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TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

NEW JERSEY

State Reform School

FOR

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS,

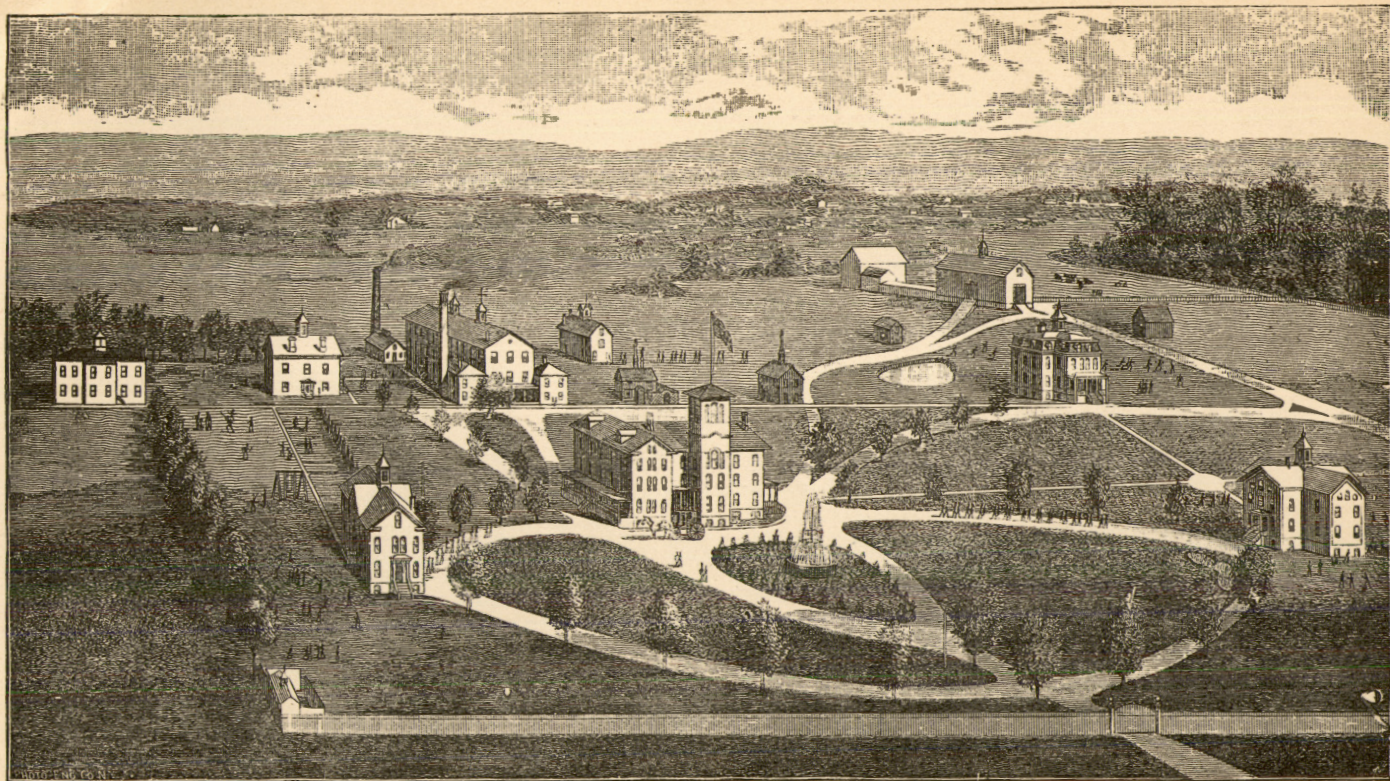
For the Fiscal Year ending October 31st,

1890.

New Jersey State Library

TRENTON, N. J.:
THE JOHN L. MURPHY PUBLISHING COMPANY, PRINTERS.

1890.



THE NEW JERSEY STATE REFORM SCHOOL, JAMESBURG, N. J.

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BOARD OF CONTROL.

HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR LEON ABBETT.
THE CHANCELLOR, ALEXANDER T. MCGILL, JR.
THE CHIEF JUSTICE, MERCER BEASLEY.

TRUSTEES.

PATRICK FARRELLY.....Morris County.
P. HAMPTON WYCKOFF.....Middlesex County.
NATHANIEL S. RUE.....Monmouth County.
RICHARD A. DONNELLY.....Mercer County.
JOHN F. DOWNING.....Middlesex County.
HENRY F. GOKEN.....Essex County.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency Leon Abbett, Governor of the State of New Jersey :

Agreeable to duty, we beg leave to send to you this our twenty-sixth annual report. The work of the School in all departments has been comparatively satisfactory, and at no time in the history of the institution has the discipline been better than at present. The Legislature at its last session, agreeable to our request, so amended the laws governing commitments to the School that those now committed will have to remain in our custody for at least three years. This we feel will be of great benefit, as it will enable us to instruct them in some trade that will be of material advantage to them after they are released from the custody of the State. We are now employing a large number of boys in each branch of industries in operation, but in order to enable the State to get the full benefit of the legislation of last winter there should be an appropriation granted to us so that we can establish a Manual Training School, in which carpentry and other industries can be taught, and for this purpose we ask for an appropriation of the sum of \$5,000.

We also call your attention once more to the pressing needs of a chapel, and renew our request for a grant of \$7,000 for such a building. With the above sums placed in our hands, and the sum of \$8,000 appropriated by the last Legislature, but not yet paid, we feel sure that better results can be attained and the Trustees will be able more fully to carry out the aims and objects had in view by the people of the State in establishing this State Reform School.

The result of the labor of the boys in all departments has been for the past most satisfactory, and in none more so than in the brush-shop, in which there are on an average one hundred and twenty-five boys engaged daily. All the officers and other employes have been most diligent in their duties, and have, we think, performed them conscientiously. Our printing department, the outcome of which is *The Advance*, has been one of the means not only of instructing a number in the art of composition, but of great benefit to each individual inmate by stimulating him to a closer observance of the rules, and thereby gain for himself a clear monthly record. The results produced by labor on the farm have been in many respects much better than last year, and as a whole are entirely satisfactory ; for the

details we beg leave to refer you to the report of the Farm Committee, and as to our financial standing, to the Treasurer's Report.

The different tables presented with this report, together with that of the Superintendent, present a record of the entire work of the institution. The character of those committed during the past year does not differ materially from the general character of those committed during former years, and at each meeting of our Board we have had reason to think that our recommendation in former reports for the establishment of an Intermediary Prison was a proper recommendation for us to make, and we again beg leave to say that, in our opinion, the necessity for such an institution is great. We again renew our request of last year for a change in the laws relating to the government of this institution as follows:

"That every boy committed to the said Reform School shall be personally liable for his maintenance and all necessary expenses incurred therein on his behalf; and the parent, guardian or relative who would have been bound by law to provide for and support him if he had not been sent to said School, shall be liable to pay for such maintenance and necessary expenses, and, if the Trustees shall order, to be sued for and recovered in the name of the Superintendent of said School in any court having cognizance thereof; *provided*, that the Trustees may, in their discretion, remit such liability or any part thereof." (See Revised Statutes of New Jersey, page 952, ¶ 26, § 2.)

"This should be repealed or so amended as to make it the duty of the committing magistrate to ascertain the ability of the parents or guardians to pay for the maintenance of such juveniles as they may commit to this institution, and to specify on the commitment the amount to be paid. We have made efforts to collect from those whom we considered as having sufficient means to pay, and only in a very few instances have we been able to collect anything."

And we also recommend the passage of a bill relieving the Trustees of the necessity of a semi-monthly visit of examination, as in our judgment such visits are not essential, and when visits are essential between regular monthly meetings, the duty imposed upon the Trustees to look after the general welfare of the School at any and all times is of itself sufficient to make it obligatory upon them to meet as often as it may be necessary, and to delegate one or more of their number to pay weekly visits if such visits are essential to the good of the School.

In conclusion, we thank you and the people of the State for the encouragement and support given to this institution, as we feel that it is one of the most important and worthy of all its charities.

NATHANIEL S. RUE, *President.*

TREASURER'S REPORT.

*R. A. Donnelly, Treasurer, in account with New Jersey State Reform
School for Boys.*

MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT.

1889.		Dr.	
Nov.	1.	Unexpended balance from fiscal year 1888-1889.....	\$1,557 17
"	11.	Check from State Treasurer on account of first quarter.....	6,000 00
Dec.	2.	Cash deposited by Superintendent from November sales.....	103 45
"	2.	Amount transferred from Maintenance to appropriation for Lighting.....	56 06
"	2.	Amount transferred from Maintenance account to \$10,000 Appropriation.....	348 19
"	4.	Check from State Treasurer, balance of appropriation first quarter.....	3,237 37
"	31.	Cash deposited by Superintendent from December sales.....	648 42
1890.			
Jan.	18.	Check from State Treasurer on account of appropriation second quarter.....	7,000 00
Feb.	4.	Cash deposited by Superintendent from January sales.....	804 96
"	15.	Check from State Treasurer, balance of appropriation second quarter.....	7,163 75
Mar.	1.	Cash deposited by Superintendent from February sales.....	615 70
"	31.	Cash deposited by Superintendent from March sales.....	726 96
Apr.	12.	Check from State Treasurer on account of appropriation third quarter.....	5,000 00
May	1.	Cash deposited by Superintendent from April sales.....	395 86
"	9.	Check from State Treasurer, balance of appropriation third quarter.....	8,920 37
June	2.	Cash deposited by Superintendent from May sales.....	474 30
July	2.	Cash deposited by Superintendent from June sales.....	598 99
Aug.	1.	Cash deposited by Superintendent from July sales.....	646 26
"	3.	Check from State Treasurer on account of appropriation fourth quarter.....	6,000 00
Sept.	1.	Cash deposited by Superintendent from August sales.....	524 05
"	20.	Check from State Treasurer, balance of appropriation fourth quarter.....	7,528 12
Oct.	1.	Cash deposited by Superintendent from September sales.....	493 80
"	31.	Cash deposited by Superintendent from October sales.....	436 83
Total			\$59,280 61

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STATE REFORM SCHOOL REPORT.

1889.		Cr.	
Nov. 6.	By payment of due vouchers for October.....		\$6,342 98
Dec. 4.	By payment of due vouchers for November.....		3,713 18
1890.			
Jan. 8.	By payment of due vouchers for December.....		6,112 27
Feb. 6.	By payment of due vouchers for January.....		3,430 18
Mar. 5.	By payment of due vouchers for February.....		4,045 51
Apr. 11.	By payment of due vouchers for March		3,796 43
May 8.	By payment of due vouchers for April.....		6,034 11
June 4.	By payment of due vouchers for May.....		3,324 51
July 2.	By payment of due vouchers for June.....		3,749 10
Aug. 6.	By payment of due vouchers for July.....		4,068 27
Sept. 6.	By payment of due vouchers for August		5,539 81
Oct. 1.	By payment of due vouchers for September.....		3,806 03
" 31.	By balance unexpended.....		5,318 23
Total			\$59,280 61

TEN-THOUSAND-DOLLAR APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT.

1889.		Dr.	
Nov. 1.	Unexpended balance from fiscal year 1888-1889.....		\$2,369 44
1889.			
Nov. 30.	By amount transferred from Maintenance account.....		\$348 19
Dec. 4.	By payment of due vouchers for November.....		143 82
1890.			
Jan. 8.	By payment of due vouchers for December.....		84 29
Feb. 5.	By payment of due vouchers for January.....		44 15
Mar. 5.	By payment of due vouchers for February.....		453 60
Aug. 6.	By payment of due vouchers for July.....		120 74
Sept. 6.	By payment of due vouchers for August.....		81 05
Oct. 1.	By payment of due vouchers for September.....		28 94
" 31.	By balance unexpended.....		1,064 66
Total			\$2,369 44

LIBRARY APPROPRIATION.

1889.		Cr.	
Nov. 1.	By amount overdrawn in anticipation of appropriation.....		\$91 24
1890.			
Sept. 20.	Check from State Treasurer in full of appropriation		\$1,000 00
		Or.	
Oct. 31.	By balance unexpended		908 76
Total			\$1,000 00 \$1,000 00

STATE REFORM SCHOOL REPORT.

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APPROPRIATION FOR LIGHTING.

1889.	<i>Cr.</i>	
Nov. 1.	By balance overdrawn in anticipation of check from State Treasurer.....	\$2,878 95
" 8.	By payment of due vouchers for October.....	57 90
" 30.	By amount transferred from Maintenance account.....	56 06
Dec. 4.	By payment of due vouchers for November.....	58 74
1890.		
Feb. 8.	By payment of due vouchers for January.....	202 40

1890.	<i>Dr.</i>	
Sept. 20.	Check from State Treasurer, balance of appropriation.....	\$5,000 00

1890.	<i>Cr.</i>	
Oct. 31.	By unexpended balance.....	1,747 95
	Total	\$5,000 00 \$5,000 00

SUMMARY OF BALANCES.

Balance on Maintenance account.....	\$5,318 23
Balance on ten-thousand dollar appropriation of 1887.....	1,064 66
Balance on appropriation of Lighting.....	1,747 95
Balance on Library appropriation.....	908 78
Total	\$9,039 60

The undersigned, members of the Auditing Committee, have examined the foregoing accounts of the Treasurer, and compared the vouchers and footings of the several items forming the same, and found them correct.

HENRY F. GOKEN,
P. H. WYCKOFF,
Auditing Committee.

New Jersey State Library

REPORT OF THE FARM COMMITTEE.

Dr.

To inventory 1889, farm produce.....	\$6,540 91	
To inventory 1889, live stock.....	5,299 90	
To inventory 1889, implements.....	1,198 34	
		<u>\$13,039 15</u>
To cash paid for labor	\$1,637 22	
To cash paid for machinery and tools.....	238 29	
To cash paid for wagons, harness, &c.....	233 80	
To cash paid for live stock.....	142 69	
To cash paid for grain and feed.....	29 17	
To cash paid for fertilizers.....	1,085 80	
To cash paid for plants and seeds.....	559 10	
To cash paid for farm improvements.....	97 90	
		<u>4,023 97</u>
To profits for fiscal year ending October 31st, 1890.....		<u>2,779 87</u>
		<u>\$19,842 99</u>

Cr.

By cash for live stock sold.....	\$1,175 94	
By cash for produce sold.....	394 49	
By cash value of products consumed.....	3,268 96	
By cash value of live stock consumed.....	734 76	
By cash inventory 1890, farm produce.....	8,094 93	
By cash inventory 1890, live stock.....	5,056 07	
By cash inventory 1890, implements.....	1,117 84	
		<u>\$19,842 99</u>

REPORT OF THE FARM COMMITTEE.

PRODUCTS OF FARM FOR 1889-1890.

Wheat.....	936 bushels.
Rye	150 "
Oats	320 "
Corn	3,040 "
Potatoes (white).....	2,387 "
Onions	156 "
Potatoes (sweet)	671 "
Beets (cattle)	980 "
Beets	35 "
Turnips.....	916 "
Carrots.....	222 "
Radishes	24 "
Beans.....	124 "
Peas.....	90 "
Tomatoes	145 "
Corn (green).....	135 "
Cucumbers.....	10 "
Cucumbers (pickles)	5 "
Asparagus	22 "
Cabbage.....	3,677 heads.
Peppers.....	4 bushels.
Squashes	293 "
Celery	825 bunches.
Lettuce.....	66 bushels.
Apples.....	717 "
Watermelons.....	781 "
Muskmelons.....	565 "
Hay	265 tons.
Wheat straw.....	52 "
Rye straw.....	3 "
Oat straw	18 "
Corn stalks	12,160 bunches.

NATHANIEL S. RUE,
P. HAMPTON WYCKOFF,
JOHN F. DOWNING,

Farm Committee.

REPORT OF THE FARM COMMITTEE

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GENERAL INVENTORY.

NEW JERSEY STATE REFORM SCHOOL, NOVEMBER 1ST, 1890.

Dr.

To general inventory November 1st, 1889..... \$70,095 43

Cr.

By furniture and household articles.....	\$13,145 87	
By stationery, books, &c.....	1,188 13	
By clothing.....	4,489 35	
By provisions, stores and supplies.....	4,841 07	
By piping, blacksmith and other tools and machinery.....	8,013 00	
By pumps, engines, boilers, tanks, hose, &c.....	4,377 10	
By farm produce.....	8,094 93	
By live stock.....	5,058 07	
By wagons, carriages and harness.....	2,096 05	
By implements.....	1,117 84	
By heating apparatus.....	4,641 26	
By water and sanitary fixtures.....	4,175 68	
By lighting.....	5,451 27	
By profit and loss (debit).....	3,427 81	
		<u>\$70,095 43</u>

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LIST OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES.

IRA OTTERSON.....	Superintendent.
MRS. S. E. OTTERSON.....	Matron and Principal of Schools.
GEO. W. SHINN.....	Visiting Agent.
JOHN F. BABCOCK.....	Printer.
JOHN J. WELSH.....	Bookkeeper.
JOHN D. BOWNE.....	Chief Engineer.
W. C. STEWART.....	Officer No. 1 Family—Brush-shop.
P. J. McDONALD.....	Officer No. 2 Family—Plumber.
B. D. POTTER.....	Officer No. 3 Family.
J. V. PROBASCO.....	Officer No. 4 Family—Poultry and Lawns.
W. W. DAVIS.....	Officer No. 5 Family—Teacher No. 6 School.
W. E. CONDON.....	Officer No. 6 Family.
J. S. CARSON.....	Officer No. 7 Family—Blacksmith.
J. H. ENRIGHT.....	Extra Officer—Painter.
MRS. W. C. STEWART.....	Teacher No. 1 School.
MRS. M. A. McDONALD.....	Teacher No. 2 School.
MRS. B. D. POTTER.....	Teacher No. 3 School.
MISS H. M. SCHENCK.....	Teacher No. 4 School.
MRS. W. W. DAVIS.....	Teacher No. 5 School.
MISS I. S. THORNALL.....	Teacher No. 7 School.
JOSEPH R. NAYLOR.....	Steward.
MISS M. E. DONAHAY.....	Matron Main Building.
MRS. J. S. FARR.....	Cook.
CHARLES PATTERSON.....	Baker.
MISS M. PARK.....	Tailoress.
MRS. C. McDONALD.....	Mending-room.
MRS. M. E. SHEMELEY.....	Laundress.
MRS. K. ENRIGHT.....	Boys' Dining-room, Main Building.
MISS E. THOMAS.....	Boys' Dining-room, Nos. 5 and 7.
CHRISTOPHER ELLIOTT.....	Farmer.
CHARLES McDONALD.....	Assistant Engineer.
A. QUACKENBUSH.....	Assistant Engineer.
J. V. TITUS.....	Carpenter and Wheelwright.
CHARLES SODEN.....	Shoemaker.
JOHN ERRICKSON.....	Coachman.
B. C. SUTTON.....	Assistant Officer—Charge of Brickyard.
CHARLES P. MOUNT.....	Mason.
JOHN H. ELLINGHAM.....	Watchman.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Honorable the Board of Trustees :

GENTLEMEN—Herewith I present my report for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1890, and of the institution the twenty-sixth.

INMATES CARED FOR.

At the opening of the year we had three hundred and seventy-two boys in the institution. We received by commitment one hundred and twenty-one. Formerly released and returned for various reasons, forty-two. Making a total of five hundred and thirty-five boys cared for during the year.

We have disposed of in various ways, as shown in Table 9, one hundred and eighty-nine, leaving at the close of the year *three hundred and forty-six inmates*, being twenty-six less than the number at the opening, yet the total number for the year was forty-one greater than for the previous year. Of those gone out during the year, forty had spent more than one term in the School. The average age of those disposed of was sixteen years; of those returned, sixteen and eighty-nine hundredths years.

By referring to Table 4, you will please notice that of those committed over fifty-eight per cent. were but thirteen years of age or under.

Table 8 will show that thirty-three per cent. of those received were of foreign-born parentage, while thirty-four per cent. of them did not know where their parents were born.

When we consider the extreme youth, the number of "incorrigibles," as shown in Table 3, would seem to justify our Visiting Agent in writing after his record of visits to so many homes "*unfit homes*," and in many cases where boys have to be returned we might also write "*unfit parents*."

EMPLOYMENT OF INMATES.

We have regularly employed each inmate, when well enough for duty, at some employment, six hours each day, and except where at times for special reasons larger boys have been temporarily excused, each boy has been sent to school three and a half hours each day, five

days in each week, fifty weeks in the year. Except for a legal holiday, our schools are never all closed at one time, and there are but *two weeks'* vacation during the year.

We have added no new industries or trades to those mentioned in our last report, but we have continued those formerly introduced. In some of them we have increased the number so employed, and in others we propose doing so.

We hope to be able during the coming year to materially increase our industrial teaching, but to do so we shall need more *funds*, both for the purchase of tools and materials used, for we may not reasonably expect to derive even enough pecuniary returns from such departments to purchase all the materials used. Some changes in our brush work will give us room for present needs for that purpose.

Although we have met with little encouragement in past years in having boys continue, after going out, in trades partly learned while here, we are still impressed with the belief, both from our own observation and the testimony of others, that the boy who has command of tools of any kind, has an advantage in performing almost any kind of work over those who have no such knowledge.

HEALTH OF INMATES.

The health of the inmates during the year has been *very good*, except that during last winter, as in most other parts of our country, we were afflicted with an epidemic influenza. About two-thirds of the whole number of our inmates were affected. We are happy to state that we believe in every case there has been a complete recovery. Few, if any, of our employes escaped an attack, and before it was fully recognized, death had claimed for its own Mr. A. E. Shemeley, who for over fourteen years had been a faithful, zealous officer of the School—this being the first death of an officer in our institution, and the *only* death in the institution during the year. In the death of Mr. Shemeley, the School lost a valuable worker and a firm friend, one who was ever ready to cheerfully perform any labor for the good of the boys or the advancement of the institution.

CHANGES OF EMPLOYES.

It has ever been the policy and practice of the institution in securing employes for this particular and peculiar work, to engage only those believed to be well adapted to its wants. Following these principles, we think there have been in the past less changes in our corps of employes than in many other institutions. However, we have to report that, owing to various circumstances, we have had a great many changes in our corps during the year which has just

closed. Taking advantage of this, some of the older and more unruly boys have given us more trouble than usual, and several have succeeded in making their escape. Some are still out, some have been charged off our books as escaped, and afterward been returned, so that while in Table 9 fourteen are classed as escaped, two of them have been returned and are now in the institution. One of the others escaped from a farmer while on trial.

Of those escaped the ages averaged over seventeen years. In two cases they were foreign-born, and had been in the United States but a very short time before being sent to the School. In every other case they had previously been in other institutions, or had gone out from this one and had been returned for cause. I purposely give these facts to substantiate what I have stated in reports in previous years, as to the needs of a separate institution for the older and more unruly boys, where the discipline would naturally be more strict, and where better opportunities for enforcing the same could be had, than in an institution on the open system affords or needs. We have in previous reports dwelt in detail upon the needs (and objects) of such an institution, therefore will not repeat here. Having been appointed by Governor Green on a commission relating to the establishment of an Intermediate Reformatory, we visited institutions of that character and made minute inquiries as to their methods and results, all of which strengthened our belief that New Jersey needs some separate system of taking care of the most unruly or incorrigible element now coming under our care, and the more hopeful *young* offenders being sent to our penitentiaries and State Prison. Being so fully convinced of the necessity for such an institution, we were sorry our last Legislature could not see a way to provide the funds for immediately beginning the erection of buildings suitable for it, and sincerely hope the delay will not be for long.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Beside work in the shops and on the farm we have found time for various improvements on the farm, buildings, &c. We have had no smoke-house for curing meats. During the year a suitable one has been built. Enlargements and improvements have been made to our poultry accommodations. A cement floor has been put in number six dining-room to replace the worn-out and broken brick one. Many of the brick walks had become badly worn and in places broken. These have been relaid. A new apple and peach orchard of choice varieties of fruits have been planted, and many additions made to the smaller varieties of fruits. To increase the capacity for storage of water, a cistern with a capacity of thirty-eight thousand gallons, has been built to store rain-water from the barn roofs. This will no doubt be found to be a valuable addition to our water-supply.

A large, well-built outside water-closet for use of families two and six is now nearly completed. The steam boiler referred to in our last report for heating the number five and seven building was put in place and connected with the pipe system in the early part of the year. Various repairs and alterations to buildings and fences have been made. These matters have afforded opportunities for boys working with the carpenter and mason to gain practical experience in their work. Work on the farm has yielded good returns notwithstanding the unfavorableness of the season. Work in the brick-yard has been carried forward throughout the brick-making year, but owing to such frequent and heavy rains much labor was lost, and we have less results than would have been the case under more favorable circumstances. After contending against the disadvantage of having to instruct a new lot of moulders each year, and have a lot of worthless bricks turned out while they were learning, only to have the same operation to repeat the next year, owing to the fact of our population so constantly changing, we have purchased an improved machine for making bricks and drain-tile by horse-power, and now hope to be able to make both bricks and tile of a uniform quality.

HOLIDAYS.

Public holidays have been duly celebrated. Our boys have gotten to class an annual excursion to the sea-shore as one of our most enjoyable if not *the* most enjoyable holiday of the year. Our excursion to Belmar August 12th was not an exception.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Since the appointment by you of the Reverends Everett and Flanagan as Chaplains of the institution they have regularly officiated at the Sunday services, either personally or by substitute. I take pleasure in referring you to their respective reports, and as well to those of the Visiting Agent and Attending Physician. You will find matters of interest in each.

DRINKING-WATER.

I submit also a statement of analysis of our drinking-water. Analysis made by Prof. F. A. Wilber, of New Brunswick, N. J. It is a satisfaction to know that we have a supply of such pure water for domestic purposes.

NEEDS.

We have not yet received from the State Treasurer any portion of the amount passed by the last Legislature for the erection of a new family building. We *had* hoped to have at least made a beginning before winter began. We still hope we may have it *soon*, that we may prepare for operations as early as practicable in the spring, and push the work rapidly forward to completion. We are now using the hospital building for the accommodation of one family of boys, and should a contagious epidemic break out we have no means of isolating those affected. With the accommodation this building affords it is difficult, with our present numbers, to properly classify them. An idea of the steady growth in our population may be had from the following: During the year 1885 there was a monthly average of two hundred and seventy-seven and fifty-nine hundredths, a total of four hundred and twenty-six boys; greatest number at one time, two hundred and eighty-nine. During the year 1890, there was a monthly average of three hundred and sixty-four and seventy-seven hundredths; total, five hundred and thirty-five; the greatest number at one time, three hundred and eighty-seven. This will give you an idea of our need of greater accommodations for the families. There are other wants just as pressing; one of the first and greatest is a larger chapel. Our present chapel is but thirty-three by sixty-nine feet, with a ceiling less than twelve feet high. These are the mean dimensions of the room, and from this must be deducted a stairway and the speakers' platform. For an audience of over four hundred to be comfortably accommodated in a room of this size is simply *impossible* at any time, and in warm weather we do not attempt it. We trust you will urge upon our Legislature the necessity of our having a new chapel, in which our whole school population may be comfortably assembled. We should have a room that could accommodate five hundred and fifty or six hundred. The room we now use for a chapel is very much needed for other purposes.

APPROPRIATIONS.

As will be seen by the Treasurer's Report, we have only recently received from the State Treasurer the sum of five thousand dollars appropriated for lighting, and the sum of one thousand dollars appropriated for a library, both passed by the Legislature of 1887 and 1888.

Both of these were much needed, as we had been obliged to borrow from our maintenance account fund to purchase books for our library, and were in need of more, which we will now be able to get. We had also been obliged to borrow from the same fund to complete payments for our lighting plant. This sum will enable us not only to

refund to the maintenance account, but to make some much-needed extensions to our lighting system.

During the last, as in previous years, we have conscientiously striven to discharge our duty. We are not unmindful of your forbearance, sympathy and help, for which we are truly grateful; and we go forward in the work relying upon your continued confidence and support, upon our faithful assistants for their co-operation, and upon God for his guidance and blessing.

Very respectfully yours,

IRA OTTERSON,
Superintendent.

ANALYSIS OF DRINKING-WATER.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY OF RUTGERS COLLEGE, }
 NEW JERSEY STATE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, }
 NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 22d, 1890. }

Mr. Ira Otterson, Superintendent of the State Reform School:

DEAR SIR—I enclose report of analysis of sample of water received from you. The results obtained by analysis show that the water is in good sanitary condition and fit for use as a drinking-water.

No. C, 2678.—The sample of water from State Reform School, sent me for analysis, contains:

	Parts to 100,000.	* Grains per gallon.
Total solids in filtered water	10.40	6.065
Chlorine in chlorides	1.00	.583
Free ammonia.....	.0025	.0014
Albuminoid ammonia.....	.0005	.0003
Nitrogen in nitrites	trace.	trace.
Oxygen required to oxidize organic matter.....	.13	.075
Color—Clear, bright.		
Taste—None.		
Smell—None.		
General appearance—Good.		

Your obedient servant,

FRANCIS A. WILBER.

* Gallon equals 58,318 grains.

STATISTICAL TABLES

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31ST, 1890.

TABLE No. 1.

Number of boys remaining October 31st, 1890.....	372
Number of boys committed during the year.....	121
Number of boys returned during the year	42
	<hr/> 163
Number of boys cared for during the year.....	535
Number of boys discharged (see Table No. 9).....	189
Number of boys remaining October 31st, 1890.....	
(Of these, 300 were white and 46 were colored.)	

TABLE No. 2.

FROM WHENCE, AND IN WHAT MONTH COMMITTED.

COUNTIES.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total.
Atlantic.....								1					1
Bergen.....		1							1	5			7
Burlington.....													
Camden.....	1				1	3		2	3			2	12
Cape May.....		1											1
Cumberland.....				1			1			1			3
Essex.....	1	1	2		3		1	1		6	1		16
Gloucester.....						1	1						2
Hudson.....	7	2	5	2	4	1	2	5	7				35
Hunterdon.....							1					1	2
Mercer.....												1	1
Middlesex.....						1			1			3	5
Monmouth.....	1	1	1				1	1		2	1		8
Morris.....		1				3						1	5
Ocean.....											1		1
Passaic.....	4	1		2		2	3		1		1		14
Salem.....								1					1
Somerset.....													
Sussex.....													
Union.....	1	1	1					2			1		6
Warren.....		1											1
Total.....	15	10	9	5	8	11	10	13	13	14	5	8	121

Of these boys, 103 were white and 18 colored. 52 were Catholics and 69 Protestants.

TABLE No. 3.

FOR WHAT OFFENSES COMMITTED.

Grand larceny	7	Vagrancy and incorrigibility.....	11
Petit larceny	38	Disorderly conduct.....	8
Breaking and entering.....	14	Malicious mischief	3
Entering and larceny.....	17	Care, discipline and instruction	11
False pretenses.....	1		
Incorrigibility.....	11	Total	121

TABLE No. 4.

AGE WHEN COMMITTED.

Nine years	3	Fourteen years.....	29
Ten years.....	13	Fifteen years	22
Eleven years.....	22		
Twelve years.....	17	Total	121
Thirteen years	15		

TABLE No. 5.

HOME INFLUENCE AND MORAL CONDITION.

Have lost fathers	18	Previously arrested.....	37
Have lost mothers.....	30	Fathers arrested	20
Have lost both	9	Mothers arrested.....	2
Have intemperate fathers.....	31	Brothers arrested.....	18
Have intemperate mothers.....	17	Have stepfathers	5
Have used intoxicants	6	Have stepmothers.....	5
Have used tobacco.....	86		

TABLE No. 6.

NUMBER OF DAYS SPENT IN JAIL BEFORE AND AFTER TRIAL.

One day	5	Seventeen days.....	3
Two days	3	Nineteen days.....	1
Three days	2	Twenty days	5
Five days	1	Twenty to thirty days.....	22
Six days.....	5	Thirty to forty days.....	9
Eight days	4	Forty to ninety days	16
Nine days.....	2	Over three months	2
Ten days.....	3	Not in jail.....	28
Thirteen days.....	5		
Fourteen days.....	1	Total	121
Sixteen days.....	4		

TABLE No. 7.

BIRTHPLACE OF BOYS.

New Jersey	78	England.....	2
Pennsylvania	3	Maine	1
Massachusetts	2	Georgia.....	1
Iowa.....	1	Maryland.....	2
Ireland.....	6	Austria.....	1
Germany	4	Virginia.....	1
New York	11	Not known.....	5
Delaware	1		
District of Columbia.....	2	Total.....	121

TABLE No. 8.

BIRTHPLACE OF PARENTS.

	Fathers.	Mothers.
Connecticut	1
Pennsylvania.....	...	4
Maryland.....	...	2
Florida.....	1	...
West Indies.....	1	...
Africa	1	...
Canada.....	...	1
Scotland	1	...
Germany.....	11	9
England	5	3
Ireland	20	18
Austria	1	1
Georgia.....	1	1
New Jersey.....	17	22
New York.....	10	5
Maine	1
West Virginia.....	...	1
Virginia	3	2
Massachusetts	2	2
District of Columbia.....	3	1
France	1
Not known	44	45
Total	121	121
Whole number in United States	37	43
Whole number foreign.....	40	33
Number not known.....	44	45
	121	121

TABLE No. 9.

DISPOSAL OF BOYS.

Released on their recognizance.....	119
Indentured.....	51
Escaped	14
Discharged—twenty-one years old	2
Died at home while on leave of absence	1
Returned to jail.....	1
Taken from School on Warrant.....	1
Total	189
(Of these boys, 163 were white and 26 colored.)	

TABLE No. 10.

BRICK-YARD.

<i>Dr.</i>	
To brick on hand as per inventory of 1889.....	183,000
To brick made during the year.....	180,000
	<hr/> 363,000
<i>Cr.</i>	
By brick sold during the year.....	2,800
By brick used in cistern.....	32,833
By brick used for smoke house.....	5,600
By brick used for water-closet.....	16,850
By brick used in floors and walks.....	20,395
By brick used in No. 7 boiler.....	5,250
By brick used in kitchen.....	1,500
By brick used in gutters, &c.....	31,378
By brick on hand as per inventory of 1890.....	232,668
By loss in handling.....	13,728
	<hr/> 363,000

DRAIN TILE.

<i>Dr.</i>	
To tile on hand as per inventory of 1889.....	25,700
To tile made during the year.....	2,900
	<hr/> 28,600
<i>Cr.</i>	
By tile sold during the year.....	17,900
By tile used on farm.....	6,000
By tile on hand as per inventory of 1890.....	2,900
By loss in handling.....	1,800
	<hr/> 28,600

TABLE No. 11.

WORK DONE IN SEWING-ROOM DURING YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31st, 1890.

Number of pieces made	5,527
Number of pieces repaired.....	39,126

TABLE No. 12.

WORK DONE IN INSTITUTION LAUNDRY.

Number of pieces washed.....	151,208
Number of pieces ironed.....	10,920
Number of pieces mangled.....	32,656

TABLE No. 13.

WORK DONE IN SHOE SHOP.

Number of pairs of shoes made.....	742
Number of pairs of shoes repaired.....	2,508

TABLE No. 14.

SCHOOL REPORT.

Number of boys in—	
Fifth Reader.....	11
Fourth Reader.....	103
Third Reader.....	83
Second Reader.....	57
First Reader.....	34
United States History.....	51
Alcohol and Hygiene.....	104
Natural Philosophy.....	10
Geography—Comprehensive.....	41
Geography—Elementary.....	138
Geography—Primary with Oral Lessons.....	77
Geography—Map-Drawing.....	129
Physiology.....	5
Spelling—Orally and by dictation.....	309
Spelling—Reed's Word Lessons.....	112
Arithmetic—Partial payments.....	6
Arithmetic—Percentage and Interest.....	7
Arithmetic—Compound Numbers.....	8
Arithmetic—Common Fractions.....	43
Arithmetic—Factoring and Analysis.....	73
Arithmetic—Fundamental Rules.....	161
Arithmetic—Notation and Numeration.....	24
Writing—With Pen and Ink.....	286
Writing—On Slate.....	37

VISITING AGENT'S REPORT.

To the Honorable the Trustees of the New Jersey State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN—It again becomes my duty and pleasure to report upon the work accomplished in this department during the past year.

The care and guardianship exercised over our youth during their minority, after being allowed to leave this institution under the rules and regulations governing the same, is a matter of the highest importance, the moral and restraining influences of which are clearly evident. This can only be had by diligent personal inspection of all homes before the matter of allowing them to return to them is considered, and frequent visits to those minors wherever they may be afterward found.

VISITS OF INSPECTION OF HOMES.

These are made at convenience, once at least during the boy's stay at the School. Various nationalities and conditions of life are found. One hundred and seventy-four of such visits have been made and recorded in detail during the year. Many of the homes are untidy and degrading in character, utterly unfit to allow the boys to abide in.

VISITING OUTSIDE BOYS.

Efforts are made to reach each outside minor at least twice each year, that those inclined to do right may be encouraged, sustained, and assisted, in their efforts in battling with the world; and those found doing wrong, warned, counseled and shown the peril of their folly, a helping hand offered and diligent efforts made to reclaim them.

Number of boys thus reached during the year, their conditions rated and graded, as follows:

A 1. (Doing exceedingly well).....	68	} 358. 83 per cent. of the whole.
No. 1. (Doing well).....	290	
No. 2. (Not doing very well).....	66	} 72. 17 per cent. of the whole.
No. 3. (Doing badly).....	6	
Total number reached.....	430	

Under our legal care and guardianship there is all the while a much larger number outside, on conditional release or indenture, between the ages of nine and twenty-one years, than are found of all ages in the institution—thus showing the importance of this work, the beneficial results of which are conceded by all.

VISITS MADE THE BOYS AT THE SCHOOL^N BY THEIR RELATIVES
AND FRIENDS.

Five hundred and sixty-three persons have been received and entertained, chiefly on the regular monthly visiting days, an average of forty-seven per month.

Respectfully submitted,

G. W. SHINN,
Visiting Agent.

REPORTS OF MORAL INSTRUCTORS.

FROM THE CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN.

To the Honorable the Trustees of the New Jersey State Reform School:

In conformity with the annual custom of the Chaplains of the New Jersey State Reform School, I take pleasure in submitting to your honorable body a statement of the religious work of the institution, so far as it has come under my care during the year 1890. There have been, year in and year out, about one hundred and sixty Catholic boys in the School, and to these I have ministered each Saturday and Sunday, being absent only on few occasions, and then owing to sickness. My custom has been to visit the School on Saturday afternoon, hearing the confessions of about twenty penitents, and again Sunday morning at nine o'clock, for the purpose of celebrating mass and delivering a fifteen-minute sermon on the Gospel of the day, and finally Sunday afternoon for catechism class from three to four o'clock. Both at the mass and at the Sunday school the attendance has always been very satisfactory and the attention manifested has been most gratifying. The spiritual progress of my charge has been notably good during the year. An instance is the fact that seventy-four of the boys are at this writing preparing to receive first communion and confirmation from the hands of Right Rev. Bishop O'Farrell on November 23d, this being one of the largest first-communion and confirmation classes ever formed in the institution, and being more than twice as large as last year's. This number (seventy-four) with those previously admitted includes all the Catholic boys who are of sufficient age to receive the sacrament named. For so happy a result I am indebted not a little to the six good ladies and gentlemen who have kindly assisted me in teaching the catechism classes. Another gratifying circumstance of the year has been the reduction of the number of Catholic boys in the School, ninety-five having gone out by dismissal and only fifty-two new ones being committed. That religious attendance at a school of this character is promotive of the moral welfare of the inmates while they remain in the institution, and that it leaves an impress for good on their subsequent lives, can scarcely be questioned at this stage of the world's enlightenment, but an effect of the spiritual training which is not always kept in mind and yet which is worthy of attention is that it aids the officials of a reformatory in maintaining discipline and good order. That better behavior and

greater respect for the existing authorities should follow as the beneficent results of spiritual ministrations among the inmates is so natural a sequence that it needs no argument here to give it force in the minds of your honorable body. Before concluding this report, I desire to place on record my appreciation of the uniform courtesy of which I have been the recipient from the Board of Trustees, the Superintendent and all the officials of the School with whom I have been brought into contact. From each and all I have experienced only kind treatment and encouragement. To the Trustees in particular the boys owe a debt of gratitude for the valuable donation of several hundred extra-serviceable cloth-bound catechisms. I take this occasion of expressing my and their thankfulness and the hope that the generosity may be continued. The only cloud that has darkened our Catholic colony during the year has been the death a few days ago of a little boy—Thomas Reynolds*—whom heart disease carried away, and whose funeral services I ministered.

Respectfully submitted,

J. F. FLANAGAN.

JAMESBURG, November 15th, 1890.

FROM THE PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN.

To the Board of Trustees of the New Jersey State Reform School:

As Chaplain of the Protestant boys, I respectfully report that since I entered on the discharge of the office in January last, I have been able to carry on the work regularly, and with a systematic course of study in the Bible and its teachings. In the Sabbath schools and in our general work we are using "Cook's Practical Bible Lessons" in connection with the Word itself. The boys give commendable attention to these, and have gained much precious knowledge. The Superintendent and teachers have given me valuable aid in the Sunday schools, while all the officers have heartily co-operated in giving me every facility to meet their respective families. There is with several of the boys special interest, and we doubt not many lasting impressions for good have been made. Our personal meeting with each family once a month enables us to more deeply impress the truths imparted in the Sabbath schools and the regular Sabbath services. A number of Protestant boys have been at different times in the hospital, and these we have visited and supplied with suitable reading. An occasional general service on special days, as Easter and Christmas, when both Chaplains and all the boys have been together, has been very pleasant.

BENJAMIN S. EVERITT,

November 10th, 1890.

Protestant Chaplain.

* Occurred November 10th, 1890, not in fiscal year of 1890.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Honorable the Trustees of the New Jersey State Reform School:

I have the honor to submit to you my report for the year ending October 31st, 1890. With the exception of "Epidemic Influenza," we have been extraordinarily free from serious sickness, not having a death to record during the year just past. During the latter part of December, 1889, and the months of January and February, 1890, most of our boys had "La Grippe." We had a number who were very ill with it, but they all made a rapid recovery, without a single complication in any of the cases. This to me at least (especially in a family numbering over three hundred boys) seemed exceptional. The only reason I can give is the fact that alcohol did not enter into the treatment of even the severest, and the hygienic and sanitary surroundings were in an excellent condition. We had one very grave case of dysentery, but, contrary to our expectations, the boy made a good recovery. The sanitary condition of the institution and surroundings is about as perfect as it can be made, with the exception of the dormitory in number six family. I refer to the double-decker beds. To a certain degree, the boys sleeping in the lower part are obliged during sleep to breathe air that is continually vitiated by their own breath, as well as some of the foul air exhaled by the boys sleeping in the upper beds, for carbonic gas which we emit during expiration being heavier than atmospheric air, sinks to the floor. This is not the place or occasion, or I might with some profit enlarge upon the subject. I would urge upon you the advantage of bringing the matter prominently before the notice of the Legislature the coming session, with the object of having a new family building. The water-supply is fair, and is still pure, as has been attested by a recent examination by a competent and skilled chemist. You have sustained me in every effort put forth in behalf of the comfort and health of the boys, for which I most heartily thank you.

Very respectfully,

H. D. ZANDT,

Attending Physician New Jersey State Reform School.

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