

1901
2482

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF THE

New Jersey Reformatory

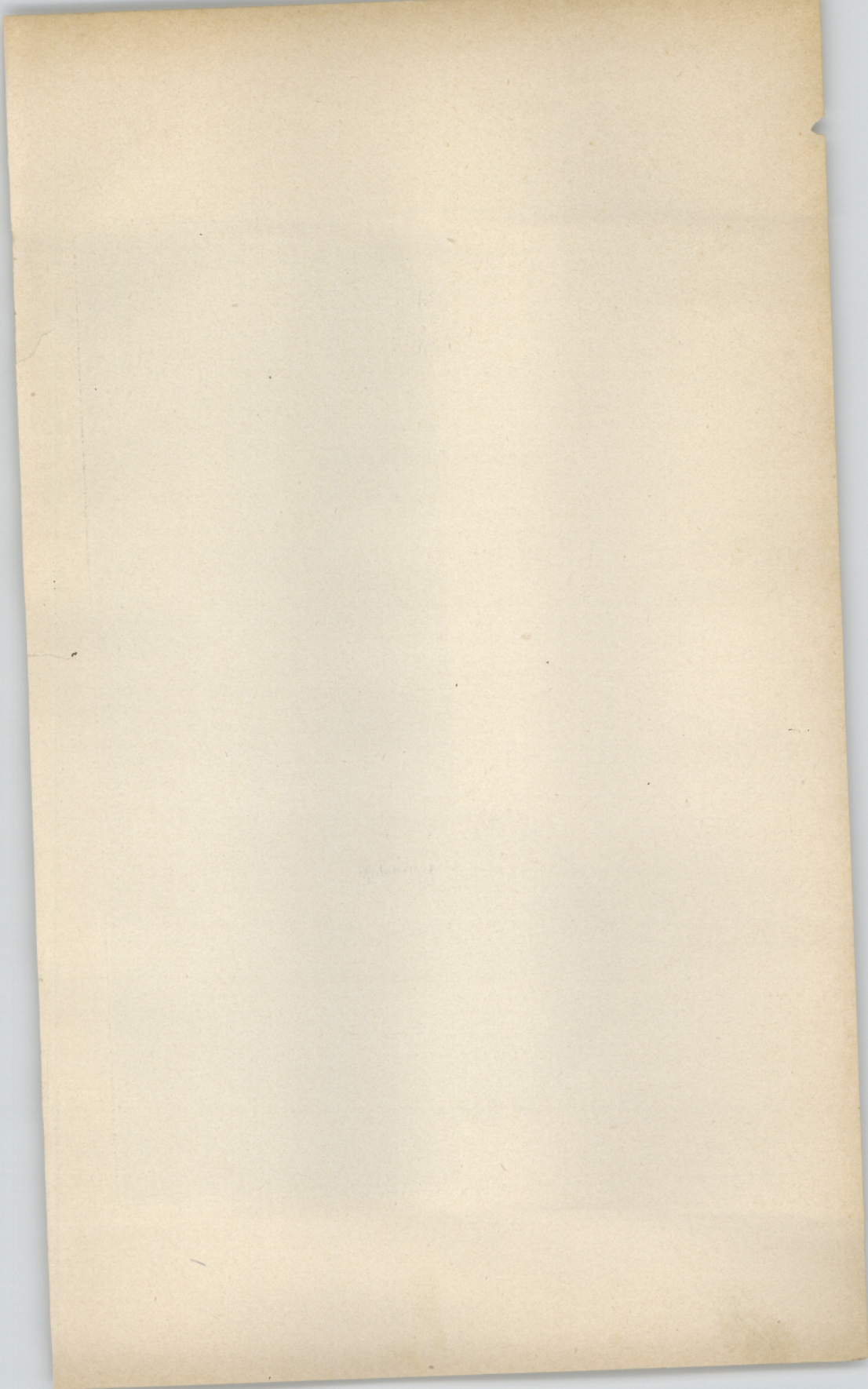
FOR THE

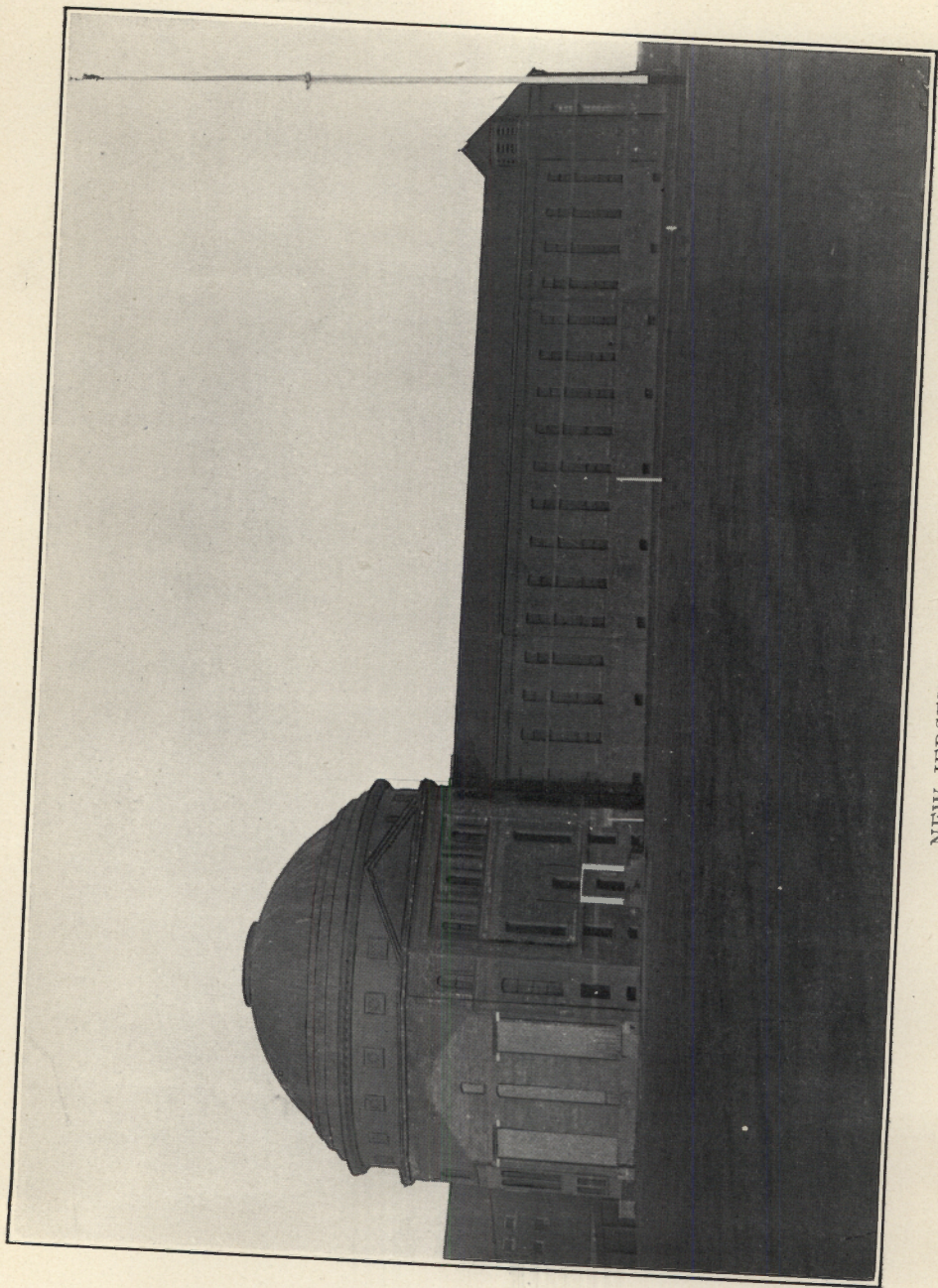
Year Ending October 31st, 1903

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NEW JERSEY REFORMATORY.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF THE

New Jersey Reformatory

FOR THE

Year Ending October 31st, 1903

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THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

COMMISSIONERS

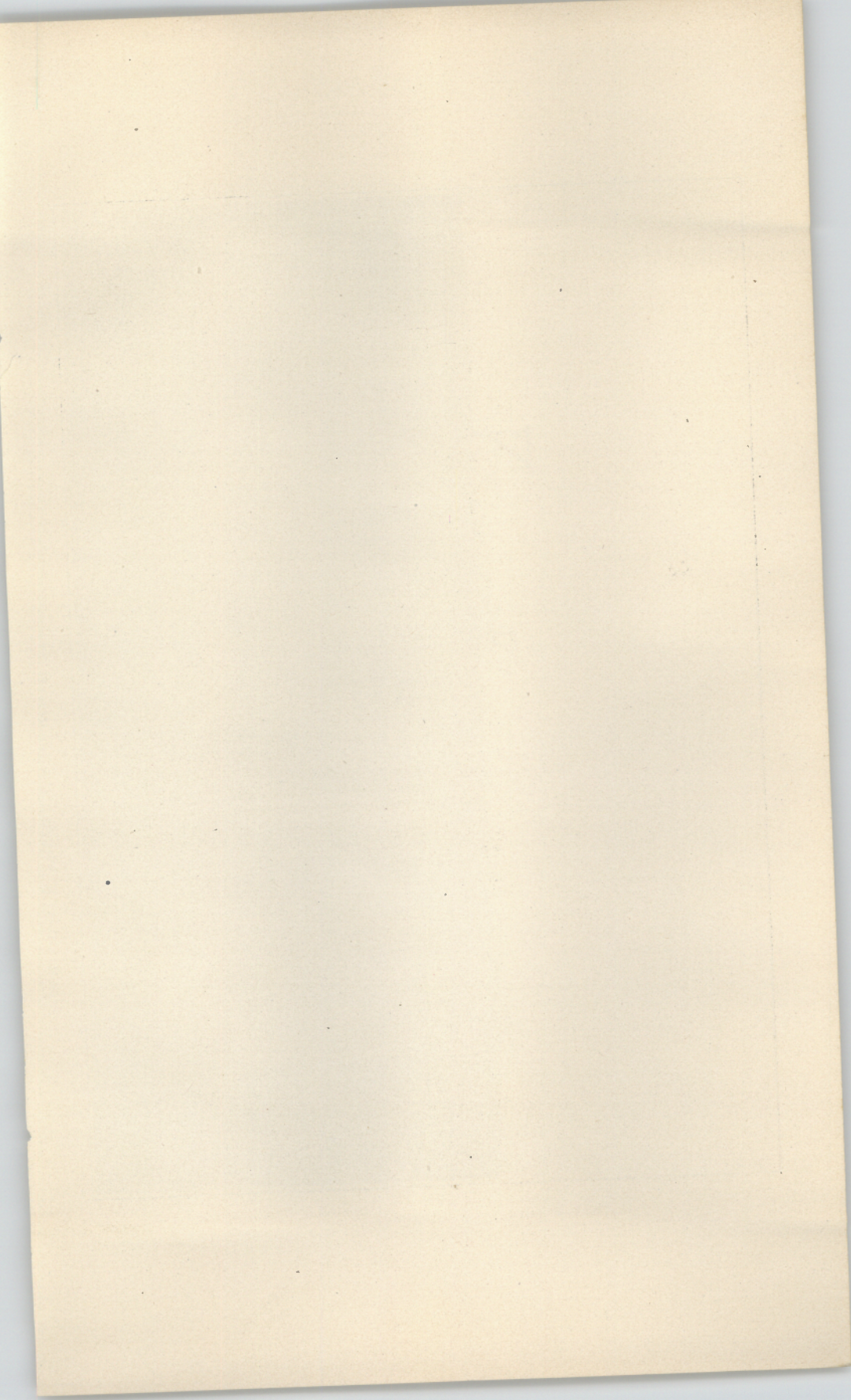
New Jersey Reformatory

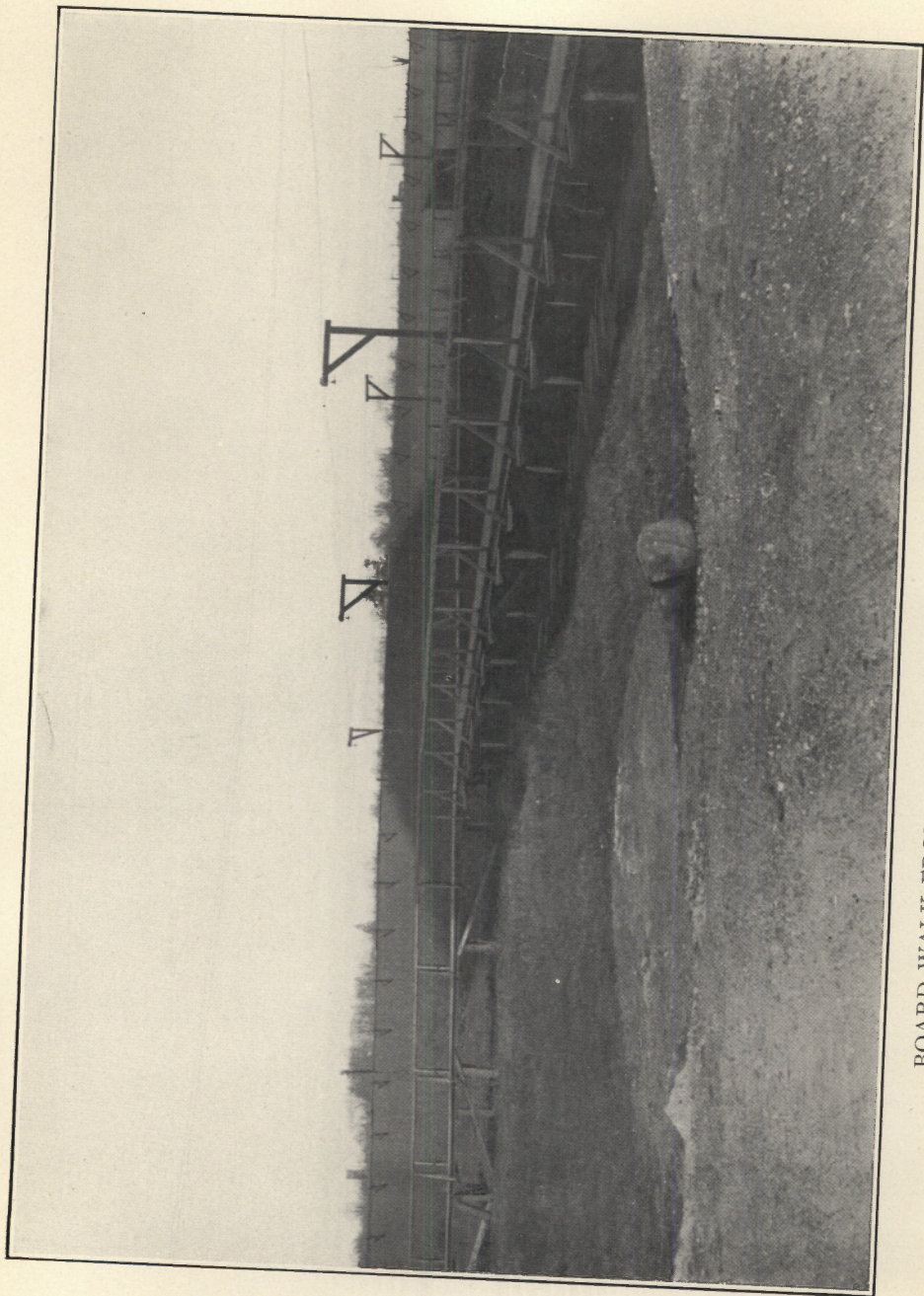
For the Year Ending October 31st, 1883

NEW JERSEY
TREASURER'S OFFICE

COMMISSIONERS.

FRANKLIN MURPHY, *Governor*,
GEORGE A. SQUIRE, *President*,
RICHARD H. WILSON, *Secretary*,
CHARLTON T. LEWIS, LL.D.,
PERCY R. PYNE,
BENJAMIN EDGE, M.D.,
GEORGE W. FORTMEYER,
BRUCE S. KEATOR, M.D.,
WILLIAM EDGAR.





BOARD-WALK FROM GUARD ROOM TO INDUSTRIAL BUILDING.

OFFICERS.

Superintendent.

JOSEPH WILLIAM MARTIN.

Assistant Superintendents.

CHARLES FREDERICK ABBOTT, JOHN BANKER, EDWARD HENRY SCHWARTZ.

Chief Clerk.

LEWIS ELLIS PRICE.

Secretary.

MANTON DRAKE MARTIN.

Chief Engineer.

DAVID AVERY CARLEY.

Assistant Engineers.

THOMAS JEFFERSON BIRD, CHARLES SANDFORD MOORE.

Military Instructor.

QUINCY O'MAHER GILLMORE.

Moral Instructors.

REV. CHARLES LOWELL COODER, REV. B. T. O'CONNELL,
RABBI CHARLES S. GEISENHEIMER, PH.D.

Physician.

HARLAN PAGE HOUGH, M.D.

Instructors in School.

ROBERT JOSEPH SHEARER, *Principal*; REV. JOHN WESLEY GLOVER, *Assistant*.

Storekeeper.

JOHN THOMAS FERRIS.

Center Keepers.

WALTER CHARLES BANKS, *Day*; THOMAS FRANKLYN CONNOLLY, *Night*.

Assistant Bertillon Operator.

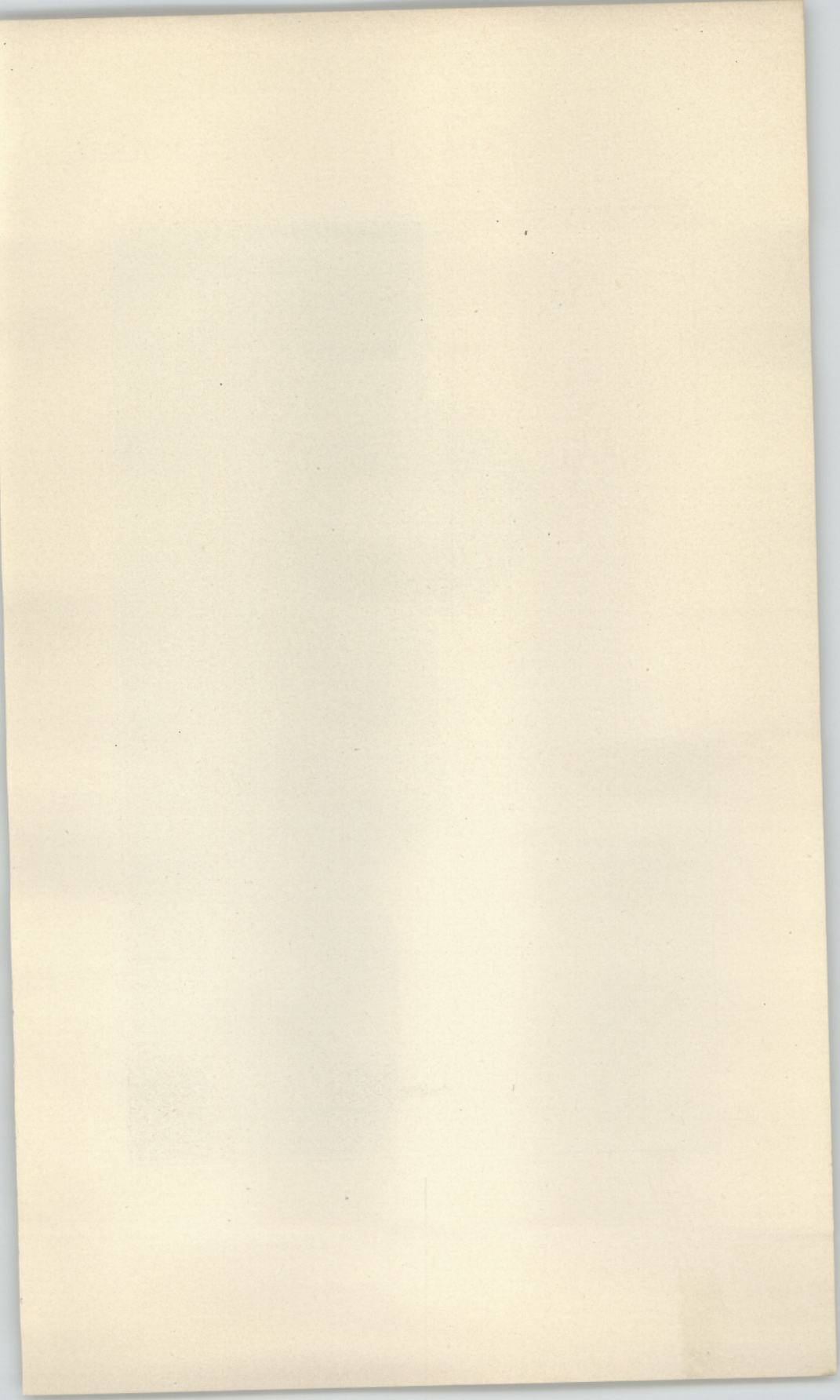
MATTHEW JAMES McADAMS.

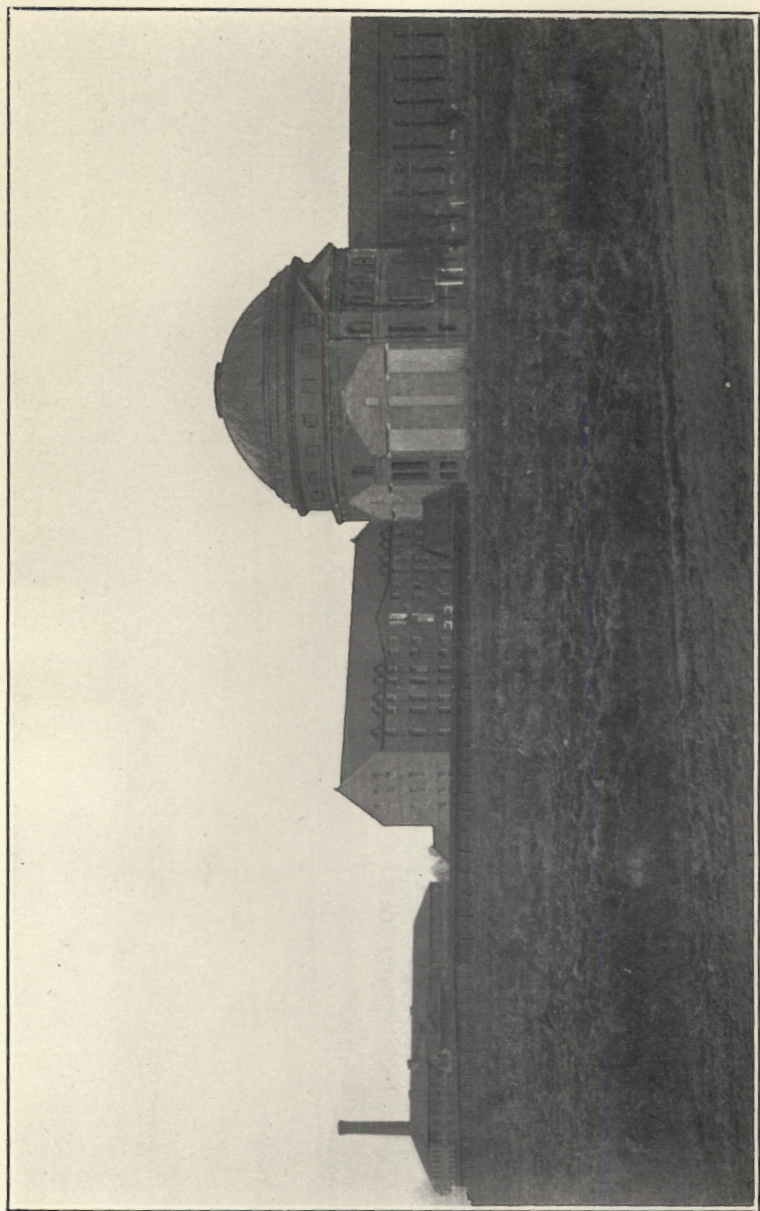
THIRD ANNUAL REPORT.

Officers.

ROBERT FISHER ALDEN,
HARRY HERRMAN BICKART,
WALTER BROOKS,
JOHN EDWARD CONNOLLY,
RICHARD FRANCIS CROSS,
WILLIAM THOMAS DAY, JR.,
DANIEL ALBERT GILLESPIE,
CHARLES HENRY HANKINS,
NIELS HANSON,
CHARLES JOHNSON,

FRITZ ADOLPH JOHNSON,
LARS LARSON,
JAMES DAVID MCCALLUM,
JOSEPH HALSEY MORSE,
JOHN COYLE O'BRIEN,
CHARLES HENRY PATTERSON,
GEORGE ROWLEY,
DOUGLASS SIMMONS,
THOMAS HENRY SLOAN,
ALEXANDER HAMPTON SUTTON.





VIEW FROM WOODBRIDGE AVENUE.

Commissioners' Report.

NEW JERSEY REFORMATORY,
October 31st, 1903.

His Excellency Franklin Murphy, Governor of New Jersey:

In obedience to Chapter 104 of the Laws of 1901, the Board of Managers of the New Jersey Reformatory respectfully submit to you their report for the year ending October 31st, 1903, "of the condition of the Reformatory, and of their own proceedings, with a statement of the amounts of money by them received and disbursed, and also their recommendations as to the management and needs of the Reformatory."

The condition of the institution in reference to the beneficent purposes contemplated by the Legislature in its foundation continues to be highly satisfactory. Our experience of two years in its management has greatly increased our confidence in its value as an essential part of the administration of our penal laws. Up to the end of October, there had been received three hundred and thirty-two young men, each of them convicted of some crime defined as felony by law, and of these, after careful inquiry into the history, character, habits and associations of each, and after daily and hourly observation of their habits for at least a year, under the discipline and instruction afforded by the institution, ninety-seven have been deemed by us fitted for release upon parole, and have been permitted, under such supervision as we could exercise, to enter upon a renewed trial of their capacity for free citizenship. Of these, two have since died, and of the remainder all but eight have till now fulfilled our hopes in every respect, giving satisfaction to their employers and rendering regular reports to the Superintendent of their occupation and plans. Eight only have been reported to the institution as delinquent, but of these, several have violated their agreements only in a tech-

nical sense, and have not destroyed our hope of their ultimate success in rehabilitating themselves before the world. We have no reason to believe that more than three of the whole number have returned in any degree to a life of crime.

While the accomplished work of the Reformatory has not been so extensive, nor tested by a sufficient length of time to justify the formulation of statistical results, we derive from it the strongest encouragement for the future. Our confidence is strengthened by the fact that the inmates of the institution, on the whole, show in their daily life the great influence of the treatment they receive. The essential fact that they are here as a preparation for a future, rather than under a vindictive penalty for the past, changes the character of their confinement, and substitutes for the despairing gloom of the prison the brightness of hope. When the young convict once firmly grasps the truth that liberation, and all his prospects of happiness, depend upon his own daily and hourly conduct, the strongest of motives arises, working in him continuously to suggest obedience, industry and self-control. His consciousness is molded into a constant watchfulness against the temptations which beset him, and while old habits are hard to conquer, and even assert themselves with lamentable persistency, yet in a majority of cases, under a discipline of firmness and patience, in which the consequences of wrongdoing are prompt and inevitable, the lesson is gradually learned, and a new course of life, with a new purpose, becomes habitual. In many instances, it is here that a sense of manly responsibility is awakened for the first time, and some who come here with the weakness and instability of purpose characteristic of children, go forth from us as in a large measure full-grown men.

The work of the Reformatory during the last year has been limited by its small capacity. At the beginning of the year it became evident that the one small cell-building which is completed, out of the four contemplated by the original plan, would not suffice to receive, for many weeks longer, the prisoners likely to be sent to us by the courts. The first condition of successful discipline and of moral training for our inmates is the complete separation of them during the hours in which they are not

under the immediate supervision of their officers. The entire purpose of the institution as a Reformatory would be defeated if their number became so great that they could not be separately lodged. The law authorizes the courts, in their discretion, to sentence to the institution "such male criminals as they think proper, between the ages of sixteen and thirty, not known to have been previously sentenced to a State prison or penitentiary in this or any other State or country, upon their conviction before them of a crime punishable by imprisonment in the State prison." The Commissioners, realizing that the work of the institution could not be carried on with success if the number of inmates should become too great, and that the courts, in their desire to submit to reformatory discipline all fit subjects for it, might send us indefinite numbers of prisoners, beyond the capacity of the institution to accommodate, resolved early in the year to inform the judges of the situation, and to request them to conform the number of convicts sentenced to the Reformatory to our capacity for receiving them, as it should appear from time to time. We are glad to report that our views in this respect have been cordially seconded by the criminal courts of the State. In many instances, the judges have expressed their regret that it was impracticable to obtain proper reformatory treatment for all of those to whom it seemed adapted; but rather than destroy or impair the moral value of the institution, they have one and all cheerfully limited the number of their sentences in accordance with the information from time to time given them by the Superintendent. It is deeply to be regretted that so many first offenders, who, under the training and guidance which the Reformatory is designed to furnish, might be expected to be soon restored to reputable citizenship, are necessarily consigned, in company with hardened and professional criminals, to institutions affording no such advantages. But even this evil, great as it is, is far less than that which would inevitably result if all the first offenders convicted in our courts were crowded together into quarters in which only half the number could be properly cared for.

In view of the fact that the need for larger accommodations in the Reformatory is a very pressing one, already felt by all our

criminal courts, and that there is every reason to believe that a very large proportion who might be rescued from criminality by it are now, for want of these accommodations, put in a way to become permanent enemies of society, we respectfully ask you to recommend to the Legislature the speedy completion of the Reformatory buildings. The capacity of the institution can now be doubled at a cost very much less than the amount already expended upon it, and, in our judgment, the truest economy for the State lies in immediately carrying out the plans for the completion of the domestic building and the erection of a new wing as a cell-house, which were submitted to the Legislature a year ago.

The receipts and expenditures of the Board during the last year are fully detailed in the report of the Chief Clerk, which is annexed hereto. We append also large extracts from the reports of the Superintendent to the Board, making clear the minor needs of the institution for the coming year, as well as the reports of the Moral Instructor, the Military Instructor, the Physician, the Chief Engineer and other officers of the Reformatory. These reports, taken together, contain the information which we are directed by law to furnish to Your Excellency.

Permit us to add that as the number of our paroled inmates increases the impossibility of maintaining a proper supervision over them, with the present organization of the Reformatory, becomes more and more obvious. Yet such supervision is of the highest importance for the future success of our work. Every young man on parole ought to be visited by a kindly and sympathetic authority from time to time, to receive sympathy, encouragement and advice, and to feel and know that the commonwealth of which he is a ward is not neglectful of his interests nor careless of his conduct. Such supervision as wise and efficient probation officers exercise over the wards entrusted to them by the courts is eminently desirable in all these cases. We respectfully ask the attention of the Governor and the Legislature of the State to this important defect in our penal administration, and request that measures be taken to remedy it. If every county in the State were provided with a competent probation officer, it would seem natural and reasonable to charge him with supervision of our

STATE REFORMATORY COMMISSIONERS. 11

paroled youth in every county. As yet, but few of the counties have succeeded in obtaining efficient services in this direction. But as the probation system is developed, it may be possible to unite the work of the probation officers with that of the committee of this Board charged with the parole and discharge of inmates.

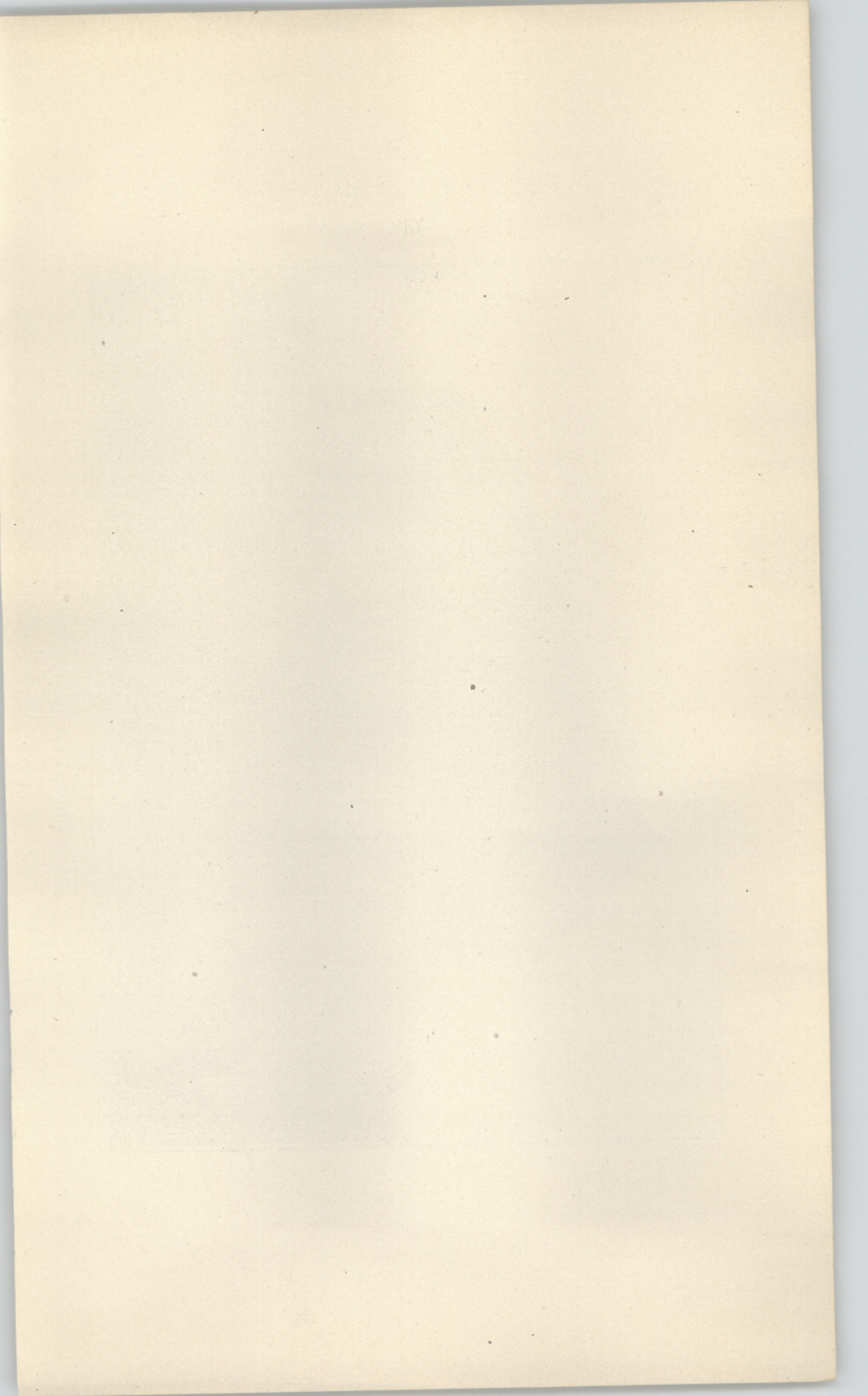
Your Commissioners are preparing detailed estimates and plans for the several improvements which seem to them necessary for the successful continuance of our work, and these will, at an early day, be submitted to the Governor and to the proper committees of the Legislature.

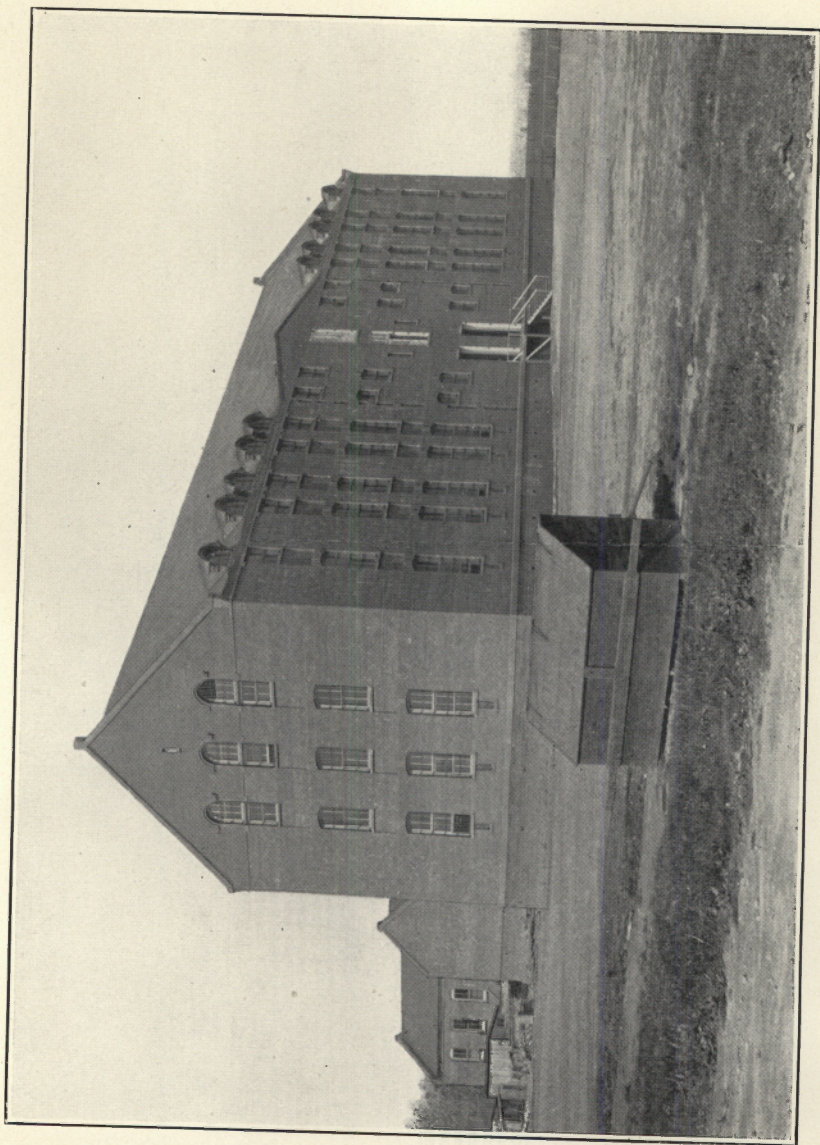
Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE A. SQUIRE, *President*,
RICHARD H. WILSON, *Secretary*,
CHARLTON T. LEWIS,
PERCY R. PYNE,
BENJAMIN EDGE,
GEORGE W. FORTMEYER,
BRUCE S. KEATOR,
WILLIAM EDGAR,

Commissioners.

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UNFINISHED DOMESTIC BUILDING.

Report of the Superintendent.

RAHWAY, October 31st, 1903.

To the Board of Commissioners, New Jersey Reformatory:

I have the honor to report that there have been admitted to this institution to and including the present date from

Atlantic County,	16	Inmates.
Bergen County,	10	"
Burlington County,	7	"
Camden County,	19	"
Cape May County,	2	"
Cumberland County,	18	"
Essex County,	84	"
Gloucester County,	"
Hudson County,	17	"
Hunterdon County,	2	"
Mercer County,	24	"
Monmouth County,	7	"
Morris County,	12	"
Middlesex County,	30	"
Ocean County,	"
Passaic County,	27	"
Salem County,	10	"
Somerset County,	6	"
Sussex County,	4	"
Union County,	36	"
Warren County,	1	"
<hr/>		
A total of	332	"

Of this number 265 were admitted prior to February 18th ultimo, on which date my notice to the judges of the courts of the State to discontinue committals to the Reformatory until otherwise advised became effective.

The admissions since then number only 67, and have been confined:

To Union County,	11	Inmates.
Passaic County,	4	"
Essex County,	23	"
Middlesex County,	10	"
Mercer County,	4	"
Bergen County,	4	"
Salem County,	3	"
Morris County,	3	"
Atlantic County,	2	"
Camden County,	1	"
Somerset County,	1	"
Sussex County,	1	"

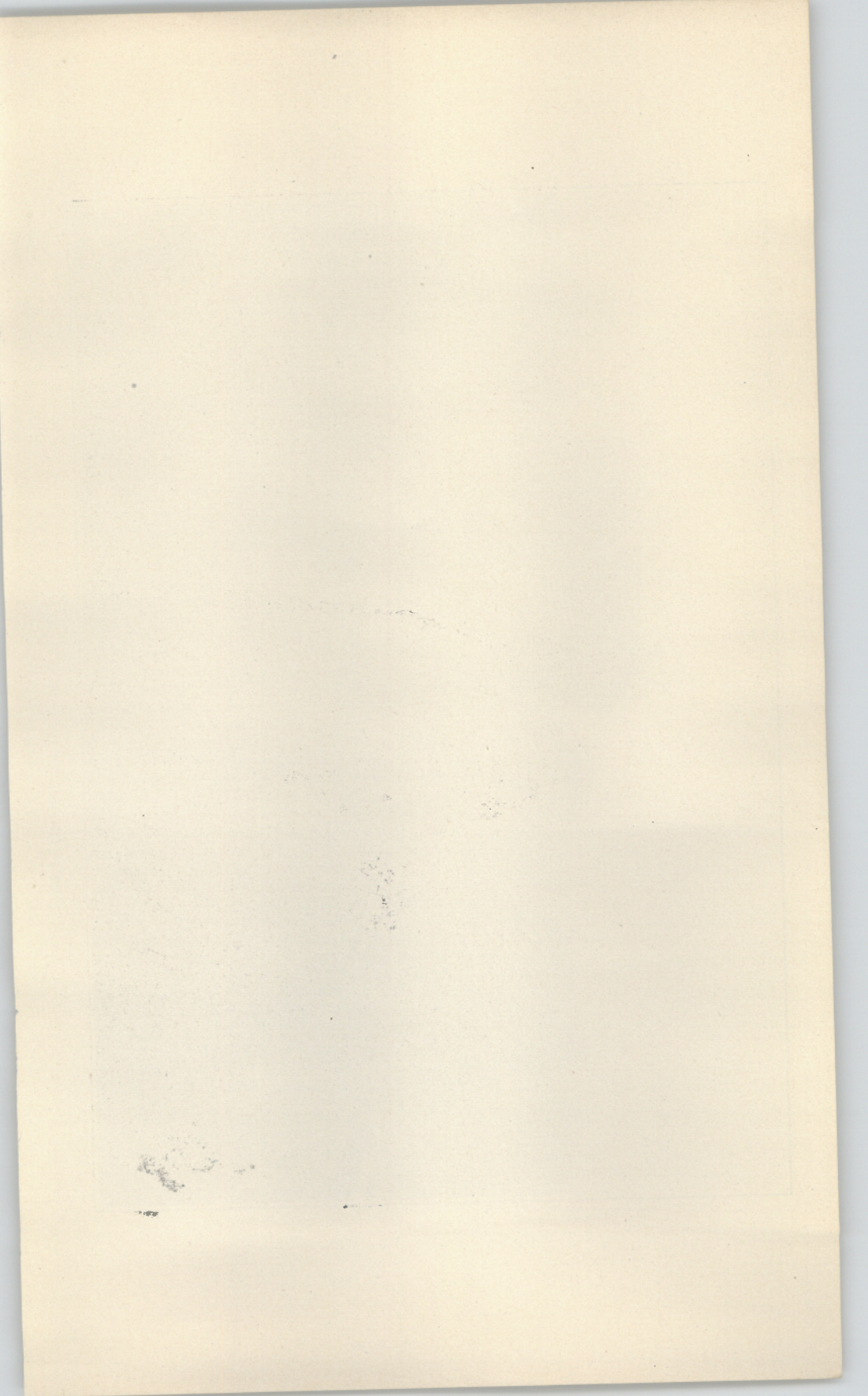
67 "

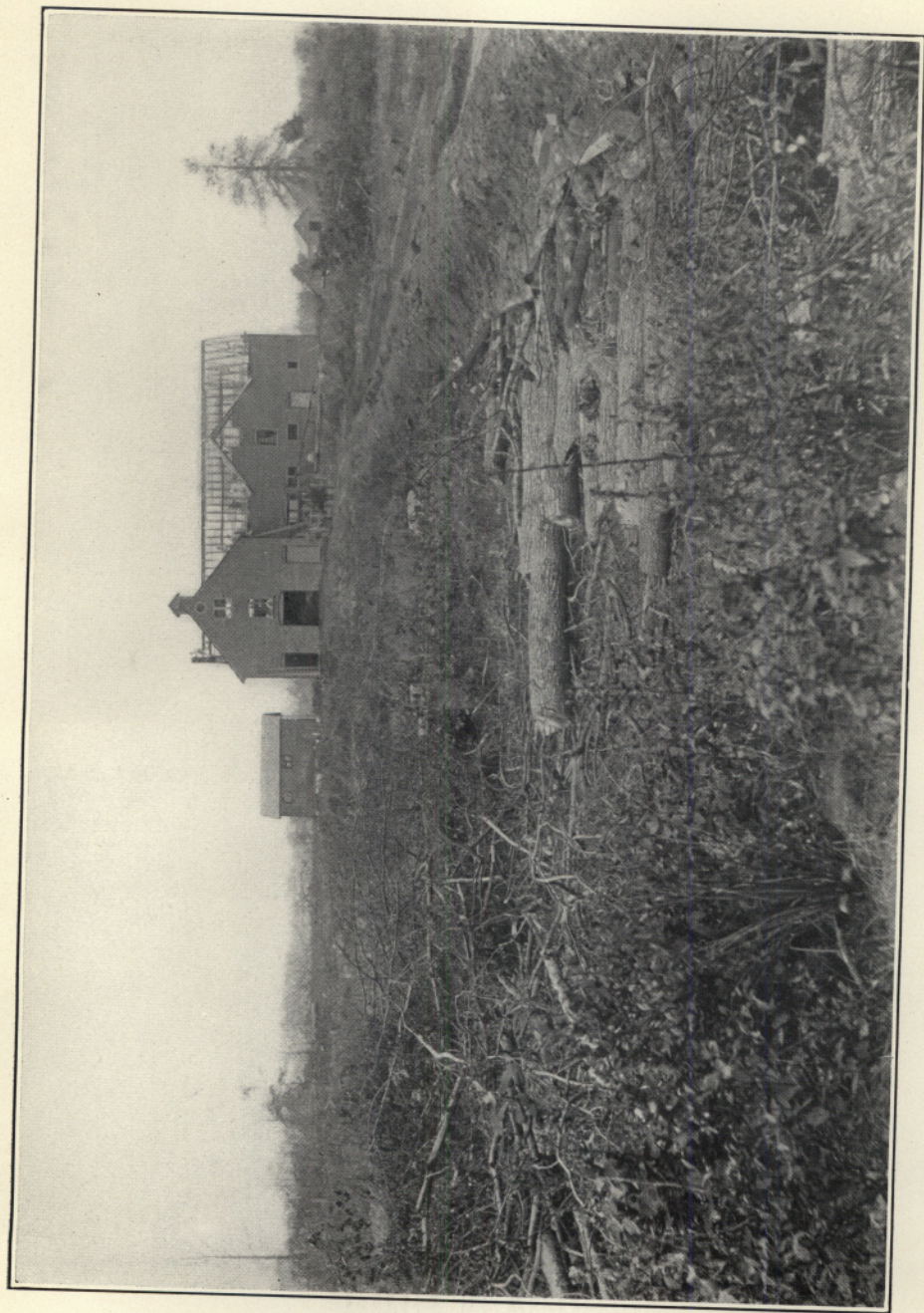
They were admitted as rooms were vacated by parole releases.

It cannot be determined how many committals would have been made to the Reformatory since February last had not its lack of capacity necessitated their discontinuance, but I feel assured that I do not at all exaggerate when I state that, but for the unfortunate reason given, its population to-day would not be less than 500 inmates, and I believe it would be nearer 550. Pending the increase of its dormitory accommodation, the efforts of the institution in behalf of the criminal classes must be continued on the lines followed since it was practically closed against them in February last.

Of the 332 inmates admitted, 280 are native and 52 foreign born, 278 are white and 54 are negroes, 206 are classified as Protestants, 119 as Roman Catholics and 7 as Hebrews. They have been sentenced to the Reformatory for the following crimes:

Assault and battery,	23
Assault and battery with intent to ravish,	8
Atrocious assault and battery,	5
Attempt to murder,	1
Arson,	2
Assault with intent,	1
Abusing a female under age of 16 years,	1
Assault and battery with intent to kill,	2
Assault and battery with intent,	1
Atrocious assault and battery and assault and battery,	1
Assault and abuse of a woman child under 16 years of age,	1
Assault and robbery and battery, and larceny from the person,	1





UNFINISHED NEW BARN. (SOUTH VIEW.)

STATE REFORMATORY COMMISSIONERS. 15

Breaking and entering,	57
“ “ “ and petit larceny,	1
“ “ “ larceny and receiving,	18
“ “ “ larceny and receiving and larceny and receiving,	1
“ “ “ and receiving,	4
“ “ “ and stealing,	3
“ “ “ and larceny,	4
“ with intent,	2
Entering, larceny and receiving,	11
Carnally abusing an infant,	1
Conspiracy,	1
Embezzlement,	10
Entering and larceny,	2
Forgery,	5
False Pretences,	5
Forgery and Uttering,	4
Grand Larceny,	18
Highway Robbery,	2
Indecent assault,	1
Larceny,	95
“ from the person,	2
“ and assault,	1
“ and receiving,	13
“ from the person and receiving,	3
Misdemeanor,	4
Malicious mischief,	3
Manslaughter,	2
Petit larceny,	2
Perjury,	1
Rape,	2
Resisting an officer,	1
Robbery,	2
Receiving stolen goods, knowing them to be stolen,	1
Sodomy,	1
Statutory rape,	1
Horse stealing,	1
Of the total number of inmates admitted,	332
There have been absolutely released,	2
There have died after release on parole,	2
And died while present of disease contracted prior to admission, ...	1
	5
Leaving the population on this date,	327
The number of inmates authorized released on parole is,	97
Of these absolute releases have been granted,	2
There have died,	2
There have been recommitted,	2
And retaken under warrant,	1
There are awaiting employment,	4

And those now on parole release number	86
To which add Inmate Fields, No. 74, escaped February 28th, '02,....	1
	<hr/> 87
And the number of inmates present remains at	240

With the exception of five who have been declared delinquent and for whose retaking your warrants have been issued, the inmates now on parole release are employed at good wages and are conducting themselves creditably.

The population of the institution is graded as follows:

In the first grade 227 inmates, or 70 per cent.

In the second grade 93 inmates, or 28 per cent.

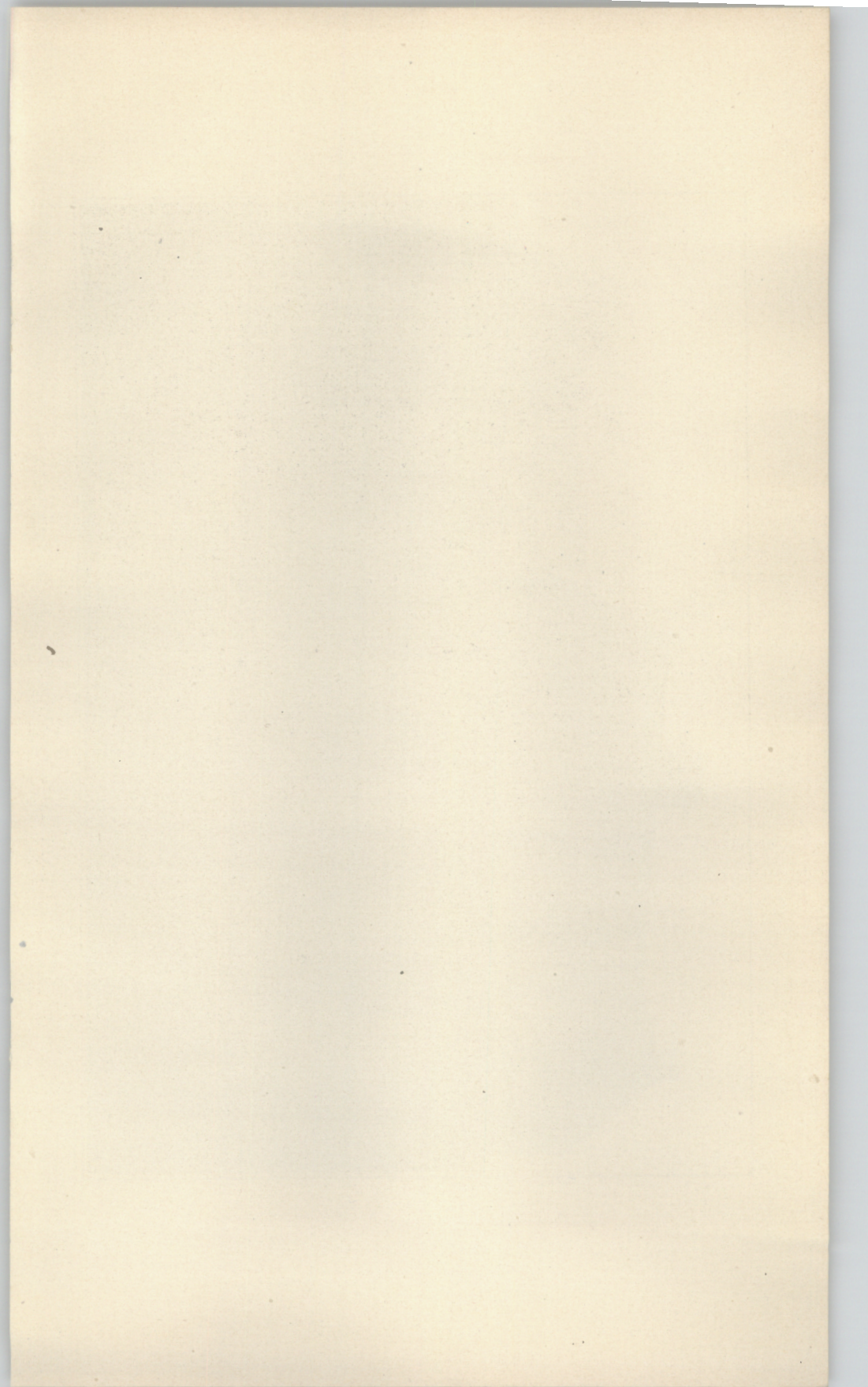
In the third grade 7 inmates, or 2 per cent.

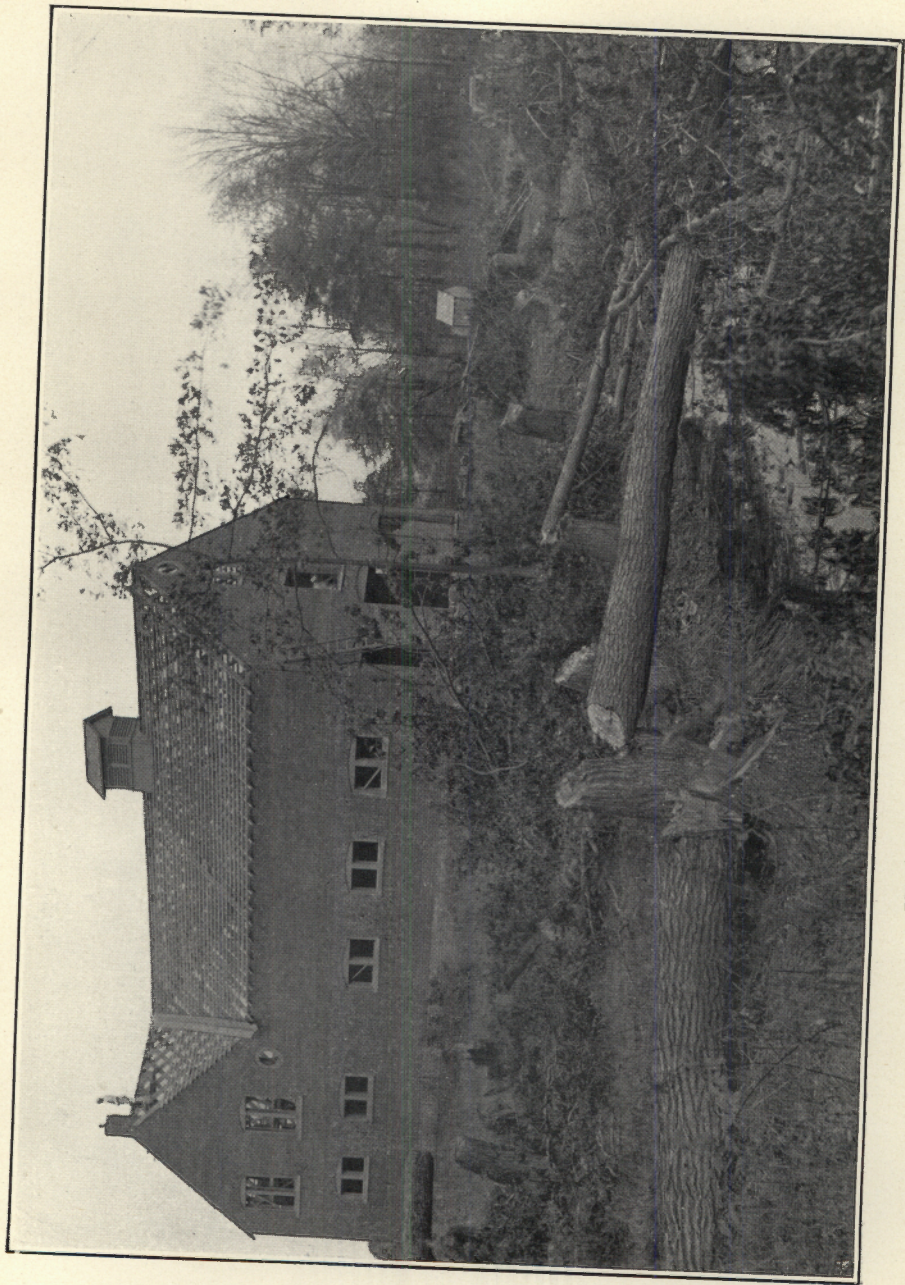
While of the first grade 74 inmates, or nearly 33 per cent., are classified as "Perfect." The preference now given to "Perfect" grade inmates in granting releases on parole is having a most excellent effect on the conduct of the inmates, and this will surely continue and increase.

The 240 inmates present are detailed as follows:

In the store,	6
Mason class,	9
Baking class,	4
Cooking class,	18
Laundry class,	14
Farming class,	10
Painting class,	7
Plumbing class,	6
Tailor class (proper),	15
Tailor class (overall department),	91
Shoemaking class,	10
Engineering class,	5
Electrician class,	5
Carpentry class,	15
In the yard detail,	10
In the guard room (cleaning),	8
In the hospital,	3
In the barn,	4

The moneys appropriated by the Legislature for the support of the institution for the year closing on this date aggregated..	\$85,700 00
Of which amount there has been reverted to the State the sum of	3,181 07
Leaving the net amount received by the institution,	<hr/> \$82,518 93





UNFINISHED NEW BARN. (WEST VIEW.)

STATE REFORMATORY COMMISSIONERS. 17

The value of farm products devoted to subsistence was	\$2,997 69
There has been remitted to the State Treasury from proceeds of inmates' labor and sale of scrap material,	11,386 17
And there will be remitted this month,	1,191 18
	<hr/> 15,575 04
Showing the net cost of supporting the institution for the year to have been	\$66,943 89

The per capita annual cost having been \$261.42, and the per diem cost 71.72 cents, the daily average of the inmates present having been 241.

The per capita cost of subsistence alone for the inmates was \$31.99 annual, and .0877 cents per diem.

The income to the State derived from the labor of inmates employed in the overall department of the tailor shop was for the present month \$1,191.18 and for the year \$11,503.07, practically one-half of which amount has been earned during the last five (5) months of the year. I anticipate that the income from this department during the coming year will be increased, and it must be borne in mind that, owing to lack of needed space and of proper facilities, this is the only industry in the institution from which a cash income to the State can now be derived.

As it is, the institution has not only reimbursed the State for the entire cost (\$11,742.58) of its subsistence for the year, but it has exceeded this cost by \$3,832.46, and it would seem that no good reason can exist why, with other industries established, it should not become practically self-sustaining. The statistical report of the Chief Clerk will apprise you of the amount earned by the inmates in carrying forward the betterments and repairs undertaken during the year, and will show what has been saved to the State by the inmates as compared with the cost of this work if it had been done by outside labor.

The contract with the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Rahway for the institution's water-supply expired by its own limitation during August last and it is necessary to secure either an auxiliary or, which is much to be preferred, an entirely independent supply of water for the institution. In this connection, I beg your early, and favorable, consideration of the recom-

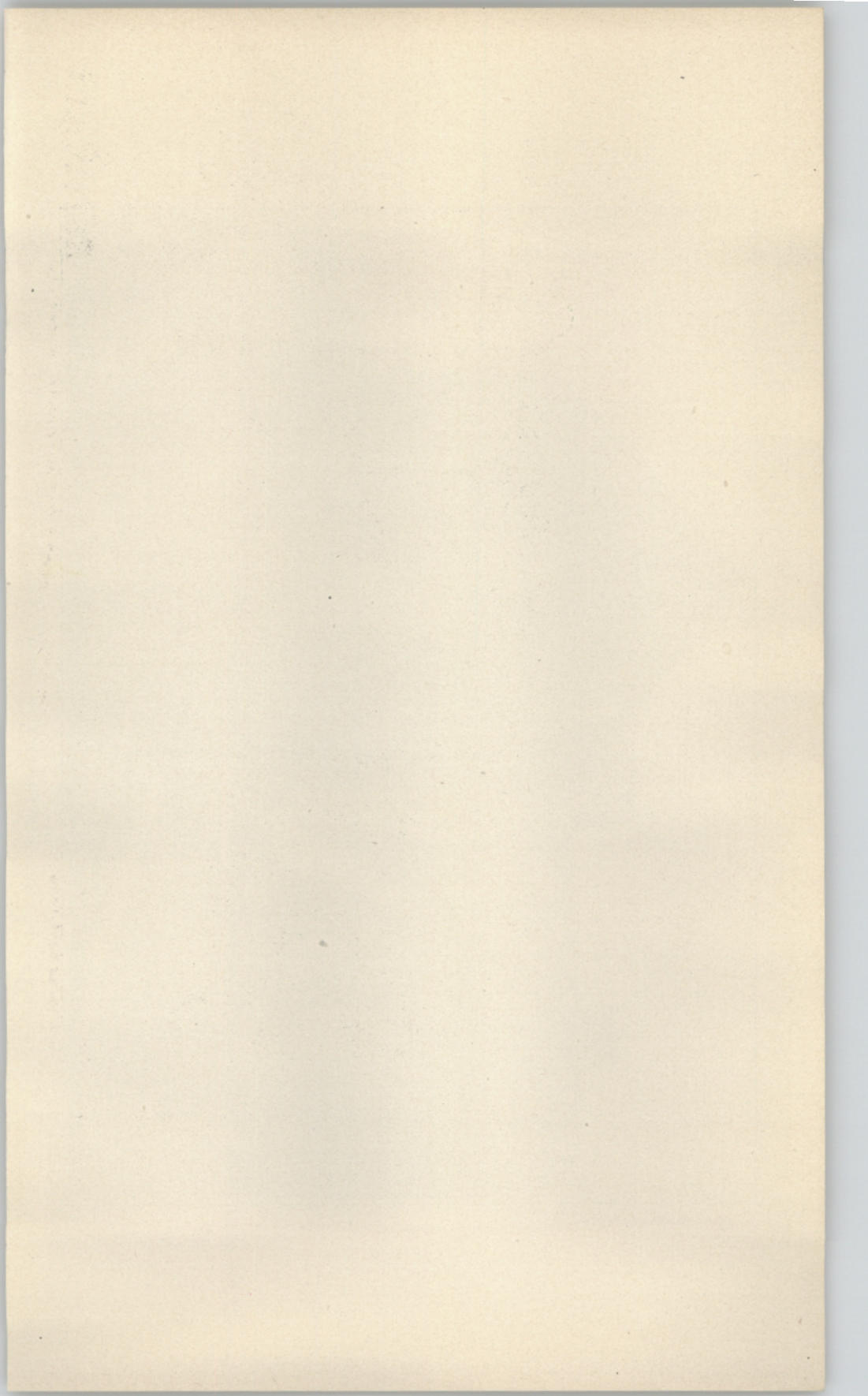
mendations made by the Chief Engineer in his herewith report on this subject and on the matter of the absolutely necessary increase of the engine, boiler and dynamo capacity of his department. I desire to add that the early construction of a trunk sewer of sufficient capacity for the present and future needs of the institution, and the acquirement of the "Woodruff tract" of land through which this sewer must necessarily be laid, is a matter of supreme importance to the interests of the Reformatory, and I sincerely trust the material necessary for this work may be provided for at the next session of the Legislature.

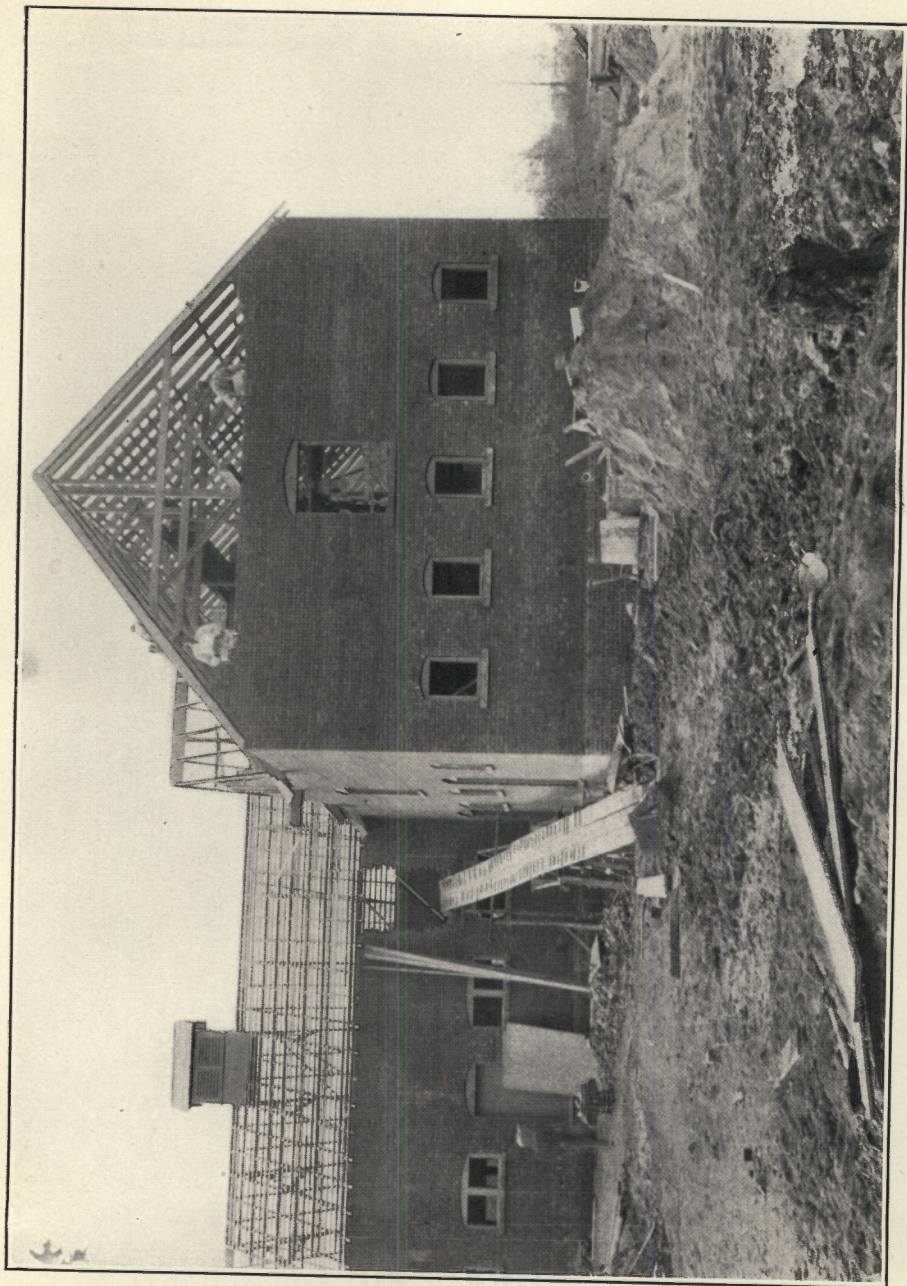
The present sewer is but a ten-inch drain originally intended, although already proven to be entirely too small, for the needs of the power-house, the industrial and the guard-room building. It has since been taxed with the sewage from the barn, the hospital and with the roof drainage of the dome and dormitory and new domestic building as well as with additional surface drainage from within the enclosure, and it should be at least double its capacity for these purposes, let alone the sewage from the new domestic building with which, it is hoped, it will be charged in the coming year. I beg that this matter may be kept rigidly before you.

I again advance my plea for a suitable building for bathing and laundering purposes, for another for the blacksmith, plumbing and machinery details and still another for the house painting and bricklaying classes. The conversion of the old barn into a hospital for contagious diseases is a progressive step, but the necessity for a building for general hospital purposes still exists, and becomes more and more apparent every day.

I must once more impress upon you the urgent need of a library of desirable books for the use of the inmates of the institution.

Beyond the contributions of its generous friends, no additions have been made to the 117 small volumes purchased more than two years ago, and this fact alone is, in itself, a sufficient argument in support of my plea that not less than \$1,000 be expended during the current year for suitable reading matter for the use of the wards of the State now, and to be, committed to your care.





CONSTRUCTING NEW BARN.

The farm has been fairly productive, and, when the unfortunate season is borne in mind, generously so. It has saved the State in the cost of subsistence practically the entire amount appropriated for farming purposes, and the stock on hand of horses and cattle and of wagons and agricultural implements represents in value not less than two-thirds of this amount.

The produce of the farm will appear listed in the Chief Clerk's report. The six horses, five cows, one calf and one bull owned by the institution have been well cared for and are in prime condition, but another horse is much needed and two cows soon will be. Fertilizers and seeds will be required purchased in the coming Spring and at least \$2,000 should be provided for to meet the necessary outlay for the farm when the planting season opens.

I renew my recommendation that authority be given me to raze the homestead building located at the corner of Hazelwood and Woodbridge avenues in the city of Rahway.

The cost of this work would be practically nothing, and the timber and material recovered would be serviceable for the current work of the institution. The building as it stands is a rendezvous for tramps and is little short of a disgrace to the State, while the outlay required to make it fit for occupancy would not fall short of \$1,500 and would be likely to reach \$2,000.

My regular monthly reports during the year have kept you informed of the work on which the different details of inmates have been employed in keeping the property of the State in good condition and in promoting betterments where these have been feasible, and do not need repetition now. Suffice it to say that everything has been, or is being, done that the means at my command justified, and I only regret that these have not been sufficient to warrant more being accomplished.

The physical condition, the moral progress, the mental development and the discipline of the inmates are all that can be expected in an institution of but two years' establishment, and its future is promising.

My officers are active, efficient, vigilant. There are no jealousies among them, and they are enthusiastically devoted to the present interests of the institution and to its future advancement.

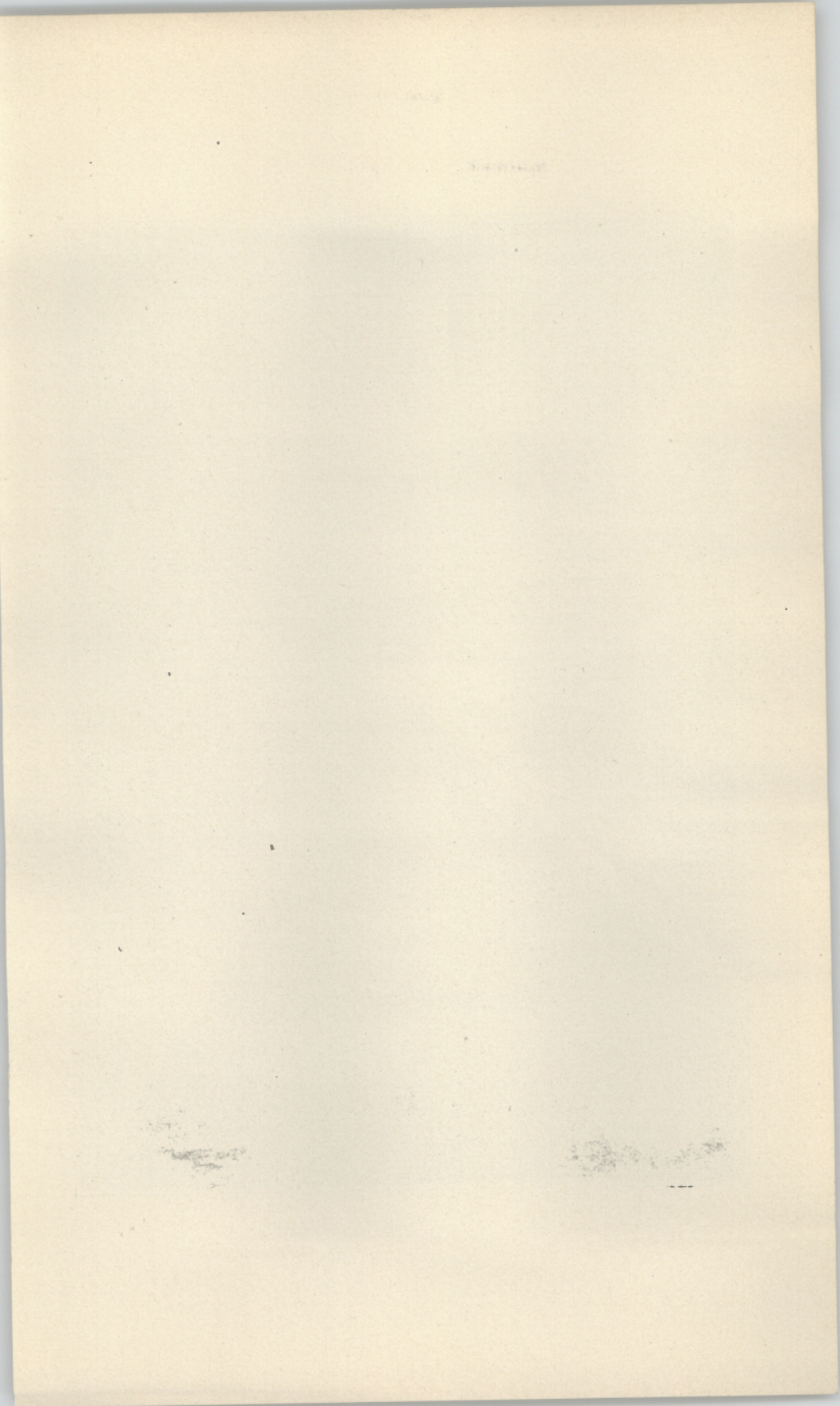
They cheerfully recognize the necessity of strict conformity to the laws of the State and to the rules in force for their government, and the time has clearly arrived when the State should acknowledge their loyalty to its best interests by fixing their compensation at rates corresponding to those paid in other jurisdictions for similar services.

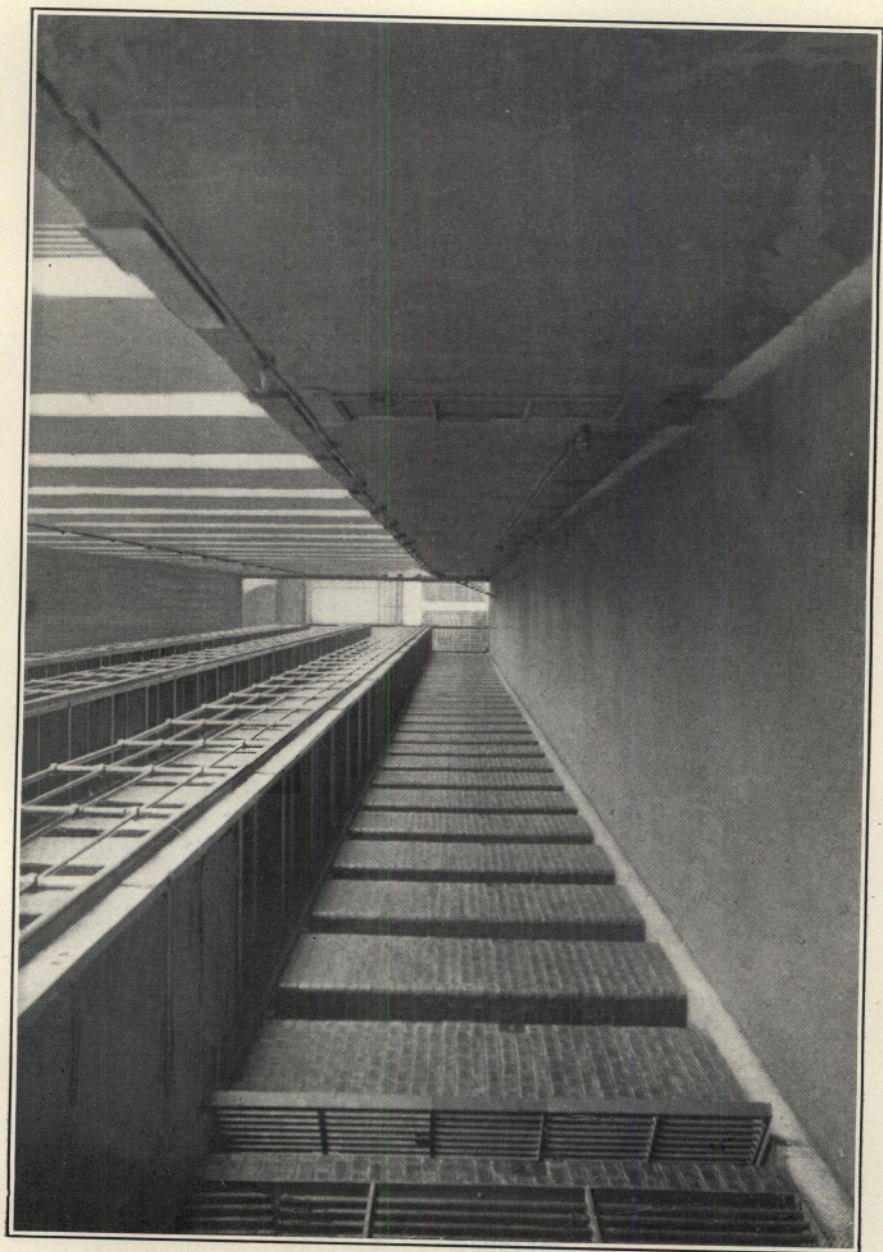
Respectfully,

JOS. W. MARTIN,

Superintendent.

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WEST CORRIDOR OF DORMITORY.

Report of Assistant Superintendents.

To Capt. Jos. W. Martin, Superintendent, New Jersey Reformatory:

SIR—As Disciplinary Officer of this institution, I herewith respectfully submit my report for the year ending October 31st, 1903, for your consideration.

The usual high standard of discipline has been maintained throughout the year, and without resorting to harsh measures to accomplish this end.

Regarding your subordinate officers I have nothing but words of commendation for their efficiency and vigilance, no escapes having occurred during the year, which is extremely gratifying when our limited facilities for handling prisoners are considered, the grounds being enclosed by an ordinary board fence, outside of which 75 men have frequently worked at different tasks under the supervision of five officers.

But seventeen (17) officers are actually engaged in working and guarding the men, a ratio of about fifteen men to each officer as against ten and even eight to each guard as noted in reports of institutions in Western States.

Introductory to the conduct of inmates, I would say that, as each is received, he signs the necessary forms in the Chief Clerk's office, is bathed and clothed by the Storekeeper, measured and photographed under the Bertillon system, and examined by the Physician, who submits his written report as to physical and mental condition.

Upon receipt of this report he is interviewed by me to ascertain the line of work to which he is best adapted, given a book of rules and instructed as to what will be expected and required of him and assured that all favors are contingent absolutely upon good

conduct and that punishment invariably follows a willful disregard of the rules.

The fact that he will be treated with absolute fairness is impressed upon him, and when reported for any infraction of the rules, the inmate is given a personal interview, and his statement as to the facts of the case is carefully considered in each instance.

The success of the grade system now in force is clearly shown, seventy per cent. of our present population being first-grade men.

In conclusion, I desire to express my sincere thanks for the counsel and advice you have so readily accorded me upon all occasions and for your uniform courtesy at all times.

Respectfully,

CHAS. F. ABBOTT,

Assistant Superintendent.

October 31st, 1903.

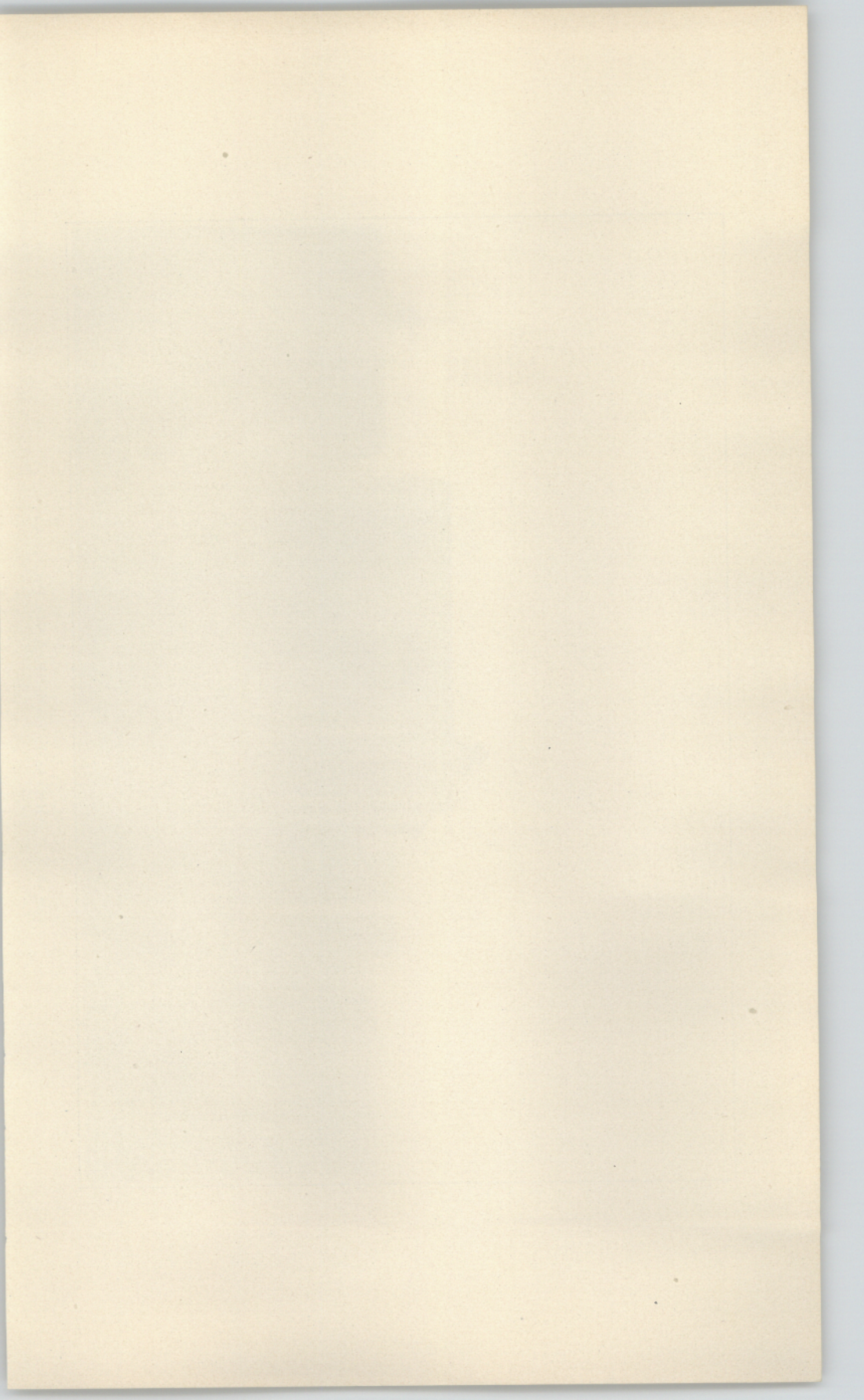
To the Superintendent:

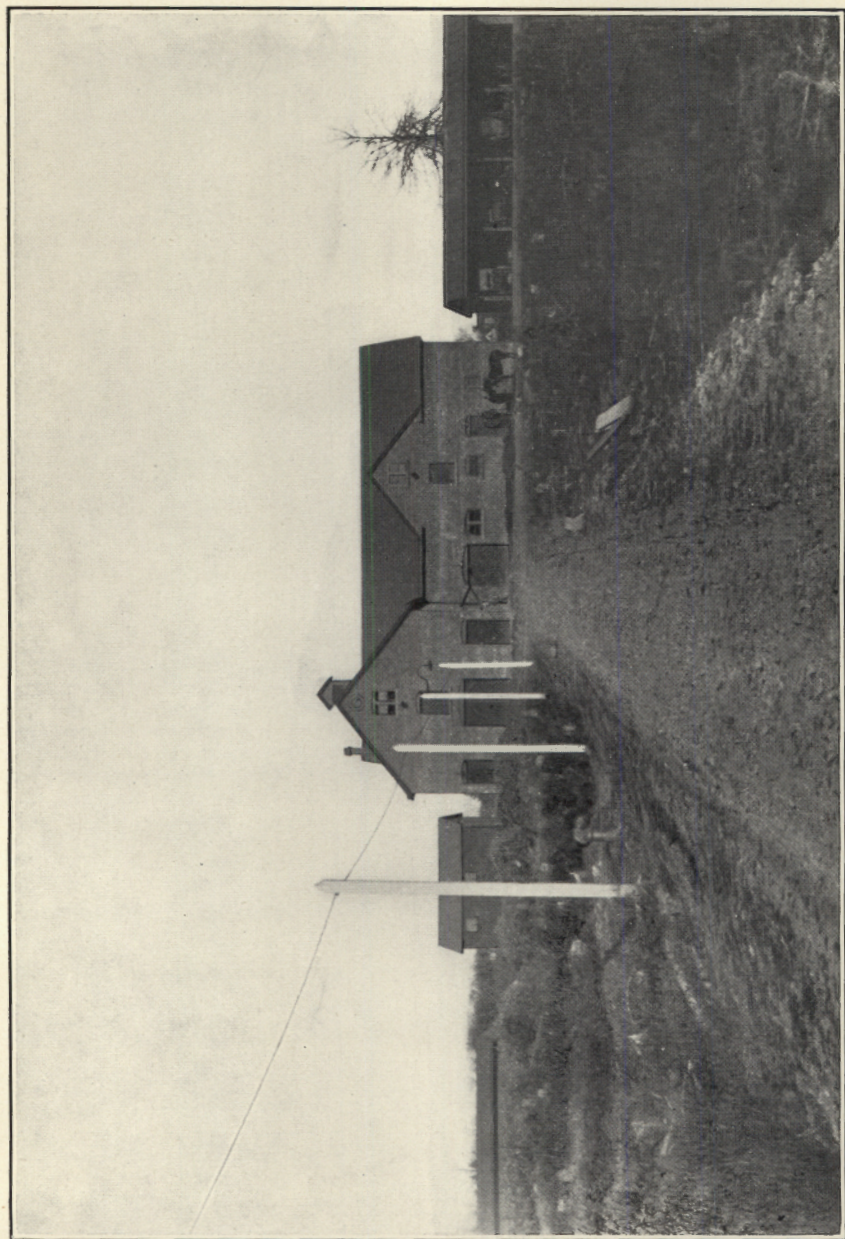
As the outputs and betterments accomplished by the departments under my charge are to some length embodied in your report and that of the Chief Clerk, consequently in this, my first annual report, I will confine myself to a casual and brief review of the new work and repairs under way and finished by the several industrial departments for the year ending October 31st, 1903.

The above has been most gratifying and far above my most sanguine expectations, both as a financial saving to the State and a means of employment and instruction for the inmates.

The new work has been of a high grade; the mechanical skill displayed and the enthusiastic and conscientious manner in which the inmates have taken hold of the tasks set them clearly demonstrates that they are both willing and have the ability, had the necessary encouragement been given and the opportunity presented itself while at large, to have made good citizens and useful members of any community.

A large percentage have shown unusual ability, and their commitment to the institution has been the means of giving them the start in life and the teaching of a trade whereby to earn an honest livelihood that had heretofore been, in most cases, denied them,





BARN, CARRIAGE HOUSE AND PIGGERY.

and I might here add that a number now on parole are following the trade here taught and are held in high esteem both socially and mechanically by their employers.

The officers in charge of all the departments are men skilled in their respective trades and individually and collectively take great pride in having the inmates placed in their details attain a high degree of proficiency, and to them is due much credit for the success of those inmates now on parole.

Following is a short synopsis of the new work and repairs of the several departments:

The completion of the new barn, which is the work of the carpenter detail, under Keeper Charles H. Hankins; the mason detail, under Keeper John O'Brien, and the electrical and plumbing details, under Chief Engineer D. A. Carley.

This building is of brick, two stories, slate roof, and concrete floors, has accommodation for nine horses and twenty cows; carriage room, harness room, bath, and sleeping apartments for barn men; electric lights, water and sewer. A brick wagon-shed, tin roof and concrete floors, with stall attached, to be used for sick animals, was built by the mason and carpenter details, as was also a brick piggery.

The entire first floors of the new Domestic Building were concreted, also walk around the Industrial Building, which latter, when half completed, had to be abandoned until spring on account of the cold weather.

All necessary repairs to the present buildings have also been done by these details.

The old frame barn has been remodeled into a Hospital, set on brick foundation, with cellar, toilet and bath, steam heat and electric lights, making a model temporary building for the purpose.

The south stockade set back, making the Hospital within the enclosure, and getting about 3,000 cubic yards of dirt for filling.

The carpenter detail has also, so far as the material and machinery on hand would allow, been instructed in cabinet-making, designing and putting together a number of useful cabinets for the different offices.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the important work finished by the electrical and plumbing details, as this is shown in the report of Chief Engineer D. A. Carley.

The yard detail, under Guard Joseph Morse, has completed the macadam road from the institution to Hazelwood avenue, about 2,700 feet distant; also cinder path the same distance, road to barn, and, with felling the woodland surrounding the stockade and filling in the marshes within the enclosure, have made many needed improvements, and have transformed the unsightly lowlands into valuable tracts that soon can be utilized for building purposes.

A report referring to the Record and Bertillon Departments will be found herewith attached.

In closing allow me to extend to you my sincere thanks for the courtesy with which you have always accepted my recommendations and to the officers for their hearty co-operation and assistance.

Respectfully yours,

E. H. SCHWARTZ,
Assistant Superintendent.

October 31st, 1903.

NEW JERSEY REFORMATORY,

October 31st, 1903.

To J. W. Martin, Superintendent:

SIR—I herewith submit my annual report as Assistant Superintendent in charge of the institution at night.

It affords me pleasure to report that, with the small force of officers on duty at night, good discipline is being maintained, but I hope that in the near future the night guards will be increased in number.

I desire to express my appreciation of the loyal support I have received from all the officers in conducting the institution at night.

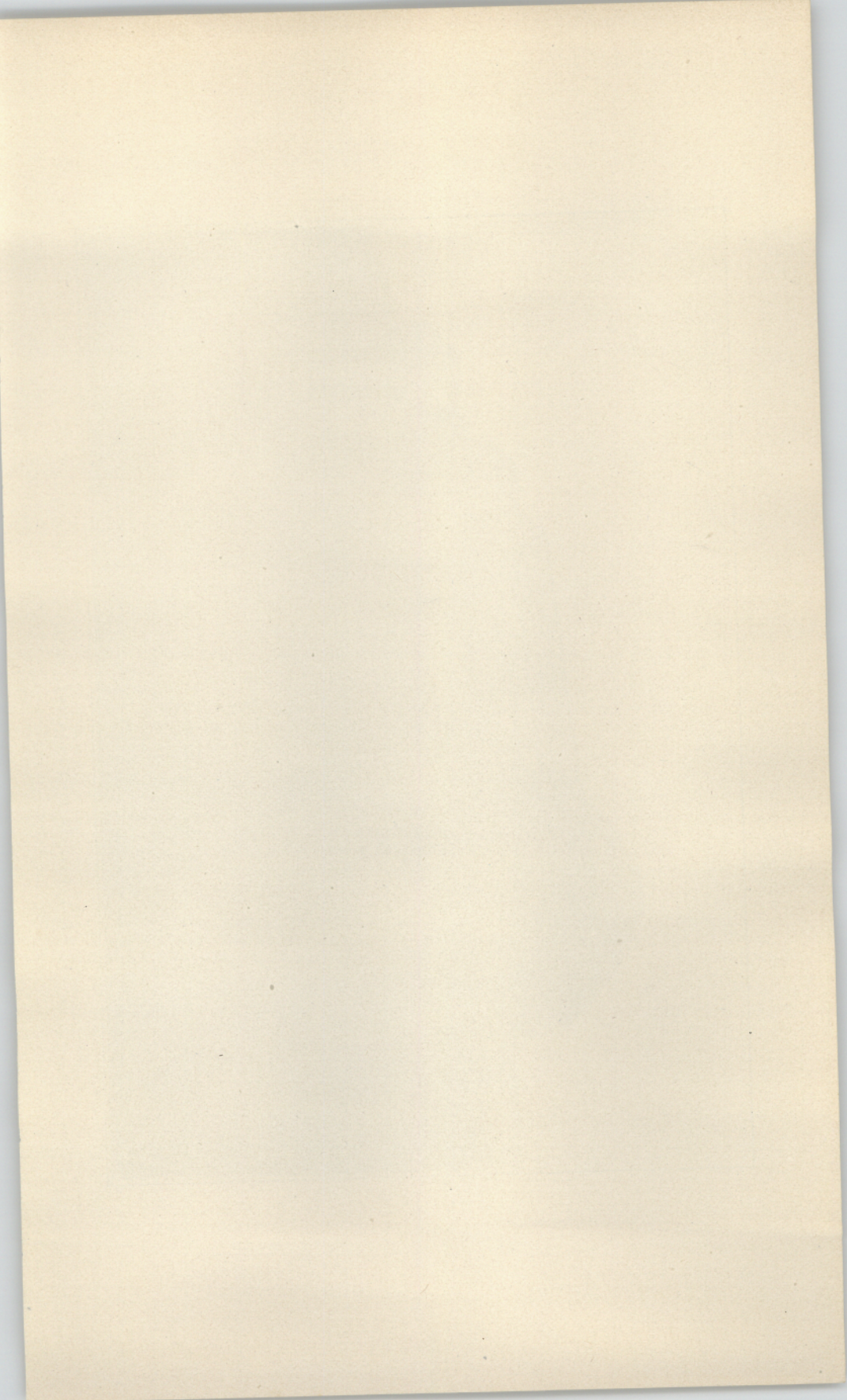
Please accept my cordial thanks for the kindness you have extended to me on every occasion.

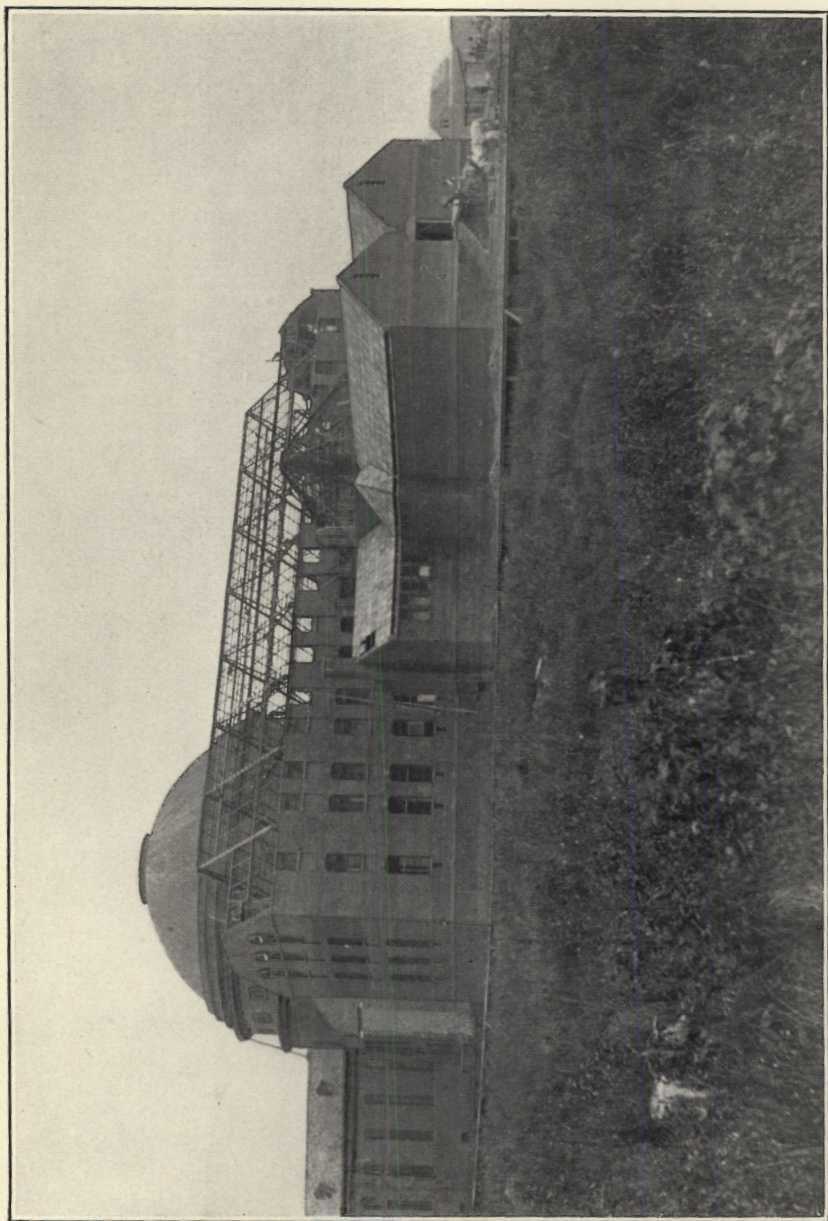
I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,

JOHN BANKER,

Assistant Superintendent.





REAR VIEW OF UNFINISHED DOMESTIC BUILDING.

Report of Assistant Bertillon Operator.

To the Hon. Jos. W. Martin, Supt. of the N. J. Reformatory:

DEAR SIR—In compliance with your request for a report of the Bertillon Department, I have the honor to submit the following:

During the year ending November 1st, 1903, we received one hundred and thirty-nine inmates all of whom have been measured and photographed according to the Bertillon System of Identification, and in conjunction with the system a statement relative to a man's ancestors, his companions, and his mode of living prior to his commitment is taken and recorded, so that we may not only have a full knowledge of the men confined in the institution, but also of their antecedents.

The Bertillon System is a great protection for the man whose aim is to do right, and is also a speedy means of bringing to justice the criminal who is a hindrance to society.

A very great portion of the crimes and wrongs which disturb society results either directly or indirectly from the apparent impossibility of distinguishing in every case, and with unerring certainty, one individual from another. It is for this reason, and no other, that so many of the professional and habitual criminals who abound in every country have hitherto gone free.

This sure means of identification has not only the effect of preventing crime in general, but is a form of applied science which has for its object the description of any person in a manner so complete, certain and characteristic that he can by no means ever permanently be confused for another person.

With this system it is possible to locate any person whenever desired, whether for his own good or for society at large, in whatever place he might be, and however he might alter his appearance or his name. Crime thus could be rooted out, elections puri-

fied, immigration laws effectively enforced, much injustice prevented and all business relations greatly facilitated.

The Bertillon System is of the greatest value to the large cities, where the police departments have collected from thirty thousand to fifty thousand photographs in the last twenty years. If a person attempted to compare successfully each of these thirty to fifty thousand photographs with each of the men who are arrested daily in the large cities, the search would take considerable time, aside from the errors and omissions which a work so delicate and fatiguing to the eye would necessarily occasion.

Under this system the Bertillon Card, containing measurements and photograph, is filed away, to remain sealed forever, unless the man himself causes the said card to be taken out by committing other offenses.

The Bertillon System is complete in this institution, and every inmate received has been measured in accordance with it.

The fullest benefits of this system can be attained only by the use of a Central Bureau, in which duplicates of all cards prepared at the different institutions should be filed. At the present time we do not have any Central Bureau in New Jersey, and we are filing our cards at Albany, N. Y., that being the nearest Central Bureau.

In the six or seven years that the New York Central Bureau has been in existence, it has received from penal institutions over five thousand cards, each representing a criminal. The bureau is in constant correspondence with the police departments of most of the large cities in the United States, and has frequent requests from France, Germany and Austria for the records of criminals under arrest in those countries, thus proving that its scope has become international.

With the aid of so many years of practical experience, the system has reached a high degree of perfection, and its absolute efficiency is recognized by all competent authorities throughout the world who have investigated its character and history.

At the present time the police department of Jersey City is the only place in the State, except our own institution, that has the Bertillon System, and by the aid of their records we have received

information relative to the criminal and social history of some of our inmates that has proven to be of the greatest value.

We have, by sending out our Bertillon Cards, received from such men as Chief Murphy, of Jersey City; Captain Cosgrove, of Newark; Chief Tenny, of Elizabeth, and Chief Keiley, of Plainfield, also many other cities and towns in the State, information which places our records on an equal footing with many of the older institutions throughout the country and surpassing any in the State.

The Bertillon System, when properly applied, stands as the only accurate and unmistakable means by which a man, whether living or dead, can be positively identified.

The ear, for example, has been proven to be one of the strongest means of identification, and, as stated by Cesare Lombroso, one of the leading criminologists of the age, a person's character can be read by his ear. Again we find that it is almost impossible to meet with two ears which are identical in all their parts, but when a man is once subjected to the measurements under this system he remains as a correctly marked person forever.

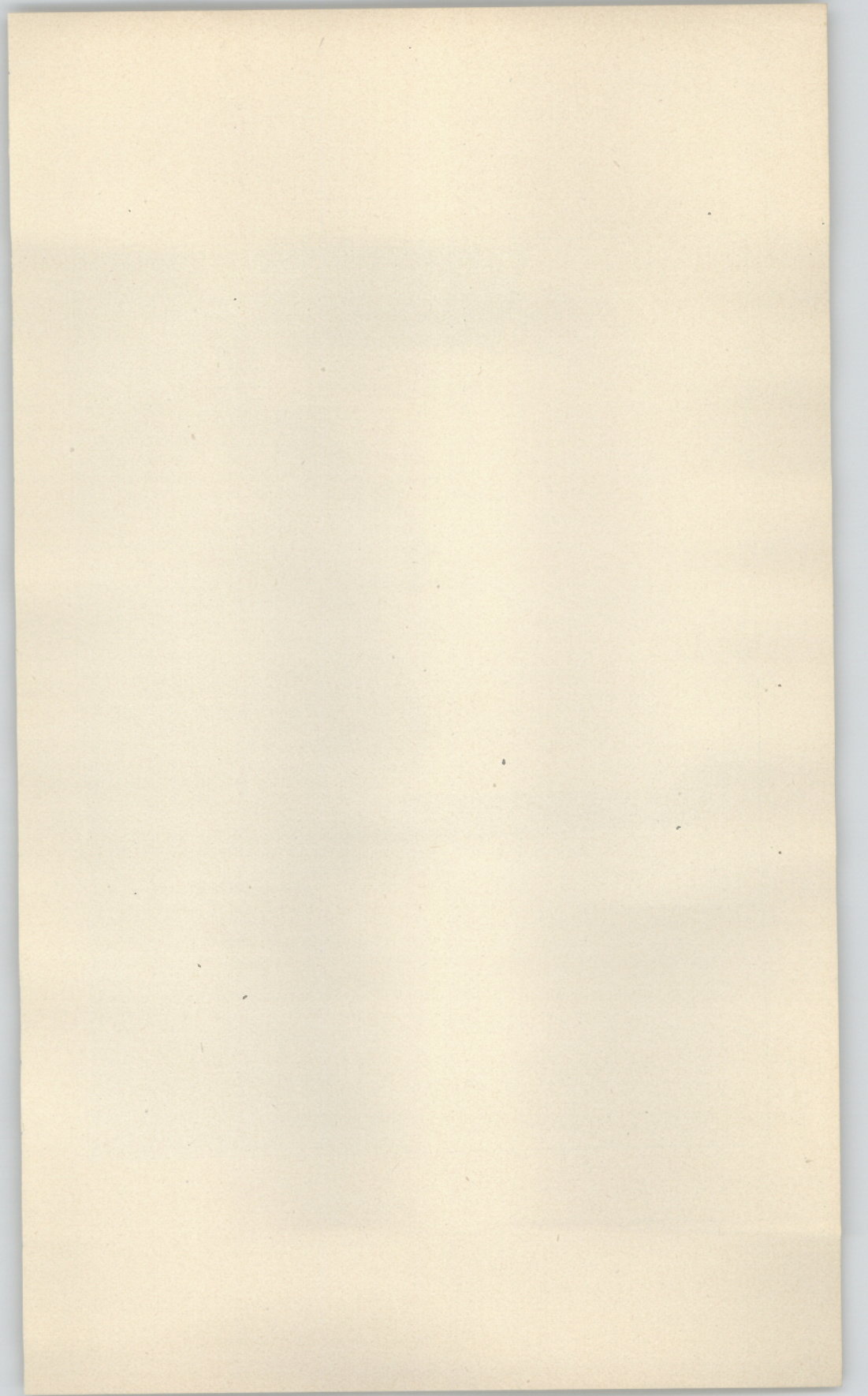
This splendid system cannot fail to be welcomed by the military and custom authorities, the prison and police officials as an indispensable method of recognizing the objects of their search with almost mechanical accuracy.

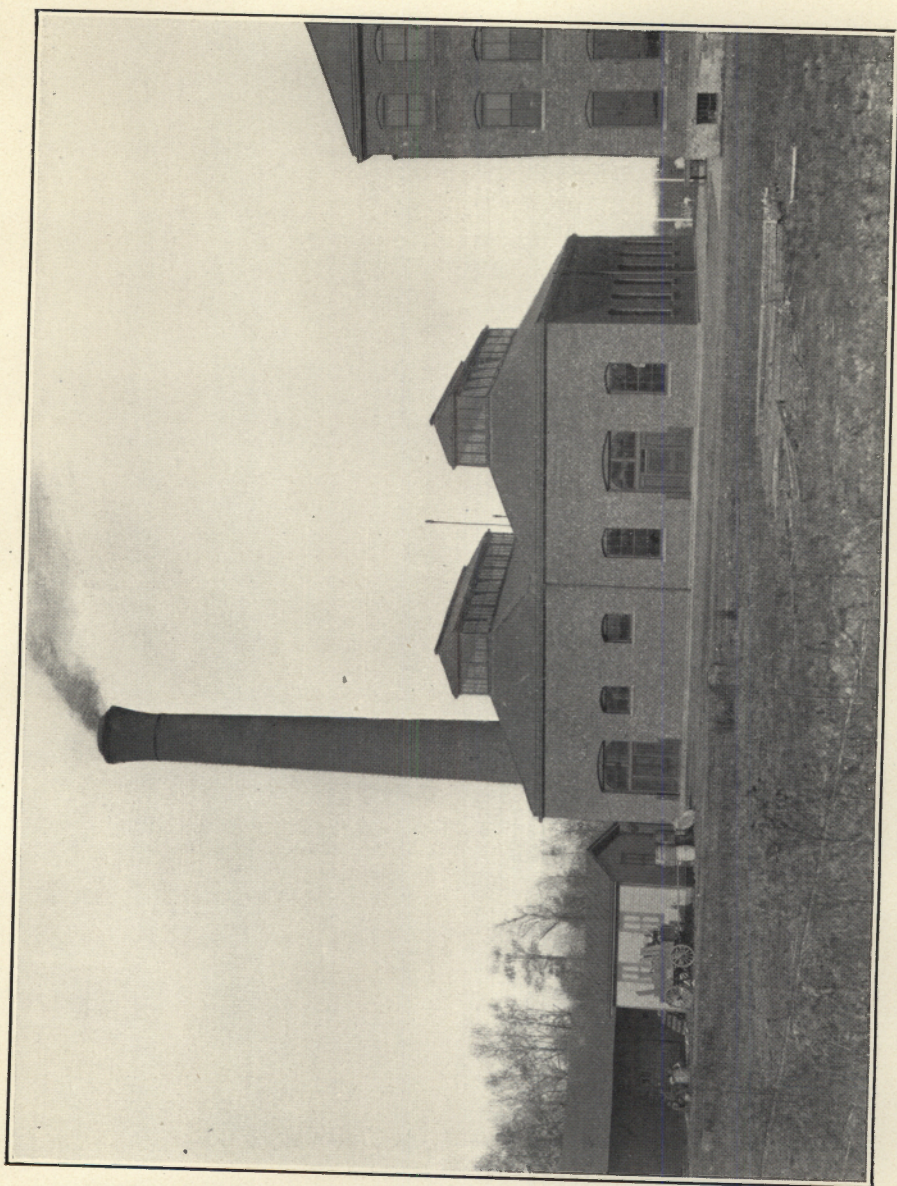
In conclusion, I desire to thank the Board of Commissioners and the Superintendent for the many ways in which they have rendered assistance whereby the work in this department has been greatly benefited.

Respectfully,

M. J. McADAMS,

Asst. Bertillon Operator.





POWER HOUSE.

Report of Chief Engineer.

NEW JERSEY REFORMATORY,

RAHWAY, N. J., November 2d, 1903.

To the Hon. Superintendent and Board of Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN—The engine, dynamo and boilers now in use are already inadequate to furnish the power needed for the industries of the institution and for the electric lighting and heating purposes, as we are adding from time to time more lights in the buildings and about the grounds, and still there is need of more lights for the safety of the inmates about the stockade.

If the large engine should be interrupted by any accident, the work of the institution would be stopped until repairs were made. Also the safety of the keeping of inmates would be at great hazards without lights, as we have no auxiliary for lighting purposes.

I think some provision which would enlarge our available power and secure us against such a danger is immediately necessary. I, therefore, recommend the purchase of one 150-horsepower Ball and Wood engine, a Diehl dynamo with direct connections and two 150-horsepower Babcock & Wilcox Water Tube Boilers, with a safe working pressure of 125 pounds to the square inch each.

I might say in conclusion that our water supply from the city is uncertain, and on several occasions we have had to shut down on account of its giving out. On October 1st we were out of water on account of repairs being made to main line, and on October 31st we were cut off from supply without notice.

This is very dangerous, and causes delay to our manufacturing departments. I, therefore, would recommend that artesian wells or stand-pipe be erected, giving us a water-supply at all times for the institution independent of the city water company.

Yours respectfully,

DAVID A. CARLEY,

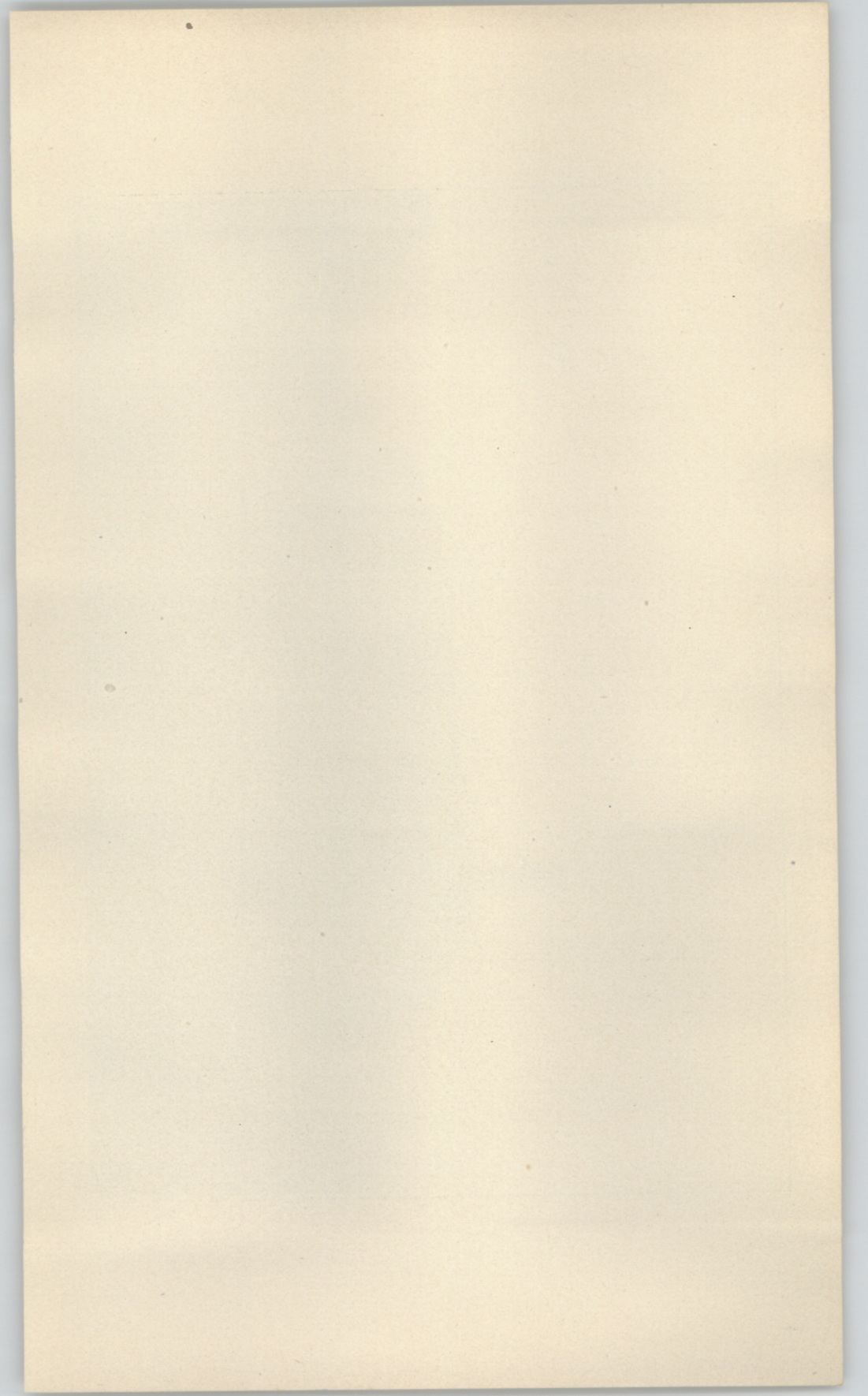
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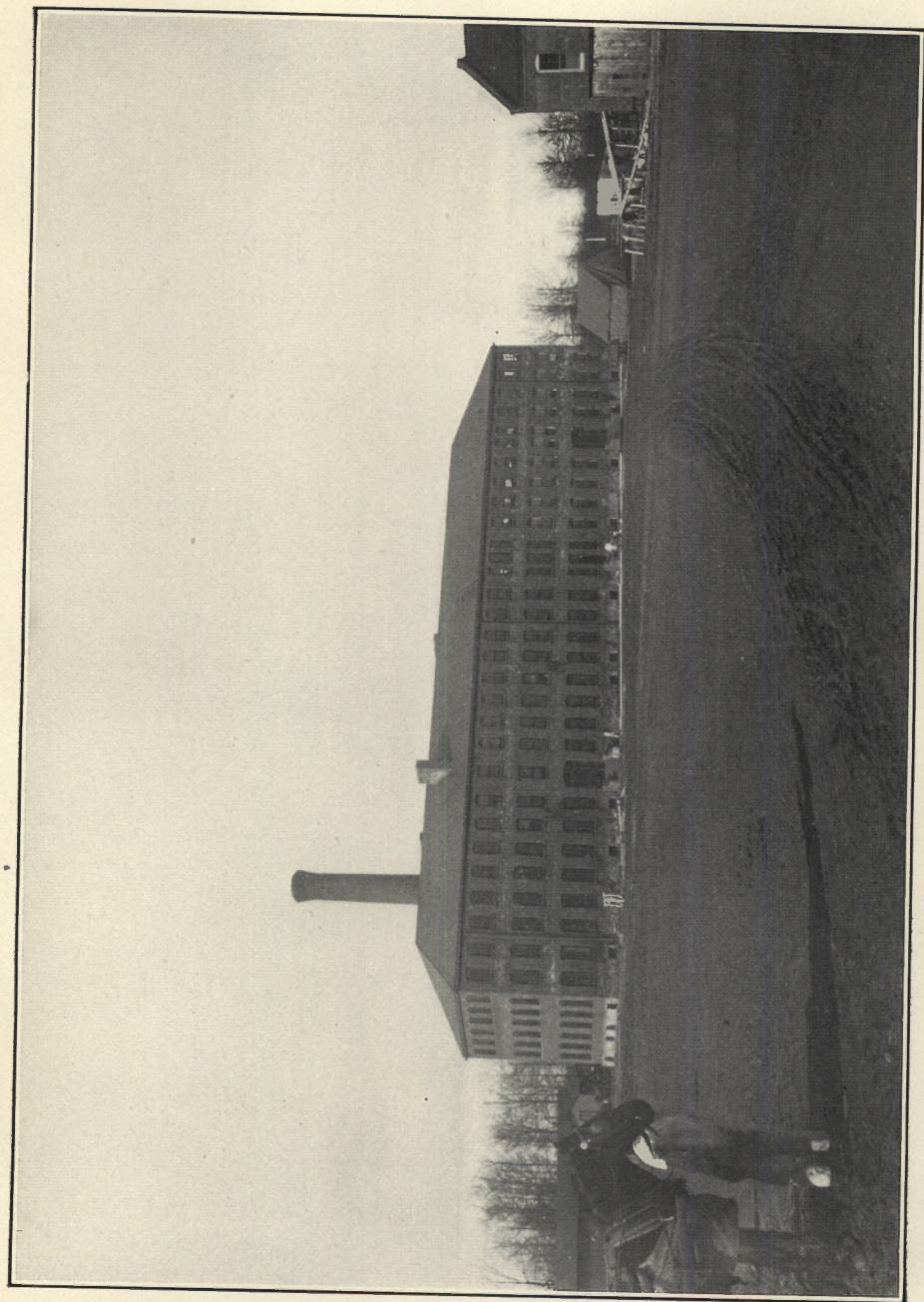
Chief Engineer.

Report of a first Engineer

By the Hon. Mr. J. J. ...

The first part of the report is devoted to a general description of the ...
The second part contains a detailed account of the ...
The third part is a summary of the ...
The fourth part is a list of the ...
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INDUSTRIAL BUILDING.

Report of Chief Clerk.

Mr. Jos. W. Martin, Superintendent:

I herewith present my statement showing the amount of expenditures chargeable to the various appropriations for the period from November 1st, 1902, to October 31st, 1903.

The number of inmates confined in this institution on November 1st, 1902, was 188, the deaths during the past year, one. The number paroled, 88, of whom two were returned to the Reformatory. 139 were received, making the total number in the institution on October 31st, 1903, 240.

Referring to the various appropriations granted by the Legislature for the maintenance and betterments of the Reformatory for the year ending October 31st, 1903, I submit the following statement:

	<i>Appropriation.</i>	<i>Expended.</i>	<i>Balance.</i>
New Domestic Building, balance brought forward from last year,....	\$102,142 35	\$101,695 18	\$447 17
Macadamizing Woodbridge avenue, balance brought forward from last year,	1,500 00	1,500 00
Commissioners' expenses,	1,200 00	579 74	620 25
Superintendent's salary,	3,000 00	3,000 00
Salaries of employees,	35,000 00	32,521 38	2,478 62
"Maintenance,"	28,000 00	27,999 99	01
Furniture, appl. and repairs, matts,...	7,500 00	7,499 28	72
Tools, appls. for Trade Schools, and fur. and repairs to buildings,	7,000 00	6,998 55	1 45
Payments to discharged prisoners,....	1,000 00	920 00	80 00
Farm, live stock, implements, etc.,....	3,000 00	2,999 99	01
	\$189,342 35	\$185,714 11	\$3,628 24

The appropriation for "Maintenance" was originally \$35,000.00 from which \$7,000.00 was transferred to materials, tools,

appliances, &c., to enable us to purchase needed supplies for our trade schools, &c.

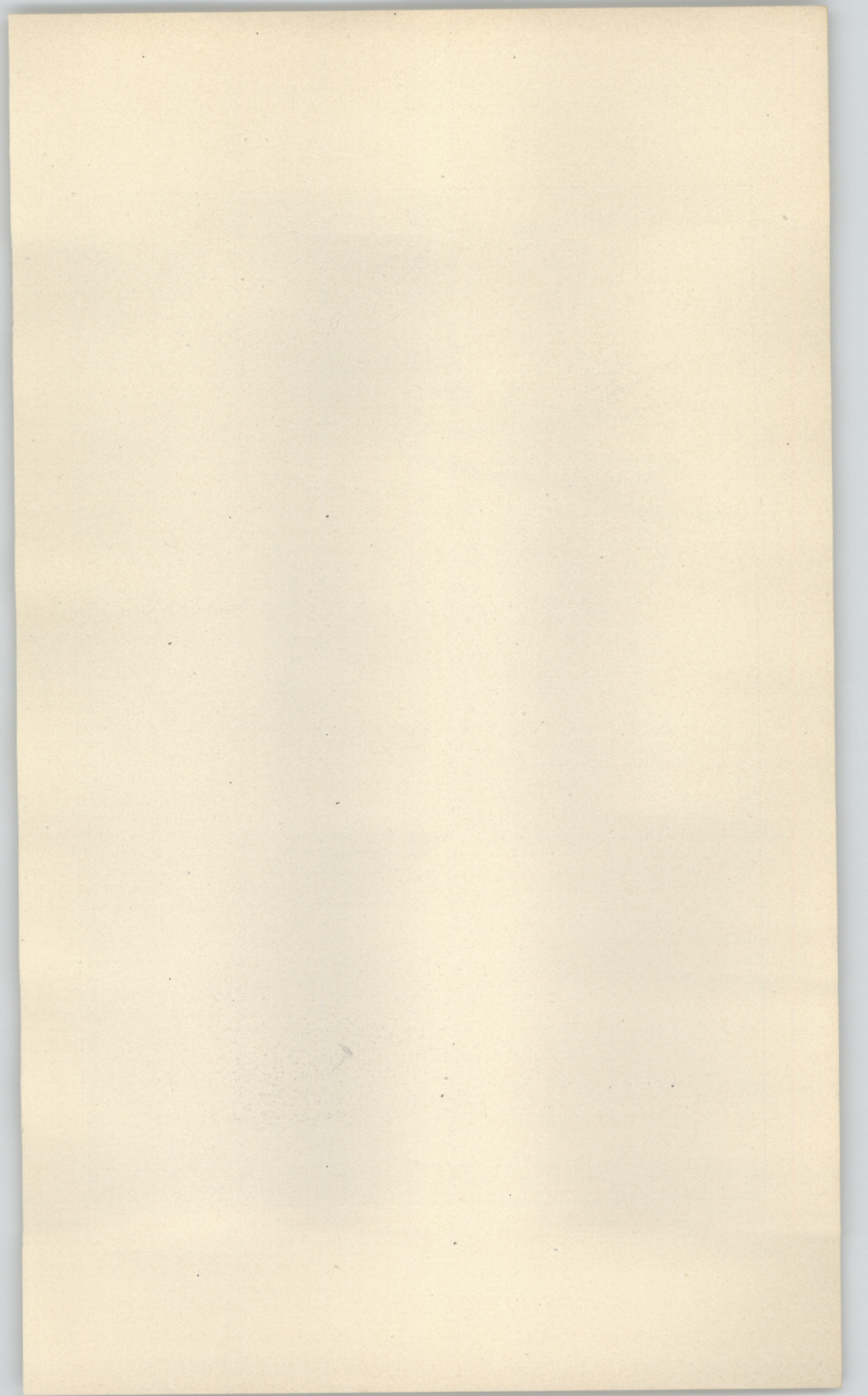
After deducting supplies and appliances on hand October 31st, the net cost for "Maintenance," "Repairs" and "New Work and Improvements" for the year is as follows:

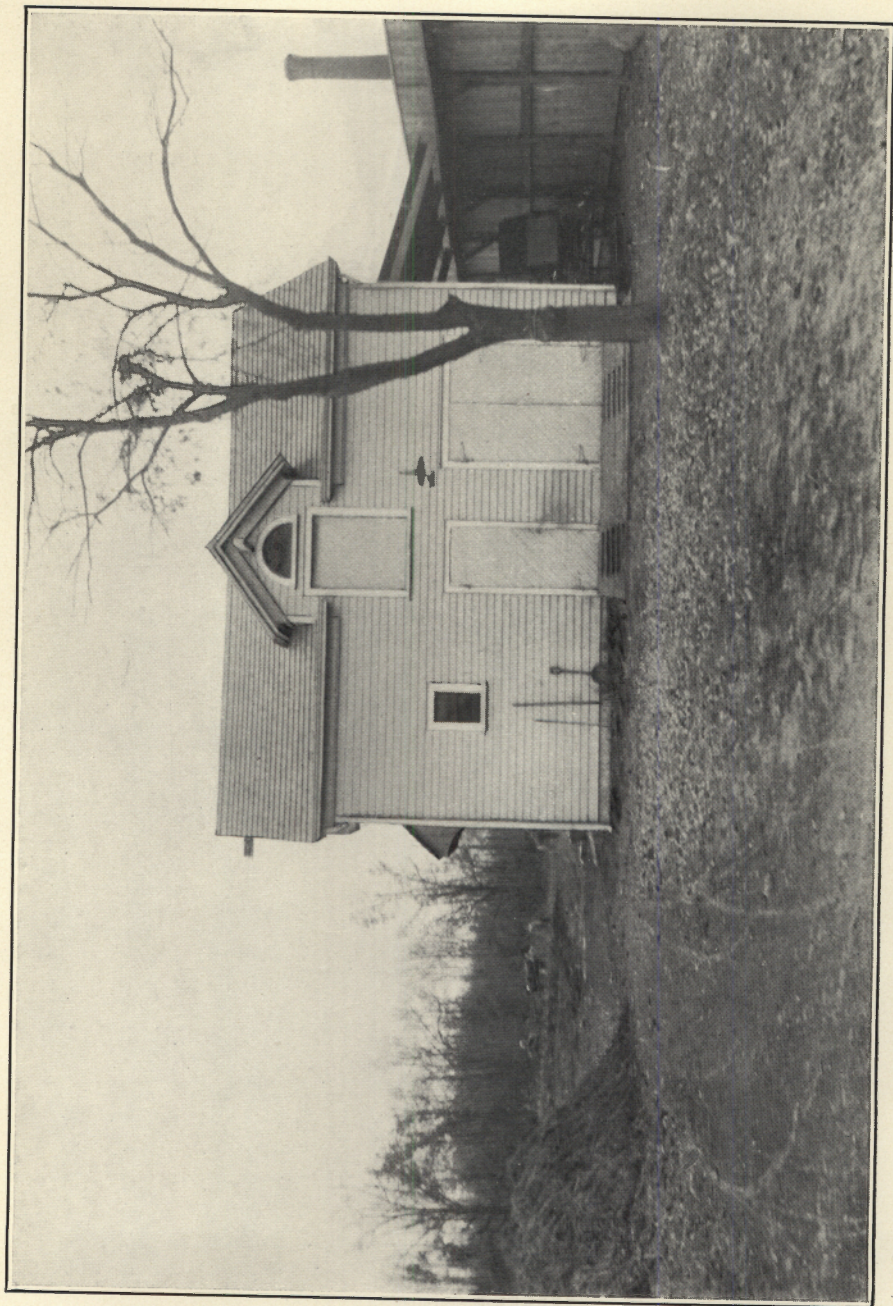
MAINTENANCE.

Armory,	\$17 82	
Amusements,	132 54	
Barn, farm and garden,	1,665 46	
Bedding,	5 37	
Clothing,	2,775 98	
Clothing, discharged prisoners,	582 98	
Commissioners' expenses,	579 74	
Engines and boilers,	602 91	
Fire apparatus,	132 00	
Freight, express and cartage,	193 53	
Furniture,	29 10	
Fuel,	4,587 28	
Hospital,	274 79	
Housefurnishing,	1,251 91	
Insurance and water,	2,399 91	
Laundry,	526 86	
Light,	456 95	
Means of Instruction,	86 44	
Miscellaneous,	454 83	
Officers' expenses,	365 28	
Printing, postage, stationery, telegraph and telephone, ..	956 99	
Prisoners discharged,	920 00	
Prisoners escaped,	68 29	
Sanitary,	463 75	
Shoe shop,	22 80	
Subsistence,	11,844 84	
Salary Superintendent,	3,000 00	
Salaries employees,	32,521 38	
Tailor shop,	440 43	
		\$67,370 16

REPAIRS.

Machinery and tools,	\$197 53	
Repairs and renewals,	5,968 75	
Carpenter shop,	51 56	
Paint shop,	24 13	
		6,241 97
NEW WORK AND IMPROVEMENTS,		104,625 53
Total,		\$178,237 66





OLD BARN.

STATE REFORMATORY COMMISSIONERS. 33

The total cash receipts for the year amounted to \$11,386.17, received from the following sources:

Overall contract,	\$10,311 89	
Inmates' labor,	58 30	
Scrap and second-hand material,	343 29	
Material sold contractors,	19 43	
Rent of poles on Woodbridge avenue,	5 00	
Premium on canceled insurance policy,	3 72	
Safety belt contract,	5 00	
Cartage received from contractors,	14 50	
Shoes made and repaired for officers,	242 70	
Clothing made and repaired for officers,	382 34	
		<u>\$11,386 17</u>

Of this amount there has already been credited to the various accounts to which it belongs, 777 69

Thus, leaving, \$10,608 48

Which deducted from the total expenditures shows the net total cost of the Reformatory as follows:

"Maintenance,"	\$67,370 16	
"Repairs,"	6,241 97	
"New Work and Improvements,"	104,625 53	
		<u>\$178,237 66</u>

CR.

"New Work and Improvements,"	\$104,625 53	
Cash remitted to Treasurer,	10,608 48	
		<u>115,234 01</u>

Total net cost, including salaries, maintenance, repairs, etc.,..... \$63,003 65

From this amount should be properly deducted the amount earned in the Overall Department during October (payment for which was not made until November, and therefore could not be included in the yearly remittance to the Treasurer),.. 1,191 18

This would make the net total cost for the year,..... \$61,812 47

The following statements show the per capita rate for the entire maintenance of the inmates, including the cost of repairs, &c., to buildings, and covers all charges for one year, with the exception of the expenditures for new work and improvements.

Total cost of "Maintenance,"	\$67,370 16	
Total cost of repairs, etc.,	6,241 97	
		<u>\$73,612 13</u>

Cost per capita per annum,	\$305 46
Cost per capita per diem,	838
Expended for maintenance, salaries, repairs, etc.,	\$73,612 13

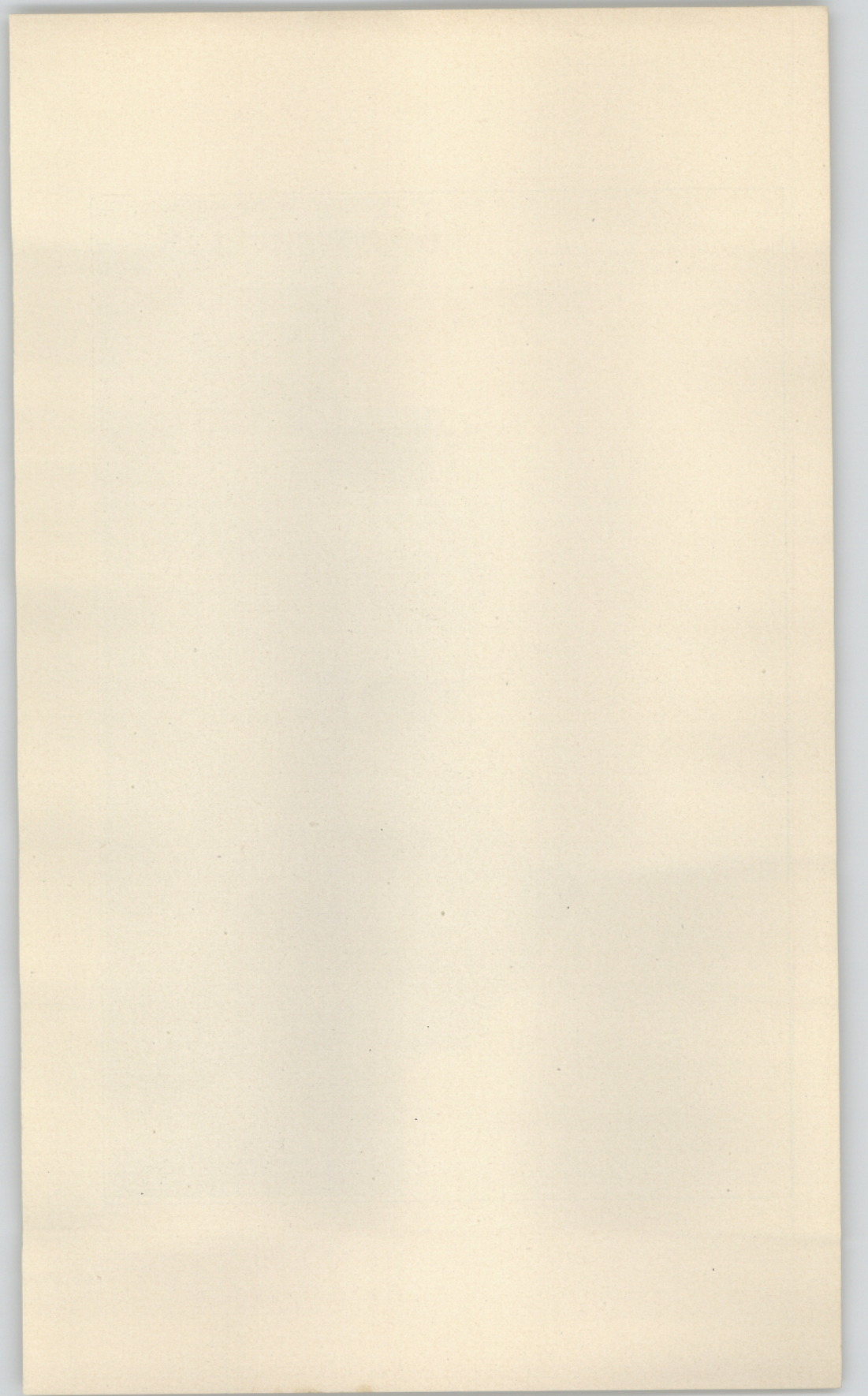
Credit.

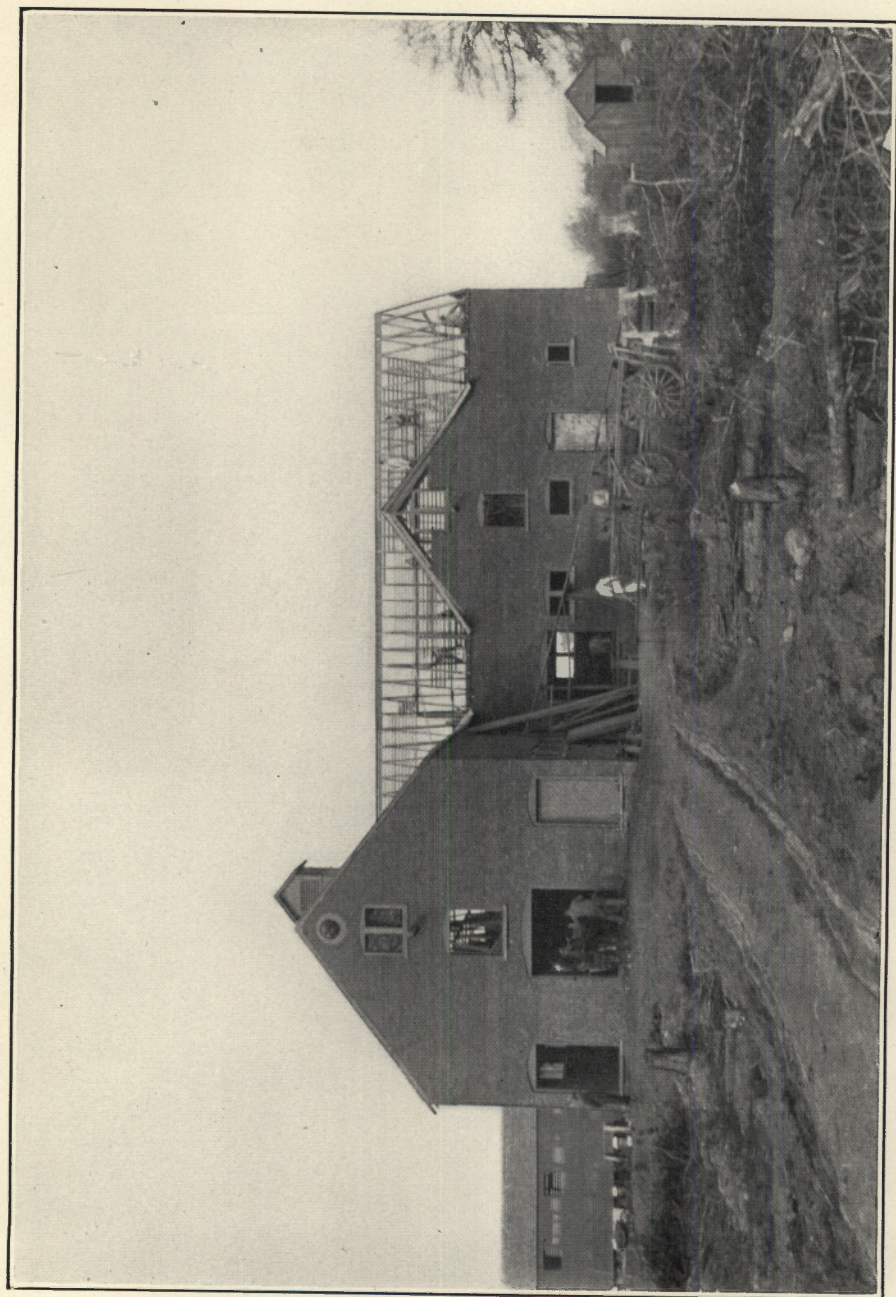
Cash remitted to Treasurer,	10,608 48	
		63,003 65
Net cost per capita per annum,	\$261 42	
Net cost per capita per diem,	7172	
Total cost of subsistence,	\$11,844 84	
Deducting cost of officers' table,	4,135 78	
		7,709 06
Cost per capita per annum,	\$31 99	
Cost per capita per diem,	0877	

While the per capita cost is higher than some other Reformatories show, it should be remembered that in a new institution there are many appliances, &c., required, which when we are fully equipped will be eliminated from our annual expenses. Also the population could be largely increased without adding, in a number of departments, but very little to the total cost, and thereby reducing the per capita rate. As an example of what reductions can be affected with an increase in the population, I would call your attention to our cost of food for inmates. The subsistence per capita per diem rate for the year ending October 31st, 1902, was .1345, the rate this year .0877, a saving of about .04¾ cents per diem. This reduction has been made possible by raising on our farm a large part of the vegetables required, the economical manner in which the supplies for this department have been used, and our ability to purchase more cheaply owing to the larger quantities required.

Our contract with the Sterling Manufacturing Company for the manufacture of overalls, which last year amounted to \$1,972.78, has been increased to \$11,503.07, which amount during the coming year will undoubtedly be larger.

When it is remembered that the majority of the inmates confined in the Reformatory are only here for a short term, the work accomplished on this contract is very satisfactory, owing to the fact that shortly after the majority of boys engaged in this department become proficient they are paroled and the new ones





UNFINISHED NEW BARN.

taking their places requiring considerable instruction before they are capable of turning out the maximum of work required.

Herewith please find statement of the productions of the various departments of the New Jersey Reformatory, in which goods and supplies are produced for the use of the institution, and also the estimated value of labor of all inmates employed. The average daily number in the Reformatory during the year was 241, distributed as follows:

3 daily average inmates in Hospital.		
10 daily average inmates Engineers' Department:		
2,475 8-hour days worked during year, at \$1.25,	\$3,094 00	
Total value of material used exclusive of coal,		\$2,756 09
10 daily average inmates Masons' Department:		
2,995 8-hour days worked during year, at \$1.10,	3,294 50	
Total value of material used,		3,234 89
10 daily average inmates Painting Department:		
2,062 8-hour days worked during year, at \$1.21,	2,505 02	
Total value of material used,		1,533 65
16 daily average inmates Carpenter Department:		
2,218 8-hour days worked during year, at \$1.65,	3,659 70	
Total value of material used,		1,573 56
12 daily average inmates Tailor Department:		
3,513 8-hour days worked during year, at \$1.00,	3,513 00	
Total value of material used,		2,611 03
7 daily average inmates Shoe Shop:		
2,271 8-hour days worked during year, at \$1.00,	2,271 00	
Total value of materials used,		1,224 25
10 daily average inmates Farm Department:		
2,717 8-hour days worked during year, at \$1.00,	2,717 00	
Total value of materials used,		785 54
11 daily average inmates Yard Department:		
2,695 8-hour days worked during year, at \$1.00,	2,695 00	
15 daily average inmates Laundry Department:		
4,407 8-hour days worked during year, at \$0.50,	2,203 50	
Total value of material used,		399 43
4 daily average inmates Barn Department:		
1,576 12-hour days worked during year, at \$0.50,	788 00	
9 daily average inmates Guard-room Department:		
2,566 8-hour days worked during year, at \$0.50,	1,283 00	
5 daily average inmates Officers' Quarters Department:		
1,944 12-hour days worked during year, at \$0.50,	972 00	
6 daily average inmates Store-room and Shipping Dept.:		
1,710 8-hour days worked during year, at \$0.50,	855 00	
16 daily average Inmates Kitchen Department:		
5,040 12-hour days worked during year, at \$0.50,	2,520 00	
4 daily average inmates Bakery Department:		
1,340 12-hour days worked during year, at \$0.50,	770 00	

The total estimated value of labor performed by inmates during the year as shown by the above statement is \$33,140.72, to which should be added the 27,017 dozen overalls made by 93 inmates on overall contract, for which the State received \$11,503.07, making a total of \$44,643.79, covering the value of labor performed in this institution during the past year.

This amount, if apportioned among the 241 inmates (daily average) here, shows that the work performed by each inmate was worth to the State \$185.24.

Herewith please find statements showing the work done and goods manufactured in the various departments for the use of the Reformatory:

SHOE SHOP.

588	pairs shoes made for inmates.
896	" " repaired for inmates.
24	" slippers made for inmates.
80	" shoes made for officers.
114	" " repaired for officers.

In addition, this department has repaired all the harness and leather parts of carriages.

LAUNDRY DEPARTMENT.

225,746 pieces washed. 202,496 pieces ironed. 8,842 pieces repaired.

TAILOR SHOP.

Made for Inmates.

341 uniform coats.	76 parole coats.
122 " vests.	73 " vests.
428 " pants.	81 " pants.
525 " caps.	173 jumpers.
4 " capes.	602 overalls.
688 outside shirts.	712 undershirts.
131 check aprons, etc.	648 drawers.
140 napkins.	34 table cloths.
20 bed ticks.	241 inmates' sheets.
37 pillow ticks.	1090 crash and Ashton salt-bag towels.

Made for Officers.

1 overcoat.	34 vests.
71 pairs pants.	57 coats.

Repaired for Inmates.

343 coats.	127 vests.
445 pairs pants.	40 shirts.

Repaired for Officers.

491 coats.	170 vests.
641 pairs pants.	8 overcoats.

ENGINEERS' DEPARTMENT.

12 tin dippers.	12 coffee cans.
6 sheet-iron steamers, galv.	4 tin pans.
6 tin boxes.	1 cruller kettle.
6 milk cans.	36 galv. iron pails.
6 sheet-iron dish pans, galv.	8 pudding pans.
44 water cans.	1 turpentine box.
1 gasoline tank.	11 tin measures.
18 cake pans.	6 tin torches.
6 apple corers.	3 galv. iron oil cans.
8 copper strainers.	1 galv. iron pan.
1 syrup can.	16 feet galv. iron stove pipe.
1 bread box.	6 tin pails.
1 funnel.	1 varnish box.
26 card holders.	1 waste can.
10 ash cans.	13 tin bread pans.
24 iron bread pans.	17 sheet iron pails, galv.
4 meat pans.	60 tin pot covers.

PRODUCT OF THE FARM FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31ST, 1903.

411 bushels of potatoes,	\$0 80	\$328 80
201 bushels of string beans,	60	120 60
4,210 bunches of celery,	05	210 50
118 bushels of white summer turnips,	30	35 40
950 bushels rutabaga turnips,	30	280 00
64 barrels carrots,	1 25	80 00
11,500 ears of sweet corn,	1 00	115 00
775 baskets of tomatoes,	30	232 50
7,339 heads of cabbage,	08	587 12
419 bunches of parsley,	05	20 95
9 bushels radishes,	50	4 50
20 barrels squashes,	1 25	25 00
12 barrels pumpkins,	75	9 00

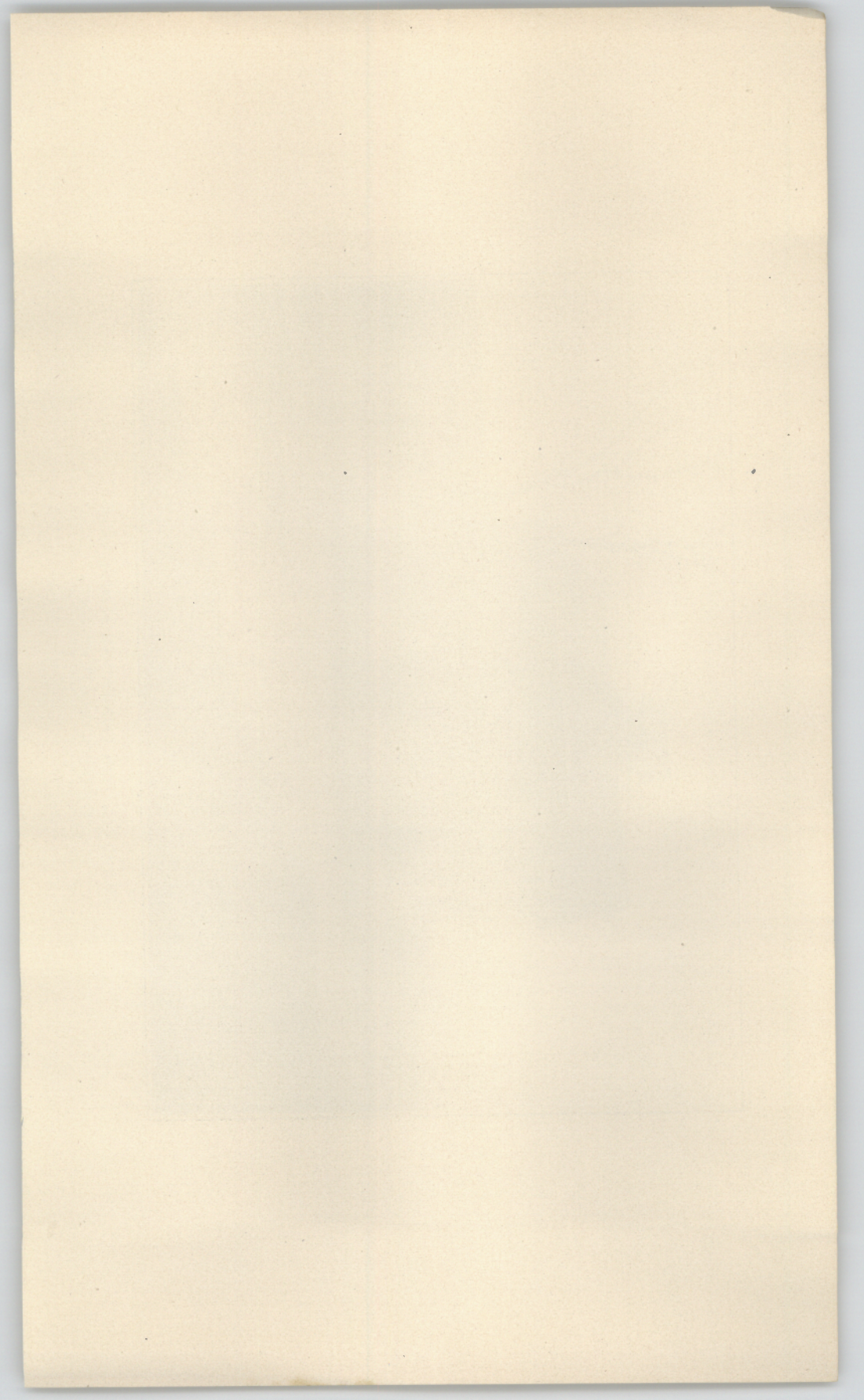
32 barrels apples,	\$1 00	\$32 00
129 bushels beets,	80	103 20
17 bushels pears,	1 00	17 00
5 bushels peas,	1 00	5 00
14 bushels lettuce,	50	7 00
27 bunches onions,	05	1 35
16 bushels parsnips,	45	7 20
27 baskets peppers,	25	6 75
2,470 bundles of corn-stalks,	03	74 10
1 ton of hay,		18 00
3 tons of oat fodder,		36 00
16,018 quarts milk,	04	640 72
Value if purchased,		\$2,997 69
Total cost of production,		1,105 90

Besides making the general repairs required on the Reformatory grounds and buildings, the statement showing the value of labor performed by inmates in the engineer, mason, plumbing, painting, carpenter and yard departments covers the remodeling of the old barn into a hospital. This building is heated by steam, has electric lights, toilet conveniences and bath, and is a very creditable structure for the purpose required. The dining-room, kitchen and cold storage departments of the new domestic building have all had their floors concreted at a large saving to the State. There has also been almost completed a broad concrete walk around the old domestic building, a pig-pen built and the work on the new barn completed.

The laborers' work required in macadamizing Woodbridge avenue was performed by the inmates, making a saving in the cost of the contract of about \$400.00. There has also been built a good stone road from Woodbridge avenue to the barn, all the walks and roads on the property have been well lighted by electricity, all cabinets, closets, &c., required in the various offices and departments have been made here, and the State has not been called upon to pay for any outside labor during the past year for any of the improvements and repairs on the Reformatory property.

Yours respectfully,

LEWIS E. PRICE,
Chief Clerk.





HOSPITAL FOR CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.
(CONVERTED FROM OLD BARN.)

Physician's Report.

To the Superintendent:

SIR—I herewith respectfully submit to you my second annual report as Physician, giving a summary of the work of the medical department from November 1st, 1902, and ending October 31st, 1903.

The health of the inmates has been particularly good, no contagious disease whatever has occurred during the year past, and only two cases of typhoid fever occurring during the year. One of these was very serious, but both made nice recoveries with no complications, and right here let me say that since the barn has been made into a hospital I now feel that we are able to cope with any disease, contagious or otherwise, and treat the same in a most hygienic and sanitary manner.

Since the last report I have had five (5) cases of pulmonary tuberculosis under treatment in a large tent situated in the rear of the new Domestic Building. All these cases have made rapid improvement, gaining in strength and weight, except one inmate who died June 22d of pulmonary tuberculosis contracted prior to his admission to the Reformatory.

One of the number was paroled, not because of impaired health, but the improvement was so great it was deemed advisable.

All the cases have been among the negro race, who are much more susceptible to the disease, whether closely confined or not.

As soon as an inmate shows the least tendency toward the disease he is at once placed in the tent permanently. I think our low mortality is due to the greatest care in examining the inmates upon their entering the institution.

I wish to take this opportunity to thank you and the officers of this institution for the courtesy shown me and the assistance given in carrying out the work that has fallen to this department.

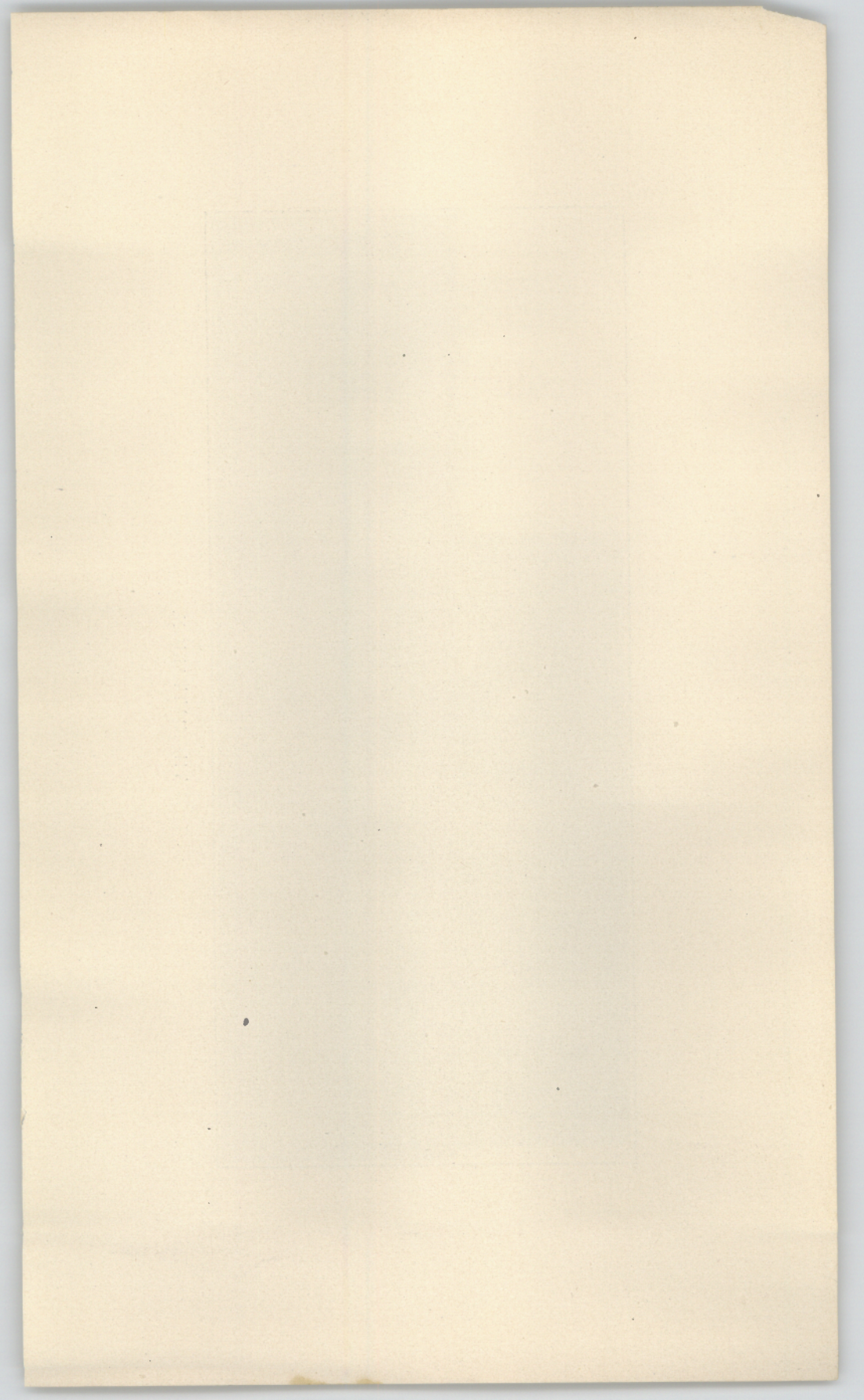
I beg to attach herewith a list of the diseases treated during the past year.

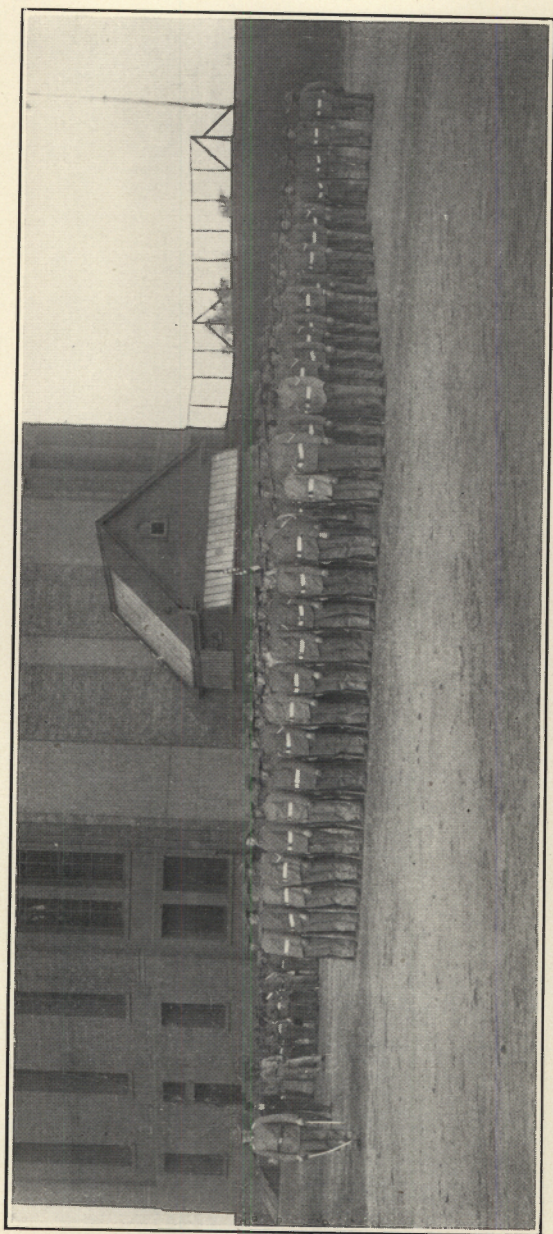
Abscess,	44	Malaria,	54
Acne,	2	Jaundice, catarrhal,	1
Alopecia,	1	La grippe,	34
Asthma,	1	Morphinism,	1
Bromodriasis,	1	Neuralgia,	1
Conjunctivitis (traumatic),	2	Otitis media,	4
Conjunctivitis,	7	Organic heart disease,	1
Constipation,	13	Phthisis, pulmonary,	5
Cystitis,	1	Pterygium,	2
Diarrhoea,	12	Rheumatism,	7
Dysentery,	7	Syphilis,	3
Eczema,	17	Sprains,	4
Epididymitis,	1	Stricture, urethra,	1
Fracture of leg,	1	Tubercular abscess,	1
Fracture of forearm,	1	Tumors removed,	3
Fracture of finger,	1	Typhoid fever,	2
Gonorrhoea,	3	Tonsilitis, follicular,	13
Herpes-zoster,	1	Teeth extracted,	159
Hemorrhoids,	3	Urticariæ,	3
Ingrowing nail of toe,	5	Wounds, accidental,	34
Iritis,	1	Wounds, intentional,	2

Respectfully submitted,

H. PAGE HOUGH,

Physician.





THE BATTALION.

Report of the Military Instructor.

N. J. REFORMATORY,
RAHWAY, N. J., October 31st, 1903.

*Captain Joseph W. Martin, Superintendent N. J. Reformatory,
Rahway, N. J.:*

SIR—I have the honor to submit the following report for the military department for the year ending October 31st, 1903:

The custom inaugurated last year of detailing inmates as officers and non-commissioned officers of battalion was continued during this year, and with increased beneficial results. As stated in my last report, while the drill may lack exactness and precision that would be obtained were the companies commanded by Reformatory officers, still the benefit to the inmates as a body is greater under the present system. There appears to be considerable competition among the inmates for appointments to these positions, and while I select for officers only those who, in my judgment, are the most intelligent, still it is remarkable how quickly they become expert drill-masters. This would indicate that considerable time is devoted to the study of the infantry drill regulations, a copy of which is supplied to each inmate officer.

Constant and careful drill is one of the recognized methods of maintaining good discipline. I feel that the military department of the Reformatory has been a material factor in promoting good discipline in the institution.

Having as I do all the inmates in my charge at one time, the discipline I have had to enforce has been necessarily rigid. I have reported every infraction in discipline which came under my notice; while the aggregate of reports seems to be large, still the offences in general have been of a minor nature. Under careful supervision I have permitted the inmate officers to report

the men in ranks for infraction in discipline. Generally, this plan has worked very well. I have held these officers responsible for the conduct of men in their immediate vicinity in the ranks, and they would be powerless in enforcing discipline or protecting themselves were they not allowed the privilege of reporting the refractory inmates to me.

Last spring a corps of field musicians, numbering about twenty, was organized. Their improvement in music has been rather remarkable, and has tended to promote the discipline and efficiency in the battalion. With the assistance of this field music, I am enabled to diversify the drill by the addition of parades, reviews and inspections.

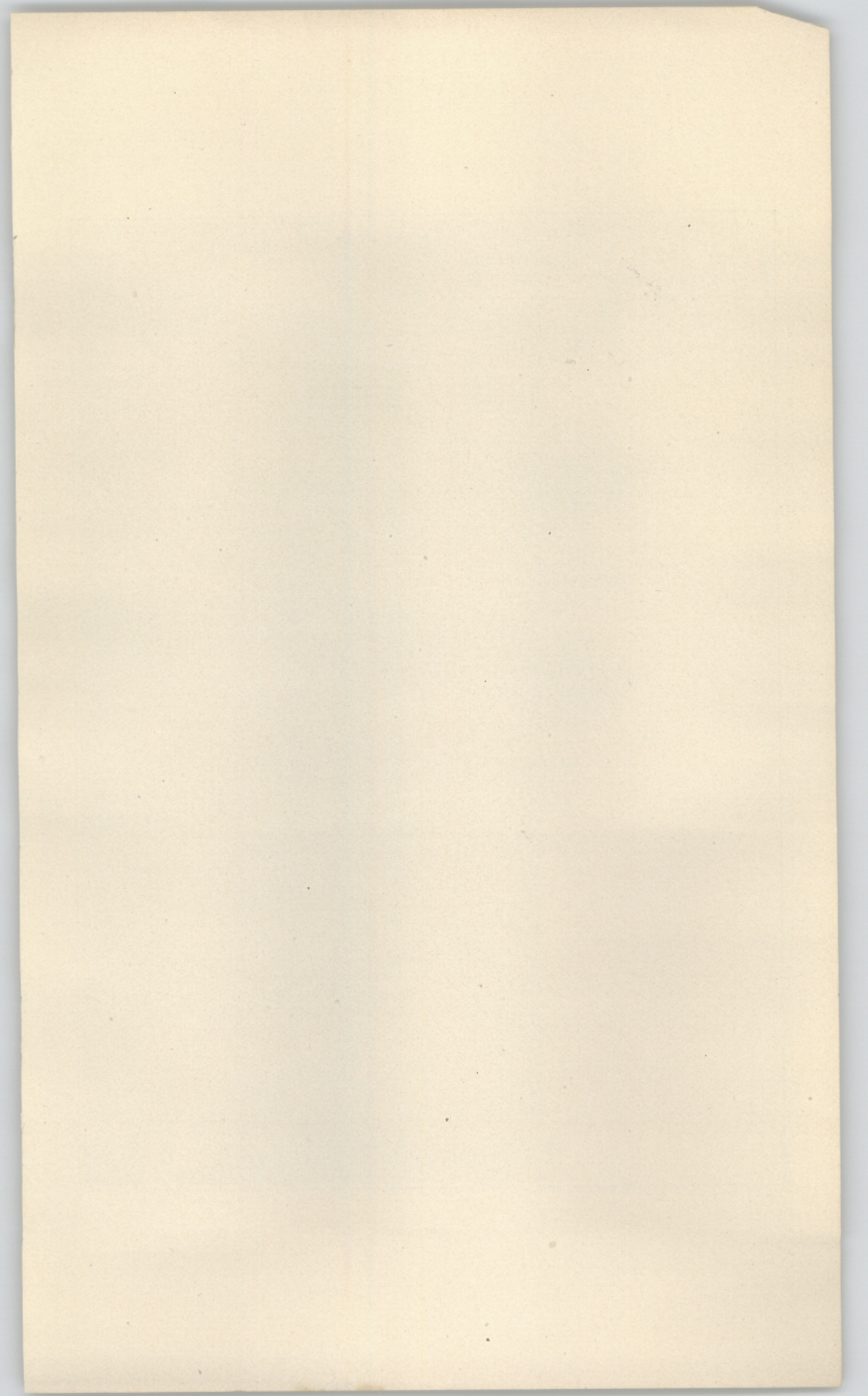
Mr. Richard F. Cross continued in charge of the recruits. The assistance rendered by him and Mr. George Rowley, in charge of the field music, has been of a high order, and I am free to confess that without the assistance of these officers it would have been difficult for me to have conducted the affairs of the military department as I have done during the past year.

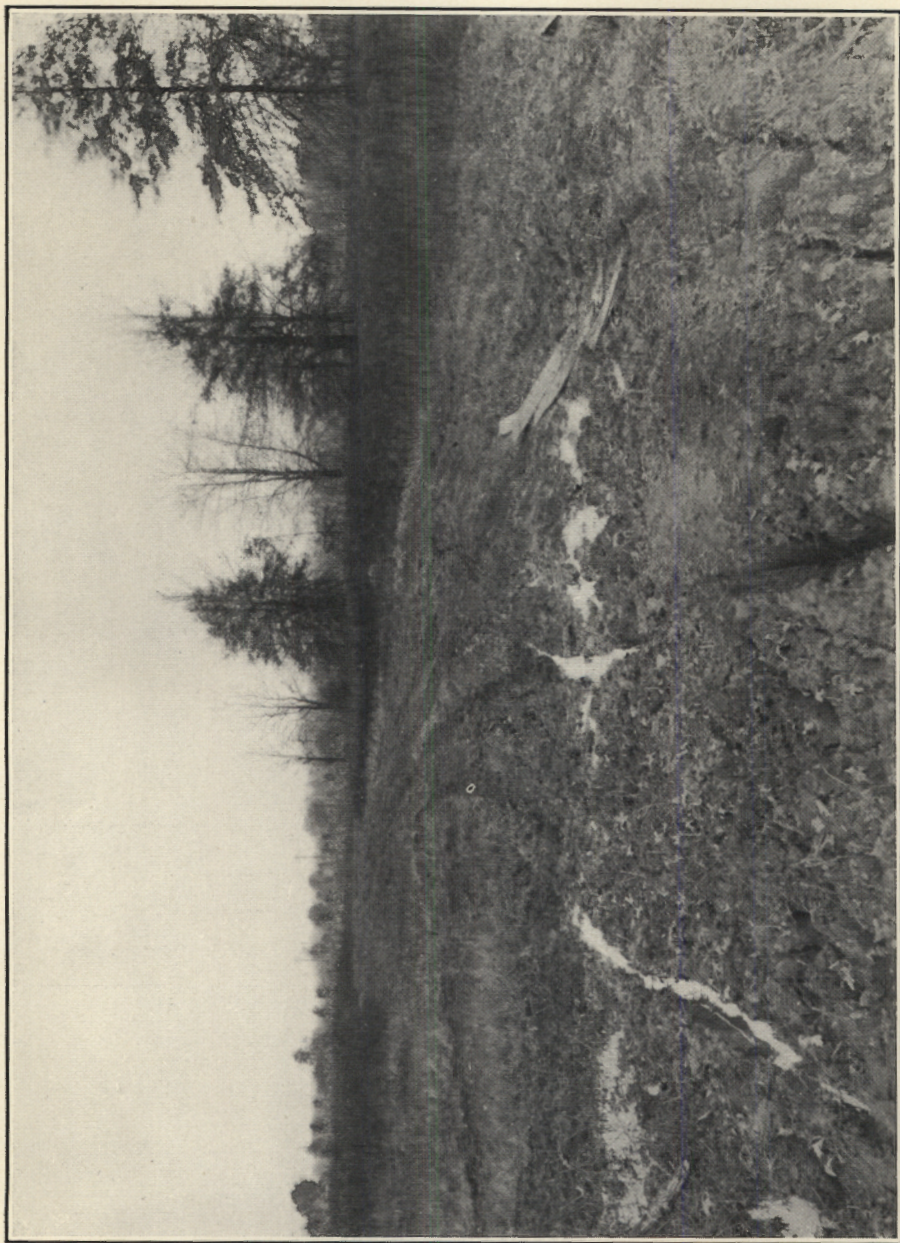
In conclusion, Mr. Superintendent, permit me to express to you and your assistants my thanks for the uniform courtesy and official support I have always received at your hands.

Very respectfully,

Q. O'M. GILLMORE,

Military Instructor.





ROAD FROM BARN TO WOODBRIDGE AVENUE, WHILE UNDER CONSTRUCTION,

Report of the Moral Instructor.

Captain Jos. W. Martin, Superintendent:

DEAR SIR—As Moral Instructor of the State Reformatory, I respectfully submit the following report:

Religious services have been held regularly every Sunday in the year, consisting of singing of hymns, reading of the Bible and a sermon on each Sunday.

The choir is composed wholly of inmates, the services are non-sectarian in character, and aim to encourage the young men in self-betterment.

My visits to the rooms of the inmates have always been well received.

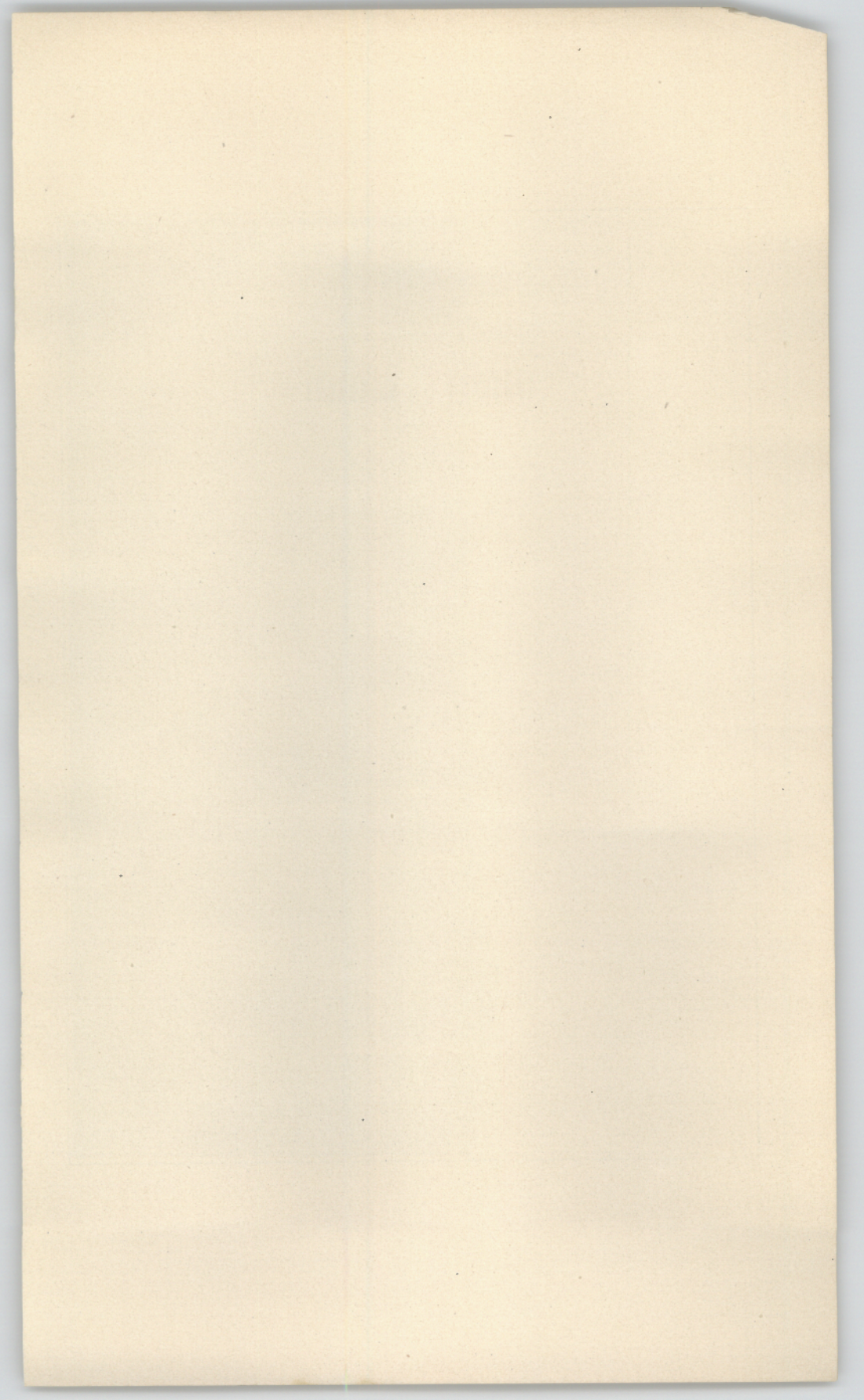
The great need in this department is a suitable room or chapel in which to hold services. We are also sadly in need of books. I cannot impress upon you too strongly the need of literature as an aid in the work of Reformation.

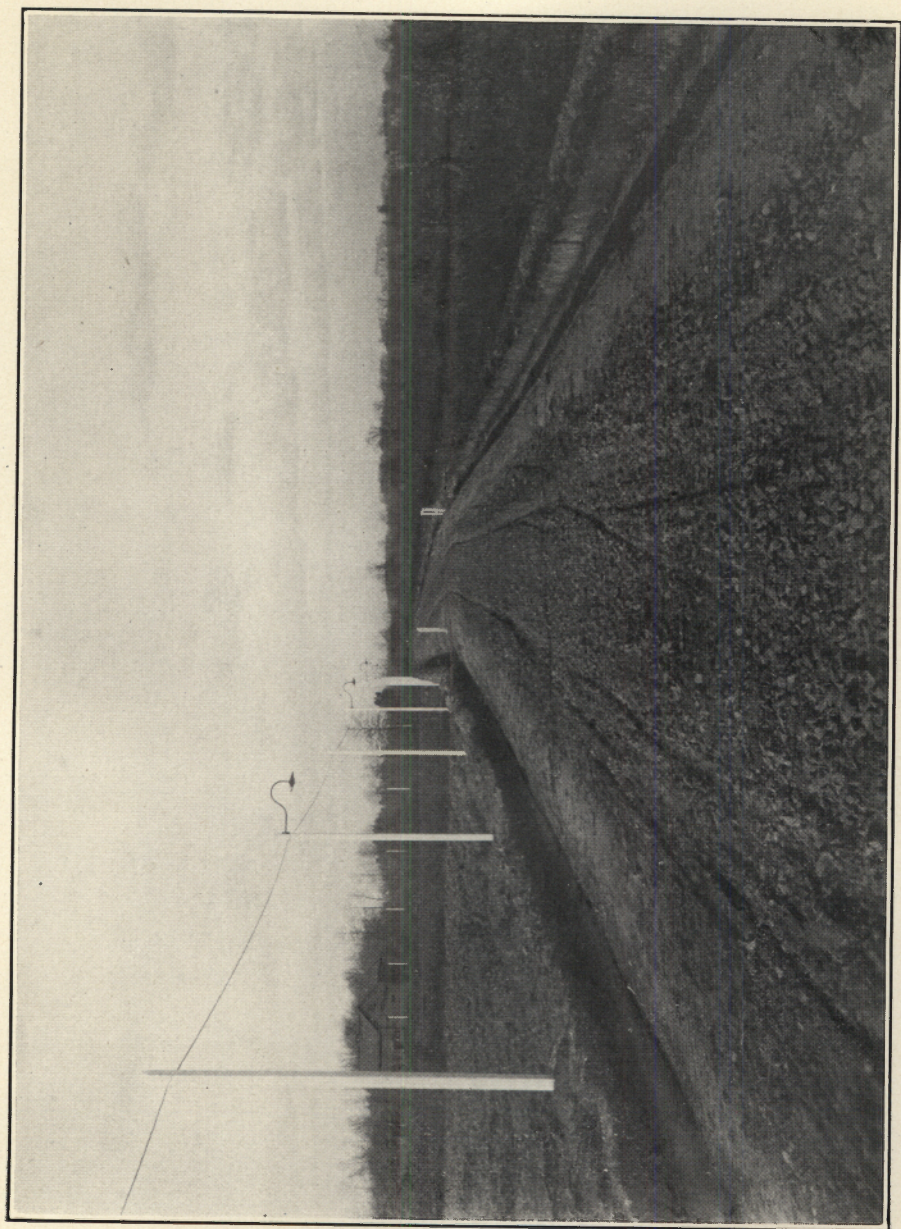
The harmonious co-operation of the Roman Catholic priest, the Rabbi and the Moral Instructor has been noted by the inmates and has made a good impression.

The moral tone of the institution is commendable.

Respectfully yours,

CHARLES LOWELL COODER,
Moral Instructor.





ROAD FROM WOODBRIDGE AVENUE TO BARN.

Report of the Principal.

Captain Jos. W. Martin, Superintendent N. J. Reformatory:

DEAR SIR—The school has been conducted during the past year on the plan on which it was started when first organized. The school is divided into eight grades, four primary and four grammar, represented by the letters A, B, C, etc., the first letters representing the more advanced classes. The large number of pupils in grade H, or the lowest primary, has necessitated the forming of two divisions, and by so doing an elastic system of grading is made possible by which a pupil can be properly placed when admitted, no matter what his education may be. Every effort is made to make the school for the pupil, and not the pupil for the school.

School is conducted for two hours every evening, five times a week. Four grades recite the first hour, and four the second hour.

The studies taught are arithmetic, grammar, history, geography, language, reading, spelling, writing and civil government. In spite of the poor facilities for writing, very gratifying progress has been made. A number of the more advanced pupils are studying shorthand and bookkeeping, and are making excellent progress.

With very few exceptions the inmates have shown very gratifying interest in their studies, stimulated by the fact that they are allowed to advance as fast as they are capable, and are required to make a certain monthly average, which average is determined by the daily work and the monthly examinations.

The school work was concluded for the summer on the last of June by appropriate Commencement exercises, in which the pupils from the higher grades took part. School opened for the present year on the second Monday of September.

The following tabulated statement will show the number of pupils in each grade:

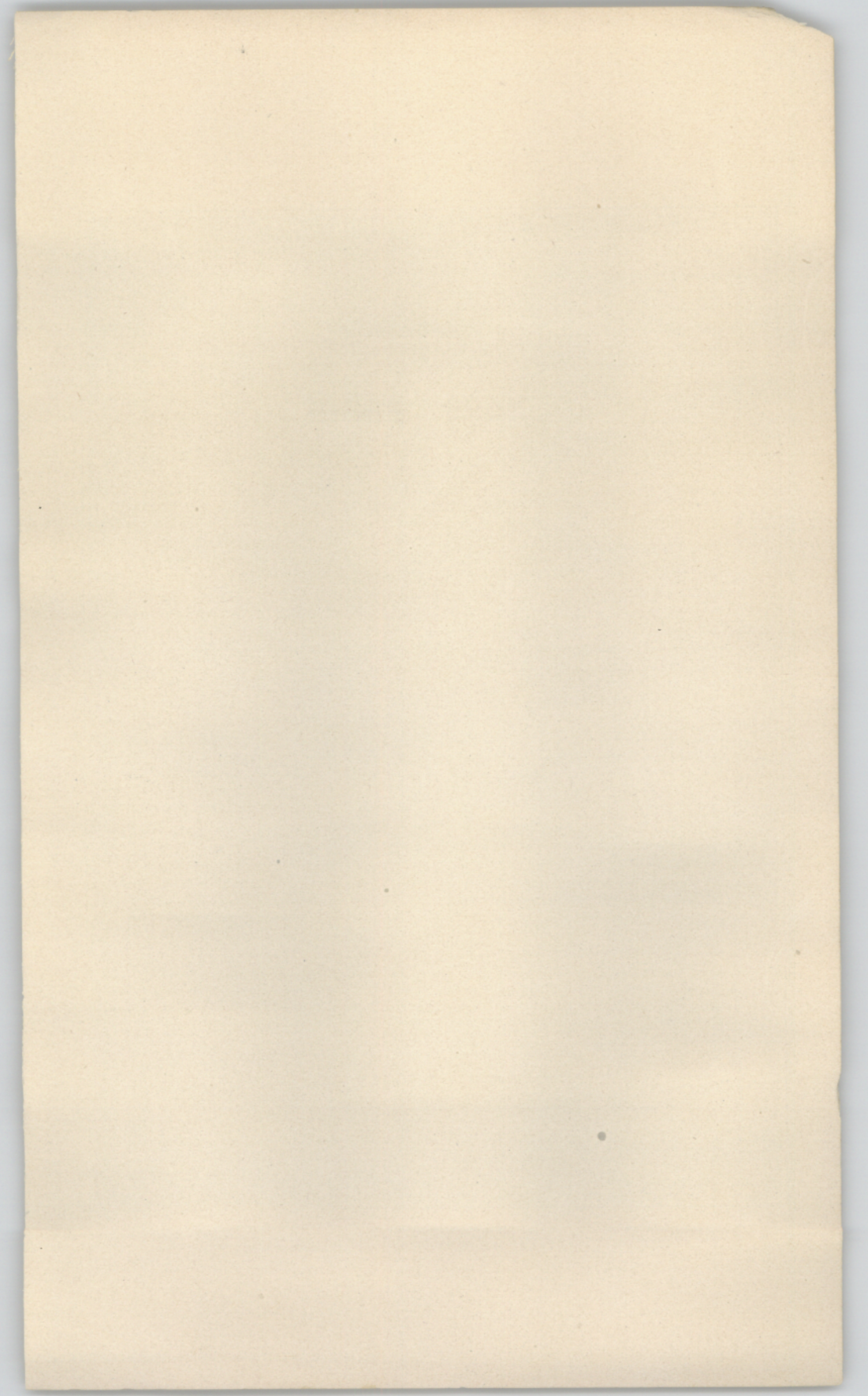
<i>Class Grade.</i>	<i>Pupils.</i>
A,	20
B,	25
C,	18
D,	24
E,	46
F,	26
G,	24
H,	50
<hr/>	
Total,	233

The school work done during the past year has shown the best results of any year since the school was organized. The amount of ground covered is greater and thoroughness is more marked. The discipline of the school during the year has been most excellent.

In closing, beg to say that the success of the school during the past year has been largely due to interest shown by your Honorable Board and the efficient co-operation of the Superintendent and officers.

Respectfully submitted,

R. J. SHEARER,
Principal.





ORIGINAL SITE FOR NEW BARN.

In Memoriam.

NEW JERSEY REFORMATORY.

(Extract of the Minutes of the Board.)

At a special meeting of the New Jersey Reformatory Commission, held February 11th, 1903, in the City of New York, the following minute was unanimously adopted :

By the death of THOMAS MILBURN GOPSILL, who has served the State as a member of this Commission and as its Secretary from its organization, his associates have suffered the loss at once of an esteemed friend and of an active and faithful sharer in their work. His wise councils, his precise business methods, his untiring diligence and his unselfish zeal for the reformation of erring youth have contributed largely and constantly to the beneficent purposes for which the Reformatory was founded. Indeed, his labors have seemed, during its earliest and experimental period, so indispensable to its development and success that his vacant chair at this meeting awakens in us a sense, not merely of personal sorrow, but of a serious blow to the cause to which he devoted so much of his useful life. For he was one of the first in our State to appreciate and teach the beneficent principles of penal legislation which are improving the codes of the most enlightened nations and rescuing multitudes from lives of crime. His faith in these principles was undying, and he will hereafter be remembered among their earliest and most efficient representatives. Those who shall succeed him in applying them will find his memory an inspiration, conscious that the work will be successful in their hands only if carried forward in his spirit.

It was further ordered that a copy of this minute be sent in behalf of the Commission to the bereaved family.

