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EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF THE

NEW JERSEY  
REFORMATORY

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918

NEW JERSEY REFORMATORY PRINT  
RAHWAY N. J.  
1919

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## Letter of Transmittal

RAHWAY, N. J., June 30, 1918.

*To His Excellency, Walter E. Edge, Governor of the State of  
New Jersey:*

SIR:—For the eight months ending June 30th the Board of Managers of the New Jersey Reformatory beg to report a satisfactory condition of affairs at that institution.

The Superintendent and his officers have all done their full duty, often under trying circumstances. For instance, in the matter of coal last winter. Time and again the supply ran down to practically nothing. A wagon load borrowed from one neighbor or another, sometimes with a long haul; wood from fallen telephone poles, given us by the telephone company; all the inmates sent to bed with their clothes on in the middle of the forenoon of New Year's Day, are incidents which may be recorded. They all lived through it, but it was trying.

In the matter of salaries: Our men were fairly well paid before the war, but they do not receive enough today. We were promised a bonus for them last fall, but failed to get it. They do not like to leave us and we cannot replace them with their equals, for not every man who can pass a Civil Service examination is fit to take care of his fellow men who are law-breakers. It is a situation which must be met, as it would be in private life.

In respect to the State Use Work we are doing moderately well, but no factory or printing office can run without capital. The money belongs to the State; it is hedged about with abundant safeguards against graft or theft; why not let us use as much as is necessary in a revolving fund, to do the work well and profitably? We cannot, in these times especially, wait for the leather to be bought wherewith to fill an order for shoes which are needed immediately.



In consequence of such conditions, and of them only, we have frequently been unable to take work which we needed and ought to do, and could have done if we had had the means.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE W. FORTMEYER,  
 DECATUR M. SAWYER, *President*;  
 FREEMAN WOODBRIDGE, *Secretary*;  
 FOSTER M. VOORHEES,  
 EDWARD D. DUFFIELD,  
 JOHN HANDLEY,  
 FRANK M. STILLMAN,  
 DAVID T. KENNEY.

*Commissioners.*

## Superintendent's Report

RAHWAY, N. J., June 30th, 1918.

*The Honorable Board of Commissioners, New Jersey Reformatory.*

GENTLEMEN:—A reformatory is an industry. It is a factory to make men. From crude, crooked, and waste materials its task is to turn out as its product good citizens. It must not, therefore, be regarded as a place of detention, inactivity and punishment, or a commercial non-essential. When properly conducted and accomplishing its purpose it is one of the most profitable business enterprises in which a State can engage. It has been estimated that the cost of obtaining a single conviction for crime is \$1200. If, therefore, at an average cost of from four to five hundred dollars a young man can be changed in his character as to never again be arrested, there has been accomplished an economic result. Greater, however, than this, is the changing of sorrow and failure to success and happiness in a human life. This adds not only to the world's material, but moral wealth.

Our institution has always endeavored to keep its work of reform uppermost. Steadily has this become more and more its increasing purpose. We, however, feel that this past year has marked a greater growth and a more pervasive spirit of reformation than ever before. Constantly has the thought been growing that the one purpose for which the young man is sent to this institution is to reform. We have endeavored to impress upon each one who has been committed to us by the courts that he must REFORM *himself*. That he comes into the institution as a workman, and that here are furnished him tools, such as discipline, training in trades and education in school, by the proper use of which he can make himself into a respectable and successful member of society. We have im-



pressed it upon him that the State is not seeking to punish him, but by sending him to this institution is really placing him in a school where he can learn the things he needs to know in order to change his life from a failure into success, and we are much gratified to realize that more and more the institution, by the young men and their parents alike, is being spoken of as a "school." We are anxious that this idea shall prevail; not only among those who are committed here, but in the minds of the public in general.

Leaving this general statement, in which we have endeavored to set forth the "esprit de corps" of the institution, we desire to speak of a few special features of the work which need special emphasis.

#### FIRST—DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the young men during the year has been remarkably good. It needs to be always borne in mind that those who come to the Reformatory are in many ways incorrigible, loose in their moral habits, and poorly trained in a home that was either too good or not good enough. They are like the colt that has not been broken to harness. Above everything else they need to be brought under control. This control must be made so perfect that it becomes self-control. Self-control is of course of two kinds. First, that kind which is possessed by the outlaw, the other that which is found in the law-abiding citizen, who needs no officer of the law to keep him in check. The wild and wilful can only pass from the one to the other by the aid of those who are wiser than they are. To allow them to go on in their own mad career means that they will become desperados, dangerous to society in proportion to their intelligence and strength. Hence the work of a Reformatory must ever be, by firm and kind discipline, to bring the unruly to a standstill. He will not come to this himself; no more than a falling stone will come to rest in mid-air. Every wrong deed must meet a consequence. A correctional institution that does not realize this is simply encouraging its charges in continuing in crime.

The young men of the Reformatory this year have re-

sponded most satisfactorily to the discipline that has been administered for their betterment. The realization that the rules that have been laid down for their conduct have been made with a purpose of correcting them in their mistakes, and the fact that infringement of these rules meant loss of privileges or punishment by deprivation, has made it that many of them have maintained a perfect record, and that comparatively few out of the entire population have violated any of the rules. The fact that the number reported in the institution court each day has only averaged about 11¼% of the population, shows better than anything else the good record that those committed to the institution have made during the year. The habit of control thus gained by a young man during his stay here, means that there is a strong probability that he will not stray from uprightness of life when he again returns to take his proper place among his fellow men.

#### SECOND—EDUCATION IN THE INSTITUTION'S SCHOOL.

The School Director's Report this year, found attached hereto, is most interesting, presenting the real educational problems of the Reformatory work. In that report it will be found that 98% of those who are received at the institution are below the grade of school work in which their age would naturally place them, and that of this number 47% are either feeble-minded, or because of being foreigners are not able to pass the test which the institution uses in order to ascertain whether the mind is normal, and that of those coming to the institution 14% were not able to read or write. Failure is due to lack of knowledge. Lack of knowledge is due either to inability to learn, or lack of opportunity. With the naturally feeble-minded it is impossible to do anything to increase their fund of information. A defective mind will learn facts of certain grades, according to its ability, but at the end of the year, while it may have learned new facts not known at the beginning, yet it will be found to possess only a small number of facts that it had at the commencement of the year. It is like a small vessel that can contain only a limited amount of water. More water may be poured into that vessel when it is



full, but some of the water that is in it must run out before other water can take its place. With those of limited capacity, therefore, nothing can be done by education, except to keep them busy, and so keep them out of trouble. This, however, must not deter an institution such as this from endeavoring to do all in its power to educate the minds that are sent here; for in the process of education many minds will be found to have capabilities that were not at first discovered, and will gain an education that will make them far more valuable to the world.

Our school work this year has not been able to maintain its high standard; due to the fact that all the teachers, except one, have either been called to the colors, or have left to assume positions at a higher compensation than the State affords. The Educational Director has done remarkably well in spite of all the difficult conditions under which he has had to labor, and great satisfaction is to be found in the fact that many who could not read or write when they came, have learned to do these things to their own great joy, while others have covered several grades, and have obtained an education that will be of great value to them in life.

### THIRD—TRAINING IN TRADES.

Here, as well as in the school, the institution has been handicapped because of the war. On this account two of the shops are now practically closed. In other parts of the trade school the work has been going along fairly well, and many have gone out of the institution during the year with a knowledge of the trades that has put them at once into positions at which they have received remarkably large compensation. For instance, a young man who learned the rudiments of the plumbing trade visited us recently and showed us his pay envelope for one week, which amounted to \$65.

### STATE USE SYSTEM.

As a part of the trade school work of the Reformatory we have endeavored to carry on the State Use System so that the things made might be sold instead of wasted, and the State

thereby reap a profit. During the eight months of the present fiscal year in the shops, and various other State Use activities, State Use work has been done amounting to \$43,142.09. Great difficulty, however, has been met in securing raw materials, and some of the shops for part of the year have been idle on this account, or have been seriously handicapped in filling orders promptly. We cannot understand why, but somehow it seems difficult to impress the authorities with the need of a sufficiently large working capital, so that there should be on hand at all times, especially in these times, a sufficient supply of stock to keep the shops running regularly and enable the work to be done promptly. We have again and again in our annual reports set forth this need. Yet the most that has ever been allowed to the Reformatory is \$37,500; while other states carrying on exactly the same kind of work have allowed an institution like the Reformatory five times as much money. If New Jersey has in any way failed to equal the record of other states, therefore, it has not been due to the failure of the institution, but to the limitations that have been put upon them by those who have control in the matter of the making of appropriations. Many difficulties have appeared in the way of the State Use System. What all these difficulties are it would be impossible to mention, and why they should have arisen is perhaps not necessary to ask. But it is important to state that in spite of the lack of funds and the many other difficulties, the work has met with success. A recent audit of the Reformatory State Use System made of the work up to June 5th, shows a profit of \$12,000, which is approximately making a 20% profit on the capital that the State has invested at the Reformatory for working capital from 1915 to date. It would therefore seem to be a matter of business for the State to provide a larger working capital in order to do a larger amount of business and reap a larger profit. The Reformatory should have at least \$100,000 for this work. It would then be able to manufacture continuously, and to have stock ready for delivery at the time of ordering.



## OFFICERS.

The institution has suffered greatly during the year by a number of its officers being called to the colors, and by others being induced by higher compensation offered to accept work elsewhere. Through these two causes the institution has lost twelve officers, and it has been difficult to replace them; in fact in many instances we have not been able to do so, and there is a spirit of unrest among the officers that remain. These men have felt the high cost of living very keenly. The President of your Board and the Superintendent laid the matter of an increased appropriation before the last session of the legislature, in order that an increase for these men, whose work is not only monotonous, but who have served the State for a number of years, might be provided. They were informed that a bonus was to be adopted as the policy of the State to meet the emergency of the higher cost of living, but the legislature failed to provide for this, and hence our officers have suffered. It is vital that men who do work of this kind, of whom the State expects that they shall treat the inmate fairly, that their interests, too, shall be considered by the State, and that they themselves shall be kept in such a good spirit that their spirit will be caught by the inmates, and only when this is done can the State expect to get the best work out of these officers.

## RESULTS.

The most important results of the Reformatory work can best be judged from the Parole office report, attached hereto. From that report it will be found that only *one* of the 285 paroled this year has been returned to the institution for violating parole by committing crime. This is the best record the institution has ever made. It is no doubt due to a large extent to the fact that so many who have been paroled during the year have entered the Army or Navy. In other years the percentage of those returned has been about seven. We have never claimed, however, that the other 93% were positively re-

formed, for the reason that the institution does not receive reports from them for longer than one year, and hence cannot tell what the permanent result is. In order to be conservative we have estimated this upon the information that has come to us through the year at between 50 and 65 per cent., and we feel that it is impossible, because of the changes that come through the years, and the difficulties of keeping track for a long period of time of any of the inmates, to state exactly what is the percentage of those who do reform. But when it is considered that at least 33% of those who get into institutions of this kind are feeble-minded, and therefore cannot be depended upon, we feel well satisfied that if any institution can save half of those it paroles and make them into good citizens, it is doing a very great work.

*There are several features of the work that are deserving of special mention in this report.*

First, the Farm Work at Annandale, where from fifteen to twenty young men have been engaged in cultivating three farms purchased by the State as a site for a new hospital for the insane. These farms would have remained idle, and hence would not have contributed toward helping supply the world's great demand for foodstuffs, had these young men at our institution not been placed, as a result of our suggestion, at this work. To the great credit of these young men it needs to be said, that not only have they done well in the raising of crops, but that though they have been absolutely on their honor by day and by night, yet not a single one has been false to the confidence that has been reposed in him. We recommended to the Governor during the year that the limestone deposit which is on this farm be quarried, ground and used for farm purposes. The Director of Institution Farms purchased a grinder for this purpose. It is entirely too small to do the work, and if the State is going to enter upon this important enterprise properly it should buy a pulverizer that would turn out approximately a carload of ground lime a day.

New Jersey Sanatorium.—During the year also a new de-



parture has been made by the institution in placing young men to work at another State institution, namely, the New Jersey Sanatorium for Tuberculous Diseases at Glen Gardner, where last winter, when that institution could not secure fuel, twelve of our young men were placed there to cut down all the dead chestnut and other trees, and thereby supply fuel to keep the plant running. These young men have slept in one of the tuberculosis shacks, and they, like those at Annandale Farm, have all been found to be trustworthy.

Road Work at Camp Dix.—During this year from thirty to fifty young men, except in the depth of winter, have been housed in a house near Wrightstown, building a road from the Camp to Georgetown, a distance of a little more than four miles. They began late in October, and were told by the Superintendent that if they got the foundation of the road in by Christmas Day they would be granted special parole on their honor for Christmas. They did the work, and sixty were allowed to go home for Christmas Day. All returned the next day, either to the Camp or to the Reformatory.

Work at the Fertilizer Plant.—The American Agricultural Chemical Company in the month of April, because of the scarcity of labor, found that they were unable to get their fertilizer shipped to the farmer. They applied to us for help, and with the approval of Governor Edge, we placed sixty young men to work there. From thirty to sixty have continued to work there until this date, going back and forth to their work in automobiles. Here, too, the Reformatory young man has maintained a perfect record for trustworthiness. While he has earned fifty cents a day for himself, the balance of the wages which he has made, amounting to \$6,468.15, and which has been the regular wage paid for such work, has been turned into the Treasury.

Thrift Stamps.—At the beginning of the Thrift Stamp Campaign, the question of subscribing for these stamps as an evidence of patriotism was placed before the young men of this institution. They responded in an exceedingly generous manner, subscribing at that time more than \$12,000 out of their earnings, and since then increased the amount to \$15,000.

# THE SUBSCRIPTIONS WERE AS FOLLOWS :

167 gave all their earnings	400 gave $\frac{1}{2}$ their earnings
5 " $\frac{3}{4}$ " "	117 " $\frac{1}{4}$ " "

In addition to this these young men have subscribed between five and six hundred dollars to the Smoke Fund, which amount has been forwarded to France.

The Reformatory Young Man and the Army.—We know of at least two hundred young men, and there are many more, who have gone out on parole who are now in the Army, and who are rendering valuable service to their country. Some have died for the cause, and many of them have risen rapidly in the ranks, due to the fact that while they have been at the Reformatory they have received a military training which has at once given them an advantage when they have gone to a camp, and placed them in the non-commissioned officer class. There is a spirit of patriotism among the young men of this institution, which we have constantly sought to teach and intensify; and because of this spirit not only are many who are paroled anxious to join the army, but there is a large percentage of those who are still at the institution who would be glad to have an opportunity to serve their country.

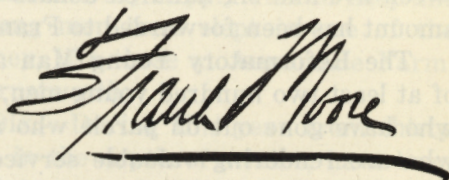
We cannot, in closing this report, therefore, forbear to say, since there are so many from the various reformatories of the country who are actually doing service, that we think the country would find loyal and desperate patriots among the inmates of institutions like our own, and we further believe that from an economic and patriotic standpoint a selective draft policy in the penal institutions of the country would not only serve to further the cause of making the world safe for Democracy, but speed the coming of the final victory.

To the officers of the institution who have so loyally supported me during the year, and to you who are members of the Board of Managers, under whom it has been my pleasure to serve for many years while you were Commissioners, and who have chosen me as your agent under the reorganization plan of the State institution, I desire to express my thanks for the many considerations and the continued confidence expressed in my recent election. I hope that so long as these



relations continue I may be enabled to perform the work placed in my hands with satisfaction to your Board and with beneficent results to humanity.

Respectfully submitted,



Superintendent.

## Parole Officer's Report

The following is the report of the Parole Department's work for the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1918:

Inmates committed to the institution.....	270
Inmates paroled .....	258
Returned inmates out of work, replaced.....	6
Parole violators retaken and returned to grade.....	21
Absolute releases granted.....	180
Returned to Court by order of committing judge.....	21
Discharged on expiration of maximum sentence.....	8
Transferred to State Prison.....	0
Transferred to State Hospitals.....	3
Declared delinquent .....	70
Escaped .....	5
Recaptured .....	3
Died while on parole.....	1
Deported .....	0
Returned from State Hospitals.....	2

In the above report it will be noted that 21 inmates were returned for violation of parole. Of this number only one was paroled during the fiscal year.



## Report of Educational Director

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Under existing abnormal conditions, caused by the war, the present educational systems are being thoroughly tested. Erroneous and inefficient methods, false and impracticable theories, and unimportant and useless subject matter are being eliminated. The standard of usefulness, practicability, and real value is being applied. Efficiency is the watch-word of the hour. Education is realization; education is efficiency. The most economic and effective methods, the practical and essential principles and truths, are everywhere in demand. Especially is this true in an institution where young men who have had little or no real educational training, must be fitted in a brief time to assume the burden of earning their own livelihood. The problem of educating and training in a limited period young men sixteen to thirty years of age, who are without the rudiments of a common school education, is difficult of solution. Nothing less than the essential subject matter presented in an efficient manner by thoroughly qualified instructors capable of obtaining a genuine response, is sufficient to meet conditions.

The teacher is the important factor. He is the model example. He should be intellectually, morally and physically strong. He should be an earnest, enthusiastic, energetic persistent and indefatigable worker. A man with the highest morals, in order to be a satisfactory solution of the problems peculiar to an institution of this nature. Ideals must be established; to obtain even the least results that can be obtained young men must be aroused, enthused and inspired. The individual must be studied and the work given adapted to the natural development and to the capacity of the inmate. His future must be considered. The training must, of necessity, qualify the individual to adjust himself in life to new condi-

tions. The development of a permanent, useful citizenship depends upon the training that will enable the individual to intelligently respond to a new situation. Only the thoroughly trained and educated teacher with the highest moral principles, and profoundly interested in humanity, is qualified to instruct and direct these men.

This institution has been fortunate in securing as instructors college men endued with natural ability and desirable characteristics. However, owing to the war, we have found it difficult to maintain our high standard. Several of our instructors responded to our country's call for men for military purposes, and they are now patriotically serving the nation in various capacities.

The school principal, Mr. Taub, who faithfully served the institution and proved himself to be an exceptionally strong and thoroughly qualified instructor, early in the year tendered his resignation to accept a government position. In his resignation the institution lost an able teacher and a man peculiarly adapted to this special work. Mr. Wolfe, who is now somewhere in France, rendered excellent service as a teacher. He was a systematic, careful and earnest teacher, and a good disciplinarian. Mr. Owen, Mr. Hubbard, and Mr. Turin, although young and inexperienced in institution work, manifested interest and endeavored to meet the demands, until called into military service. Mr. Douglas, a man of wide experience in educational work and an energetic teacher, accepted a public school superintendency. Mr. Fenn, who during his two years as teacher demonstrated his ability and proved his real worth, tendered his resignation to re-enter the ministry. Mr. Geib, who is now taking post-graduate work in Columbia University, has manifested interest in the work and has exerted an excellent influence, and has labored faithfully for the good of the young men. Considering the exceptional prevalent conditions, and the characteristics peculiar to institution work, our teachers deserve commendation for their earnest, faithful and persistent efforts.

During the fiscal year a large per cent. of the five hundred or more men who were enrolled in the institution in October,



1917, were re-enrolled in the School of Letters. Since November 1st, the two hundred and ninety-three inmates entering the institution have been classified and assigned to school work.

The school course is divided into eight grades and a commercial course. The grade work is equivalent to that of the grades of a first-class public school, except that our eighth grade includes a limited amount of the work of the first year high school. In the commercial department a complete course in bookkeeping, shorthand and typewriting is given. Only students who have completed our grade work or its equivalent are enrolled in the commercial class. Of the two hundred and ninety-three men who have entered the institution during the year, fourteen per cent. could neither read nor write, and an additional sixty-six per cent. were assigned to the first four grades. In other words, eighty per cent. of the men admitted to the institution during the year were not advanced beyond the fourth grade of the public school. The other twenty per cent. were classed in the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth grades and the commercial department. Only six per cent. of the men had ever taken work in the high school, and only two men, or two-thirds of one per cent., had advanced beyond the second year. These two men had completed the high school course and had taken some work in college. Practically ninety-eight per cent. of the men are above the normal age in which they are receiving instruction. This does not imply that all the men are feeble-minded, because we find many of the men capable of rapid development, but it does show that there is arrested development, and that for various reasons their education has been neglected. Normals are not permanently inferior, but their education may be limited. There are, however, a limited number so low in the grade of intelligence that it is doubtful whether they will ever have the intelligence of a normal child ten to twelve years of age. Though advanced in years and adults in stature, they possess mental habits and capacities of children.

In justice to all it should be stated that twenty-six per cent. of our population were born in foreign countries where school facilities may have been inadequate. Thirty-five per cent. of

the inmates are American born of foreign parentage, while thirty-nine per cent. are American born of American parentage. Statistics show that about fourteen per cent. of the American population was born in foreign countries, and that nineteen per cent. were persons, one or both of whose parents were born abroad. Approximately thirty-three per cent. of the people of the country are foreign born or had parents, one or both of foreign birth, while sixty-one per cent. of the population of the institution comes from the same source.

So far as trades or any special kind of work is concerned, it seems on a par with the educational development. The men are not fitted for any particular kind of labor, and they lack the knowledge and skill to do useful work. These facts sufficiently attest the intellectual ideals of the home. Surely parents have not sensed their responsibility to the child. They seem to have been indifferent to the truth or ignorant of the fact that they were the architects of the child's character. Lincoln said, "All that I am and all that I hope to be I owe to my mother." This carelessness or ignorance of indifference on the part of the parents is lamentable. Evidently there is a lack of parental expectation, much less a definite purpose for the life of the child. The parents of the child fail to realize that with no education, no training for any particular kind of work, and no definite useful occupation, the young man is not protected against poverty, misfortune and disgrace. In other words, parents have failed to do their duty. The peculiar condition that makes our work differ from that of the ordinary grade school is partially due to the physical and mental development of the men. The average physical age of the men entering the institution during the fiscal year is twenty years, nine months and seven days. Fifty-seven per cent. are between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one years, and forty-three per cent. are past twenty-one years of age. The mental age of the same men as shown by the Binet-Simon test is as follows:

Less than ten years of age mentally.....	2%
From 10 to 12 " " " " .....	19%
From 12 to 15 " " " " .....	26%
Of normal mentality.....	53%



Special effort is made to adapt the work to the mentality and development of the inmate. Emphasis is placed upon such subject matter as may prove to be of practical value to the learner. Reading, writing, spelling, the elements of arithmetic, practical physiology, the essentials of geography, primary history, and the fundamental principles of government are taught in the lower grades. Stress is placed upon reading, and text-books containing important facts are used as readers. The spiral system of teaching the several branches is the method followed in all classes. Individual attention is given, and as rapidly as possible the men are advanced to higher grades. In addition to advanced work in subjects continued in the lower classes, civics, science, commercial geography, and commercial studies are pursued in the higher classes.

The opportunities in this institution for academic work are many and excellent. In addition to able instructors, the school rooms are modern, the text-books, charts, globes and maps are up-to-date. The library facilities are excellent. Not only are books issued from the general library, but additional reading matter may be obtained from the several class libraries.

## Physician's Report

The general health of the Institution has been good. There was a mild outbreak of measles which subsided after the usual precautions and isolation of the nine cases. Two deaths occurred, one from an acute attack of Endo Carditis and one from pulmonary tuberculosis. Two inmates were placed on sick parole because of advanced tuberculosis.

The following summary will show the complete work of the department:

### DISEASES TREATED IN HOSPITAL FROM NOVEMBER 1, 1917 TO JULY 1, 1918.

Influenza .....	57	Incised Wound .....	2
Tonsilitis .....	20	Measles .....	9
Rheumatism .....	9	Observation .....	19
Rheumatic Fever .....	1	Tuberculosis .....	6
Quinsy .....	2	Gumma of Cord .....	1
Erysipilas .....	1	Hernia .....	3
Jaundice .....	1	Appendicitis .....	3
Abscess .....	6	Vericocle .....	1
Infected Hand .....	2	Incised Tendons .....	1
Corneal Ulcer .....	1		

### SUMMARY OF WORK.

Total number of cases in hospital .....	147
Discharged as cured .....	140
Discharged as greatly improved .....	3
Sick Parole .....	2
Deaths .....	2
Days lost in hospital .....	147
Days lost in T. B. Pavilion .....	1152
Days lost in infectious hospital .....	336
Major operations .....	78
Minor operations .....	7
Number of new inmates examined .....	10
Number responding to sick call .....	270
Number of prescriptions issued .....	4785
Number of dressings .....	4140
Number of treatments for eyes .....	596
Number of treatments for ear .....	6
Number transferred to State Hospitals for Insane .....	15
	3



## Chief Clerk's Annual Report

### POPULATION.

The movement of population is shown by the following statement, to wit:

RECEIVED.		
In confinement October 31st, 1917.....	577	
New inmates received during the year .....	270	
Inmates returned for violating parole.....	21	
Escaped inmates recaptured .....	3	
Returned by court after being recalled .....	1	
Returned from State Hospitals .....	2	
	<hr/> 297	
Total number in confinement during year .....	874	
RELEASED.		
Released on Parole .....	258	
Released on Maximum .....	8	
Returned to Court .....	21	
Transferred to State Hospitals .....	3	
Died .....	2	
Escaped .....	5	
	<hr/> 297	
Total number in confinement June 30, 1918.....	577	
Daily average inmates in confinement during year.....	587	
Daily average in confinement returned for violating parole, awaiting action of Commissioners .....	4	
	<hr/> 591	
Total daily average in confinement .....	591	
Increase over last fiscal year of .....	84	

### APPROPRIATIONS.

The following figures set forth the amount appropriated, cost of operating and unexpended balances in appropriations:

	Appropriation	Expended	Balance
Commissioners' expenses .....	\$500.00	\$291.25	\$208.75
Superintendent's salary .....	4,000.00	2,666.64	1,333.36
Salaries of employees.....	7,000.00	46,064.86	23,935.14
Maintenance:			
Appropriated .....	\$70,000.00		
Receipts .....	2,268.49		
Transfer'd to Farm & Live Stock....	1,550.00		
	<hr/> 70,718.49	70,535.30	183.19

Furniture, Appliance and Repairs:			
Appropriated .....	13,000.00		
Transfer'd to Farm & Live Stock....	669.00		
	<hr/> 12,331.00	8,413.18	3,917.82
*Payments to discharged inmates.....	5,000.00	2,703.74	2,296.26
Expenses Parole Officers.....	1,500.00	307.43	1,192.57
Fuel and water.....	20,000.00	15,879.03	4,120.97
Farm, Live Stock, Etc.:			
Appropriated .....	\$900.00		
Transferred from Maintenance ....	1,550.00		
Transferred from Furniture, Appl. & Repairs.....	669.00		
	<hr/> 3,119.00	1,711.13	1,407.87
Superintendent's house rent.....	660.00	440.00	220.00
Superintendent's trav. expenses.	200.00	153.32	46.68
	<hr/> \$188,028.49	\$149,165.88	\$38,852.61
Total am't approp. for operating			
Total am't expended for operating			
Balance appropriation unused...			\$15,000.00
	Appropriation	Expended	Balance
Working capital.....	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00
Betterments:			
Printing machinery.....	9,000.00	8,590.78	409.22
Officer's quarters.....	2,500.00	2,500.00	.....
	<hr/> \$11,500.00	\$11,090.78	\$409.22
Total am't approp. for betterment			
Total am't expend. for betterment			
Balance appropriation unused			\$409.22

The total receipts for the year, which have been forwarded to the State Treasurer, for credit to Maintenance Appropriation amount to \$1,822.25; received from the following sources:

Sale of pigs .....	\$219.98
Sale of hides .....	48.90
Rent of house .....	30.00
Meals, etc. ....	42.45
Interest on deposits .....	11.14
Straw .....	.75
Officers' bills .....	775.58
Freight refund .....	117.22
Sale of rubber .....	15.95
Sale of scrap iron .....	287.01
Sale of barrels .....	12.00
Sale of calves .....	97.05
Sale of bull .....	125.00
Sale of bags .....	21.24
Sale of rags .....	17.98
	<hr/> \$1,822.25



## SUBSISTENCE.

In submitting the following figures showing the cost of subsistence, attention is called to the fact that the period of eight months comprising the fiscal year were practically non-productive ones as far as the farm and garden were concerned, necessarily making the cost of subsistence higher than would be the case were the entire year of twelve months considered.

Table supplies on hand Nov. 1, 1917.....	\$1,893.33	
Table supplies purchased during year.....	43,280.31	
		\$55,173.64
Table supplies on hand June 30, 1918.....	2,644.98	
Table supplies used for officers' meals.....	9,389.50	
		12,034.48
Total cost of inmates' subsistence.....	\$43,139.16	
Per capita cost per year (average 591 inmates).....	73.00	
Per capita cost per day.....	.20	
Farm and garden products used for subsistence, including milk, eggs, meats, vegetables, etc., amounted to \$10,135.71.		

## OPERATING EXPENSES.

Total amount expended on maintenance appropriation.....	\$149,165.88
Cost of eight months' insurance .....	1,393.23
Net cost of operation for eight months.....	\$150,559.11
Per capita cost for eight months (591 inmates).....	254.76

## STATE USE SYSTEM.

An audit of the State Use System made on June 8th, showed the following results:

## ASSETS.

Accounts receivable .....	\$14,030.78	
Inventory .....	48,014.09	
Cash balance .....	6,457.39	
		\$68,502.26

## LIABILITIES.

Accounts payable .....	18,259.84	
Present worth .....	\$50,242.42	
Working capital appropriated .....	37,500.00	
Net profit .....	\$12,742.42	

Using the above statement as a basis, a simple system of bookkeeping has been installed which will enable us to determine the cost of operating, as well as the profit or loss, of each shop or department.

## Report of Superintendent of Industries

During these eight months this institution has received from various departments and institutions of the State orders totalling \$51,155.75. The following is a report of work done by the several departments of the Reformatory during the fiscal year.

In addition to the work done at the Reformatory, several inmates have been employed outside of the institution by departments and institutions of the State under the State Use System.

Under the State Highway Department inmates have done road work at Wrightstown, N. J.

The New Jersey Sanatorium employed inmates at wood-chopping, and the American Agricultural Chemical Company employed inmates at bagging and loading fertilizers.

The moneys received for this work is as follows:

State Highway Department .....	\$10,565.65
New Jersey Sanatorium .....	2,018.44
American Agricultural Chemical Co. ....	8,331.25
	\$20,935.34

The industries of the Reformatory have suffered greatly due to our inability to procure raw materials and stock. As an illustration of this handicap we mention the following: The shoe department having exhausted their supply of raw materials and other articles necessary in the manufacturing of shoes was forced to remain idle for practically two months. All this time this department could have been constantly employed filling orders they now have for the various State Institutions, if our orders for stock, etc., which we placed over three months ago had been filled.



# PRODUCTION OF STATE USE DEPARTMENT.

	1917—Nov.	Dec.	1918—Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Printing Dept.....	\$1,064.59	\$2,565.87	\$1,133.82	\$3,130.07	\$4,174.76	\$2,694.91	\$2,138.92	\$3,554.00
Sheet Metal Dept..	236.52	478.25	133.52	40.65	.....	158.73	275.40	136.38
Carpenter Dept....	27.50	39.25	282.60	237.40	80.70	4,690.10	.....	428.40
Shoe Dept.....	750.50	1,148.18	1,454.55	3,572.15	4,147.02	197.70	2,289.52	649.75
Tailoring Dept.....	.....	.....	19.68	.....	.....	.....	256.32	.....
Blacksmith Dept...	.....	.....	.....	18.00	.....	.....	.....	706.00
Metal Ware Dept..	.....	.....	.....	.....	230.38	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	\$2,079.11	\$4,231.55	\$3,024.17	\$6,998.27	\$8,632.85	\$7,741.44	\$4,960.16	\$5,474.53
Total for eight months								\$43,142.08

## Farm and Garden

The work on the farm and garden during the period that this report covers, is for the time of year in which there is not much work done by the institution. The products from these departments have been as follows:

Farm .....	\$1,982.61
Dairy .....	8,509.66
Garden .....	929.44
Total .....	\$11,421.71



## Annandale Farm Report

The work at the Annandale Farm has been carried on during the Winter and Spring months, and the farms have been planted as follows:

Oats .....	70 acres	Corn .....	150 acres
Potatoes .....	8 acres	Beans .....	37 acres
Truck .....	8 acres	Buckwheat .....	23 acres

It is too early to say what will be the harvest from this planting.

The conduct of the boys at the farm has been very good. They have all kept the trust that has been reposed in them.

## Statistics

November 1, 1917—June 30, 1918.

New inmates received during this period.....		270
COLOR.		
White .....	236	
Colored .....	67	
Total .....	270	
TOBACCO HABIT.		
Use tobacco .....	227	
Do not use tobacco.....	43	
Total .....	270	
LIQUOR HABIT.		
Use intoxicants .....	192	
Abstainers .....	78	
Total .....	270	
EDUCATION.		
Grammar grade .....	30	
Read and write.....	207	
Illiterate .....	33	
Total .....	270	
FAMILY RELATION.		
Single .....	224	
Married .....	46	
Total .....	270	
Both parents living.....	140	
Father dead .....	67	
Mother dead .....	35	
Both parents dead.....	23	
Unknown .....	5	
Total .....	270	
RELIGION.		
Catholic .....	140	
Protestant .....	113	
Hebrew .....	12	
Greek Catholic .....	5	
Total .....	270	
AGE.		
16 Years .....	25	
17 Years .....	45	
18 Years .....	31	
19 Years .....	32	
20 Years .....	37	
21 Years .....	24	
22 Years .....	11	
23 Years .....	13	
24 Years .....	17	
25 Years .....	7	
26 Years .....	11	
27 Years .....	10	
28 Years .....	4	
29 Years .....	3	
Total .....	270	
PLACE OF BIRTH.		
United States .....	205	
Italy .....	26	
Austria .....	10	
Russia .....	8	
Hungary .....	5	
Germany .....	4	
Ireland .....	2	
Poland .....	2	
West Indies .....	2	
South America .....	1	
Holland .....	1	
Belgium .....	1	
Turkey .....	1	
Sweden .....	1	
England .....	1	
Total .....	270	
COUNTY.		
Essex .....	108	
Hudson .....	49	
Passaic .....	18	
Mercer .....	17	
Middlesex .....	16	
Atlantic .....	10	



Burlington	8	Deck hand	1
Somerset	7	Switchman	1
Camden	6	Vulcanizer	1
Bergen	5	Confectioner	1
Monmouth	5	Lawyer	1
Morris	5	Musician	1
Union	5	U. S. Navy	1
Cumberland	3	Rivet boy	1
Salem	3	Fireman	1
Hunterdon	2	Miner	1
Ocean	1	Elevator boy	1
Sussex	1	Tinsmith	1
Cape May	0	Carpenter	1
Warren	0		
Gloucester	1		
Total	270	Total	270

## PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS.

None	94
One	62
Two	38
Three	35
Four	10
Five	7
Six or more	24
Total	270

## OCCUPATIONS.

Laborers	115	CRIMES COMMITTED.	
Factory hands	27	Breaking, entering, larceny	
Clerks	16	and receiving	64
Drivers	13	Larceny and receiving	45
Chauffeurs	13	Assault and battery	17
Machine hands	7	Atrocious assault and battery	14
Farm hands	6	Concealed weapons	14
Printers	6	Petty larceny	11
Bakers	4	Larceny	10
Barbers	4	Assault and battery and robbery	9
Cooks	4	Highway robbery	9
Waiters	4	Attempt robbery	6
Painters	3	Arson	6
Machinists	3	Assault and battery and abuse	5
Brakeman	3	Manslaughter	5
Silk Weavers	3	Burglary and larceny	5
Seaman	3	Assault and battery intent to Ravish	4
Conductors	3	Embezzlement	4
Mill hands	2	Seduction	4
Blacksmiths	2	Carnal abuse	4
Cigar Makers	2	Forgery	3
Lunchmen	2	Lewdness	2
Stenographers	2	Bigamy	2
Crane operators	2	Narcotics	2
Pipe fitters	2	Aiding an escape	2
Soldiers	2	Adultery	2
Toolmakers	2	Attempt suicide	1
Peddlers	2	Desertion	1
		Possessing obscene pictures	1
		Larceny as bailee	1
		Indecent assault	1
		Rape	1
		Malicious mischief	1
		Money from prostitute	1
		Sodomy	1
		Assault intent to kill	1
		False pretenses	1
		Total	270

## ON PROBATION PREVIOUS TO COMMITMENT.

One time	52
Two times	23
Three times	5
Four or more times	1
Total	81

## NATIVITY.

Native born	205
Foreign born	65
Total	270

## PARENTS' NATIVITY.

Foreign born	306
Native born	234

## FOREIGN PARENTS' BIRTH PLACE.

Italy	112
Ireland	36
Germany	31
Austria	30
Russia	28
Poland	23
Hungary	16
South America	6
England	5
Total	306

Sweden	4
Belgium	3
Scotland	3
Rumania	2
Switzerland	2
Turkey	2
Holland	2
Novia Scotia	1
Total	270

## PARENTS' EDUCATION.

Read and write	332
Illiterate	200
Unknown	8
Total	540

## PARENTS' RELIGION.

Catholic	280
Protestant	227
Hebrew	23
Greek Catholic	10
Total	540

## PARENTS' PECUNIARY CONDITION.

Poor	167
Fair	103
Total	270



