custody, including marks and scars. From this, the officer told us that he had our man. His weight, height and other comparisons were the same. We told him to bring the man up so that we might make his fingerprints as a further identification. Upon arrival here the man very firmly denied ever having been here. He was identified by one of the guards as our man. His fingerprints were taken and we found that he was not our man. A few weeks ago the man that we wanted was apprehended and we learned that the man we had was his brother who had taken his brother's name when arrested. This shows that the fingerprints helped to clear the innocent as well as convict the guilty.

I do not believe that the counties could make a more worthwhile investment than the establishment of a Bureau of Identification in each county, so that the solicitor and judge might have the past record of the prisoner, if any, before trial. If this could be had, I believe that it would be a means of lessening the wave of crime.

I wish to take this opportunity to express my thanks to the officials and employees for their hearty cooperation with this office.

Respectfully,

H. H. HONEYCUTT, *Deputy Warden,*
Director State Bureau of Identification.

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR

Raleigh, N. C.,
January 5, 1929.

MR. GEO. ROSS POU, *Superintendent,*
The State Prison Department,
Raleigh, North Carolina.

SIR:

I submit herewith for publication in the Biennial Report statistical data relative to the prisoners under your control for the two and one-half year period ended December 31, 1928.

There is also submitted certain tables from the various audited reports of the condition of the books in my office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927, the fiscal year ended June 30, 1928, and for the calendar years 1927 and 1928. The fiscal year audits were made and prepared by duly authorized representatives of the State Auditors Department, and the calendar year audits were made and prepared by the Geo. G. Scott Co., of Charlotte, under and by direction of His Excellency, Honorable Angus W. McLean. The audited reports, in detail, are on file in my office subject to inspection.

I desire to express to you, and through you to the Board of Directors and to other Prison officials and employees my sincere thanks for the helpful and cooperative spirit manifested by all.

Respectfully yours,

CHESTER O. BELL,
Auditor, the State Prison Dept.

NET OPERATING RESULTS FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1927

Income:

Net Profits of the Caledonia Farm for 1927 -----	\$ 22,340.20
Net Profits of the Cary Farm for 1927 -----	13,228.95
Net Profits of the Supply Stores for 1927 -----	18,520.52
(Sales of Supplies from Stores to other Units in excess of Cost)	
Net Profits of the Convict Camps for 1927 -----	123,649.72
	<hr/>
Total Income for the Year -----	177,739.39

Expenses:

Expenses of Central Prison (Gross Expenses Cred- ited with Income of Central Prison Units—Such as Printing Dept., Laundry, Chair Factory, Cul- vert Plant, etc.) -----	\$58,605.97
Administrative Expenses—Such as Salaries, Post- age, Telegraph and Telephone, Insurance, Trav- eling Expenses, Printing, Office Supplies, etc.	22,553.19
Reserve for Doubtful Accounts -----	2,800.00
Rewards and Captures -----	6,658.36
Prisoners Transportation -----	3,547.19
Commutation Expenses (Payments to Prisoners and their Families) -----	15,675.88
	<hr/>
Total Expenses for 1927 -----	109,840.59
	<hr/>
Total Net Profits for the Year 1927 -----	\$ 67,898.80
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NOTE:—Taken from an audit of Geo. G. Scott Co., which audit is on file in the Budget Bureau and in the office of the State Prison.

INCOME AND EXPENSE - ALL UNITS
FISCAL YEAR

July 1, 1927 to June 30, 1928

EXHIBIT "G"

	Income	Expense	Profit Or Loss
Administration -----	\$ None	\$ 42,928.16	*\$42,928.16
Central Prison -----	42,859.82	81,775.00	* 38,915.18
Caledonia Farm -----	349,092.05	332,655.52	16,436.53
Cary Farm -----	106,313.78	107,322.09	* 1,008.31
Print Plant -----	12,690.53	8,402.25	4,288.28
Storage Room -----	30,118.56	6,264.73	23,853.83
Cooper-Barham Camp -----	3,985.21	3,223.98	761.23
Berry-Sims Camp -----	48,622.76	21,899.58	26,723.18
Champion Camp -----	12,835.40	6,915.88	5,919.52
Ewing Camp -----	36,850.67	17,709.21	19,141.46
Hight Camp -----	20,140.58	18,456.92	1,683.66
Holloway Camp -----	10,871.20	6,133.55	4,737.65
Cole Camp -----	46,680.34	25,276.15	21,404.19
Berry-Baker Camp -----	25,756.98	17,058.78	8,698.20
Ross Camp -----	30,474.23	18,399.85	12,074.38
McMillan Camp -----	10,437.92	5,169.13	5,268.79
Baker Camp -----	19,428.53	23,707.28	* 4,278.75
Greensboro Camp -----	13,962.54	6,890.89	7,071.65
Stokesdale Camp -----	23,163.46	26,407.38	* 3,243.92
Whitehead Camp -----	2,064.39	2,958.03	* 893.64
Inez Camp -----	3,542.00	2,028.52	1,513.48
Sater Camp -----	5,186.28	1,757.25	3,429.03
Lillington Camp -----	990.74	424.63	566.11
Coal Glenn Camp -----	2,732.25	4,155.76	* 1,423.51
Kinston Camp -----	1,108.75	308.66	800.09
Totals -----	\$859,908.97	\$788,229.18	\$71,679.79

* Denotes expenditures in excess of income for period under review.

NOTE:—The above table is from copy of audit prepared by representatives of the State Auditors Department.

INCOME AND EXPENSE - ALL UNITS

FISCAL YEAR

July 1, 1926 to June 30, 1927

EXHIBIT "H"

	Income	Expense	Profit or Loss
Administration	\$ None	\$ 53,125.17	*\$53,125.17
Central Prison	36,408.42	115,336.55	* 78,928.13
Caledonia Farm	251,808.05	227,105.49	24,702.56
Cary Farm	40,977.88	25,951.90	15,025.48
Printing & Plant	6,058.88	724.26	5,334.62
Tailor Shop	30,931.18	9,469.87	21,461.31
Barham Camp, Micro, N. C.	12,049.60	5,248.47	6,801.13
Berry Camp, Sims, N. C.	46,021.02	20,584.09	25,436.93
Champion Camp, Almond, N. C.	16,092.40	10,222.77	5,869.63
Ewing Camp, Durham, N. C.	31,415.39	16,187.86	15,227.53
Hight Camp, Hiddenite, N. C.	26,338.67	17,519.08	8,819.59
Holloway Camp, Chimney Rock, N. C.	29,832.75	15,805.08	14,027.67
Cole Camp, Rolesville, N. C.	16,813.40	11,955.16	4,858.24
Baker Camp, Wendell, N. C.	22,605.43	11,543.29	11,062.14
Ross Camp, Winston-Salem, N. C.	22,299.91	8,897.41	13,402.50
McMillan Camp, Hickory, N. C.	6,468.80	1,433.58	5,035.22
Baker Camp, Asheville, N. C. (Old)	12,557.99	15,240.94	* 2,682.95
Snipes Camp, Stokesdale, N. C.	3,507.72	1,919.20	1,588.52
Barham Camp, Greensboro, N. C.	2,380.61	942.70	1,437.91
Baker Camp, Asheville, N. C. (New)	6,991.55	4,372.15	2,619.40
Ranes Camp, Marshall, N. C.	16,076.03	16,261.87	* 185.84
Rollins Camp, Durham, N. C.	6,753.05	3,043.03	3,710.02
Gulley Camp, Duplin, N. C.	3,583.00	3,448.97	134.03
Cole Camp, Waynesville, N. C.	12.03	449.70	* 437.67
Storage Room	7,310.00	3,812.42	3,497.58
Totals	\$655,293.26	\$600,601.01	\$54,692.25

* Denotes expenditures in excess of income for period under review.

NOTE:—The above table is from copy of audit prepared by representatives of the State Auditors Department.

AUDITOR'S REPORT OF THE STATE'S PRISON
FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1928

January 2, 1929.

HON. A. W. McLEAN, *Governor,*
Ex-Officio Director of the Budget.
Raleigh, North Carolina.

DEAR SIR:

We respectfully submit the following report covering the examination of the books and accounts of the North Carolina State Prison for the calendar year 1928.

NET EARNINGS FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1928

The books show that the net earnings of the Prison for the calendar year 1928 amounted to \$146,550.92.

The following is a condensed statement of the operations for the year, divided as to its functional units:

	Gross Income	Operating Expenses	Loss	Gain
Caledonia Farm . . .	\$ 623,289.86	\$ 539,688.40		\$ 83,601.46
Cary Farm	125,568.31	109,115.17		16,453.14
Convict Camps . . .	361,951.62	252,388.24		109,563.38
Printing Shop	12,307.22	9,091.10		3,216.12
Stores Account . . .	51,804.34	49,109.53		2,694.81
Central Prison . . .	53,455.33	92,881.37	\$ 39,426.04	
Administrative Ex- penses	2,493.00	32,044.95	29,551.95	
Totals	\$1,230,869.68	\$1,084,318.76	\$ 68,977.99	\$215,528.91
Net Operating Pro- fits for Year			146,550.92	
			\$215,528.91	\$215,528.91

The following is a statement of the disposition of the 1928 Net Earnings:

Total Net Earnings for Year -----	\$146,550.92
Less Paid Prisoners as required by Law known as "Commutation Expense" -----	16,717.09
Balance -----	129,833.83
Less a Special Reserve set up for possible Shrinkage of Inven- tory Values -----	25,000.00
Balance of 1928 Earnings carried to Surplus of "Maintenance Fund" -----	\$104,833.83

NET EARNINGS OF THE ADMINISTRATION PERIOD
OF FOUR YEARS

The total net earnings of the Prison for the Administration period of four years (1925-1926-1927-1928) aggregated \$315,-862.21, out of which \$75,421.31 was paid the prisoners and their families as required by law, also there was at the end of the year just closed a special reserve of \$25,000.00 set aside to cover a possible shrinkage of values of inventories, which left a balance of \$215,440.90 that was carried to the surplus of the "Maintenance Fund".

The following is a condensed statement of the net earnings of the Administration period of four years and its disposition:

	Net Earnings	Less Com- mutation Expense	Less Special Reserve for Inventory Shrinkage	Balance carried to Surplus of Mt. Fund
Calendar Year 1925	\$ 42,543.31	\$24,449.88		\$ 18,093.43
Calendar Year 1926	43,193.30	18,578.46		24,614.84
Calendar Year 1927	83,574.68	15,675.88		67,898.80
Calendar Year 1928	146,550.92	16,717.09	\$25,000.00	104,833.83
Totals	\$315,862.21	\$75,421.31	\$25,000.00	\$215,440.90

SURPLUS OF MAINTENANCE FUND

What is known as the "Maintenance Fund" is the net current assets which constitute the working capital of the Prison. This fund at the close of 1928 amounted to \$766,739.09 as shown by the following condensed statement:

Invested in

Current Accounts Receivable, Less \$2,800.00 Reserve for possible Losses	\$ 86,906.39
Inventories of Farm Product, Supplies, Tools, Live-stock and Current Working Equipment, Less \$25,000.00 Reserve for possible Shrinkage of Value	408,078.45
Total Fund Invested in Working Assets	494,984.84
Cash on Hand, Less Current Indebtedness	271,754.24
Total Maintenance Fund December 31, 1928	\$766,739.08

The following is a condensed statement of the analysis of the surplus Account of the Maintenance Fund from July 1, 1925 to December 31, 1928 :

Surplus of Maintenance Fund at July 1, 1925 after giving effect to the Special Appropriation of \$509,807.06 made by the General Assembly 1925 Session for the Accumulated Debt and Treasury Overdraft	\$459,680.05
Net Appropriations for Maintenance consumed during Period the Operations of Prison were Financed by Legislative Appropriations	
(a) Expense from July 1, 1925 to July 1, 1927 \$1,026,057.98	
(b) Less Receipts Deposited in State Treasury same Period	803,945.86
(c) Net Appropriations Consumed	222,112.12
Net Earnings of Prison for the Administration Period of Four Years carried to Surplus Account	215,440.90
Total	897,233.07
Less Expended for Betterments and Improvements	130,493.99
Balance of Surplus of Maintenance Fund at December 31, 1928	\$766,739.08

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

What is known as the "Capital Account" of the State Prison is the permanent assets consisting of lands, improvements, betterments, buildings and equipment.

The following is a condensed statement of the Capital Account :

Totals Fixed Properties at July 1, 1925	\$2,173,352.08
Additions made from Permanent Improvements Appropriation (See Schedule No. 37)	313,847.93
Additions made from Maintenance Fund or out of Current Earnings (See Schedule No. 36)	130,493.99
Total Fixed Properties or Capital Surplus at Dec. 31, 1928	\$2,617,694.00

The fixed assets are divided as follows:

Central Prison	\$1,439,429.33
Caledonia Farm	745,807.19
Cary Farm	432,457.48
Total	\$2,617,694.00

FARM PRODUCTS

The value of farm products produced during the year 1928 amounted to \$220,318.50 as shown by the following condensed statement:

	Caledonia Farm	Cary Farm	Total
Products Sold during the Year	\$236,569.13	\$37,593.47	\$274,162.60
Products Consumed during the Year	80,083.12	16,408.36	96,491.48
Inventory at close of Year	158,870.00	12,491.75	171,361.75
Totals	475,522.25	66,493.58	542,015.83
Less Inventory beginning of Year	273,530.03	48,167.30	321,697.33
Value of Products for the Year	\$201,992.22	\$18,326.28	\$220,318.50

The profits of farm operations are shown in Schedules 3 and 4, which amounted to \$100,054.60.

The following are condensed statements:

	Caledonia Farm	Cary Farm	Total
Total Income	623,289.86	125,568.31	748,858.17
Total Expense	539,688.40	109,115.17	648,803.57
	\$ 83,601.46	\$ 16,453.14	\$100,054.60

INVENTORIES

The Inventories of the Prison at the close of the year amounted to \$433,078.45 as against \$397,460.13 one year ago and an average inventory of five years of \$428,049.94.

We have shown a schedule of inventories for the past five years by units, designated as Schedule 28. The totals are as follows:

December 31, 1924	\$304,228.20
December 31, 1925	535,155.87
December 31, 1926	470,327.09
December 31, 1927	397,460.13
December 31, 1928	433,078.45

SCOPE OF EXAMINATION

The scope of our examination did not include the examination of Vouchers as that work is handled by the State Auditor. We

did not reconcile the treasury account with the books of State Treasury as that is also handled by the State Auditor and also it would have been impossible to have done so at the date we completed our work, which was before the entries of the month had been received by the Treasurer's office. Our work consisted of proving clerical accuracy of the accounts supported by the recorded transactions, examination of detail inventories, and the preparation of the statements herewith submitted.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. G. SCOTT & Co.,
Certified Public Accountants.

STATISTICAL DATA RELATIVE TO PRISONERS

TABLE No. 1

Population Record of Prison from June 30, 1926 to December 31, 1928	
Prisoners remaining June 30, 1926	1486
Received from counties	1977
Received by revocation of parole	13
Received by recapture of escapes	257
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Total received during the two and one-half years	3733
Discharged by expiration of sentence	1209
Pardoned or paroled	159
Deaths from all causes	26
Escaped from the eighteen units maintained	333
Transferred to insane hospitals and tubercular wards	38
<hr/>	
Total	1765
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Prisoners remaining under control on December 31, 1928	1968

TABLE No. 2

Distribution of Prisoners December 31, 1928

Central Prison, Wake County	308
Camp Polk Farm, Wake County	92
Caledonia Farm, Halifax County	686
Simms Camp, Wilson County	91
Wendell Camp, Wake County	64
Rolesville Camp, Wake County	133
Durham Camp, Durham County	53
Greensboro Camp, Guilford County	23
Gillquarry Camp, Guilford County	59
Winston Camp, Forsyth County	62
Hiddenite Camp, Alexander County	71
Franklin Camp, Macon County	32
New Holland Camp, Hyde County	53
Kinston Camp, Lenoir County	21
Inez Camp, Warren County	18
Coal Glenn Camp, Chatham County	181
Chocowinity Camp, Beaufort County	21
<hr/>	
Total	1968
Increase in population since June 30, 1926	482

TABLE No. 3

Races and Sex of Prisoners Received from
June 30, 1926 to December 31, 1928

White males	1122
White females	22
Colored males	758
Colored females	75
Total	1977

TABLE No. 4

Social Relations of Prisoners Received from
June 30, 1926 to December 31, 1928

Married	732
Single	1196
Widows	12
Widowers	37
Total	1977

TABLE No. 5

Religious Record of Prisoners prior to Conviction, Received
from June 30, 1926 to December 31, 1928

Attended Sunday School	859
Attended Church and Sunday School	694
Attended neither Sunday School nor Church	424
Total	1977

TABLE No. 6

Ages of Prisoners Received from
June 30, 1926 to December 31, 1928

14 to 20 Years	677
20 to 30 Years	795
30 to 40 Years	324
40 to 50 Years	98
50 to 60 Years	61
60 to 70 Years	19
70 to 80 Years	3
Total	1977

TABLE No. 7

Crimes for which Prisoners were Sentenced
from June 30, 1926 to December 31, 1928

Attempt to produce an abortion	2	Housebreaking and larceny	148
Abduction	3	Impersonating married woman's husband	1
Arson	21	Incest	12
Assault and battery	6	Intercourse with girl under 16 years of age	19
Assault and burglary	3	Kidnapping	1
Assault with deadly weapon in- tent to kill	62	Larceny	389
Assault with deadly weapon in- tent to rape	46	Larceny of automobile	91
Assault, secret	6	Larceny and receiving	104
Bigamy	23	Larceny and forgery	1
Bigamous cohabitation	2	Making false enteries	1
Breaking and entering	139	Mayhem and assault	1
Breaking, entering and larceny	17	Manufacturing whiskey	35
Burglary	44	Manslaughter	169
Burglary, second degree	44	Murder	68
Burglary, attempt at	2	Murder, second degree	124
Conspiracy	5	Operating smoke screen	3
Concealing birth of child	1	Perjury	3
Crime against nature	11	Possession burglary tools	5
Disposing of mortgaged property	1	Prostitution and assignation	3
Destruction of property	1	Rape	8
Elopement	1	Receiving stolen goods	16
Embezzlement	32	Robbery	33
Felony	1	Riot	1
Felonious conspiracy	6	Seduction	10
False pretense	22	Storebreaking	77
False pretense and fraud	2	Sodomy	1
Forgery	97	Violation banking laws	4
Highway robbery	57		
Housebreaking	25	Total	1977

TABLE No. 8

Occupation of Prisoners prior to Conviction, Received
from June 30, 1926 to December 31, 1928

Bakers	3	Ministers	2
Bankers	13	Mail carrier	1
Barbers	11	Miners	5
Bootblack	3	Metal workers	3
Butchers	3	Musicians	2
Butlers	3	Newspaper workers	2
Blacksmiths	6	Nurses	3
Brickmasons	3	Office workers	20

Carpenters	24	Painters	47
Clerks	7	Printers	7
Cooks	64	Plumbers	13
Cigar makers	2	Plasterers	6
Deputy sheriff	1	Pressers	6
Dairyman	1	Real estate dealers	3
Electricians	19	Railroad workers	1
Farmers	234	Salesmen	13
Firemen	18	Sailors	1
Fisherman	1	School children	2
Hôtel employees	3	Sign painters	1
Horse trader	1	Shoe makers	6
Interior decorator	1	School teachers	3
Insurance agents	2	Steam fitters	1
Junk dealer	1	Stone cutters	2
Lawyers	2	Sheet metal workers	4
Laborers	1151	Textile workers	147
Laundry workers	4	Telegraph operators	3
Liveryman	1	Tailors	3
Linemen	2	Tile setter	1
Lumbermen	2	Time keeper	1
Manicurist	1	Tree surgery	1
Mechanics	60	Truck drivers	7
Merchants	8	Waiters	2
Machinist	1		
Medical doctors	2	Total	1977

TABLE No. 9

Number of Prisoners Received from each County
from June 30, 1926 to December 31, 1928

Alamance	7	Jackson	5
Alexander	10	Lee	14
Alleghany	2	Lenoir	38
Anson	7	Lincoln	7
Ashe	3	McDowell	23
Avery	6	Madison	14
Bertie	2	Martin	3
Beaufort	16	Mecklenburg	53
Bladen	4	Mitchell	12
Brunswick	9	Montgomery	3
Buncombe	196	Moore	9
Burke	20	Nash	22
Cabarrus	23	New Hanover	36
Caldwell	19	Northampton	6
Carteret	7	Onslow	7
Caswell	6	Orange	9

Catawba	42	Pender	3
Chatham	28	Pasquotank	11
Cherokee	11	Perquimans	9
Chowan	6	Pitt	41
Cleveland	14	Polk	22
Camden	1	Pamlico	4
Columbus	16	Randolph	23
Craven	27	Richmond	17
Currituck	4	Robeson	27
Cumberland	24	Rockingham	18
Davidson	22	Rowan	6
Davie	7	Rutherford	33
Duplin	20	Sampson	22
Durham	37	Scotland	26
Edgecombe	14	Stanley	25
Forsyth	101	Stokes	9
Franklin	24	Surry	15
Gates	3	Swain	11
Gaston	26	Tyrell	1
Granville	16	Transylvania	7
Graham	5	Union	14
Greene	8	Vance	20
Guilford	142	Wake	117
Halifax	30	Warren	7
Harnett	30	Washington	4
Henderson	24	Watauga	7
Hertford	9	Wayne	20
Hoke	2	Wilkes	27
Hyde	3	Wilson	42
Haywood	19	Yadkin	13
Iredell	15	Yancey	9
Jones	1		
Johnston	38	Total	1977

COMPOSED, PRINTED AND BOUND BY
THE STATE'S PRISON PRINTERY
RALEIGH, N. C.

Various other items

85,000	Stationery and Printing
110,000	Telephone and Bellows and Books
15,000	Advertising and Miscellaneous
15,000	Supplies
100,000	Books and Publications for Sale

TOTAL PRINTING AND BINDING \$ 205,000

Equipment

45,000	Office
85,000	Refrigerator
45,000	Refrigerator
100,000	Class Room and Laboratory
35,000	Apparatus
35,000	Other

TOTAL EQUIPMENT \$ 345,000

TOTAL BUILDING AND MATERIALS

\$ 2,750,000

HIGHWAY COMMISSION

2,000,000	Supplies and Materials
200,000	Apparatus
	(Information not available for analysis)

TOTAL HIGHWAY COMMISSION \$ 2,200,000

\$ 2,750,000

TOTAL

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